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Tuesday,
1 August, 2017
10 Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 1st August, 2017/10th Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you after this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me do the formal business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me do this. Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

- (1) G.S.R. 492 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2017, publishing the Preconception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 599 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, publishing the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Amendment Rules, 2017. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7202/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of SBI, Mumbai, Bharatiya Mahila Bank and IDBI Bank

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. S.O. 987 (E), dated the 29th March, 2017, publishing the Regional Rural Banks (Appointment of Officers and

Employees) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7205/16/17]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 321 (E), dated the 31st March, 2017, publishing the Deferred Payment of Import Duty (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 322 (E), dated the 31st March, 2017, publishing the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 323 (E), dated the 31st March, 2017, publishing the Bill of Entry (Electronic Integrated Declaration) Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 324 (E), dated the 31st March, 2017, publishing the Bill of Entry (Forms) Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (5) S.O. 1038 (E), dated the 31st March, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 993 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 665 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, appointing the 1st day of July, 2017 as the date on which all the provisions of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2017 shall come into force.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 7214/16/17]

- (7) G.S.R. 722 (E), dated the 29th June, 2017, publishing the Re-export of Imported Goods (Drawback of Customs Duties) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 727 (E), dated the 29th June, 2017 amending various Notifications mentioned therein, to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.

[Placed in Library. For (7) and (8) *See* No. L.T. 7354/16/17]

- (9) G.S.R. 814 (E), dated the 1st July, 2017, rescinding Notification No. 687 (E), dated the 2nd August, 1976, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7214/16/17]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 755 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 365 (E), dated the 14th June, 2006; G.S.R. 541 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012; G.S.R. 542 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012; G.S.R. 544 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012; G.S.R. 101 (E), dated the 18th February, 2013; G.S.R. 102 (E), dated the 18th February, 2013; G.S.R. 251 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013; G.S.R. 250 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015; G.S.R. 271 (E), dated the 8th April, 2015 and G.S.R. 272 (E), dated the 8th April, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7355/16/17]

- (2) G.S.R. 800 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 361 (E), dated the 13th May, 2002, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 815 (E), dated the 1st July, 2017, exempting all goods specified in the Seventh Schedule to the Finance Act, 2005 from whole of the additional duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (4) G.S.R. 816 (E), dated the 1st July, 2017, rescinding Notification No./ G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (4) See No. L.T. 7217/16/17]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 447 (E), dated the 9th May, 2017, publishing the Customs and Central Excise Settlement Commission (Amendment) Procedure, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7356/16/17]

(v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 428 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2017, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Second Amendment) Rules, 2017.

- (2) S.O. 1382 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2017, declaring some substances, salts and preparations mentioned therein to be manufactured drugs.
- (3) S.O. 1383 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 785 (E), dated the 26th October, 1992, to insert certain entries in the schedule of the Act in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 1384 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 1055 (E), dated the 19th October, 2001, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 7209/16/17]

- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 13 of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 709 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, Seeking to notify rates of compensation cess on supply of specified services.
- (2) G.S.R. 720 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, Seeking to notify rates of goods and services tax compensation cess under Goods and Service Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 7213/16/17]

- (vii) 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. 597 (E), dated the 16th June, 2017, Seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on Clear Float Glass of nominal thickness ranging from 4mm to 12mm (both inclusive) produced and exported by M/s Tariq Glass Industries Ltd. Pakistan, originating in or exported from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and UAE based on the final findings. Finalising all imports of the goods which have been subjected to provisional assessment pursuant to the Notification No. 53/2015-Customs, dated the 30th October, 2015 and consequently rescinding Notification 53/2015-Customs (ADD) dated the 30th October, 2015. Thus, keeping in abeyance the Notification 30/2015 in view of the order of Hon'ble Madras High Court in Writ Petition No. 12950 of 2017 dated the 25th May, 2017 of Hon'ble High Court.

- (2) G.S.R. 879 (E), dated the 13th July, 2017, imposing provisional anti-dumping duty on O-acid or Ofloxacin Acid originating in, or exported from China PR for a period of six months.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 7215/16/17]

- (viii) 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, sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 408 (E), dated the 26th April, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1018 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 723 (E), dated the 29th June, 2017, publishing the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback (Amendment) Rule, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 724 (E), dated the 29th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1018 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 7216/16/17]

- (ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 625 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2017 publishing the Service Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2017 under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7359/16/17]

- (x) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 850 (E), dated the 8th July, 2017 amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7214/16/17]

- (xi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, exempting the intra-State supplies of services on the recommendations of the Council, the description of which is specified in the Table appended therein, from the whole of Union Territory tax, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, notifying the categories of supplies of services supplied by a person, on the recommendations of the Council, the description of which is specified in the Table appended therein, on which tax will be payable under reverse charge mechanism, under sub-section (3) of Section 7 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 708 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, notifying the categories of services on which the tax on intra-State supplies shall be paid by the electronic commerce operator, under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 7212/16/17]

(xii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, notifying the rate of the Union territory tax on the intra-State supplies of Services on the recommendations of the Council, the description of which is specified in the Table appended therein, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 and sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with sub-section (5) of Section 15 and sub-section (1) of Section 16 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 705 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, notifying that the services, namely by way of any activity in relation to a function entrusted

to a Panchayat under article 243G of the Constitution or transactions undertaken by the Central Government or State Government or any local authority in which they are engaged as public authority shall be treated neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of service, under clause (i) of Section 21 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

- (3) G.S.R. 706 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, notifying that no refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed under clause (xiv) of Section 21 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with sub-section (3) of Section 54 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, in case of supply of services specified in sub-item (b) of item 5 of Schedule II of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 707 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, notifying organizations or institutions entitled to claim a refund of taxes paid on the notified supplies of goods or services or both received by them under clause (xiv) of Section 21 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with Section 55 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 7212/16/17]

(xiii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying the rate of integrated tax, that shall be levied on inter-State supplies of services mentioned therein under the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act.
- (2) G.S.R. 686 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying the supplies which shall be treated neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of service under the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act.

(3) G.S.R. 687 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying the supplies not eligible for refund of utilized input tax credit in sub-item (b) of Items 5 of Schedule II under clause (xiii) of Section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017, read with sub-section (3) of Section 54 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017.

(4) G.S.R. 688 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying organizations or institutions entitled to claim a refund of taxes paid on the notified supplies of goods or services or both received by them.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 7211/16/17]

(xiv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

(1) G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying the exempt supply of certain services from Integrated tax as specified therein under sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Integrated goods and Service Tax Act, 2017.

(2) G.S.R. 685 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying the categories of services on which integrated tax will be payable under reverse charge mechanism.

(3) G.S.R. 689 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying the categories of services on which tax shall be paid by the electronic commerce operator. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 7211/16/17]

II. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the State Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India, 1955, as amended by the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7100/16/17]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the following Banks, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts:—

1. Bharatiya Mahila Bank. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7351/16/17]

2. IDBI Bank. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7099/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) F. No. P. 15025/93/2011-PFA/FSSAI, dated the 6th December, 2016 publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Thirteenth Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (2) F. No. P. 1-10 (7)/Standards/SP (Fish and Fisheries Products)/FSSAI- 2013, dated the 14th February, 2017 publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Third Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (3) F. No. 1-10 (2)/Standards/SP (Fish and Fisheries Products)/FSSAI 2013, dated the 20th January, 2017 publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, toxins and Residues) First Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (4) F. No Stds/O&F/ Notification (1)/FSSAI- 2016, dated the 2nd February, 2017, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) First Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (5) F. No. Stds/SCSS & H/Notification (02)/FSSAI-2016, dated the 17th May, 2017, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (6) F. No. Stds/03/Notification (LS)/FSSAI - 2017, dated the 19th June, 2017 publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) See No. L.T. 7219/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of the Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, along with/Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) G.S.R. 1156 (E), dated 20th December, 2016, publishing the Aircraft (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2016. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7198/16/17]
- (2) G.S.R. 448 (E), dated the 9th May, 2017, publishing the Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 2017. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7346/16/17]

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

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 470 (E), dated the 16th May, 2017, publishing the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 79 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7232/16/17]

- II. 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/2016-17/026, dated the 4th January, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
 - (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/001, dated the 27th April, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
 - (3) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/002, dated the 17th May, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
 - (4) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/006, dated the 31st May, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- [Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 7225/16/17]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 1317 (E), dated the 26th April, 2017, appointing the 26th April, 2017, as the date on which the provisions of Part VIII of Chapter VI of the Finance Act, 2017 shall come into force, under Section 188 of the Finance Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7238/16/17]

- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 635 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2017, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export of Goods and Services) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7368/16/17]

- 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; 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/2016-17/037, dated the 6th March, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Payment of Fees and Mode of Payment) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/038, dated the 29th March, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Payment of Fees and Mode of Payment) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7225/16/17]

- VI. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 380 (E), dated the 18th April, 2017, publishing the 'Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 128 of the Finance Act, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7230/16/17]

- VII. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 387 (E), dated the 18th April, 2017, notifying that the subscriptions made to the Fund on or after the 1st day of April, 2017 and the balances at the credit of the subscriber shall bear interest at the rate of 8.4 per cent, per annum, framed under sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Sukanya Samriddhi Account Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7237/16/17]

- VIII. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 388 (E), dated the 18th April, 2017, notifying that the subscriptions made to the Fund on or after the 1st day of April, 2017 and the balances at the credit of the subscriber shall bear interest at the rate of 7.9 per cent, per annum, under Section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7229/16/17]

- IX. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance, (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/025, dated the 4th January, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2016, 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. 7225/16/17]
- X. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance, (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/004, dated the 29th May, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; and Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7367/16/17]
- XI. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance, (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/036, dated the 27th February, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement of Administrative and Civil Proceedings) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956; and Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7225/16/17]
- XII. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance, (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/003, dated the 29th May, 2017, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2017, 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. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7225/16/17]
- XIII. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance, (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 611 (E), dated the 20th June, 2017, publishing the Specified Bank Notes (Deposit by Banks, Post Offices and

District Central Cooperative Banks) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7231/16/17]

XIV. 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 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873:—

- (1) G.S.R. 51 (E), dated the 19th January, 2017 publishing the Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 52 (E), dated the 19th January, 2017 publishing the Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 53 (E), dated the 19th January, 2017 publishing the Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (4) G.S.R. 383 (E), dated the 18th April, 2017 publishing the Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (5) G.S.R. 384 (E), dated the 18th April, 2017 publishing the Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 385 (E), dated the 18th April, 2017 publishing the Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 386 (E), dated the 18th April, 2017 publishing the Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 7228/16/17]

XV. 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 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—

- (1) G.S.R. 54 (E), dated the 19th January, 2017, publishing the National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 381 (E), dated the 18th April, 2017, publishing the Kisan Vikas Patra (Amendment Rules), 2017.

- (3) G.S.R. 382 (E), dated the 18th April, 2017, publishing the National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) (Amendment Rules), 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 7240/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi 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 of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, 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 (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. For (a) to (d) *See* No. L.T. 7241/16/17]

MoU between the GoI and HSL and GoI and MDNL

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) and the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, (HSL), for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7242/16/17]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7243/16/17]

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing

Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2016-17) on the subject 'Centre for High Technology (CHT)' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

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

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2016-17) on Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER
BACKWARD CLASSES**

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eighth Report of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2016-17) on the Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Fourth Report (2015-16) (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs and for their welfare in Universities and other higher educational/technical institutions" pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

**REGARDING IMPROPRIETY OF NOT INVITING THE CHAIRMAN IN
OFFICIAL FUNCTION**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, what about my notice under Rule 267?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... After the LoP. ...(Interruptions)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, जो मुद्दा मैं यहां उठा रहा हूं, इसका सीधा संबंध इस सदन की गरिमा के साथ है। हमारे संविधान के अनुसार ये दोनों सदन लोक सभा और राज्य सभा बराबर हैं। किसी तरह से भी एक सदन को undermine नहीं करना चाहिए और न कोई कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आज तक इस premises में, पार्लियामेंट में जो भी फंक्शन हुआ है, जो भी ऑफिशियल फंक्शन हुआ है, उसमें एमपीज़ भी, चेयरमैन और डिप्टी चेयरमैन तथा स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर भी उसका हिस्सा रहे हैं। इन दो सदनों के अन्दर जो कार्यवाही होती है, वह हमारी इंटरनल है, लेकिन इन सदनों के बाहर, चाहे वह सेंट्रल हॉल में हो या पूरे premises में कोई भी फंक्शन हो, वह साझा फंक्शन होता है।

पार्लियामेंट की जो एनेक्सी है, जो इसका हिस्सा है, वहाँ बहुत सारे ऑफिसेज़ हैं। वहाँ हमारी मीटिंग्स होती हैं, कांफ्रेंसेज़ होती हैं। 2009 में उसके expansion का प्रोग्राम हुआ और foundation stone ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन, राज्य सभा, जो कि Vice-President of India भी हैं तथा लोक सभा की ऑनरेबल स्पीकर साहिबा ने डाला। जाहिर है, वह पार्लियामेंट का कोई एक ऑफिशियल फंक्शन था। लेकिन कल जब उस बिल्डिंग का inauguration होना था, तो उसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी आये, वे पूरे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। वे उद्घाटन करें, इसमें भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन स्पीकर और डिप्टी चेयरमैन उसमें हों, परन्तु चेयरमैन और डिप्टी चेयरमैन न हों, तो यह सवाल चेयरमैन और डिप्टी चेयरमैन का नहीं है, यह इस पूरे राज्य सभा की गरिमा का सवाल है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... यहाँ हम हमेशा डिप्टी चेयरमैन से, चेयर से प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं। आज मैं इनसे नहीं पूछूंगा, क्योंकि इसमें इनको नहीं बुलाया गया। मैं लीडर ऑफ द हाउस, जो इस सरकार में एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मिनिस्टर भी हैं, इनसे पूछना चाहूंगा। क्या सरकार ने राज्य सभा को goodbye कह दिया है? क्या यह पार्लियामेंट का हिस्सा नहीं है, यह Constitution का हिस्सा नहीं है, यह हमारे सिस्टम का हिस्सा नहीं है? अगर सरकार की यह भूमिका रही कि लोक सभा को अलग ट्रीट किया जाये, राज्य सभा को अलग ट्रीट किया जाये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि चाहे वे रूलिंग पार्टी के एमपीज़ हों या विपक्ष के एमपीज़ हों, इसमें सबकी insult है और पूरे सदन की insult है, तथा पूरे राज्य सभा की insult है। मैं माननीय लीडर ऑफ द हाउस से यह चाहूंगा कि ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، جو مدعا میں یہاں اٹھا رہا ہوں، اس کا

سیدھا سمبندھ اس سدن کی گریمہ کے ساتھ ہے۔ ہمارے سنودھان کے مطابق یہ دونوں

سدن لوک سبھا اور راجیہ سبھا برابر ہیں۔ کسی طرح سے بھی ایک سدن کو انٹر-مانن

نہیں کرنا چاہئے اور نہ کوئی کوشش کرنی چاہئے۔ آج تک اس پریمرسز میں، پارلیمنٹ

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

میں، جو بھی فنکشن ہوا ہے، جو بھی آفیشل فنکشن ہوا ہے، اس میں ایم پیز بھی، چیئرمین اور ڈپٹی چیئرمین، اسپیکر اور ڈپٹی اسپیکر بھی اس کا حصہ رہے ہیں۔ ان دو سدنوں کے اندر جو کارروائی ہوتی ہے، وہ ہماری انٹرنل ہے، لیکن ان سدنوں سے باہر، چاہے وہ سینٹرل ہال میں ہو یا پورے پریمسز میں کوئی بھی فنکشن ہو، وہ ساجھا فنکشن ہوتا ہے۔

پارلیمنٹ کی جو انیکسی ہے، جو اس کا حصہ ہے، وہاں بہت سارے آفیسز ہیں، ہماری میٹنگس ہوتی ہیں، کانفرنسیز ہوتی ہیں، 2009 میں اس کے ایکسپینشن کا پروگرام ہوا اور فاؤنڈیشن اسٹون آنریبل چیئرمین، راجیہ سبھا، جو کہ وائس پریزیڈنٹ آف انڈیا بھی ہیں اور لوک سبھا کی آنریبل اسپیکر صاحبہ نے ڈالا۔ ظاہر ہے، وہ پارلیمنٹ کا ایک آفیشل فنکشن تھا۔ لیکن کل جب اس بلڈنگ کا انوگریشن ہونا تھا، تو اس میں پردھان منتری جی آئے، وہ پورے دیش کے پردھان منتری ہیں اس میں کوئی آپتی نہیں ہے وہ انگھائن کریں، اس میں بھی کوئی آپتی نہیں ہے، لیکن اسپیکر اور ڈپٹی اسپیکر اس میں ہوں، لیکن چیئرمین اور ڈپٹی چیئرمین نہ ہوں، تو یہ سوال چیئرمین اور ڈپٹی چیئرمین کا نہیں ہے، یہ اس پورے راجیہ سبھا کی گریم کا سوال ہے۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں --- (مداخلت) --- یہاں ہم ہمیشہ ڈپٹی چیئرمین سے، چیئر سے پروٹیکشن چاہتے ہیں۔ آج

میں ان سے نہیں پوچھوں گا، کیوں کہ اس میں ان کو نہیں بلایا گیا ہے۔ میں لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس، جو اس سرکار میں ایک بہت امپورٹنٹ منسٹر بھی ہیں، میں ان سے پوچھنا چاہوں گا۔ کیا سرکار نے راجیہ سبھا کو گڈ-بائے کہہ دیا ہے؟ کیا یہ پارلیمنٹ کا حصہ نہیں ہے، کانسٹی ٹیوشن کا حصہ نہیں ہے، یہ ہمارے مسٹم کا حصہ نہیں ہے؟ اگر سرکار کی بھومکا رہی کہ لوک سبھا کو الگ ٹریٹ کی جائے، راجیہ سبھا کو الگ ٹریٹ کیا جائے، تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ چاہے وہ رولنگ پارٹی کے ایم پیز ہوں یا وپکش کے ایم پیز ہوں، اس میں سب کی 'انسلٹ' ہے اور پورے سن کی 'انسلٹ' ہے، اور پورے راجیہ سبھا کی 'انسلٹ' ہے۔ میں مائٹے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس سے یہ چاہوں گا کہ --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, इस पर मैं भी बोलना चाहूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हाँ, बोलिए। यह तो पूरे सदन की insult है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह डिप्टी चेयरमैन का सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह चेयरमैन का सवाल नहीं है और यह आपका पर्सनल सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह इस हाउस की, इस सदन की गरिमा का सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ہاں، بولئیے۔ یہ تو پورے سدن کی 'انسلٹ' ہے۔۔۔ **(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ سر، نہیں۔۔۔ **(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ یہ ڈپٹی چیئرمین کا سوال نہیں ہے۔۔۔ **(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ یہ چیئرمین کا سوال نہیں ہے اور یہ آپ کا پرسنل سوال نہیں ہے۔۔۔ **(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ یہ اس ہاؤس کی، سدن کی گریم کا سوال ہے۔۔۔ **(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have a very important point...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आज यह होगा, कल दूसरी चीज़ें होंगी। जब इस सदन के चेयरमैन और डिप्टी चेयरमैन की रेस्पेक्ट नहीं होगी, तो इस सदन के एमपीज़ की कहाँ से होगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : آج یہ ہوگا، کل دوسری چیزیں ہوں گی۔ جب اس سدن کے چیئرمین اور ڈپٹی چیئرمین کی ریسپیکٹ نہیں ہوگی، تو اس سدن کے ایمپیز کی کہاں سے ہوگی؟۔۔۔ **(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ یہ سوال ہے۔۔۔ **(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is Chairman, forget the Deputy Chairman ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, माननीय LoP के साथ मेरी पूरी सहमति है। उन्होंने जो बातें कहीं, उन सबके साथ मैं सहमत हूँ। चेयरमैन और डिप्टी चेयरमैन ही नहीं, लेकिन हम सब भी तो सांसद हैं। बिना सांसदों को आमंत्रित किये हुए- यह अलग बात है - यहाँ जानकारी भी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: आमंत्रण भी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: नहीं, नहीं। आमंत्रण नहीं, जानकारी भी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No invitation. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Why was it not given? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why was it not given? ...**(Interruptions)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please listen to me. I am raising a connected important point and that important point is connected with the management and supervision of this complex called the Parliament House. It is always said, * with all respects to the Chair and with all due respects and authority of the Chair, is the final authority, whereas this has to be a joint....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make any reference to the *
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please listen to me as this is important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But don't refer to the *.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This must be the joint responsibility of both the Houses. Now, I am near the end of my tenure in this House. I am appealing to the Leader of the House and to the LoP. ...(Interruptions)... For the last one decade, Sir, we have been trying to find out whether there is any authorization, any paper that says that the management of the premises will be done by the * Lok Sabha alone without the Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't criticize the * ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There has not been a document found till date. Till now, that is not found; I still have a week left in this House. I request you to produce that document here and say that the * of the Lok Sabha is the final authority and Chairman, Rajya Sabha has nothing to do with this complex. If you do not have such a document, then what is happening is illegal. You are bypassing this august House. This is the Council of States. It cannot be insulted further. The political complexion of today—that insults are coming through various ways—is a different matter, but institutionally, that insult to this House cannot be tolerated and that cannot be accepted. You, as the Chair, have to protect that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we need not stretch it further.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने इससे पहले भी सदन में इस बात को उठाया था कि संविधान ने राज्य सभा की संरचना पहले की और लोक सभा की संरचना बाद में की। संविधान के आर्टिकल 110 के तहत financial matter में * को ज्यादा पावर दी गई, लेकिन राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन, जो वाइस प्रेसिडेंट होते हैं, इसलिए प्रोटोकॉल में वे * से ऊपर हैं। अगर

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

प्रोटोकॉल में हमारे चेयरमैन को ऊपर स्थान दिया गया है, तो इस राज्य सभा का भी स्थान ऊंचा होना चाहिए, लेकिन जिस तरह से लोक सभा इस premises का इंचार्ज हो गया है — और राज्य सभा में पार्टी वाइज़ जो हैं, उनको कमरा अलॉट नहीं होगा, विदेश tour पर जाएंगे, तो उसमें राज्य सभा के मेम्बर नहीं आमंत्रित होंगे, कोई बात होगी, तो उसमें राज्य सभा के मेम्बर्स को नहीं पूछा जायेगा। अगर लोक सभा के * ही सब कुछ अलॉट करेंगे, अगर हमें, यानी समाजवादी पार्टी को कमरा चाहिए, तो आप कमरा अलॉट नहीं कर सकते हैं। सर, मैं यह आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि हम थर्ड लारजेस्ट पार्टी हैं, लेकिन हमें कमरा अलॉट नहीं होगा, क्योंकि इस premises में कमरा लोक सभा के * अलॉट करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't criticize. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं criticise नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह कहीं न कहीं तय तो होना चाहिए कि राज्य सभा में आने वाले एमपीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, जिस तरह से कल ignore किया गया, हम उसकी निन्दा करते हैं। इसको हम बिल्कुल पसंद नहीं करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, let us not stretch it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not stretch it further. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have ...*(Interruptions)*... No, there are ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not ...*(Interruptions)*... Tiruchi Sivaji, let us not stretch it further. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will react to this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is related to the same issue, Sir. In the local area, if there is a monitoring committee, it consists of only the Lok Sabha MPs and the Rajya Sabha MPs are not included. The convention is, if two or three more MPs come under the same jurisdiction, the senior most MP will Chair the meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, no. That is the same. Rajya Sabha MPs are totally ignored. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is a different subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, Rajya Sabha MPs are totally ignored. ...*(Interruptions)*... It seems that whatever development takes places, Rajya Sabha MPs don't have a role in that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me close this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it has been raised earlier and assurances were given. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to react or say something? Don't add fuel to this, but try to solve it.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन ने जो बात कही है, सभी लोग जानते हैं, अभी सीताराम येचुरी जी ने उस बात को कहा कि जो संसद का परिसर है, जो संसद का premises है, उसका मैनेजमेंट, even उसमें जो भी construction के activities होते हैं, उनको लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरिएट देखता है। यह व्यवस्था कोई हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद, यानी तीन साल में नहीं बनी है, यह 1952 से बनी हुई है और आज़ाद साहब कई बार पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं, उन्होंने भी इसी व्यवस्था के तहत ही अपनी सरकार को चलाया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री सीताराम युचेरी: आप हमें यह कागज़ दिखाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: 1952 में हम सरकार में नहीं थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... 1952 से बहुत दिनों तक ये सरकार में रहे हैं, जो यह सवाल उठा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसको इन्होंने क्यों नहीं बदल दिया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए ये जो सवाल उठा रहे हैं, वह अपने ही ऊपर उठा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, 1952 से राज्य सभा को neglect नहीं किया जाता था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، 1952 سے راجیہ سبھا کو neglect نہیں

کیا جاتا تھا ...*(مداخلت)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, जो व्यवस्था है, जो arrangement है, वह बहुत साफ है और वह arrangement हमने या आपने नहीं किया है, बल्कि यह arrangement पहले से है। उसी arrangement के तहत ही सारी व्यवस्था हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want that document. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I want that document to be placed here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not stretch it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will dispose it of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this is not the answer to my question. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the answer to my question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He also cannot give the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot give the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Since 1952, wherever and whenever there has been a function, the Presiding Officers of both the Houses have been there. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have not done it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want that paper. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want that document. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you what my information is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I don't think that at any single instance, the Presiding Officer of Lok Sabha has been isolated in any function. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not involving the Presiding Officers of Rajya Sabha has not been in practice. This has not been the practice since 1952. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will react to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ghulam Nabiji, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This has not been the practice since 1952. Please don't mislead the House...*(Interruptions)*... Don't mislead the House. This has not been the practice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say something and close it. Number one, there are two issues. Number one is the management of the premises of the Parliament. As it is said, from day one, it is being done by the Lok Sabha. I will have to say that. But Yechuryji is correct. Actually, there is no document, to the best of our knowledge. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, please check that up. There is a Committee which deals with issues regarding maintenance. I have attended meetings of that Committee, presided by the Lok Sabha Speaker, when I was the Leader of the Opposition. There is a formal Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition are both Members of that Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am coming to that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: So, don't say there is no document. If there is a committee, it is constituted by a document. And, this practice has been there since 1952. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No....*(Interruptions)*... Let me say it....*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Leader of the House, the position is this. From day one, the practice has been that it is being managed by the Lok Sabha, and there is a formal committee. But what I said is, in the records there is no document to show that this kind of a decision was taken at some point of time. That has been inquired into even by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... But since the time the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have been constituted, the procedure and practice has been that the Lok Sabha is doing it. So, it continues. What the Leader of the House said is also correct. There are committees for that and it is proceeding like that. Nobody has questioned it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am a Member of that Committee. In that Committee, we raised this issue. Till now, there is no document. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all that I have said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you allow me to complete? ...*(Interruptions)*... I only said what is there to the best of my knowledge. That is number one.

Number two is the question of yesterday's function. ...*(Interruptions)*... For yesterday's function, I think the hon. Chairman should also have been invited. I too feel that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: All of us should have been invited. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am also sharing an information with the House that the Secretariat has already written to the Lok Sabha Secretariat regarding the impropriety of not inviting the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, on Rule 267, Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

REGARDING MEMBERS NOT ATTENDING THE HOUSE

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? You were on Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, आप Article 80 देख लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. I myself said. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयर से रूलिंग न आने के कारण मुझे निरंतर इस प्रश्न को यहां उठाना पड़ता है। Article 80 में, जब राज्य सभा की संरचना की गई, तो इसमें नामित सदस्यों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई कि राज्य सभा में 12 नामित सदस्य होंगे और किस-किस श्रेणी में वे सदस्य आयेंगे। महोदय, कुल 12 श्रेणियां निश्चित की गईं, जिन कलाओं से नामित सदस्य लिए जायेंगे। मैंने इस विषय को पिछली बार भी उठाया था कि नामित सदस्यों में से कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन में आते ही नहीं हैं। अगर उनकी हाउस में presence पिछले तीन सत्रों से देखी जाए, Winter Session में एक बार, Budget Session में एक बार, लेकिन इस सेशन में एक दिन भी दोनों नहीं आए। दोनों बराबर विज्ञापन का काम कर रहे हैं, पैसा पैदा कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सचिन रमेश तेंदुलकर सदन में आ गए और दूसरे माननीय सदस्य ने भी oath ले ली। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन महोदय, दोनों का लगातार सदन में न आना, ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर रुचि नहीं तो दोनों इस्तीफा दे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन अगर रुचि है तो उन्हें सदन में आना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह संविधान सम्मत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वरना बाहर रहें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is a different matter. Now, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. Don't mention names. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is a different matter. Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, उन माननीय सदस्यों में से एक हैं, श्री सचिन रमेश तेंदुलकर और दूसरी हैं सुश्री रेखा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't mention the names.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कौन उन्हें लाया, यह नहीं मालूम। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन चेयर से रूलिंग आनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. I am not allowing that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर विजय माल्या को सदन से निकाला जा सकता है, तो फिर ऐसे लोगों को क्यों नहीं निकाला जा सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, आप चेयर से एक रूलिंग दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई रूलिंग दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, those who are absent have sought leave. I think they have been granted leave of absence.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: दो मिनट सुन तो लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: हां, बताइए।...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair's request is that everybody should attend the House, if possible, every day. That is the request of the Chair. Now, Mr. Naresh Agrawal, you may give another notice under Rule 267. This is not a matter under Rule 267.

REGARDING WASTAGE OF FOODGRAINS

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने यह मामला इसलिए उठाया है कि "हरित क्रांति" के बाद इस देश में कम से कम इतने खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन होने लगा कि हमें बाहर से नहीं मँगाना पड़ा। इसके लिए एफसीआई को देश की जिम्मेदारी दी गई। शरद जी यहाँ बैठे हैं, ये उसके मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। एफसीआई पूरे देश में खाद्यान्न को इकट्ठा करता है और तीन साल का स्टॉक रिजर्व रखता है कि कहीं देश में सूखा पड़ जाए या भुखमरी हो जाए, तो एफसीआई गेहूँ-चावल दे। पिछले आठ साल में केवल पंजाब में 52,000 मीट्रिक गेहूँ सड़ गया और पूरे देश में 2 लाख मीट्रिक टन से ऊपर गेहूँ सड़ गया। श्रीमन्, जितना गेहूँ सड़ गया, उतना गेहूँ पूरे देश को कम से कम एक-दो महीने खिलाया जा सकता था। एफसीआई कहता है कि उसके पास रखने की जगह नहीं है, वह ओपन में रखे हुए है। यह देश के पैसे के साथ बर्बादी है, अन्न के साथ बर्बादी है और देश के साथ खिलवाड़ है। यहाँ पासवान जी नहीं हैं। वे रोज़ सदन में कहते हैं कि एफसीआई के पास बहुत गोदाम हैं, एक्स्ट्रा गोदाम हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह पीठ सरकार से बयान दिलवाए कि इस तरह से खाद्यान्न की जो बर्बादी हो रही है, आखिर इस पर वह कैसे रोक लगाएगी?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the Food Minister here? He is saying that a lot of food is being wasted in the FCI godowns. That is the point. Mr. Minister, you convey this to the Minister.

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): Right, Sir.

REGARDING INCREASE IN PRICES OF LPG

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, next is, Mr. Derek. Mr. Derek, what is your problem?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal) : Sir, I have no personal problem. But, the problem here is, very, very serious, and we put people into problem. The problem is, when you promise something and do something else, the problem arises. Sir, the prices of subsidized gas are going to rise. By March, all the subsidies are going to be lifted, because there is a notification now saying, it will be increased by four rupees every month till 31st of March, and then there will be no subsidy. Sir, what is going on? Sir, please understand that there was a big * made about the announcement. Now, even with the GST,— I don't want to go into GST now where there was a VAT of 2 to 4 per cent, now, in the new GST, it has become 5 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can still have a discussion. Why do you say so?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the discussion is a broader issue. The Government has made social commitment; it has made some social obligation. My bigger point is, Sir, they are not keeping these promises which they have made. This is just one example, Sir, because the oil pricess internationally have come down from 111 dollars per barrel to 48 dollars per barrel. So, my question to the Government is, when they make these promises, why don't they fulfil these promises? ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyhow, I am not allowing discussion under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): And Sir, this campaign that was conducted by this Government and the Prime Minister that he has asked people to voluntarily give up subsidy so that gas cylinders will reach the poor and the needy, now, what are they doing? You have claimed that so many crores of people have voluntarily given up buying of gas cylinders and subsidy, and that is being transferred to the poor. And now, you are charging four rupees per month, every month, and your are burdening the poor. All these are jumlaas, and jumlaas and that is what is going on now. This is not economics. This is actually putting extra burden on the people and misleading them through gimmickry. This is strongly condemnable, Sir. We have strong objection to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. It is over now.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): No, no; why is it over? This is the burning issue of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what should I do?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The Government should withdraw.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only said ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: People are being cheated. ...*(Interruptions)*... You promised to give it to the poor. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapan Senji, I did not say I will not allow discussion. I only said, discussion under Rule 267 is not allowed. That is what I said. You can give notice. We can discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give another notice. We can have Short Duration discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What else is more important than this?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, हर महीने चार रुपये बढ़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा सिर्फ यह कहना है कि जब सदन चल रहा है, उस समय सदन के बाहर चार रुपया दाम बढ़ाया गया है, यह भाजपा सरकार का गरीबों के साथ * है, विश्वासघात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: यह सदन के बाहर नहीं हुआ है, लोक सभा में किया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, चार रुपये हर महीने बढ़ाना, ये कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, allowing a discussion under Rule 267 is ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: यह करोड़ों गरीबों के साथ * और विश्वासघात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, people have been taken for a ride. ...*(Interruptions)*... What issue can be more important than this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: अमीरों का हज़ारों करोड़ का कर्ज़ा माफ हो रहा है और गरीबों का बढ़ाया जा रहा है, मुझे यही कहना है। आप इस पर व्यवस्था दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह बड़ा ही इम्पोर्टेंट मामला है। सदन के चलते हुए इस सरकार ने जो नीतिगत निर्णय लिया है कि वह हर महीने गैस का दाम बढ़ायेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... धीरे-धीरे सरकार ने पेट्रोल के दाम भी मार्केट के हिसाब से तय कर दिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, इसलिए मैं बोलता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह तो मुनाफा कमाने वाली सरकार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सरकार को इसका स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Sir, my colleague, Mr. Pramod Tiwari has raised a pertinent point that when the House is in Session, such an important decision has been taken by the Ministry and we have not been informed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been informed in the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Why not in Rajya Sabha? ...*(Interruptions)*... The utter contempt shown by this Ministry towards Rajya Sabha is deplorable. ...*(Interruptions)*... They should have informed Rajya Sabha also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What should I do with Zero Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have thirty minutes for Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request all of you to go back and allow Members to raise their Zero Hour submissions. Important issues are there. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty eight minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty eight minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to say one point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, bear with me for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jairamji, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, when we were discussing that particular function this morning in the Annexe,— of course, Members expressed different views — maybe, knowingly or unknowingly, even the Chair has referred to * anywhere, that is being expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is referred to * anybody.....*(Interruptions)*... 'If it is there', I only said. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said, 'by Members' ...*(Interruptions)*... No; let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only said if there was any reference to * from any Member, including from the Chair, it is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the only thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Nobody has cast any aspersion on the * individually. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the Lok Sabha Secretariat, which should have taken this responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, ...*(Interruptions)*... It is Zero Hour now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, गैस का issue बड़ा serious issue है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): The hon. Minister is here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you may please sit down. What is it, Shri Jairam Ramesh? ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you are standing. Then, what do I do?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, अगला जो इश्यू आया है, उस इश्यू पर चर्चा करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, एक तरफ से इस सरकार ने कहा कि सब subsidy surrender करें और इस देश के जागरूक लोगों को मैं बधाई देता हूँ, जिन्होंने अपने आप subsidy surrender की, लेकिन अब दूसरी तरफ से यह सरकार गरीबों को मार रही है। हर महीने चार रुपए बढ़ा रही है और 12 महीने के बाद वे 48 रुपए हर महीने भरेंगे। यह acceptable नहीं है। यह बी.जे.पी. की सरकार इस तरह से गरीबों को मार नहीं सकती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، ایک طرف سے اس سرکار نے کہا کہ

سب سبسڈی سرینڈر کریں اور دیش کے جاگرک لوگوں کو میں بدھائی دیتا ہوں، جنہوں نے اپنے آپ سبسڈی سرینڈر کی، لیکن اب دوسری طرف سے یہ سرکار غریبوں کو مار رہی ہے۔ ہر مہینے چار روپے بڑھا رہی ہے اور بارہ مہینے کے بعد وہ 48 روپے ہر

مہینے بھریں گے۔ یہ acceptable نہیں ہے۔ یہ بی۔جے۔پی۔ کی سرکار اس طرح سے

غریبوں کو مار نہیں سکتی ہے۔

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, the hon. Minister is here. He will reply. Mr. Pradhan is here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, Sharad Yadavji is on his feet.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: जब भी आपको crude oil और गैस सस्ते दामों पर मिलती है। उसके बाद आप इतने taxes लगा देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने गरीबों की कमर तोड़ दी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : جب کہ آپ کو کروڈ-آئل اور گیس سستے داموں پر ملتی ہے۔ اس کے بعد آپ نے اتنے ٹیکسز لگا دیئے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ انہوں نے غریبوں کی کمر توڑ دی ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान): बैठिए, मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि गरीबों subsidy दे रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ ...(व्यवधान)... 4 रुपए बढ़ा देंगे। आप तो उनकी परेशानी को बढ़ा रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... उन्हें मारने का काम कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी, देरेक ओब्राईन जी, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो बात उठायी, सारा सदन इस से सहमत है। महोदय, देश की संसद चल रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इसीलिए मंत्री जी इधर आए हैं।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): यह बिल्कुल ही गलत परंपरा है। जनता पर इतना बड़ा बोझ डालने के बाद क्या उसे मार डालेंगे? क्या तेल के ऊपर सरकार चलाएंगे? तेल तो बहुत सस्ता हो गया है, लेकिन गैस के दाम जिस तरह से बढ़ रहे ...(व्यवधान)... उसके लिए सदन में आना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, तेल का मामला है, ऑइल कंपनियां गरीबों की cost पर बहुत पैसा कमा रही हैं। महोदय, आज सरकार की स्थिति व्यापारी जैसी हो गयी है। सरकार का काम गरीब को लूटना और खजाने में पैसा जमा करना, हो गया है। पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दाम दुनिया में कम हो गए हैं, लेकिन यहां बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। आप दो सालों में गरीबों की subsidy पूरी खत्म कर देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी खड़े हैं। आप लोग मंत्री जी को सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister will speak. Listen to the Minister.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: मैं आपकी अनुमति से ...(व्यवधान)... मैं जानता हूँ, ये सत्य सुन नहीं पाएंगे ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए ये इस बात को उठा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जून महीने में ...(व्यवधान)... 25 जून, 2010 को एक Empowered Group of Ministers होता था ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सदस्यों के नाम पढ़ रहा हूँ, पूर्व वित्त मंत्री माननीय प्रणब मुखर्जी टीएमसी की नेत्री आदरणीय ममता बनर्जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you listen to the Minister?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: एन.सी.पी. के नेता श्री शरद पवार जी - ये सब उस Empowered group में 2010 में होते थे। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raised an issue, but you don't want to listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... 2010 जून, 25 को ...(व्यवधान)... प्रणब बाबू, कमलनाथ जी, मुरली देवड़ा जी, इन सब ने बैठकर निर्णय किया। ...(व्यवधान)... The Price of domestic LPG will be increased by ₹ 35 per cylinder. ...(Interruptions)... Correspondingly, it will be increased in other parts of the country. Thereafter, the price will be periodically revised based on the increase in the ...(Interruptions)... as reflected in the rising per capita income. ...(Interruptions)... सर, यह कांग्रेस का निर्णय ...(व्यवधान)... UPA की सरकार का निर्णय हमारे सामने है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसी निर्णय में ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने 35 रुपये ...(व्यवधान)... बढ़ाया था। ...(व्यवधान)... जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार बनी ...(व्यवधान)... देश में 14 करोड़ LPG ग्राहक बने। ...(व्यवधान)... आज इनकी संख्या बढ़कर 21 करोड़ हो गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी सरकार गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए वचनबद्ध है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम लोगों ने दो करोड़ 60 लाख ...(व्यवधान)... "प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना" में नए LPG कनेक्शन दिए हैं ...(व्यवधान)... जिसके कारण देश की गरीब मां-बहनें ...(व्यवधान)... विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, बंगाल, छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा और मध्य प्रदेश में, जहां गरीब लोग रहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... वहां पर इसके लाभार्थियों की संख्या ज्यादा है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सरकार गरीब लोगों को सब्सिडी देने के लिए वचनबद्ध है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सब्सिडी गरीब लोगों को दी जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... ये लोग जिनकी हिमायत करते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... उनके लिए सब्सिडी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सब्सिडी गरीबों के लिए है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने अन्ततोगत्वा इसी निर्णय को पूरा किया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

*The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes
past eleven of the clock.*

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**REGARDING AVAILABILITY OF NOTA OPTION IN ELECTION
TO THE COUNCIL OF STATES**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. Question 166. *...(Interruptions)...* No; No.
...(Interruptions)... Question Hour, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? *...(Interruptions)...* Let the Question Hour
get over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is very important. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, my
point of order is under Article 84 of the Constitution. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We do not have points of order in the Question Hour.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is very important. Article 84 talks about the
composition of the Council of States. It says that the representatives of the States in the
Council of States shall be elected by the elected Members of the Legislative Assembly
of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the
single transferable vote. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What has that to do with the Question Hour?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I will tell you. A decision has been made, without
amending the Constitution or the law, that the NOTA option will be available to the MLAs
in the election, as per the directions of the ECI. How can it be done? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, that's to be raised through a different procedure.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it vitiates the election. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Again, that's a matter for the Election Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it vitiates the election. The Constitution has not been amended. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Representation of the People Act has not been amended. But, the NOTA has been introduced. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless and until the Constitution is amended. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a matter which should be referred to the Election Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is the Council of the States. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a General Election. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, it can be ...*(Interruptions)*... not for the Parliament election. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir, not for the Parliament election; not for the Council of State, the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, Ghulam Nabi Sahab, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The matters relating to elections have to be ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. There is a procedure for it, mentioned in the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, this is not the occasion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Parliament is supreme, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Election Commission is not ...*(Interruptions)*... They get the mandate from the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Sharma Sahab. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has to go to the Election Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the appropriate body. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... The vacancies are notified by you; by the House. This is an election to the Council of States. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is by preferential voting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a process by which it is done. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But, Sir, this has not been amended. *...(Interruptions)...*
So, how can a new provision be introduced? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please take that up with the Election Commission.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir, not the Election Commission. *...(Interruptions)...*
The Election Commission is exceeding *...(Interruptions)...* We need absolute clarity on
this. This is a very serious matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, a provision of rigging has been introduced.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; please. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot make allegations
like that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is no NOTA for the President's election,
the Vice-President's Election, or the Council of States because these are the only
three elections where there is proportional representation and single transferable vote.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the time for it. *...(Interruptions)...* This is Question
Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But, Sir, this is very important. *...(Interruptions)...* The
hon. Leader of the House is here. How can it be introduced?

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, commenting on the
correctness or otherwise of the procedure, what I understand is that there was a judgement
of the hon. Supreme Court which provided for a NOTA option. That judgement came
several years before this Government came to power. The Election Commission, pursuant
to the Judgement, has issued some notification under Article 324. Article 324 covers all
the elections in this country. Therefore, that is a circular, which they issued not now, but
earlier. Now, if somebody is aggrieved with that circular, he has other options. How is the
Question Hour of the Rajya Sabha concerned with it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Correct. *...(Interruptions)...* I think, *...(Interruptions)...* No; no,
Sharma Sahab, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am required to go by this. There are elections to the offices of the President, and the Vice-President. Their ballot paper also must have a NOTA option. The Rajya Sabha elections are directly covered under that, that is, single transferable vote and preferential system of voting. How can the Election Commission, without looking into this, do this? Article 324 does not allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, surely, this is not the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is not clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, this is not the occasion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is because the election is being held. Vacancy has been notified. And, the vacancies are notified by the Rajya Sabha, not by the Election Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. But the Question Hour is not the time to raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Then, where to raise it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Where to raise it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Where to raise it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it relates to any default or any aspect which involves the Rajya Sabha, then, we will look into it. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it involves directly. ...*(Interruptions)*... How is NOTA option. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. A point has been raised; it will be examined. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... A point has been raised; it will be examined. Now, let us get on with Question Hour.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, we have received a circular about the Vice-President's election, but there is no NOTA mentioned there. It has to be everywhere then. It has only two names and the third choice is not there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised a point. Let it be examined. Okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Okay, Sir. Let it be examined. But, in a few days, voting is going to be there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. It won't be in the next 60 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Let us now get on with the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Chair has all the power to ask the Election Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is all right. You have raised a point. It will be examined. Thank you.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This House knows whether the Chair, with utmost respect, has any power of the Election Commission.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But neither the Election Commission has the power to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The only authority which can set aside the order of the Election Commission is the Court.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No; it is not final. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Otherwise, if you say Election Commission's orders can be set aside by Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are not saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Election Commission is not about the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharma *sahib*, that aspect is now over. If there is anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This issue needs to be settled whether the Election Commission is beyond the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will examine that issue. That is all.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Without amending either the law or the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let me get on with the Question Hour.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Otherwise, Sir, it should have been there for President's election, the Vice-President's election and for the Council of States. Elections to these three are governed by that, Sir. There cannot again be a selective approach by the Election Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. It will be examined. Thank you. Now, Question No. 166. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. The rest of it does not relate. Shri Nadimul Haque, ask your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. You can't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्या है? This is not fair. Question No. 166.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, the House started with Zero Hour. That was the time we could have raised this issue, but..... This is a very important issue; that is why, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. The correct position is that the Rajya Sabha only notifies the vacancy. The procedure of election comes under the purview of the Election Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): In Presidential election, no such provision was mentioned. How will that be discovered? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the dilemma for us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have made a point. It will be examined. That is all. A judgement of that cannot be delivered here.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the forum to raise it is either the Election Commission or the Court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We have also noticed the same provision. Yesterday, we also noticed the same provision. There may be some substance in what Mr. Sharma is saying. But the forum where we can raise it... Certainly, Parliament cannot alter the procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that should settle the issue now.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, there is notice under Rule 267.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not the time for it.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, there is notice under Rule 267 on an issue which we are concerned. The LPG subsidy has been removed. This is an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the whole of previous hour was devoted to it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, by removing ₹ 4/- per month for the next eight months, the subsidy will become zero. The entire Opposition is united on this one issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Brien, the whole of previous hour was devoted to this issue. Now, let us get on with the Question Hour. Question No. 166. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, राज्य सभा में जो नोटा वाला इश्यू उठा है, यह तो एक बड़ा चैलेंजिंग इश्यू है।

श्री सभापति: लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने पोजिशन क्लैरिफाई कर दी है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: क्या? वे तो कहेंगे कि यह ईसी ने किया, इलेक्शन कमीशन ने किया है, इलेक्शन कमीशन पर हमारा कोई अधिकार नहीं। यही कहा होगा और क्या कहेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने सुना नहीं, लेकिन यही कहा होगा कि इलेक्शन कमीशन ने किया है, वह ऑटोनॉमस बॉडी है, उस पर हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन श्रीमन्, यह सदन अगर चिंतित है, तो इलेक्शन कमीशन को सोचना चाहिए। राज्य सभा में ओपन वोटिंग इसीलिए कराई गई, आडवाणी जी जब इसे लाए थे, तो आडवाणी जी ने राज्य सभा के इलेक्शन में ओपन वोटिंग इसीलिए करायी थी कि राज्य सभा में हॉर्स ट्रेडिंग न हो, वोट बेकार न हो।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, इसे छोड़ दीजिए, that is not the issue here.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, गवर्नमेंट ने, इलेक्शन कमीशन ने ही किया था। गवर्नमेंट ने यहां पर बिल लाकर ओपन वोट के लिए पास कराया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, नरेश जी।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, सरकार ने इसे पास किया था। आज अगर हमारे चुनाव में नोटा लग गया, तो फिर इसका मतलब क्या रह गया? डेमोक्रेसी काहे की? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, वह छोड़िए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: फिर वह तो आपने में भी लगाना चाहिए, 5 तारीख को नोटा और लग जाना चाहिए। हम लोग नोटा में वोट दे देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is totally a different issue. It has already been raised. The Leader of the House has given the position on that. Let us now get on with the Question Hour. That is all we have to do.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन अगर हाउस चिंतित है ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर हाउस चिंतित है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, सीरियस बात यह है कि यह सिर्फ गुजरात के लिए किया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, यह बहुत ही सीरियस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह पूरे देश के लिए भी नहीं है, यह सिर्फ गुजरात के लिए ही है। अब गुजरात का Constitution अलग हो गया और देश का Constitution अलग हो गया। अभी तक तो यह जम्मू-कश्मीर में ही था कि वहाँ दो Constitutions चल रहे थे। अब गुजरात भी उस लिस्ट में आ गया, जहाँ अलग-अलग Constitutions चल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह देख लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، یہ بہت ہی سیریس ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔
یہ پورے دیش کے لئے بھی نہیں ہے، یہ صرف گجرات کے لئے ہی ہے۔ اب
گجرات کا کانسٹی ٹیوشن الگ ہو گیا اور دیش کا کانسٹی ٹیوشن الگ ہو گیا۔ ابھی تک
تو یہ جموں و کشمیر میں ہی تھا کہ وہاں دو کانسٹی ٹیوشنس چل رہے تھے۔ اب
گجرات بھی اس لسٹ میں آ گیا، جہاں الگ الگ کانسٹی ٹیوشنس چل رہے ہیں
۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ سر، یہ دیکھ لیں۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

The State Government submits report to EC. ...**(Interruptions)**... Meanwhile, the 'None Of The Above' (NOTA) option will be available to the MLAs in the election. ...**(Interruptions)**... "As per the directions by the ECI in 2013, the NOTA option will be printed on the ballot paper," said the Secretary, Gujarat Assembly, D.M. Patel. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Bhupenderji. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब जो कह रहे हैं, वह correct नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुप्रीम कोर्ट के direction के बाद जो स्थिति है, इसको करने में किसी प्रकार से गुजरात के इलेक्शन वाला विषय नहीं है। इन्हीं के समय में हुआ, ये चुप थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्हीं की सरकार के समय में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का direction था, तब ये लोग चुप थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: यह जो विषय है, राज्य सभा के चुनाव में preferential election है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... NOTA नहीं होना चाहिए, यह बात ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can everybody sit down for a minute? ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, क्या कोई मेम्बर जवाब दे सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोगों की बात का जवाब मिनिस्टर देगा या कोई मेम्बर देगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब अगर मेम्बर मिनिस्टर हो गए हों, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेम्बर हमारी बात का जवाब नहीं दे सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह अपनी बात कह सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वह अपनी बात कह सकता है, लेकिन हम लोगों को जवाब थोड़े ही न दे सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Hon. Members, please.
...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप हमारी इसी बात पर रूलिंग दे दीजिए कि हम लोगों की बात का जवाब सत्ता पक्ष का कोई मेम्बर देगा या मिनिस्टर देगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You raised issues which are not relevant. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: संविधान में क्या position है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर वे भविष्य में मिनिस्टर बनने वाले हों, तो मेरी बधाई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन अभी नहीं बने हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will have no option but to adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is what you want! ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जिसका नाम चर्चा में आता है, वह बनता नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this should be examined. Even the Supreme Court.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-two minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 166. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, that is enough.
...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं, शर्मा साहब, अब बहुत हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बहुत हो गया, प्लीज़।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Just a minute, Sir. It was a very important issue that was raised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, ठीक है, but this is not the occasion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I would take just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is a matter which has to be considered by this House seriously because the anti-defection law applies to elections to the Rajya Sabha ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If so, give notice for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, the Anti-Defection Act applies here. As per the law, it is necessary to show whom you are voting for. If you are not voting for the party for which a mandate has been given by the party, he would be losing his seat. So, how can NOTA be there? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But this is not the occasion for it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Therefore, the entire elections would be illegal then. The Rajya Sabha elections would become illegal. This seat will ...*(Interruptions)*... This would become an illegal election. All three Members from Gujarat who would be coming, their elections would become illegal. It is about this House. Therefore, this needs to be considered. The Election Commission issues an Executive Order under Article 324, which is unconstitutional and against the Tenth Schedule. It cannot go beyond the Tenth Schedule. The Tenth Schedule says that if you are voluntarily giving up. ...*(Interruptions)*... then, you are leaving the party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Misraji, please. One minute.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: And, therefore, if a person votes for somebody else, it would be a case of defection under the Anti-Defection Act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Misraji, you are a man of law. You know the law and you know the procedures.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Therefore, hon. Chairman, Sir, you have to take this matter into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But I can't take it up right here during Question Hour.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, you are the protector of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the elections to be held would become illegal and unconstitutional and, therefore, we would be losing three Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want a discussion, give notice for it.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, if the election is challenged, it would be declared unconstitutional and three Members would be losing their membership. So, it is necessary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The notification of the Election Commission is unconstitutional. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: फिर वही, यह आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयरमैन साहब, राज्य सभा में खुला वोट डालने का इसलिए प्रावधान किया गया कि अगर कोई मेम्बर या पार्टी इसका उल्लंघन करेगी, तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: भाई, जो आप कह रहे हैं, वह सब ठीक है, but this is not the occasion for it.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर हम नोटा पर वोट देते हैं, तो हमारी मेम्बरशिप रहेगी कि जाएगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कैसे होगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: अगर आप डिस्कशन चाहते हैं तो आप अपना नोटिस दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please, let everybody sit down. राम गोपाल जी, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, देश के बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट लोग वहां से चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं। क्या यह गवर्नमेंट या कोई और इस बात को एफोर्ड कर सकते हैं कि उनका चुनाव अवैध हो जाएगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All candidates are the same. Procedure is the same.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, यह इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, आपने अपना प्वाइंट कह दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इस पर थोड़ा सत्ता पक्ष का भी व्यू ले लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: भाई, इसमें व्यू क्या लेना है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... The Leader of the House has already spoken on the subject.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इस गंभीर मामले में सत्ता पक्ष का व्यू भी ले लिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, चाहे वे इधर के मेम्बर हों या उधर के, मेम्बर्स, मेम्बर्स हैं, जब वे हाउस में आते

हैं और जब उनका चुनाव हो रहा है और यदि चुनाव के बाद वह रद्द हो जाए, तो यह ठीक नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप क्यों ऐसा anticipate कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Even the Supreme Court cannot go beyond the law.
...(Interruptions)... The Supreme Court can say something and may express its wish. But if it requires the amendment under the law and the Constitution, it is the Parliament which is sovereign; neither the Supreme Court, nor the Election Commission. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a much later stage. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Only we can amend the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...
Only we can amend the Representation of the People Act. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, आप लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस का व्यू ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Between lawyers of eminence on both sides, the Chair is quite helpless. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The notification that has been issued is unconstitutional and illegal. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: आप कृपया बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, अगर आप इनका व्यू नहीं लेना चाहते हैं, तो श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव जी का व्यू ले लीजिए। वे भी एक एमीनेंट जूरिस्ट हैं। उनका व्यू ले लीजिए कि इस बारे में वे क्या कहते हैं।
...(व्यवधान).... What does he say? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह तो जानबूझ कर किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप क्यों allegations लगा रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान).... नहीं, नहीं। This is not fair.
...(Interruptions).... This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, अगर तीन मेम्बर्स इलेक्ट हो कर आए और उसके बाद वे अपनी सीट लूज कर दें, तो इसका क्या इफेक्ट होगा? ...(व्यवधान).... यदि तीन मेम्बर्स इलेक्ट हो कर आएंगे और यदि उनका इलेक्शन अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल डिक्लेयर हो जाएगा, तो क्या होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The election will be unconstitutional. ...(Interruptions)....
The election will be illegal. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, क्या आपको ऐसा नहीं लग रहा है कि सरकार ऐसा जानबूझकर कर रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप कृपा कर के बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया सुनिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Whatever you may be saying, how does it relate to the Question Hour? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is the ultimate question. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is the ultimate question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: It is the prestige of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is a big question now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, आप इतना कह दीजिए कि the Election Commission will look into this aspect. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If the Constitution is being undermined, as I have submitted ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you going on that track? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Because this House is supreme. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is so; but this is the Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, यह मेम्बर्स का क्वेश्चन आवर है और हम मेम्बर्स के बारे में ही बात कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, हम यह मामला मेम्बर्स के लिए ही उठा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल जी, आप जो कह रहे हैं, there is a great merit in it. But this is not the occasion for it. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: महोदय, फिर हम अपनी बात कहा कहें? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या हम सदन के बाहर गांधी जी की प्रतिमा के सामने जाकर अपनी बात कहें? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is illegality being committed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTION**Sports complexes in tier-II and tier-III cities**

*166. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to set up a sports complex in every tier-II and tier-III city of the country to encourage various sports;

(b) the steps being taken to encourage schools and colleges with better sports facilities to contribute to such sports complexes in tier-II and tier-III cities and the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to encourage sports kit manufacturing companies to set up and maintain sports complex and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No, Sir. However, funds are granted for development of sports infrastructure facilities like Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic Hockey Field, Synthetic Turf Football Ground, Multipurpose hall, Swimming pool, etc., all over the country subject to technical feasibility and availability of funds.

(b) A Central Sector Scheme, namely, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) was being implemented by this Ministry during the period from 2010-11 to 2015-16 under which funds were granted to States/Union Territories (UTs) for development of sports infrastructure facilities, namely, Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic Hockey Field, Synthetic Turf Football Ground and Multipurpose hall. Schools and Colleges under Central/State Governments were one of the eligible entities to receive grant for creation of sports infrastructure facilities under this scheme.

A new Scheme called "Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports", is being implemented by this Ministry as a Central Sector Scheme from the financial year 2016-17. This scheme, *inter-alia*, provides for creation of sports infrastructure facilities, namely, Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic Hockey Field, Synthetic Turf Football Ground, Multi-purpose hall, Swimming pool, etc. Under this scheme, schools and colleges under Central/State Governments are one of the eligible entities to receive grant for creation of sports infrastructure facilities.

List of projects sanctioned to schools and colleges under the erstwhile USIS and the current Khelo India Scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) There is no such proposal.

Statement

(A) Details of funds released to the schools and colleges of various States/UTs from 2010-11 to 2015-16 under the erstwhile Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)

2010-11 : Nil

2011-12 : Nil

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved (Date)	Grant released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
2012-13				
1.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvavur District.	6.00 (03.01.2013)	1.80 (03.01.2013) 2.40 (21.08.2014) 1.80 (26.08.2015)
2013-14				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District.	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013) 2.40 (22.07.2015) 1.80 (23.03.2016)
2.	Uttarakhand	Laying of Synthetic Turf Hockey Field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun.	5.00 (07.11.2013)	1.80 (07.11.2013) 3.20 (06.10.2015)

1	2	3	4	5
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2014-15

1.	Maharashtra	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune.	5.00 (23.07.2014)	3.00 (23.07.2014) 1.00 (30.06.2016) 1.00 (19.04.2017)
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2015-16

1.	Assam	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track (08 lanes) at North Lakhimpur College, Lakhimpur.	5.50 (29.06.2015)	3.00 (29.06.2015) 2.50 (27.03.2017)
2.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Government Boys H.S. School, Dibrugarh under Dibrugarh Municipality Board.	6.00 (29.06.2015)	1.80 (29.06.2015) 1.00 (23.03.2017) 2.00* (04.07.2017)

* The Utilization Certificate (UC) for ₹ 2 crore will become due on 31.03.2019 after receipt of which the balance amount of ₹ 1.20 crore will be considered for release.

(B) Details of funds released to the schools and colleges of various States/UTs during 2016-17 and 2017-18 under the Khelo India Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Project	Grant Sanctioned (Date)	Grant released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5

2016-17

1.	Karnataka	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Sainik School, Bijapur.	5.50 (20.03.2017)	2.00# (20.03.2017)
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Kerala	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in Government Brennen College, Thalassery, Kannur.	7.00 (02.03.2017)	2.50& (02.03.2017)
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall, Football Ground and Athletic Track at LBS Government PG College, Kotputli.	3.12 (06.03.2017)	1.00\$ (06.03.2017)

2017-18: (As on 31.07.2017) : Nil.

Note: # The Utilization Certificate (UC) for ₹2 crore will become due on 31.03.2018 after receipt of which the balance instalments totaling to ₹3.50 crore will be considered for release. & The Utilization Certificate (UC) for ₹2.50 crore will become due on 31.03.2018 after receipt of which the balance instalments totaling to ₹4.50 crore will be considered for release.

\$ The Utilization Certificate (UC) for ₹1 crore will become due on 31.03.2018 after receipt of which the balance instalments totaling to ₹2.12 crore will be considered for release.

Substandard and spurious drugs

†*167. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the medicines categorised as substandard by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation across the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that on testing the samples collected by the Ministry, in February 2017, 1850 drugs were found to be substandard and 13 spurious;

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto and the action taken against the erring companies; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to maintain quality of the drugs being sold in the country and the outcomes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The details of the medicines declared as 'Not of Standard Quality' (NSQ), based on drug samples drawn by inspectorate staff of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and tested during past four years, are as under:—

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total number of NSQ samples	116	121	115	146

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) On the initiative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, *vide* letter dated 28th July, 2014, the work of conduct of 'Survey of Extent of Problems of Spurious and Not of Standard Quality Drugs in the Country' was entrusted to the National Institute of Biologicals (an autonomous body of the Ministry) involving, amongst others, Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO); State Drugs Control Departments; Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission; WHO; International Pharmaceutical Federation; civil societies; and Indian Statistical Institute, Hyderabad. A total of 47012 drug samples were drawn and got tested/analysed. As per the report of the survey, a total of 1850 samples were declared as NSQ and 13 samples were declared as spurious drugs. On receipt of the Survey Report in January 2017, the Ministry contacted the State Governments as action to be taken lies on the part of the respective State Licensing Authorities.

(d) Government has taken a series of measures including strengthening legal provisions, workshops and training programmes for manufacturers and regulatory officials as well as risk based inspections. Percentage of drug samples declared as "not of standard quality" and drug samples declared as "spurious" has come down drastically over the years.

Protest of grain traders against imposition of GST

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

(a) whether it is a fact that grain traders across the country had gone on strike protesting the imposition of GST on branded rice, lentils and branded food items, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to protect the grain traders against the loss from implementation of GST?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The GST rates on supply of goods and services have been notified based on the recommendations of the GST Council comprising the Union Finance Minister, the Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance, and the Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government.

In pre-GST regime many of the foodgrain producing States, levied VAT or purchase tax in the range of 4% to 5.5% on foodgrains, namely wheat and rice. In addition, there were other embedded taxes on account of use of various goods and taxable services used in the supply chain, particularly in respect of goods put up in unit containers and bearing a registered brand name. That being so, in pre-GST regime the total tax incidence on food grains, namely, wheat and rice produced in these States was higher than 5%.

However, now foodgrains in general attract Nil GST, and only the foodgrains put up in unit container and bearing a registered brand name attract 5% GST. As such, GST is imposed on cereals, pulses, wheat flour, etc. only when they are put up in unit container and bear a brand name which is registered under the Trade Marks Act, 1999. If the brand name or trade name is not registered under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, then also such packed and branded (not registered brand names) cereals, pulses, wheat flour, etc. attract Nil GST. Further, dealers of foodgrains put up in unit container and bearing a registered brand name attracting 5% GST will be eligible for input tax credit.

Moreover, a trader making a taxable supply whose aggregate turnover in a financial year does not exceed ₹ 20 lakh (₹ 10 lakh for specified States), is not liable to be registered under the Central Goods and Services Act, 2017, and an eligible registered person whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed ₹ 75 lakh (₹ 50 lakh for specified States) can avail of the Composition Scheme under GST.

For a trader dealer, the GST is largely a pass through.

Rise in cancer patients

*169. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients is on the rise in the country, particularly in the States of Punjab and Haryana, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken by Government for early detection and cure of cancer;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up more cancer care centres/institutes and upgrade the existing ones and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated/released and spent for the purpose during the last three years, States/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's Cancer registry data, there has been an increase in estimated incidence of cancer in the country including the States of Punjab and Haryana. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Cancer is a multifactorial disease, the risk factors of which, *inter-alia*, include ageing population, sedentary life style, use of tobacco products, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

(b) to (d) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level, include awareness generation, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment.

Guidelines on "Population-based Prevention, Control and Screening of common NCDs viz. Diabetes, Hypertension and common cancer (Oral, Breast, and Cervical)" have been issued under NHM for utilizing the services of frontline health-workers under existing Primary Healthcare System.

Setting up of 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI), Jhajjar, under aegis of AIIMS, New Delhi, has been approved.

To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities Scheme to support setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. The details of the funds released under the said scheme during last three years and current year, States/Union Territory-wise, is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Estimated incidence of cancer cases in India, State/UT-wise - All sites -
(2014 to 2016)- Both sexes*

State	2014	2015	2016
Jammu and Kashmir	14115	14864	15652
Himachal Pradesh	7425	7722	8029
Punjab	30002	31214	32474
Chandigarh	1162	1217	1274
Uttarakhand	11240	11796	12381
Haryana	27933	29240	30611
Delhi	18356	19168	20015
Rajasthan	75642	79160	82836
Uttar Pradesh	222615	233659	245231
Bihar	117603	123949	130628
Sikkim	467	473	479
Arunachal Pradesh	1231	1252	1272
Nagaland	1288	1294	1300
Manipur	2836	2916	2998
Mizoram	1585	1618	1652
Tripura	2139	2169	2199
Meghalaya	3184	3246	3311
Assam	31124	31474	31825
West Bengal	99339	103532	107906
Jharkhand	37031	38947	40959
Odisha	45736	47666	49674
Chhattisgarh	28738	30239	31817
Madhya Pradesh	81034	85078	89315
Gujarat	66952	70171	73551
Daman and Diu	339	385	440

State	2014	2015	2016
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	421	457	497
Maharashtra	122256	127390	132726
Telangana	38494	40177	41939
Andhra Pradesh	53570	55776	58072
Karnataka	67237	70302	73511
Goa	1587	1655	1726
Lakshadweep	77	82	89
Kerala	37550	39672	42004
Tamil Nadu	76091	78512	80999
Pondicherry	1428	1510	1596
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	402	415	429
TOTAL	1328229	1388397	1451417

Statement-II

State-wise funds released for setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) under Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

(A) Funds released during the financial year 2014-15

(in ₹ crore)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Institute	SCI/ TCCC	Government of India's share Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bengaluru	SCI	67.50
2.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC	25.03
3.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	SCI	55.00
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI	67.50
5.	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC	22.24

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI	47.25
7.	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai	SCI	67.38
TOTAL				351.90

(B) Funds released during the financial year 2015-16:

1.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC	14.87
2.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI	33.06
3.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	TCCC	14.64
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC	11.43
5.	Rajasthan	S. P. Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC	17.123
6.	Karnataka	Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences	TCCC	17.257
7.	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology and RCC, Hyderabad	SCI	18.12
TOTAL				126.50

(C) Funds released during the financial year 2016-17:

1.	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	SCI	46.957
2.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	SCI	51.58
3.	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital	TCCC	25.40
4.	Punjab	District/Civil Hospital, Fazilka	TCCC	20.119
5.	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	SCI	35.829
6.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	TCCC	13.23
7.	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt.	TCCC	9.2253
8.	West Bengal	Murshidabad Medical College and Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	TCCC	10.9793

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Maharashtra	Rashtra Sant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	TCCC	15.3196
10.	Rajasthan	SMS Medical College, Jaipur	SCI	40w6683
11.	Assam	Gauhati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	SCI	08.43
TOTAL				277.7375

(D) Funds released during the financial year 2017-18 (till date)

1.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar Medical College and Hospital, Jhalawar	TCCC	19.755
2.	Maharashtra	Government Medical College and Cancer Hospital, Aurangabad	SCI	43.515
3.	Madhya Pradesh	G. R. Medical College, Gwalior	TCCC	18.90
4.	Maharashtra	Vivekananda Foundation and Research Centre, Latur	TCCC	20.25
TOTAL				102.42

Establishing youth hostels in West Bengal

*170. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new youth hostels set up in the State of West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) the amount sanctioned and disbursed to West Bengal for setting up youth hostels under any scheme during the last three years;

(c) the details of any such sanctions specifically for women and handicapped people in the State of West Bengal; and

(d) whether the Ministry is satisfied with utilisation status and activities

carried out under the above scheme, if not, the corrective measures taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) During last three years no new youth hostel was constructed in the State of West Bengal with funds from Government of India. Hence no amount has been sanctioned or disbursed for this purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Available funds were utilized by the Ministry and activities were carried out under the scheme in accordance with the guidelines.

Haj pilgrimage through Government quota

*171. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilgrims who actually performed Haj pilgrimage during the last two years and the current year under Government and the Private Tour Operators quota, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the criteria adopted by Government for selection of Haj pilgrims through Government quota;

(c) the number of pilgrims selected by Government during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether any requests from Members of Parliament have been received in this regard to consider special cases from their constituencies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (c) The number of pilgrims who actually performed Haj pilgrimage during the last two years and the current year under Government and the Private Tour Operators (PTOs) quota are as under:—

Sl. No.	Years	Performed Haj through Haj Committee of India (Government)	Private Tour Operators	Total
1.	2015	99930	36,000	1,35,930
2.	2016	99961	36,000	1,35,961
3.	2017*	1,25,025	45,000	1,70,025

*On going.

The State/UT-wise details of Haj pilgrims of the Haj Committee of India (Government) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) In accordance with the Bilateral Agreement signed between the Government of India and Saudi Arabia, the Haj quota is allotted for the Haj Committee of India (HCOI) and the Private Tour Operators (PTOs). Subsequently, HCOI allocates this quota among various States/UTs on the basis of percentage of their Muslim population as per 2011 Census. If the number of Haj applicants is less than the quota allotted to the State/UT concerned, such excess quota stands surrendered and is redistributed among the States/UTs having applicants in excess of their allocated quota. In addition, Haj quota is reserved for Mehram (200), Central Government (500) and Khadim ul Hujjaj (625). For selection of individual pilgrims, HCOI invites applications from the intending pilgrims; thereafter the selection is made through computerized Qurrah (draw of lots). HCOI follows the principle of 'once in life time' Haj. Seats are allocated to applicants giving priority for pilgrims aged 70 years or above, those applying fourth or more times followed by general category.

(d) Yes, sir. The request from Members of Parliament are received from time to time in the Ministry which are duly considered along with other applicants. However, there is no specific quota allotted to them.

Statement

*State/UT wise number of Haj pilgrims during 2015 and 2016 and
quota allotted for Haj 2017*

Sl. No.	States	Haj 2015	Haj 2016	Haj 2017#
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	74	48	52
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2407	2115	2728
3.	Assam*	3790	4219	4279
4.	Bihar	7476	6597	6963
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	51	73	82
6.	Chhattisgarh	328	307	388
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	19	15	21
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	23	24	27

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Delhi (NCT)	1306	1343	1628
10.	Goa	185	171	196
11.	Gujarat	6592	7348	10877
12.	Himachal Pradesh	84	89	129
13.	Haryana	916	1036	1343
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6645	6464	7960
15.	Jharkhand	2840	2759	3306
16.	Karnataka	4969	4654	5951
17.	Kerala	6226	10276	11197
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	296	289	298
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3020	2884	3599
20.	Maharashtra	8078	7765	9780
21.	Manipur	318	357	388
22.	Odisha	573	526	688
23.	Puducherry (UT)	142	110	123
24.	Punjab	286	306	303
25.	Rajasthan	3749	3718	4686
26.	Tamil Nadu	2654	2466	3189
27.	Tripura	93	82	134
28.	Uttar Pradesh	23119	22011	29017
29.	Uttarakhand	771	856	1061
30.	West Bengal	9924	8428	9940
31.	Telangana	2976	2625	3367
TOTAL		99930	99961	123700
Seats reserved for Central Government Mehram and KUH quota.		**	**	1325
GRAND TOTAL		99930	99961	125025

*Assam includes Muslim population of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim.

** For the year 2015 & 2016, the quota of Central Government Mehram, KUH and infants are included in the respective States/UTs in the figures.

Ongoing.

Special package to address debt burden of farmers

*172. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to create a special package to address the debt burden of farmers; and

(b) whether delay in addressing this issue makes the present Debt Waiver Scheme discriminatory against a section of farmers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Government has taken the following initiatives to reduce the debt burden of farmers:—

- With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued master directions on relief measures to be provided by lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities including drought which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. The benchmark for restructuring of loans has been reduced from 50% to 33% crop loss, in line with the National Disaster Management Framework. In addition, as per the Priority Sector Lending Guidelines issued by RBI, loans to distressed farmers to repay non-institutional lenders, are eligible under priority sector.
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of insured crops due to non-preventable natural risks, thus providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/ damage arising out of unforeseen events; stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming; and encouraging them to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.

- For development of agriculture and welfare of farmers of the country, the Government in Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), is implementing various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which include:—
 - (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
 - (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
 - (iii) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)
 - (iv) National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- Post demonetisation, Government has taken the following relief measures for the farmers in the cooperative sector:
 - (i) An additional grace period of 60 days for prompt repayment incentive @ 3% was provided to such farmers whose crop loans dues fell due between 01/11/2016 to 31/12/2016 and if such farmers repaid the same within 60 days from their due date in this period.
 - (ii) Interest waiver for two months (November and December, 2016) for all short term crop loans 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) National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development (NABARD) raised short term borrowings from the market at prevailing market rate of interest for ₹ 17,880.78 crore and disbursed the same under refinance for on-lending to Cooperative Banks at 4.5% rate of interest during 2016-17.

Credit to women entrepreneurs under MUDRA Yojana

*173. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of women entrepreneurs who have availed credit under the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA) Yojana in Maharashtra and other States and Union Territories since its launch, the details thereof, district-wise, in respect of Maharashtra; and

(b) the steps Government proposes to take to cover more women entrepreneurs under MUDRA Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As on 21.07.2017, about 6.28 crore loans have been sanctioned to women entrepreneurs by various Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY). State/Union Territory-wise details in respect of women entrepreneurs who have availed credit under PMMY are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). District-wise details in respect of women who have availed credit under PMMY in the State of Maharashtra are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

76% of the borrowers under PMMY are women entrepreneurs. MLIs extend PMMY loans as per criteria and parameters determined by them. To encourage further coverage of women entrepreneurs, the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA) extends a rebate of 0.25% on its refinance interest rate for PMMY loans given by MLIs such as Micro Finance Institutions to women borrowers.

Statement-I

PMMY data since the inception of the scheme till 21.07.2017

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	State	Total		Women	
		No. of accounts	Amount Sanctioned	No. of accounts	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28832	322.96	5561	76.52
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1543038	13996.42	478035	3582.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15464	183.1	1565	30.10
4.	Assam	2144161	8291.28	1129996	3361.85
5.	Bihar	6740776	21847	5541101	12953.13
6.	Chandigarh	43660	507.36	10656	70.22
7.	Chhattisgarh	1673883	6301.81	1279808	2986.94
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4251	49.08	2558	13.65
9.	Daman and Diu	2256	28.92	576	4.25
10.	Delhi	657292	7604.45	340450	1624.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Goa	83486	871.66	36424	204.55
12.	Gujarat	2442797	15562.28	1678733	5391.29
13.	Haryana	1593522	8039.29	1046003	3051.68
14.	Himachal Pradesh	185678	2692.7	53249	430.04
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	171549	3656.56	33858	445.05
16.	Jharkhand	2067110	7811.01	1583075	3518.95
17.	Karnataka	9551707	39884.79	7589899	19617.53
18.	Kerala	2121716	12966.03	1476785	4992.78
19.	Lakshadweep	1364	13.98	319	2.66
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5726261	20947.59	4624776	10717.64
21.	Maharashtra	7573687	34598.61	6282724	33688.13
22.	Manipur	47289	310.75	34329	126.84
23.	Meghalaya	49530	399.63	25243	134.04
24.	Mizoram	15522	201	7161	77.45
25.	Nagaland	18842	222.43	8692	71.36
26.	Odisha	5615722	15817.48	5143925	10164.28
27.	Puducherry	251187	980.03	201124	571.34
28.	Punjab	1511995	9420.43	871130	2674.18
29.	Rajasthan	2622834	16359.14	1758032	4703.76
30.	Sikkim	39553	205.07	11427	64.11
31.	Tamil Nadu	11377207	38871.49	8818316	22033.83
32.	Telangana	942195	8437.96	168266	1757.61
33.	Tripura	352164	1502.22	266461	836.12
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7199757	31112.1	5221624	12489.68
35.	Uttarakhand	690925	4212.95	495837	1439.01
36.	West Bengal	7757957	26144.2	6510693	16128.02
TOTAL		82865169	360373.76	62738411	180035.43

Source: As reported by Member Lending Institutions on the MUDRA portal.

Statement-II*District-wise data of Women Entrepreneurs in Maharashtra State since the inception of PMMY Scheme*

Sl. No.	Districts	(₹ in crore)									
		Women Entrepreneurs		Women Entrepreneurs		Women Entrepreneurs		Women Entrepreneurs		Total	
		FY 2015-19		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18 till July 21, 2017		FY 2017-18 till July 21, 2017		Total	
		No. of Amount	Amount sanctioned	No. of Accounts	Amount sanctioned	No. of Accounts	Amount sanctioned	No. of Accounts	Amount sanctioned	No. of Accounts	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Ahmednagar	District-wise data		105933	278.8	20069	53.17	126002	331.97		
2.	Akola	not captured in		70491	158.29	8674	22.89	79165	181.18		
3.	Amravati	FY 2015-16		149839	314.79	15725	38.06	165564	352.85		
4.	Aurangabad			123895	323.8	25964	74.81	149859	398.61		
5.	Bhandara			28453	64.34	4606	11.31	33059	75.65		
6.	Bid			18846	45.7	4289	13.4	23135	59.1		
7.	Buldhana			69553	132.49	21090	50.89	90643	183.38		
8.	Chandrapur			13046	34.54	4304	12.8	17350	47.34		
9.	Dhule			65551	149.31	16285	40.37	81836	189.68		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Gadchiroli			677	3.73	213	1.17	890	4.9
11.	Gondia			31462	75.6	1919	6.19	33381	81.79
12.	Hingoli			17595	37.04	6092	16.16	23687	53.2
13.	Jalgaon			165096	396.52	32233	84.9	197329	481.42
14.	Jalna			26157	72.14	8128	27.03	34285	99.17
15.	Kolhapur			128190	330.92	45469	112.81	173659	443.73
16.	Latur			85642	203.79	21767	64.23	107409	268.02
17.	Mumbai			47104	208.52	8387	40.67	55491	249.19
18.	Mumbai Suburban			41455	139.37	6087	27.25	47542	166.62
19.	Nagpur			313871	762.36	41806	107.78	355677	870.14
20.	Nanded			146343	326.88	43497	112.79	189840	439.57
21.	Nandurbar			7695	16.66	3993	9.28	11688	25.94
22.	Nashik			124878	317.67	19564	55.17	144442	372.84
23.	Osmanabad			45591	109.18	14173	32.73	59764	141.91
24.	Palghar			11825	33.09	2773	8.96	14598	42.05
25.	Parbhani			8781	28.49	1943	5.65	10724	34.14

26.	Pune	167925	590.34	45424	147.69	213349	738.03
27.	Raigad	16297	65.03	1082	6.31	17379	71.34
28.	Ratnagiri	3008	26.96	752	6.04	3760	33
29.	Sangli	80398	198.34	24741	63.71	105139	262.05
30.	Satara	59650	164.85	16362	43.11	76012	207.96
31.	Sindhudurg	3363	22.59	1394	6.43	4757	29.02
32.	Solapur	167683	439.74	51544	122.81	219227	562.55
33.	Thane	69137	275.74	12981	56.35	82118	332.09
34.	Wardha	96308	213.01	12716	33.62	109024	246.63
35.	Washim	30540	66.54	6021	14.75	36561	81.29
36.	Yavatmal	180036	371.04	23723	54.56	203759	425.6
37.	Other*	25665	77.15	18592	44.56	44257	121.71
TOTAL		33688.13	7075.35	594382	1630.41	9625085	42393.89

* Pertains to institutions which do not have district-wise data and/or have not uploaded the same on the MUDRA portal.

Source: As reported by Member Lending Institutions on the MUDRA portal.

Huge withdrawal of new currency notes

*174. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been able to find out the ways by which new currency notes have been withdrawn in spite of restrictions over withdrawal of new currency after demonetisation;

(b) if so, whether banking system is at fault due to which such huge transactions have been possible; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent occurrence of such a situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Government did find out various ways in which new currency notes were withdrawn from Banks post-demonetisation. Income Tax Department detected several ways of such manipulation including through employing persons to exchange the old denomination notes, use of duplicate KYC documents and shadow entities for conversion of unaccounted cash held in Specified Bank Notes into legal tender.

Cooperative banks, credit societies and other banks were found to be at fault and involved in helping people for conversion of unaccounted cash, through various methods. Appropriate action in such cases have been taken. During the period 9th November, 2016 to 10th January, 2017, more than 1100 searches and surveys were conducted by the ITO, apart from issuing more than 5100 verification notices in the cases of suspicious high value cash deposits or related activities. These actions led to seizure of valuables of more than ₹ 610 crore which includes cash of ₹ 513 crore. Seizure of cash in new currency notes was about ₹ 110 crore. The undisclosed income detected in these actions was more than ₹ 5400 crore.

Several measures were taken for preventing such malpractices. Appropriate reporting system was put in place by RBI to keep track of issuance of bank notes by the Currency Chests. The banks were directed to maintain, at the Currency Chest level and at link branches level, a Daily Record of issuances showing the serial numbers of bank notes in the denominations of ₹ 500 and above on daily basis and preserve such records for a period of two years and made available for scrutiny

during inspection conducted by Chest Inspection Officials of RBI and/or Banks' Internal Auditors.

Income-tax Rules were also amended to provide that banks shall obtain and link PAN or Form No. 60 (where PAN is not available) in all existing bank accounts (other than Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account) by 28.02.2017, if not already done. Further, w.e.f. 01.07.2017, linking of Aadhar with Permanent Account Number (PAN) has been made mandatory for filing Income Tax Returns and obtaining new PAN.

Reusing of medical devices by hospitals

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

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the private hospitals are not only reusing medical devices meant for single use but also charging multiple patients for the same device;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported so far, State-wise, along with the reasons for inaction in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check such unethical and unhealthy practices?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject and such complaints would generally be addressed to the State/Union Territory concerned. Data regarding complaints received by States is not maintained centrally. Taking action to prevent and control such practices, is within the remit of State Government.

(c) The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration of Clinical Establishments with a view to prescribe the Minimum Standards of facilities and services provided by them. Under the said Act, the National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved Minimum Standards for different levels of Hospitals. These minimum standards *inter alia* provide that the hospitals should have adequate drugs, medical devices and consumables commensurate to the scope of services and number of beds. These standards further provide that the quality of drugs, medical devices and consumables

shall be ensured. The Hospitals are also required to follow standard precautions and infection control practices including compliance to Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules. Currently, the Act is applicable in the States of Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Assam and all Union Territories except Delhi. Enforcement of the Act falls within the remit of the States/UTs.

Provision for restructuring of farmers' loans

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

- (a) the names of the corporate companies whose loans have been restructured and at what terms, the details thereof for the last three years; and
- (b) whether there is a provision for restructuring of farmers' loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The total amount of loans sanctioned to companies that have been restructured by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) during last three years in consolidated form is given as under:—

	(₹ in crore)		
	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Amount of loans restructured	3,70,279	2,99,111	2,04,884

Source: RBI

Any restructuring is to be carried out in accordance with detailed guidelines issued by RBI on restructuring like Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF), Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) and Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A). Disclosure of the names and details of borrowers is covered under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and Banking Laws, which oblige financial institutions to maintain secrecy about the affairs of their constituents.

(b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines contained in master Circular on relief measures by banks in areas affected by natural calamities dated July 1, 2015, wherever repaying capacity of agricultural borrowers has been impaired due to natural calamities, banks are empowered to provide the benefit of restructuring

(including conversion of short term debt to term loan or re-schedulement of repayment period) to such borrowers with the benefit of retention of asset classification.

For agricultural accounts that became impaired on account of reasons other than natural calamities, restructuring is allowed in terms of RBI guidelines issued *vide* master circular on Income Recognition and Asset Classification (IRAC).

Establishing Yoga Research Institutes

*177. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to establish more Yoga Research Institutes in different parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of Government Yoga Research Institutes presently functioning in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. An autonomous Research Council, namely, Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) is working under the Ministry of AYUSH as the apex body for Research and Education in the field of Yoga and Naturopathy.

The CCRYN has set up a Central Research Institute at Rohini, Delhi. Further, the Governing Body of CCRYN has decided to establish five more Research Institutes in the country. The Government has approved establishment of Post Graduate Institutes for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy at Nagmangla (Karnataka) and Jhajjar (Haryana) at a total cost of 59.67 crore and 52.04 crore respectively.

(b) At present, CCRYN is running a Central Research Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy at Rohini, Delhi, with 20 bedded hospital of Yoga and Naturopathy.

Air India flight from Amritsar to Toronto

*178. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had planned to connect Amritsar with Toronto *via* Birmingham by flight from 15 February, 2017, as announced by Chairman and Managing Director, Air India but it has not been introduced till date, if so, the reasons therefor; and

- (b) the main reasons for continuous delay in implementing this project?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) The introduction of operation on any route are based on commercial viability, fleet availability and competitive market conditions.

Air India in its earlier flights to Toronto till winter 2010 schedule incurred continuous losses on its operations. At present, as informed by Air India, it has no immediate plan to connect Amritsar with Toronto via Birmingham.

Policy on interest rate on loans for agricultural purposes

†*179. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various banks in the country are charging higher interest rates on loans given for tractors and other tools purchased for agricultural works as compared to those for other vehicles like car, motorcycle, etc.;

(b) the details of interest rates charged on loans thereof, vehicle type-wise; and

(c) the policy for determining interest rates on loans taken by farmers for agricultural purposes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rate on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks and these interest rates are determined by banks with the approval of their respective Board of Directors subject to regulatory guidelines on interest rate on advances contained in RBI's Master Direction dated 03.03.2016. Interest rates on loans could vary from time to time and be based on credit profile of the borrowers. The information on interest rates charged on loans, vehicle type-wise is not maintained centrally.

With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, with effect from 2014-15, the Long Term Rural Credit Fund (LTRCF), was created with NABARD out of shortfall in achievement of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets by Scheduled Commercial Banks, in order to provide long term refinance to Cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to encourage long term investment credit lending in agriculture. At present the interest rate on advances to banks under LTRCF is at 4.90%.

Strengthening the family planning programmes

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the family planning programmes in India is not achieving the desired results, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the measures taken by Government to strengthen the family planning programmes in the country; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to increase the budgetary allocation for the family programme component and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No, the Family Planning Programme is achieving the desired results with the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declining to 2.2 as per NFHS IV.

(b) The measures taken by the Government to strengthen the Family Planning Programmes in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government has allocated more budget to the programme in 2017-18 over 2016-17.

Statement

Measures taken by the Government to strengthen the family planning programmes in the country

Government has launched many new initiatives to strengthen Family Planning Program, besides focusing on strengthening the existing initiatives.

Schemes and initiatives under Family Planning Program in the country:—

- **Mission Parivar Vikas** has been launched to increase access to contraceptives and Family Planning services in 146 high fertility districts.
- **Introduction of New Contraceptive choices:** The current basket of choice has been expanded to include the new contraceptives *viz.* Injectable contraceptive, Centchroman and Progesterone Only Pills (POP).

- **Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging:** The packaging for Condoms, Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs) and Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECPs) has now been improved and redesigned.
 - **New Family Planning Media Campaign** has been launched to generate demand for contraceptives.
 - **Family Planning logistics management information system** has been developed to track Family Planning commodities.
 - **Enhanced Compensation Scheme for Sterilization:** The Sterilization Compensation Scheme has been enhanced in 11 high focus States (8 Empowered Action Group (EAG), Assam, Gujarat, Haryana)
 - **Post Abortion Family Planning Services** have been initiated.
 - **A Scheme for ensuring; drop back services to sterilization clients** has been initiated.
 - **A Scheme for Home delivery of Contraceptives by ASHAs** to provide contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries is in operation.
 - **A Scheme to ensure spacing of births by ASHAs** is in operation.
 - **World Population Day and fortnight as well as Vasectomy Fortnight is observed** every year to boost Family Planning efforts all over the country.
 - **Post partum Family Planning** is being focused with special emphasis on Post partum IUCD services.
 - **Quality Assurance Committees** have been established in all State and districts *inter alia* for ensuring quality of care in Family Planning.
 - **Cu IUCD 375** with 5 years effectivity has been introduced in the programme as an alternative to the existing IUCD (Cu IUCD 380A with effectivity of 10 years).
 - **Male participation** is being emphasized upon.
 - **Under National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme** the clients are indemnified in the unlikely events of death, complication and failure following sterilization.
 - **Private/NGO facilities have been accredited** to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.
-

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Ayurvedic hospitals in the country**

1761. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to refer to answers to Unstarred Question 2082 and Unstarred Question 172 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21 March, 2017 and 18 July, 2017 respectively and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to establish an Ayurvedic Hospital in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time-bound programme to establish such a Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Public Health is a State subject. Establishment of Ayurvedic Hospital comes under the purview of concerned State Government. However, the Ministry under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) has kept a provision for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital including Ayurveda in all the States/UTs and they may avail eligible financial assistance by projecting the same through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guidelines.

Under NAM, Ministry of AYUSH received the proposal for establishment of six 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals at Pune, Buldhana, Beed, Nandurbar, Bhandara and Jalana in the State of Maharashtra for the year 2017-18.

Defence manufacturing units licenses

1762. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any changes in the policy of issuing defence manufacturing units licences to the industries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether FDI is allowed for the units manufacturing defence related arms and ammunition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Earlier to issue of Arms Rules, 2016 by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), the licenses for defence items were given by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 except for Small Arms and their Ammunitions. However, the position of licensing of defence items has changed thereafter. MHA *vide* their Notification dated 19.05.2017 delegated powers and functions to Secretary DIPP in respect of items included in the Notification. The items included in the Notification are mainly defence items categorized as Fire-Arms. The present position for issue of licenses for manufacture of defence items is as follows:—

- (i) For manufacturing of Small Arms and their Ammunitions, licenses are issued under Arms Act by MHA;
- (ii) For the defence items notified under the MHA Notification dated 19.05.2017, the licenses are issued under Arms Act by DIPP; and
- (iii) For manufacturing of other defence items, which are neither Small Arms nor covered in MHA's Notification dated 19.05.2017, such as electronic systems, communication systems etc., the licenses are issued under IDR Act by DIPP.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy in defence sector was reviewed *vide* Press Note 5 of 2016 Series dated 24.06.2016. As per the extant FDI Policy, Foreign Investment up to 49% is permitted under the automatic route and beyond 49% is permitted through Government route, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. FDI Policy is subject to Industrial Licence under the IDR Act, 1951. Further, the Policy is also applicable to manufacturing of Small Arms and Ammunition under the Arms Act, 1959.

Schemes for promoting Ayurveda

†1763. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to facilitate any project to promote Ayurveda, in all the States of the country during last three years, so that Ayurveda can be promoted;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) the present status of treatment capacity and efficiency of each of the All India Institutes of Ayurveda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India has set up Central Council for Research in Ayurveda Sciences for undertaking coordinating, formulating, facilitating developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurveda. The details of the resultant research activities carried out by the Council during the past three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Ministry of AYUSH Government of India is also running Extra Mural Research Scheme on various aspects of AYUSH systems of medicines including Ayurveda since 1999. The details of Extra Mural Research Projects in respect of Ayurveda during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The Standing Finance Committee (SFC) in its meeting held on 20.03.2017 had recommended for establishment of an All India Institute of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy at Goa as an extension of the existng All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi at a total cost of ₹ 301.09 crore and a National Institute of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy at Panchkula (Haryana) as an extension of the existing National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur at a total cost of ₹ 290.54 crore.

(c) The present status of treatment capacity and efficiency of the All India Institute of Ayurveda is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Year-wise activities of Central Council of Research in Ayurveda Sciences (CCRAS) during last 3 years

(i) Activities during 2014-15

The Council continued its activities during the reporting period in the areas of Medicinal Plant Research (Medico-ethno botanical Survey, Pharmacognosy and Cultivation), Drug Standardization, Pharmacological Research, Clinical Research and Literary Research and Documentation Programme. The extension activities comprise of Tribal Health "Care Research Programme, Health care services through Out-Patient

Department (OPD) and In-Patient Departments (IPDs), Special Clinics for Geriatric Health care and Musk Deer Breeding Programme.

Clinical Research Programme

Intra Mural Clinical Research

Under IMR, 7 projects under Clinical Research on 6 diseases/conditions *viz*; Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteoarthritis (2), Rasayana; Haemorrhoids, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome and Gout have been completed and 16 Projects on 13 diseases/conditions *viz*. Mental Retardation, Type II Diabetes Mellitus, Psoriasis, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Chronic Bronchitis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteopenia/Osteoporosis, Osteoarthritis, Iron Deficiency Anemia, Bronchial Asthma, Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS), Cognitive Deficit and Rasayana across 18 peripheral institutes has been going on.

Collaborative Clinical Research

Under the Collaborative Clinical Research during the period under report, one study on coded Ayurvedic drugs on Mental Retardation has been concluded at all centres and 2 studies *viz* Improvement in quality of life of Breast cancer patients and A Comparative Clinical Evaluation of Kshara sutra prepared manually and by automated machine in "Fistula-in-Ano"- A multi-centric double blind randomized controlled trial have been continued.

Drug Research Programme

Medicinal Plant Research

The council has continued Medicinal Plant Research - Medico-ethno-botanical survey conducted 20 tours in selected areas of 5 states during the survey 39 museum samples, 367.72 Kg. raw drug collected and documented 263 folk claims. A total 18 drugs were studied pharmacognostically, 48 new medicinal plants introduced in demonstrative gardens of Institutes. Besides this, 16 Intra Mural Medicinal Plant Research projects are going on.

Drug Standardization

Under Drug Standardization, 25 singles drugs have been carried out. Besides this; 11 Intra Mural Drug Standardization Research projects are going on.

Pharmacological Research

Toxicological study of 3 coded drugs has been completed and 3 drugs are in progress. Besides this. Biological activity of 1 drug has been completed and 2 drugs are in progress.

Tribal Health Care Research Programme

Under tribal health care research programme, the Council has covered a population of 78,599 out of which 65670 were tribal people belonging to 236 villages and incidental medical aid has been provided to 22,394 patients out of which 18427 patients were tribal people and 140 folk claims/LHTs have been documented.

Literary Research Programme

Under this programme Medico-historical studies, collection and compilation of references relating to drugs and diseases from classical treatises, lexicographic work, contemporary literature and publications related to Ayurveda and modern sciences have been continued. The Council has brought out periodicals viz. Journal of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Journal of Drug Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and Journal of Indian Medical Heritage. During the reporting period, 8 books have been published. Besides this, 5 Intra Mural Literary Research projects have been completed and 9 projects have been continued.

AYUSH Research Portal - A web based portal for Research publication in AYUSH is successfully continued and the information being updated periodically. Till date 20190 scientific publications have been uploaded.

IEC Activities

The Council has participated in 25 Arogya Melas, fairs, exhibitions for dissemination of knowledge and awareness of Ayurveda in public and also conducted training programmes, seminars, workshops and conferences at different locations.

(ii) Activities during 2015-16

The Council continued its activities during the reporting period in the areas of Medicinal Plant Research (Medico-ethno botanical Survey, Pharmacognosy and Cultivation), Drug Standardization, Pharmacological Research, Clinical Research and

Literary Research and Documentation Programme. The outreach activities comprise of Tribal Health Care Research Programme, Ayurvedic Mobile Health Care Research Programme under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP), Swasthya Rakshan Programme, Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Departments (IPDs), Special clinics for Geriatric Health care and Musk Deer Breeding Programme.

Clinical Research Programme

Intra Mural Clinical Research (IMR)

Under IMR, 9 projects under Clinical Research on 7 diseases/conditions *viz.* Type II Diabetes Mellitus, Psoriasis, Mental Retardation, Chronic Bronchitis, Osteoarthritis, Irritable Bowel Syndrome and Cognitive Deficit have been completed and 19 Projects on 15 diseases/conditions *viz.*, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteopenia/Osteoporosis, Iron Deficiency Anemia, Bronchial Asthma, Rasayana, Chronic Bronchitis, Psoriasis, Type II Diabetes Mellitus, Essential Hypertension, Urolithiasis, Uterine Fibroids, Computer Vision Syndrome, Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) and Mild Bronchial Asthma across 18 peripheral institutes has been going on.

Collaborative Clinical Research

Under the Collaborative Clinical Research during the period under report, one study on coded Ayurvedic drugs on Improvement in quality of life of Breast cancer patients has been concluded at all centres and 3 studies *viz.* Comparative clinical evaluation of Ksharasutra prepared manually and by automated machine in fistula-in-ano (Bhagandara), Collaborative Multicentric Clinical Trial to study the Effect of Ayush Rasayana (A&B) On Ageing In Apparently Healthy Elderly Subjects and Development and validation of Prakriti Assessment Questionnaire have been continued.

Drug Research Programme

Medicinal Plant Research

The council has continued Medicinal Plant Research - Medico-ethno-botanical survey conducted 18 tours in selected areas of 5 States during the survey 83 museum samples, 850.55 Kg. raw drug collected and documented 139 folk claims. 41

new medicinal plants introduced in demonstrative gardens of Institutes. Besides this, 3 Intra Mural Medicinal Plant Research projects have been completed and 16 projects are going on.

Drug Standardization

Under Drug Standardization, 54 singles drugs and 28 compound formulations have been carried out. Besides this, One Intral Mural Drug Standardization Research project has been completed and 10 projects are going on.

Pharmacological Research

Under this programme, 5 Intra Mural Pharmacological Research Projects have been completed and 10 projects are going on.

Literary Research Programme

Under this programme Medico-historical studies, lexicographic work, contemporary literature and publications related to Ayurveda and modern sciences have been continued. The Council has brought out periodicals viz. Journal of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Journal of Drug Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and Journal of Indian Medical Heritage. During the reporting period, 8 books have been published. Besides this, 3 Intra Mural Literary Research projects have been completed and 6 projects have been continued.

AYUSH Research Portal - A web based portal for Research publication in AYUSH is successfully continued and the information being updated periodically. Till date 21839 scientific publications have been uploaded.

Outreach Activities

- **Tribal Health Care Research Programme :** Under tribal health care research programme, the Council has covered a population of 1,24,577 out of which 1,08,311 were tribal people belonging to 341 villages and incidental medical aid has been provided to 43,153 patents out of which 36,031 patients were tribal people and 252 folk claims/LHTs have been documented.
- **Ayurvedic Mobile Health Care Research Programme under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) :** This programme has been executed through

20 CCRAS institutes in 18 states. This programme has been initiated during the month of November, 2015. A total 51001 Scheduled Castes population surveyed, 105 villages/colonies covered through 685 tours in 18 states and medical aid provided to 18081 scheduled castes patients.

- **Swasthya Rakshan Programme :** This programme has been executed through 21 CORAS Institutes in 19 States. This programme has been initiated during the month of November, 2015. A total 96 villages/colonies covered through 793 tours in 19 States and medical aid provided to 24308 patients.
- **Integration of AYUSH (Ayurveda) with National Programme for Prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 3 districts Surendra Nagar (Gujarat), Bhilwara (Rajasthan) and Gaya (Bihar).**

This programme has been initiated in 2 districts *i.e.* Surendra Nagar (Gujarat) and Bhilwada (Rajasthan) and is going to initiated shortly in one district *i.e.* Gaya (Bihar).

IEC Activities

The Council has participated in 47 Arogya Melas, fairs exhibitions for dissemination of knowledge and awareness of Ayurveda in public and also conducted training programmes, seminars, workshops and conferences at different locations.

Patent and Commercialization

CCRAS has developed an anti-diabetic drug AYUSH-82 and the License has been granted through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), New Delhi to three firms.

(iii) Activities during 2016-17

The Council continued its activities during the reporting period in the areas of Medicinal Plant Research (Medico-ethno botanical Survey, Pharmacognosy and Cultivation), Drug Standardization, Pharmacological Research. Clinical Research and Literary Research and Documentation Programme. The outreach activities comprise of Tribal Health Care Research Programme, Ayurvedic Mobile Health Care Research Programme under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP), Swasthya Rakshan Programme,

Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD and In-Patient Departments (IPDs) and Special clinics for Geriatric Health care. Programme-wise achievements are as under:

Clinical Research Programme

Intra Mural Clinical Research (IMR)

Under IMR, 10 Clinical Research projects on 10 diseases/conditions *viz.* Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteopenia/ Osteoporosis, Iron Deficiency Anaemia, Bronchial Asthma, Rasayana, Chronic Bronchitis, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Computer Vision Syndrome and Type II Diabetes Mellitus have been completed and 17 Projects on 14 diseases/conditions *viz.*, Psoriasis, Essential Hypertension, Urolithiasis, Uterine Fibroids, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Type II Diabetes Mellitus, Hemorrhoids, Obesity, Osteoarthritis, Gout, Osteopenia/ Osteoporosis and Cervical Spondylosis, Cognitive Deficit and Mild Bronchial Asthma have been going on.

Collaborative Clinical Research

Under the Collaborative Clinical Research during the period under report, 4 projects *viz.* Development of Bio-medical instrumentation for Ksharasutra chamber for preparation of standardized Ksharasutra with IIT, New Delhi; Clinical study of 'AYUSH Rasayana A & B' in Elderly subjects with AIIMS, New Delhi and BHU, Varanasi; C1-Oil for wound healing with AIIMS, New Delhi and Development and validation of Prakrit Assessment Questionnaire/Scale with reputed organizations have been going on.

Drug Research Programme

Medicinal Plant Research

The council has continued Medicinal Plant Research - Medico-ethno-botanical survey conducted 20 tours, in selected areas of 5 states during the survey 34 museum samples, 984.27 Kg. raw drug collected and documented 127 folk claims. 84 new medicinal plants introduced in demonstrative gardens of Institutes. Besides this, 5 Intra Mural Medicinal Plant Research projects have been completed and 12 projects are going on.

Drug Standardization

Under Drug Standardization, 88 singles drugs and 33 compound formulations have been carried out. Besides this, 3 Intra Mural Drug Standardization Research projects have been completed and 7 projects are going on.

Pharmacological Research

Under this programme, one Intra Mural Pharmacological Research Project has been completed and 14 projects are going on.

Literary Research Programme

Under this programme, Medico-historical studies, lexicographic work, contemporary literature and publications related to Ayurveda and modern sciences have been continued. The Council has brought out periodicals viz. Journal of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Journal of Drug Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and Journal of Indian Medical Heritage. During the reporting period, 9 books have been published. Besides this, 3 Intra Mural Literary Research projects have been completed and 7 projects have been continued.

AYUSH Research Portal - A web based portal for Research publication in AYUSH is successfully continued and the information being updated periodically. Till date 23012 scientific publications have been uploaded.

Outreach Activities**Tribal Health Care Research Programme**

Under tribal health care research programme, the Council has covered a population of 1,23,632 out of which 1,13,067 were tribal people belonging to 366 villages and incidental medical aid has been provided to 46,345 patients out of which 40,416 patients were tribal people and 195 folk claims/LHTs have been documented.

Ayurvedic Mobile Health Care Research Programme under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)

This programme has been executed through 20 CCRAS institutes in 18 States. A total 154263 Scheduled Castes population surveyed, 220 villages/colonies covered through 3040 tours in 18 states and medical aid provided to 79269 scheduled castes patients.

Swasthya Rakshan Programme

This programme has been executed through 21 CCRAS Institutes in 19 States. A total 153 villages/colonies covered through 3853 tours in 19 States and medical aid provided to 114941 patients.

Integration of AYUSH (Ayurveda) with National Programme for Prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 3 districts Surendra Nagar (Gujarat), Bhilwada (Rajasthan) and Gaya (Bihar).

This programme has been executed in 3 districts *i.e.* Surendra Nagar (Gujarat), Bhilwada (Rajasthan) and Gaya (Bihar). A total 31910 patients were enrolled for selected non communicable diseases, 77565 patients were enrolled/ registered for Yoga Classes and 760 camps were conducted.

Ayurvedic Health Centres under North East Plan

The Ayurvedic Health Centres under NE Plan has been initiated in 20 centres in 3 States. In Assam a total 8746 patients were attended at 10 Ayurvedic Health Centres through RARIGID, Guwahati, in Sikkim a total 5964 patients were attended at 4 Ayurvedic Health Centres through RARI, Gangtok and in Arunachal Pradesh a total 8631 patients were attended at 6 Ayurvedic Health Centres through RARI, Itanagar.

IEC Activities

The Council has participated in 43 Arogya Melas, fairs, exhibitions for dissemination of knowledge and awareness of Ayurveda in public and also conducted training programmes, seminars, workshops and conferences at different locations.

Statement-II

The details of Extra Mural Research Projects in respect of Ayurveda during the last three years 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of Principal Investigator & Address	Title	Fund released (1st Installment)
1	2	3	4
1.	Dr. Surendra H. Bodake, Associate Professor, SLT Institute of Pharma. Sciences, G.G. Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University), Bilaspur (CG)-495009	Search for novel Anti-cataract agents: phytochemical and pharmacological investigation of unexplored medicinal plants of Chhattisgarh State	₹ 10,99,040/-

1	2	3	4
2.	Dr. Akshay Anand, Associate Professor, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER) Neuroscience Research Laboratory Sector-12, Chandigarh-160012	The neuroprotective effect of herbal extracts derived from Allium cepa in mouse of retinal ganglion cells (RGC) damage	₹ 7,90,400/-
3.	Dr. B. Duriaswamy, JSS College of Pharmacy, Rocklands, Ootacamund, Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu- 643001	The mechanism of Action of Certain Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants on Alzheimer's by Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 Inhibition using Herbs	₹ 12,41,069/-
4.	Dr. Sharmistha Dey, Assistant professor, Department of Biophysics, All India Institute of Medical sciences, New Delhi-110029	Potential anti-oxidant effect of selected Ayurvedic herbs in Parkinson and Alzheimer disease	₹ 9,02,800/-
2015-16			
5.	Dr. Yogesh Kulkarni, SVKM'S NMIMS (Deemed-To-be University), Vile Parle, Mumbai-400056	"Preclinical Studies on Triphala for its Possible Effects in Treatment of Microvascular Complications of Diabetes"	₹ 880800/-
6.	Dr. Renuka Munshi, Associate Professor & In - charge, Dept. of Clinical Pharmacology, TN Medical College & BYL Nair Ch. Hospital, Dr. AL Nair Road, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400008	"Safety evaluation of two important herbo-mineral formulations used in Ayurvedic practice"	₹ 2208400
7.	Dr. Joy Verghese and Dr. Tenson Antony, Care	"Validation of safety, Efficacy and Quality and Proration of	₹ 2713360

1	2	3	4
	Keralam Ltd, KINFRA Park-680309 Kerala	Drug Master File of Classical Ayurvedic Formulation Vasagud uchyadi Kashayam and Katakakhadioradi kashyam"	
8.	Dr. Padmaja Marathe, MD Professor (Additional), Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Seth GS Medical College & KEM Hospital, Parel, Mumbai 400 012	"Evaluation of Role of withania somnifera and Celastras punculatus in Animal Models of Alcohol Addiction"	₹ 1363600
9.	Mr. Ravi Munduaru, M.Sc., Research Officer, Department of Toxicology, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwar Educational Society (R), Ujire, Centre for Research in Ayurveda and Allied Sciences, Kuthpady, Udupi-574118	"Safety evaluation of two important herbo-mineral formulations used in Ayurvedic practice"	₹ 1185780
10.	Dr. Supriya Bhalerao, Interactive Research School for Health Affairs, Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Dhankawadi, Pune-Satara Road, Pune-411043	"Evaluation of Triphala and Trimad for their effects on adipocytes biology and lipid metabolism"	₹ 827600
2016-17			
11.	Dr. Karthikeyan Ramalingam, Ph.D., Associate Professor, School of Life Sciences, B.S. Abdur Rahman University, Vandalur. Chennai-600048	"Antimicrobial Efficacy and Mechanisms of Herbal Extracts Fractions (Traditional Herbal Tooth Powder Formula) on Biofilm Forming Cariogenic Microorganisms"	₹ 1028000

1	2	3	4
12.	Dr. Swati Madan, Assistant Professor, Amity University, Sector-125, Noida-201313	Cytotoxic, antitumor and anti angiogenesis evaluation of cow urine (Go-mutra) based medicinal plant extract against Ehrlich ascites cells bearing mouse	₹ 235000
13.	Dr Rabi Narayan Acharaya, Institute for Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda, Gujrat Ayurved University, Jamnagar	Experimental and Clinical Studies on Nagapheny (Opuntia elatior mill) an anukta dravya (extra pharmacopial. drug with special reference to its haematinic activity	₹ 1274840
14.	Dr. Sujata Law, Assistant Professor (Stem Cell Biology) Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, 108, Chittaranjan Avenue, Kolkata-700073	An experimental approach towards Bone marrow and microenvironment in Leukemia by using Ashwagandha (withania somifera) and Bhringaraj (Eclipta alba): Two candidate inhibitors of Hedgehog and NF-kB pathways	₹ 710800
TOTAL			₹ 1,64,61,489

Statement-III

Present Status of Treatment capacity and efficiency of All India Institute of Ayurveda

1. Out Patient Department (OPD) started in August, 2015 at All India Institute of Ayurveda

Sl. No.	Year	Total No. of Patients
1.	1st August 2015 - 31st March 2016	42746
2.	1st April 2016 - 31st March 2017	136756
3.	1st April to June 2017	43678
TOTAL		223180

2. Specialty OPDs at AIIA

Sl. No.	Clinical Specialty
1.	Neurological and Degenerative Disease Care Unit
2.	Rheumatology and Musculoskeletal Care Unit
3.	Diabetes and Metabolic / Allergic Disorders Care Unit
4.	Shalya Chikitsa Kshara Evum Anushastra Karma (Surgical OPD including Parasurgical Treatment for Anorectal Diseases)
5.	Shalakya (Eye and ENT care Clinic)
6.	Stri Evam Prasuti Roga Clinic (Women Health Care Clinic)
7.	Bala Roga Clinic (Child Health Care Clinic)
8.	Yoga
9.	Panchakarma Clinic Comprising of nearly 18-20 specific procedures for several disorders in adults as well as Children.
10.	KriyaKalpa Comprising of nearly 18 specific procedures for specific treatment of Eye and ENT disorders.
11.	Integrated AYUSH Clinic including OPDS of Unani, Homoeopathy and Siddha
12.	Diabetic Retinopathy Clinic - Monthly clinic for screening of Diabetic retinopathy
13.	Cancer Screening Clinic - Weekly clinic for Screening of female patients for Breast and Cervical Cancers
3.	IPD started in October, 2016 which is gradually being expanded as per we are getting the possession of Hospital Building from construction Agency.
4.	Laboratory Facilities comprising of ECG, Hematology. Biochemistry and Pathological investigations.
5.	Very basic of fundamental principles of Ayurveda <i>i.e.</i> promoting health and prevention of diseases is accomplished by imparting consultancy services through Yoga, lifestyle and several awareness programs and camps conducted by AHA from time to time.

Making unique identity mandatory for flight booking

1764. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to make it mandatory for air passengers to furnish a unique identity at the time of flight booking;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;
- (c) whether Government had meeting with various stakeholders on how to make passage of passengers through airports easier by using technology, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has also decided to set up a technical committee with representations of stakeholders to take this initiative forward; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) In order to enable seamless air travel at all the airports in the country, various consultations have been conducted with all stakeholders of the aviation system and suggestions have been received from air passengers to furnish a digital identification numbers like PAN number, Aadhar Card number, Passport or Driving license number at the time of purchasing air ticket.

(c) The upgradation of technology for passenger's facilitation is a continuous process. Discussions are held regularly with diverse stakeholders on the usage of technology for the benefit/convenience of passengers and adopting common protocols for data sharing across airlines, airports, travel agents and others.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Civil Aviation has constituted a three-tier set up which *inter alia* includes a Technical Committee for implementation of technology-enabled seamless passenger facilities across airports in India. However, no specific timeline has been fixed because inputs are received from the Committee periodically regarding appropriate technology standards and interoperability protocols.

Use of single engine aircrafts under regional connectivity scheme

†1765. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question 196 answered in Rajya Sabha on 18.07.2017 and state:

(a) the details of region-wise air services started under the regional air connectivity programme and the airlines that started services under this programme along with the types of aircrafts that are being used, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that airlines are using single engine aircrafts on few routes under regional air connectivity programme, if so, the details thereof, region-wise, company-wise; and

(c) whether Government has made an assessment of travel risks due to operation of such type of aircrafts, if so, the action taken by Government in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Details of flight schedule approved, which were submitted by airlines under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) including the name of airlines and the aircraft type is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) In order to promote/enhance Regional Connectivity, the concept of Scheduled Commuter Air Transport Services has been introduced by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3 - Air Transport, Series 'C, Part XII, dated 9th December, 2016, titled "Requirements for Grant of Air operator Certificate for Scheduled Commuter Air Transport Services".

As per requirement specified at para 6.1 of the CAR, the Scheduled Commuter Operations is permitted only with a multiengine aircraft having an All Up Weight (AUW) up to 5700 Kg for Scheduled Commuter Operator (Small) and AUW more than 5700 kg and up to 40,000 kg for Scheduled Commuter Operator (Large).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement***Regional Connectivity Scheme/UDAN***

List of routes awarded and operations commenced after 1st round of bidding

Sl. No.	Proposal	Route (Only RCS Routes)	Selected Airline Operator	Type of Aircraft
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IGI Airport Delhi -> Bhatinda -> IGI Airport Delhi	IGI Airport Delhi To Bhatinda Bhatinda To IGI Airport Delhi Bikaner (Nal) To IGI Airport Delhi	Airline Allied Services Limited	ATR-72-600
2.	Gwalior -> Indore -> Gwalior	Gwalior To Indore Indore to Gwalior	Airline Allied Services Limited	ATR-72-600
3.	IGI Airport Delhi -> Gwalior -> IGI Airport Delhi	Gwalior To IGI Airport Delhi	Airline Allied Services Limited	ATR-72-600
4.	Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Kadapa -> Bangalore Airport -> Kadapa -> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Nanded-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Vidyanagar-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)	Hyderabad (Shamshabad) To Kadapa Kadapa To Hyderabad (Shamshabad) Hyderabad (Shamshabad) To Nanded Nanded To Hyderabad (Shamshabad)	Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited	ATR-72-600
5.	IGI Airport Delhi -> Shimla -> IGI Airport Delhi	IGI Airport Delhi to Shimla Shimla to IGI Airport Delhi	Airline Allied Services Limited	ATR-42-320

1	2	3	4	5
6.	CSI Airport Mumbai -> Kandla -> CSI Airport Mumbai	CSI Airport Mumbai To Kandla Kandla to CSI Airport Mumbai	Spicejet Limited	Q-400
7.	CSI Airport Mumbai -> Porbandar -> CSI Airport Mumbai	CSI Airport Mumbai To Porbandar & vv	Spicejet Limited	Q-400

Expansion of runways at Gaggal and Bhuntar airports

1766. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand and strengthen existing runways, and allied works at Gaggal Airport, Kangra and Bhuntar Airport, Kullu in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government in this regard so far; and

(c) the current status of the proposal along with the funds allocated/released/ utilised for extension and strengthening of existing runway and allied works at Gaggal Airport and Bhuntar Airport, the details thereof, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Gaggal Airport, Kangra and Bhuntar Airport, Kullu in Himachal Pradesh are suitable for operations of ATR-72 and ATR-42 aircrafts respectively with load penalty in fair weather conditions. In order to make the airports suitable for operations of aircrafts without load penalty, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already projected land requirements of 153 acres and 27.77 hectares respectively for extension of runway and other allied works to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh. Further development works are subject to acquisition and handing over of land free from all encumbrances and free of cost by the State Government to AAI.

Amendments in AAI Act

1767. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed amendments in the Airports Authority of India (AAI) Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the objectives Government aims to achieve by amending AAI Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India had initiated a proposal for amendment in the Airports Authority of India (AAI) Act, 1994 for liberalizing the land usage at AAI airports, in line with the provisions contained in clause 12(d) of the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 (NCAP). However, clause 12(d) of the NCAP was challenged by M/s Delhi International Airports Limited (DIAL) in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Hon'ble Court declared the provision of NCAP *ultra-vires*. Thus, the proposal of Amendment in AAI Act has been kept in abeyance. Ministry of Civil Aviation has approached the Supreme Court against the decision of Delhi High Court and the matter is presently *sub-judice*.

Impact of GST on airfares

1768. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the executive and first class fares have got better deal with input trade credit under GST than economy class;
- (b) if so, whether it will increase economy fares; and
- (c) if so, how are we going to maintain the existing cost under UDAN Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) With a view to reduce the overall tax burden on the consumer, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime amalgamates a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax and allows set-off of prior stage taxes

thereby mitigating the ill-effects of cascading taxes on prices across all sectors, including passenger fares in civil aviation sector.

Under the GST regime, while the applicable tax rate on passenger tickets for economy class has been reduced from 6% to 5% (non-creditable for goods), that for business and first class has been increased from 9% to 12% (with input tax creditable for both goods and services procured by airlines). With regard to the UDAN Scheme, the applicable tax would also be 5% (non-creditable for goods) on the value of the passenger ticket excluding the subsidies provided by the Central Government and the State Governments. Moreover, since the maximum airfare or cap prescribed for the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) seats is inclusive of the applicable GST and the same is reimbursable to the airline operator(s) concerned at actuals from the Regional Connectivity Fund, there would be no impact on fares charged from passengers booked on RCS seats.

Modernisation of airports in small cities

1769. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to modernise airports in small cities like Thoothukudi, Trichy, etc., in Tamil Nadu, and such places all over India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) further steps taken by Government to modernise and expand such airports in the country, especially in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Development/Modernisation of airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending upon traffic demand, availability of land and resources, grant of environmental clearance, NOC's from various regulatory authorities, etc. In the bid to develop airports in the State of Tamil Nadu, especially in small cities, AAI has undertaken various modernization/upgradation works such as construction of New Domestic Terminal Building to handle 470 peak hour passengers and conversion of old terminal building to international cargo terminal at Tiruchirappalli Airport, re-carpeting of existing runway/taxiway at Tuticorin Airport, construction of New Integrated Terminal Building to cater 700 peak hour passengers and conversion of

part of old domestic terminal building as Common User Domestic Cargo terminal at Madurai Airport, Extension and modification of old integrated terminal building to cater 625 peak hour passengers at Coimbatore Airport.

Increase in user fee in Thiruvananthapuram airport

1770. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that user fee for Thiruvananthapuram International Airport has been increased recently while there is no increase in the same in case of Kozhikode and Kochi airports;

(b) whether Government realises that this will work to dissuade passengers from using Thiruvananthapuram Airport; and

(c) whether Government will review it in the present context of increasing taxes on air travel in the GST regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA), has recently, determined aeronautical charges in respect of the Thiruvananthapuram airport for the second control period (2016-2021). While doing so, AERA has allowed levy and collection of User Development Fee (UDF) at ₹ 450 per departing Domestic and ₹ 900 per departing international passenger. This was done by AERA to give fair return on its investment made by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for developing and upgrading the airport. Increase in user fee was based on the fact that AAI could not recover the targeted revenue during the 1st control period resulting into revenue shortfall of ₹ 159 crore, which had to be carried forwarded to the 2nd control period. Further, AERA determines aeronautical charges for all the airports in its fold based on the same principle of cost recovery. AERA has not determined the aeronautical charges for the Kozhikode airport and hence, tariffs at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode airports cannot be compared. AERA has determined the aeronautical charges in respect of the Cochin airport for the second control period. Cochin airport has been allowed to recover its cost through charges other than UDF e.g. Landing Charges, X-ray charges, Throughput charges, which are levied from Airlines, are substantially higher at Cochin airport than those of Thiruvananthapuram airport. These charges are ultimately passed on

to the passenger by the Airlines in the form of increase in base fare. Besides, a separate user fee in the form of Passenger Service Fee (Facilitation) of ₹ 70 per departing passenger is applicable at Cochin airport. Thus, the present tariff structure does not put Thiruvananthapuram airport and its passengers at disadvantage in comparison to other nearby airports.

(c) No, Sir. Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) is an independent regulatory body which has been established under an Act of Parliament *i.e.* AERA Act, 2008 for regulating tariffs and other charges in respect of the aeronautical services rendered at major airports in the Country. Government of India has no role to play in the tariff determination process of major airports, including Thiruvananthapuram airport.

Revenue earned by AIESL

1771. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India Engineering Services Ltd. (AIESL) is offering maintenance to Third Party Customers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of revenue earned by Air India Engineering Services Ltd. (AIESL) during the last three years; and

(c) whether AIESL is also reporting loss, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) AIESL is offering Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul Services to 3rd party customer *i.e.* Jet Airways, GoAir, Silk Air, Qatar, Indian Air Force, Indian Navy, Nepal Airlines etc.

(b) The details of revenue earned by AIESL during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Net loss after tax reported by AIESL is as under:—

(₹ in crore)		
2016-17 (Prov.)	2015-16	2014-15
652.78	558.62	242.57

Statement*Details of revenue earned by AIESL during last three years*

	(₹ in crore)		
Airlines	2016-17 (Prov.)	2015-16	2014-15*
Air India Limited	501.70	477.00	112.00
Air India Charters Limited	80.04	68.00	15.00
Airlines Allied Services Limited	26.27	15.31	3.00
Others (Third Party)	127.00	59.96	12.00
TOTAL	735.01	620.27	142.00

* Figures from January, 2015 to March, 2015.

Protocol for VIPs in private airlines

1772. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has sent a notice to private airlines and other stakeholders regarding protocol to be extended to VIPs in private airlines;

(b) whether any meeting has been held in this connection with private airlines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that common people do not suffer because of this exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

High priority to hilly areas and island regions under UDAN scheme

1773. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has categorised country's hilly areas and island regions as high priority areas to improve air connectivity to these areas under the UDAN Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the various measures Government has taken or shall take to enhance air connectivity to hilly regions, Islands and smaller cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched RCS-UDAN scheme on 21-10-2016 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). Operations under the Scheme are permitted through fixed wing aircraft (including sea planes) and helicopters, provided that operations through helicopters are permitted only among the States of Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern Regions, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

Compassionate appointments in Air India

1774. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy of compassionate appointments in vogue in Air India;
- (b) the number of requests and representations received for compassionate appointment in Air India during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;
- (c) whether any action has been taken by Government on these requests/representations; 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. The number of requests and representations received for compassionate appointment in Air India during the last three years and the current year are as follows:—

Year	Request Received
2014	33
2015	38
2016	54
2017 (till date)	29
TOTAL	154

(c) and (d) Erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines merged into a new entity in 2007. Before merger both the erstwhile companies were following their own policies on compassionate appointment, After merger all appointments were put on hold in November, 2007.

The policy on Compassionate Appointment in merged entity was formulated and implemented in April, 2016. As per the said policy, dependents of employees who died on or after 1st January, 2016 are eligible for compassionate appointment under this policy. Till now 38 compassionate appointments have been made, under the policy dated 06.04.2016.

Upgradation of airports in North Eastern Region

1775. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to upgrade Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Agartala and Imphal Airports to a regional aviation hub; and

(b) the policy and programme being taken to increase the frequency of intra-regional services with this hub?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Development/Upgradation of airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending upon traffic demand, availability of land and other resources. For development of Guwahati Airport as inter-regional hub and Agartala, Dibrugarh and Imphal as Intra-regional hubs in the North eastern region, AAI has already constructed three hangars at Guwahati Airport, commenced construction of hangars at Dibrugarh and Imphal airports and floated tenders for award of work for construction of hangar at Agartala airport.

(b) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and airlines are free to operate anywhere in India subject to compliance of Route Dispersal guidelines. However, actual operations by airlines are guided by commercial viability and their company policy.

Utilisation of space in SGRDJ airport, Amritsar

1776. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to utilise the first floor of Shri Guru Ram Dass Jee (SGRDJ) International Airport, Amritsar to provide space for the lounges

of the reputed airlines, duty free shops for the customers and for the ease of congestion at the airport; 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) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has decided to utilise the first floor of Shri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport, Amritsar for provision of space for food courts, shopping areas and business/executive lounges in the International and Domestic Security hold Areas (SHA) to improve passenger experience. A portion of the first floor at the airport is already being used as International SHA and Duty free shop is also available in the International SHA.

Assessment of services of aviation companies

1777. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of aircrafts with each of the aviation companies operational in the country along with the assessment of status of their passenger services, punctuality and maintenance as on date in 2017; and

(b) the steps taken to make the National carrier Air India excellent in the aforesaid areas and the future of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of the current fleet size *vis a vis* operational aircrafts of the scheduled domestic airline are as follows:

Airlines	Current fleet Size	Operational Aircraft
Indigo	A320(135)	128
Go Air	A320(24)	22
Spicejet	B737(35)	33
	Q400(20)	19
Air Asia	A320(10)	10
Jet Airways	B737(76)	76
& Jet Lite	A330(08)	08
	B777(10)	10
	ATR 72(18)	18

Airlines	Current fleet Size	Operational Aircraft
Vistara	A320(15)	15
Zoom Air	CRJ500(02)	01
Trujet	ATR72(04)	03
Air India	B777(15)	11
	B747(05)	02
	B787(24)	21
	A319(22)	19
	A320(32)	18
	A321(20)	18
	ATR42(02)	02
	ATR72(10)	09
Air India Express	B737(23)	21

Airline-wise and complaint redressal status in last six months as submitted by them is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Status of punctuality, airline-wise on time performance in the last six months is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Further, the aircraft operated by scheduled operators are maintained as per Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) approved maintenance program which is prepared by operator based on the manufacture Maintenance Planning Document (MPD). The compliance of maintenance programme is assessed during Airworthiness Review Certificate (ARC) renewal and various spot checks and surveillance check.

(b) During the last three years Air India had initiated number of steps including various phase market initiatives. The steps *inter-alia* include the following:—

1. Introduction of New Routes.
2. Preferred seat selection on domestic and international routes.
3. Flash Sale of seats to increase revenues and Passenger Load Factor (PLF).
4. To utilize unsold inventory/launching of airfare equivalent to Rajdhani IIAC fare on select sectors.
5. Dynamic pricing and introduction of Advance Purchase fare.
6. Various sales and Marketing Initiatives.

Government had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP) / Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. The TAP/FRP provides equity infusion of ₹ 30231 crores upto 2021 subject to achievement of certain milestones as laid down in the TAP/FRP. The Company has made substantial progress in both Operational as well as Financial Areas as per TAP Milestones. As a part of the Turnaround Strategy for Air India Ltd., the company, with the overall support of the government, has initiated a number of steps in order to cut costs and losses. These steps, *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Route rationalization of erstwhile Air India (AI) and Indian Airlines (IA) route and elimination of route network involving parallel operations.
- (ii) Rationalization of certain loss making routes.
- (iii) Enhanced utilization of new fleet resulting in production of higher Available Seat Kilometers (ASKMs).

Statement-I

Airline-wise and complaint redressal status in last six months

Jan-17

Airlines	Total Complaints	Redressal Status	
		Closed	Open
1	2	3	4
Air Costa	5	5	-
Air Asia	22	22	-
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	96	96	-
Indigo	117	117	-
Spicejet	72	72	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	224	210	14
Air India (Dom)	334	192	142
TruJet	4	4	-
Air Carnival	1	1	-
TOTAL	877	721	156

Feb-17

1	2	3	4
Air Costa	6	6	-
Air Asia	23	23	-
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	88	88	-
Indigo	110	110	-
Spicejet	63	63	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	207	202	5
Air India (Dom)	306	215	91
TruJet	3	3	-
Air Carnival	0	0	-
Zoom Air	2	2	-
TOTAL	810	714	96

Mar-17

Air Asia	16	16	0
Vistara	3	3	0
Go Air	55	55	0
Indigo	90	90	0
Spice Jet	58	58	0
Jet Airways + JetLite	213	207	6
Air India (Dom)	242	149	93
TruJet	3	3	0
Air Carnival	0	0	0
Zoom Air	0	0	0
TOTAL	680	581	99

Apr-17

Air Asia	18	18	0
Vistara	4	4	0

1	2	3	4
Go Air	54	54	0
Indigo	75	75	0
Spicejet	53	53	0
Jet Airways + JetLite	211	211	0
Air India (Dom)	226	143	83
TruJet	2	2	0
Air Carnival	0	0	0
Zoom Air	0	0	0
TOTAL	643	560	83
May-17			
Air Asia	11	11	0
Vistara	3	2	1
Go Air	58	58	0
Indigo	109	109	0
Spicejet	57	57	0
Jet Airways + JetLite	231	231	0
Air India (Dom)	245	111	134
TruJet	2	2	0
Zoom Air	0	0	0
TOTAL	716	581	135
Jun-17			
Air Asia	9	9	0
Vistara	5	5	0
Go Air	62	62	0
Indigo	80	80	0
Spicejet	59	59	0
Jet Airways + JetLite	217	213	4

1	2	3	4
Air India (Dom)	196	119	77
TruJet	3	3	0
Zoom Air	0	0	0
TOTAL	631	550	81

Statement-II*On Time Performance of Scheduled Domestic Airlines*

Airlines	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17
Air India (Dom)	56.8	66.2	79.7	83.9	77.8	69.9
Go Air	60.6	68.6	81.8	80.4	76.5	75.9
Indigo	71.2	79.7	88.0	85.2	85.0	86.1
Jet Airways+JetLite	59.4	68.5	80.7	78.7	75.2	70.4
Spicejet	71.6	81.1	85.7	85.4	82.4	79.8
Vistara	53.0	72.6	85.1	87.4	80.2	80.8

Completion of work at Gulbarga airport

1778. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has given any date for its completion work at Gulbarga air port in Karnataka, if so, the details thereof;

(b) when the work had started and what was the original estimate; and

(c) what is the present cost, and by when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Government of Karnataka has entrusted the construction of balance work of Gulbarga Airport to State PWD in June, 2015 and M/s RITES were appointed to provide technical support and third party inspection. The project is to be implemented in three phases at an estimated cost of ₹109 crores. As informed by State Government, the scheduled date of construction of Gulbarga airport is by December, 2017.

Operation of wide bodied aircrafts from Calicut airport

1779. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question 1293 answered in the Rajya Sabha on 14 March, 2017 and state:

- (a) whether Government has taken necessary steps to restart operation of wide bodied aircrafts at Calicut, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the expected time to restart operation of wide bodied aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Calicut airport in Kerala is licensed for operations of wide-bodied aircraft upto Code D type, *i.e.* B-767, A-310, B-727 type of aircraft. Air India withdrew operations of Code 'E' type of aircraft (wide-bodied) from 30th April, 2015 from Calicut due to runway repair work at the airport. Due to operational safety reasons in view of inadequate runway length and width of basic strip, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has not granted permission for operations of Code 'E' type of aircraft at this airport. Additional requirement of 248.3 acres of land has already been projected to the State Government of Kerala for making the airport fit for operations of Code 'E' type of aircraft.

- (b) No timelines for restart of operations of Code 'E' type of aircraft can be envisaged at this stage as it is subject to the availability and handing over of required land by the State Government.

Mechanism to regulate airfares

1780. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is no transparent mechanism to regulate airfares in the country and as such, airlines are free to charge as much as they can;
- (b) whether the idea of providing a competition between airlines has not worked and Government is facing the problem of predatory airfare due to cartelisation amongst the airlines;
- (c) whether the benefit of reduction in the price of ATF is also not passed on to the passengers as reduction in airfares; and

(d) if so, stringent measures Government propose to take to ensure that airfares remain within a reasonable range of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the provision of air fare approval was dispensed with by the Government. Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services require to establish tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. The fares so established, are required to be displayed by the airlines on their websites in compliance of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

DGCA has issued Air Transport Circular 2 of 2010 wherein airlines are required to display on their respective website the tariff sheet route-wise across their network in various fare categories and the manner it is offered in the market. The intention behind the above directions is to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines. DGCA has also set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit in 2010 that monitors airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. The analysis has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on the respective website.

(c) and (d) No such analysis has been carried out by the Government. Air fares are, established by the airlines under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules, 1937, considering all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. The airfares so established are required to be displayed under the provisions of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules, 1937. Airline remains compliant to the regulatory provisions of Rule 135.

Domestic market share of Air India

1781. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the pattern of growth of domestic air passengers in the last three years in the country in percentage terms; and

(b) what is the current share of Air India out of the total domestic air passengers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Details showing the growth of domestic air passengers in scheduled operations in the last three years in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The share of Air India, in terms of domestic passengers, for the year 2016-17 is about 14.2 per cent of the total scheduled operations for domestic passengers.

Statement

Details showing growth in total domestic passengers carried in scheduled operation

Year	Domestic	
	Total Passengers (In million)	% Change over previous year (Growth)
2013-14	60.67	4.84
2014-15	70.08	15.52
2015-16	85.20	21.57
2016-17(P)	103.75	21.77

Appointment of Government officials for airport security

1782. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Airports Authority of India (AAI) has recently appointed nearly 40 officials of Government such as clerks, stenographers, electricians, PAs, etc., to perform the duties of airport security in various airports;

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

(c) how AAI thinks that clerks, electricians, stenographers can perform duties of airport security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No such Government officials like Clerks, Stenographers etc. have been appointed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) to perform the duties of airport security at various airports. However, 32 AAI employees with 3 years experience as Senior Supdt. (NE-9) level were selected under Internal Deputation Policy-2014 as Assistant Manager (Security) and 8 AAI employees with 3 years experience in Assistant Manager (E-2) level were selected as Manager (Security). The airport security job is performed by CISF personnel and these AAI officials are entrusted with the security related coordination work only.

Operational profit/loss of Air India

1783. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 2891 given in the Rajya Sabha on 28 March, 2017 and state:

- (a) whether Ministry is considering privatisation of Air India;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken so far and the rationale behind privatisation;
- (c) whether Air India has shown an improvement in its operational profit/loss between 2011 and 2016 and also an improvement in the passenger load factor; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether such improvement shows that there is no need of privatization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 28.06.2017 has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India (AI) and its five subsidiaries and constitution of AI Specific Alternative Mechanism to guide the process.

NITI Aayog submitted its Recommendations (Fourth Tranche) on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central. Public Sector Enterprises on May 12, 2017. In its recommendations, the Aayog had given the rationale for the disinvestment of AI and attributed it to (1) the fragile finances of the company; and (2) the non-strategic nature of Government participation in a highly competitive, well regulated industry.

(c) and (d) Air India has registered improvement in both operational and financial performance including increase in number of Revenue Passenger from 13.4 million in 2011-12 to 18.00 million in 2015-16 and from operational loss of ₹ 5138.69 crore in 2011-12 to an Operating Profit of ₹ 105 crore in 2015-16 since the introduction of the Turnaround Plan/Financial Restructuring Plan by the Government.

The AI specific Alternative Mechanism will decide on the future course of action.

Clamp down on negative propaganda by former employees of Air India

1784. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has decided to clamp down on former employees who criticise the airline on public platforms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Air India has made it clear that retired personnel who make negative comments with the intention of tarnishing the image of the company will themselves be responsible for cessation of their post retirement facilities; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the recent past the company had noticed few retired personnel had been tarnishing the company's image on social networking sites, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) *Vide* Air India's circular dated 21.6.2017, it has been advised that retired employees of the company should refrain from posting any negative statement about the company on social networking sites.

Reduction in waiting time of passengers

1785. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an air traveller has to spend 75.32 per cent of total air travel time on waiting in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for stopover flights the traveller has to wait around 83.55 per cent of the travel time in the airports;

(c) if so, proposal of Government to reduce the waiting time of passengers; and

(d) the details of comparative study with the international counterparts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) No such analysis has been made by this Ministry, however, continuous efforts are taken to reduce runway occupancy time, enhancing runway utility, enhancement in aircraft movement through Air Traffic Control etc. for reducing the waiting time of passenger.

Skill gap in civil aviation sector

1786. PROF M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken any measures to address the expanding skill gap in the civil aviation given the unprecedented growth in the Indian aviation sector; and

(b) the number of trained pilots and aircraft maintenance engineers in the country who are currently unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) In accordance with the road map for aviation education and skill development contained in the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, a number of initiatives have been taken in order to bridge skill gaps wherever these exist. Qualification Packs -National Occupational Standards (QP-NOS) have been drawn up for identified job roles in the aviation sector in accordance with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF). Other initiatives include Recognition of Prior Learning and creation of awareness through workshops. The Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University (RGNAU) has been set up to facilitate and promote aviation studies and research, achieve excellence in areas related to aviation sector, and to produce quality human resources. RGNAU also conducts Executive Development Programmes and Management Development Programmes for the industry.

(b) During the last five years between 2012 and 2016, Commercial Pilot's Licence (CPL) was granted to 3,016 persons and Airline Transport Pilot's Licence (ATPL) to 2,172 persons, while Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (AME) Licence were granted to 159 persons and Basic AME Certificate to 3,644 persons as per data maintained by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). Data on currently unemployed trained aviation pilots and/or AMEs in the country is not maintained.

Opposition to privatisation of Air India

1787. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various employees' unions of Air India have opposed the Government's decision to privatise Air India and they have written a letter to the Ministry warning of an industrial unrest against this decision; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The All India Airlines Retired Personnel Association has submitted representation against the proposed disinvestment of Air India Limited.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 28.06.2017 has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries and constitution of Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) to guide the process on strategic disinvestment.

Air services between small cities of Madhya Pradesh and Delhi

†1788. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to answers to Unstarred Questions 1296 and 4333 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14 March, 2017 and 11 April, 2017, respectively and state whether there is a proposal to connect a number of small cities of Madhya Pradesh to the National Capital by air service and the details of progress made so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and operate. Government has however, laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance with Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

Government of India, 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 unserved and under-served airports of the country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable by providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) and other concessions to the selected airline operators under RCS. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes can submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS from time to time. The following airports from Madhya Pradesh have been included in the tentative list of un-served and under-served airports under RCS:

Gwalior, Amla, Betul, Birlagram (Nagda), Birwa, Burhar (Shahdol), Chindwara, Damon, Datia, Dhana, Gandhisagar, Guna, Jhabua, Jhabua (Ranpet), Kanha (Mandla), Khandwa, Khargone, Lalpur, Nagda, Neemuch, Nowgong, Pachmarhi, Panna, Raisen (Chiklod), Rajhara (Dhalli), Rakhikol, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Sarangarh, Sarani, Satna, Seoni, Shahdol, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Sitamanu (Sitamaw, Mandasore), Tekanpur, Ujjain, Umari.

Airports Authority of India (AAI), the implementing agency of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN after first round of bidding has awarded 27 numbers of proposals involving 31 Unserved, 12 under-served airports including Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh. RCS flight has commenced from Gwalior.

Airports of international standard in Madhya Pradesh

†1789. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of airports run by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of airports out of the above which are proposed to be upgraded as International Airports and the action taken for this and the airports that have been expanded and converted into International Airports; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) by when International flights would start operating from the State after the expansion of airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and maintains 8 airports in Madhya Pradesh, including five operational airports at Bhopal, Jabalpur, Khajuraho, Indore and Civil Enclave at Gwalior and three non-operational airports at Khandwa, Panna and Satna.

(b) Development and upgradation of airports to international standards is a continuous process which is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, availability of land etc. Bhopal, Indore and Khajuraho airports have already been upgraded to international standards with New Integrated Terminal Buildings and other associated work. Further, AAI has also finalized the scope of work for extension of existing runway, construction of new terminal building and other allied works for operations of A-320 type of aircrafts at Jabalpur Airport.

(c) Indian carriers are free to mount air services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air service agreements. However, actual operations are always guided by traffic demand and commercial judgment of the airlines.

**Flight control, repairing, overhauling and services
centre at Hyderabad**

1790. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has taken a decision to establish flight control, repairing, overhauling services centre at Begumpet airport, in Hyderabad, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the unit has already been started, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Flight services to Dubai from Gannavaram airport

1791. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to start flight services to Dubai from Gannavaram airport in Andhra Pradesh shortly, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by which time these services will be commenced, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Passenger facilities at Visakhapatnam airport

1792. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the Air Traveller's Association has been received by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) to provide passenger facilities at Visakhapatnam airport recently;

(b) if so, the details of representations and the amenities sought by the Association at Vizag airport;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with Ministry of Defence to keep airport open even after 10 p.m.; and

(d) by when the proposed six bays are going to be completed for parking more flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Through their representations dated 22.05.2017 and 31.05.2017, the Andhra Pradesh Air Travellers Association had sought enhancement of passenger amenities at Visakhapatnam airport like provision of more chairs and best washroom facilities for passengers, arrangement of medical shop for emergency requirement, additional space at domestic security hold area, increase in entry points/security check points with proper sign boards at boarding points, canopy at city side for arrival and departing passengers to protect from rain and

sun, provision of police outpost for the convenience of international tourists especially women passengers, arrangement of high quality premium taxis manned by professionally trained tourist guide/drivers, better car park management and permission to use INOGEN-one-G3 equipment as aircraft cabin Baggage for patients suffering from Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD).

(c) Airport operations are open for 24 hours and there is no restriction by Navy in this regard.

(d) reconstruction work of six aircraft parking bays has already been completed.

Pending proposal of an international airline

1793. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from an international airline is pending with Government of India for approval for operations in India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons for not granting permission for operation in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

International status to Vijayawada airport

1794. SHRI CM. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vijayawada airport in Andhra Pradesh has been granted 'International airport' status by the Union Cabinet recently;

(b) if so, the facilities that are attached to this tag and the details of plan of action for providing such facilities at Vijayawada airport;

(c) whether sufficient land is available; and

(d) by when International terminal is going to be completed and since when hub-and-spoke facility is going to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. In compliance with the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Vijayawada airport has been declared as International Airport w.e.f. 01.08.2017 *vide* Gazette notification S.O.1938(E) dated 20.06.2017 with the approval of Union Cabinet.

(b) As per the standards prescribed by International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), the statutory facilities for Customs, Immigration, Public Health and Agricultural Quarantine are necessary for international airports. Besides, other infrastructural facilities such as availability of Ground Lighting Facilities, Instrument Landing System for operation of aircrafts at night, adequate runway length to cater to medium capacity long-range aircraft or equivalent type of aircraft, etc. are also required. For provision of statutory facilities such as Customs, Immigration, Plant and Animal Quarantine at Vijayawada airport, the respective Departments/Ministries have been liaised with and they have conveyed acceptance for positioning of necessary manpower and equipments at the airport. Further, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has also commenced renovation of the old terminal building for immediate limited international operations and has made available necessary equipments for ground lighting and instrument landing at the airport. A new Interim terminal building suitable to handle 500 peak hour passengers has already been commissioned on 03.02.2017 to shift the domestic operations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) AAI has already floated tenders for appointment of Project Management Consultant for construction of Integrated Terminal Building at Vijayawada airport. Besides, in order to meet immediate limited international operations, the work for renovation and modification of old terminal building has already been commenced at the airport.

Difficulties faced by passengers at IGI airport

1795. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are issues of difficulties being faced by the travelling passengers at the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) airport, New Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any exercise to relocate the shops have been undertaken and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) There have been various reports in recent times indicating level of congestion at Terminal ID of the IGI Airport, New Delhi resulting in crowding and long queues at check-in points and security counters, etc. during the peak hours. The Public Accounts Committee and the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture have visited the airport with a purpose to examine the issue of congestion due to the presence of shops in the terminal area. Based on the recommendations of both the Committees, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) has released additional space for seamless passenger movement by relocating the shops. Besides, DIAL has also refurbished T-2 with an intention to ease the congestion at Terminal 1.

User Development Fee in different airports

1796. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) calculates the User Development Fees charged at different airports of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, airport-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) determines aeronautical tariff, including the User Development Fee (UDF), in respect of major airports of the country. Tariff in respect of non-major airports is approved by the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(b) The details of airport-wise UDF (in INR per departing passenger) are as under:—

Airport	International	Domestic
Delhi	45	10
Mumbai	218	0

Airport	International	Domestic
Bengaluru	1226	306
Hyderabad	1700	430
Kolkata	1124	449
Chennai	667	166
Guwahati	332	332
Lucknow	1124	392
Thiruvananthapuram	950	450
Jaipur	1000	150
Ahmedabad	415	110
Amritsar	910	150
Udaipur	Nil	150
Trichy	360	150
Vishakhapatnam	Nil	150
Mangalore	825	150
Varanasi	975	150

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

Overbooking on domestic flights

1797. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has swung into action to crack down on the incidence of overbooking on domestic flights which rose by more than 60 per cent in the last eight months despite stiff compensation rules for airlines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such overbooking has resulted in thousands of passengers being denied boarding despite holding a ticket; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that a meeting has been held to discuss the rising number of boarding denial cases in 2016-17 and if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) This Ministry has not made any analysis in this regard as no overbooking data is required to be submitted by the operators as per regulations. However, in view of rapid expansion of air services within India and on international route to/from India, Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section-3, Series-M, Part-VI titled "facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights" has been amended after consulting all the stake holders including common public. Amended CAR has been placed on the public domain with effect from 15/07/2016.

Political meeting in the premises of Goa airport

1798. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 1st July, 2017 a political party organised a Public Meeting on Goa airport;

(b) whether airport authority had given permission to hold this meeting, if so, the details thereof in respect of the public authority who granted the permission and under which rule the said permission was granted;

(c) if not, what action is being taken against the person who held this illegal meeting; and

(d) whether any FIR has been lodged in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) A senior leader of a political party was welcomed by the local party functionaries and workers outside the terminal building at Goa airport on 1st July, 2017, in an area open to general public.

(b) Permission is not always required for receiving any dignitaries/political leaders outside the terminal building at the airport. Such receptions can be appropriately regulated at any time by the airport authorities and security agencies depending upon the security cover of the person arriving and other factors. However, during the Advance Security Liaison meeting held on 29.06.2017 by Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP), Security, it was informed that welcome/reception of the visiting dignitary will be held outside the terminal building. The same was duly taken note of by the airport authorities also.

(c) and (d) The matter is presently *subjudice* before the High Court of Goa.

Protection of interest of Air India employees

1799. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

SHRI HARIVANSH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of private companies have expressed their interest in taking over Air India;

(b) if so, the names of these companies;

(c) what is the present status of disinvestment in Air India; and

(d) by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard, and the details of the steps being taken to protect the interests of employees working therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Indigo airline has submitted an expression of interest in this regard.

(c) and (d) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017, has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries and constitution of Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM). The AISAM will decide further course of action including protection of interest of employees.

Restructuring of long term loans of Air India

1800. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government decided to privatise Air India and five of its subsidiaries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Air India has turned around now but because of heavy debt burden and higher interest rate, it is in financial difficulty;

(c) if so, whether Government would restructure the long term loan with soft loan and low rate of interest, to make Air India viable; and

(d) alternatively, whether its assets worth ₹ 30,000 crore would be used along with bailout package for serving the huge debt and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 28.06.2017 has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries and constitution of Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM).

(b) Air India has been making improvements in its financial and operational performance since the implementation of the Turnaround Plan approved by the Government. The company has posted improvements in 2015-16 compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

The main reasons for the financial difficulties and losses of Air India is that the company is facing financial pressure and earning less profits due to high debt burden as an offshoot of past accumulated losses. The debt servicing is at around ₹ 6000 crore per annum.

(c) and (d) The AISAM will decide further course of action.

Details of registered companies on website

1801. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any strict action against those who indulged in illegal economic activities through shell companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the list of such shell companies, State-wise, identified and booked or proposed to be booked under the respective laws of the country; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to update and streamline the RoCs and other allied offices in the country and to make the website with all details of registered companies as public documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The term Shell Company is not defined under the Companies Act. However, the Registrars of Companies (RoCs) have removed 1,62,618 companies from the register of companies as of 12.07.2017 after following the due process under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 as given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry has established an e-Governance platform for end to end paperless incorporation of companies and digitized filing of statutory returns and documents with the RoCs. The details of companies and documents filed by them are available for public viewing on the website of the Ministry (www.mca.gov.in) on payment of requisite fee.

Statement

Details of companies struck off by the Registrar of Companies in State/UT-wise as of 12.07.2017

Sl. No.	Name of Registrar of Companies	Number of companies struck off
1	2	3
1.	Mumbai	33000
2.	Delhi	22863
3.	Bangalore	11286
4.	Pune	10083
5.	Bilaspur	906
6.	Chandigarh	4381
7.	Cuttack	1824
8.	Goa	1802
9.	Jammu	679
10.	Ranchi	641
11.	Puducherry	405
12.	Shillong	249
13.	Coimbatore	3916

1	2	3
14.	Gwalior	4655
15.	Jaipur	5177
16.	Ahmedabad	9625
17.	Bihar	1543
18.	Ernakulum	4063
19.	Himachal Pradesh	754
20.	Kanpur	3236
21.	Uttarakhand	731
22.	Kolkata	8078
23.	Chennai	12133
24.	Hyderabad	20588
TOTAL		1,62,618

Identifying weapons system for indigenisation

1802. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous production of critical defence armament like weapons system and platforms required for nation's security is capable to meet at least 50 per cent of such requirements; and

(b) if not, whether long term perspective plans of Army, Navy and Air Force will be examined to identify what all the systems India can manufacture indigenously, so that immediate focus remains to their manufacture and later on long-term planning could be done for achieving 100 per cent indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Procurement of defence equipment is undertaken from various Indian as well as foreign vendors based on threat perceptions, operational challenges and technological changes. The capital expenditure on purchase of defence equipment for the three services in the last three years, from the Indian vendors is as given below:—

(₹ in crore)

	Total Procurement	Procurement from Indian Vendors	% Procurement from Indian Vendors
2014-15	65583.77	39598.91	60.4%
2015-16	62341.86	39149.64	62.8%
2016-17	69150.12	41872.03	60.6%

Capital procurements for the defence forces flow from the defence procurement planning process comprising 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), five year Service Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). The LTIPP 2012 to 2027 is currently in vogue. The schemes included in the AAP are progressed as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) wherein 'Buy (Indian-IDDMM)', 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition are given priority over 'Buy (Global)' category.

Crash of MiG-27

1803. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA:

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1319 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14 March, 2017 and state:

(a) whether the MiG-27 which crashed in June, 2016 and July, 2017 in Jodhpur, Rajasthan was due to either mechanical fault or human error;

(b) how many fighter aircrafts have crashed in the past three years;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in each of the crash cases, if so, what does the report reveal in general in all the cases; and

(d) whether Government would considered reviewing the training method in order to minimize the crashes to save the precious lives of the pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Court of Inquiry on the crash of MiG-27 on 13.06.2016 and MiG-23 on 06.07.2017 in Jodhpur, Rajasthan is not yet complete.

(b) During the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and the current year 2017-18 (upto 27.07.2017), a total of 19 fighter aircraft of Indian Air Force have crashed.

(c) Every IAF aircraft accident / incident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (CoI) to ascertain the cause of accident and the recommendations of the completed Court of Inquiry are implemented. Main reasons for these accidents were Human Error and Technical Defect.

(d) Training of pilots in the IAF is regularly reviewed to stay abreast of the latest teaching techniques utilising state-of-the art training aids. This is a continuous process.

Recruitment scam in the Army

1804. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recruitment scam in the Indian Army was recently unearthed in which unfit persons were given fitness certificates by taking bribes and recruited in the Army, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken by Government or proposed to be taken by Government to prevent such scams in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Recently an incident of malpractice during recruitment by the Recruiting Organisation at Army Recruiting Office, Jodhpur has been reported and the concerned officer has been arrested by the Civil Police.

(b) Recruitment in the Indian Army is carried out as per the laid down policy and procedures. The incidents of corruption are dealt as per extant rules and appropriate action is taken against those found culpable.

Production of F-16 fighter jets under Make in India

1805. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and US have agreed for transfer of sophisticated technology and production of F-16 fighter jets under 'Make in India' which are considered having an edge on other fighter jets;

(b) whether certain restrictions under International Traffic in Arms Regulation (ITAR) shall not come in the way of transfer of certain special technological features like sensors and datalink, etc.; and

(c) if so, how will it be possible for India to manufacture F-16 fighter jets to penetrate into international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Changes in DPP

1806. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made changes in the Defence Procurement Policy (DPP) recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Defence Expo was held recently and if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Defence Procurement Procedure, 2016 has come into effect from 1.4.2016. The revised procedure aims to ensure timely procurement of defence equipment through optimum utilization of allocated budgetary resources. DPP-2016 seeks to ensure the highest degree of probity, public accountability, transparency and fair competition in the process of procurement. The promotion of indigenization and self-reliance in defence is a key objective of the current policy.

(b) The ninth edition of Defexpo India was held from 28 to 31 March, 2016 at Goa. A total of 1030 companies, including 490 foreign companies from 47 countries, participated in the event.

Ill treatment of HIV positive soldiers

†1807. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that soldiers of the Army who are found HIV positive in health check-up, are forced to tender resignation letter by creating pressure on them;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that such retired employees neither get pension benefits nor the status of ex-serviceman, if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to bring about improvement in this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) There is no Government policy which requires HIV positive soldiers to tender their resignation except for reasons of functional inability. HIV positive soldiers are treated in the same manner by the Army as those having any other chronic disease. They are provided full treatment and allowed to continue in service and given pensionary and retirement benefits as due to them.

Information Education Communication (IEC) activities are conducted across the country among service personnel and their families for prevention and control of HIV.

Accidents involving MiG-21 fighters

1808. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aerial or in-flight accidents-in the IAF involving MiG-21 fighters during the last three years and the number of air force personnel who lost their lives during each of these accidents, accident-wise; and

(b) whether Government has any proposal to phase out vintage helicopters and these aircrafts in view of their involvement in a number of accidents, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Accident-wise details of aerial or in-flight accidents in the Indian Air Force involving MiG-21 fighter aircraft and the number of Air Force personnel who lost their lives in these accidents during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and current year 2017-18 (up to 27.07.2017) is as under:—

Year	Date of accident	No. of Air Force personnel killed
1	2	3
2014-15	27.05.2014	1
	03.07.2014	-

1	2	3
	31.01.2015	-
2015-16	24.08.2015	-
2016-17	12.05.2016	-
	10.09.2016	-
2017-18 (Upto 27.07.2017)	Nil	-

(b) Phasing out of aircraft including helicopters and their replacement depends upon the national security / strategic objectives and operational requirements of the defence forces and is reviewed by the Government from time to time. This is a continuous process.

Manufacturing of defence equipment

1809. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the defence equipment manufactured in the country during the last three years; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to manufacture defence equipment in the country under the Make in India Mission, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) The value of defence equipment manufactured in the country is not compiled and maintained in the Ministry. However, procurement of defence equipment by the three Services is an indication of defence equipment manufactured in the country as defence is a monopsonistic market. The expenditure on purchase of defence equipment from Indian vendors for three services during the last three years, is as given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total Procurement	Procurement from Indian Vendors
2014-15	77986.32	48826.63
2015-16	76178.80	49988.34
2016-17	84260.98	53767.23

Make in India in defence manufacturing is primarily driven by capital acquisition of defence equipment and other policy initiatives under 'Make in India' initiative of the Government, several measures have been taken to promote indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment in the country by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector. These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors under the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), 2016, liberalization of the licensing regime and FDI policy by raising the cap on FDI in the defence sector, simplification of export procedure, streamlining of defence offset guidelines etc. Recently, the Government has notified the 'Strategic Partnership (SP)' Model which envisages establishment of long-term strategic partnerships with Indian Private entities through a transparent and competitive process, wherein they would tie up with global OEMs to seek technology transfers to set up domestic manufacturing infrastructure and supply chains.

Air crash involving IAF aircrafts

†1810. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken to avoid the increasing incidents of air crash of MiG and other aircrafts of Indian Air Force (IAF) and the details thereof;
- (b) the proportional details thereof for the last three years alongwith the number of aircrafts and helicopters which met with accidents and the reasons of accidents in the investigation report;
- (c) the number of pilots who lost their lives in the accidents during this period and the details thereof; and
- (d) whether some technical faults have also been found in state-of-the-art aircrafts being used by Air Force, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Every aircraft accident/incident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry to ascertain the cause of accident and the recommendations of the completed Court of Inquiry are implemented. Various preventive measures are being taken including invigoration of Aviation Safety Organization, streamlining of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

accident/ incident reporting procedure, analytical studies and quality audits of the aircraft fleets to identify vulnerable areas to avoid aircraft accidents. Accident prevention programmes have been given an added thrust to identify risk prone/ hazardous areas specific to the aircraft fleets and operational environment to ensure safe practices/procedures.

(b) and (c) Year-wise details of accidents involving aircraft and helicopters of Indian Air Force and number of pilots who lost their lives in these accidents during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and the current year 2017-18 (up to 27.07.2017) are as under:—

Year	No. of accidents		No. of pilots killed
	Aircraft	Helicopter	
2014-15	09	01	03
2015-16	05	01	Nil
2016-17	08	02	02
2017-18 (upto 27.07.17)	02	01	04

(d) An aircraft sometimes may have certain design deficiencies, which get duly rectified as it is exploited in service.

Modernisation of the army

1811. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to provide funds to modernise Indian Army, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Army has been demanding more funds for its modernisation programme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Government allocates funds, among other expenditure, for modification (Capital Acquisition) of Defence Forces including Army. In BE 2017-18, an amount of ₹20,178.21 crore has been allocated for modernisation of Army.

(b) Army projected, in BE 2017-18, an amount of ₹34,082.20 crore for modernisation.

BEML's vacant plot at Ranchi

1812. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML) belonging to the Defence Ministry, has a vacant plot of land at Ranchi;

(b) if so, whether this plot was meant for the construction of workshop and other facilities;

(c) if so, when BEML is going to construct it or they have no plans;

(d) whether there is any plan to keep this land free from encroachment; and

(e) whether the Ministry intends to use this land for other purpose, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plot is meant for construction of Service Centre and Spare Parts Depot.

(c) Construction on this plot will be taken up as and when required.

(d) Yes, Sir. Necessary steps have been taken to keep the land free from encroachment.

(e) Presently, the Ministry has no plans to use the land for other purpose.

Performance of BEML

†1813. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) during the last three years, year-wise details thereof;

(b) the year-wise profit / losses to BEML during the said period;

(c) the details of the products manufactured by BEML;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether it is a fact that BEML is also manufacturing stainless steel metro cars and it is now one of the competitive companies in the market;

(e) whether it is also a fact that BEML is manufacturing stainless steel metro cars at quite cheaper rates than other private companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for disinvestment of BEML?

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

	(₹ in crore)		
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total Sales	3129.65	3422.92	2836.98
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	6.91	77.92	98.30

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

Defence Segment: High Mobility and Recovery Vehicles, Bridge Systems, Vehicles for Missile projects, Tank Transportation Trailers, Milrail Wagons, Mine Ploughs, Crash Fire Tenders, Aircraft Towing Tractors, Aircraft Weapon Loading Trolley etc.

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

Mining and Construction: Bull Dozers, Excavators, Dumpers, Shovels, Loaders, Water Sprinklers, Motor Graders, Pipe Layers, Tyre Handlers, etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

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

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

Missing fighter planes

1814. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that missing of fighter planes of the country has become a regular phenomenon;
- (b) if so, the number of missing planes and jets during the last three years;
- (c) the number of fighters and defence aircraft crashed during the last three years; and
- (d) the incidence-wise rescued and the report of cockpit operations therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) No fighter plane has gone missing in the last 3 years, except one AN-32 transport aircraft presumed to have crashed into the Bay of Bengal during a sortie from Air Force Station Tambaram to Port Blair on 22.7.2016.

(c) 37 fighters and defence aircraft have crashed during the last three years.

(d) Incidence-wise report is as under:—

Year	Date	Aircraft	Pilot saved/survived
2014-15	27.5.14	MiG-21 Bison	Pilot Killed
	3.7.14	MiG-21 T-75	Pilot exited safely.
	25.7.14	ALH Mk III	1 pilot, 1 aircrew and 4 service personnel killed.
	1.8.14	Jaguar	Pilot ejected safely.
	21.8.14	Kiran	Trainee Pilot exited safely.
	18.9.14	Chetak417	2 crew rescued, two fatal casualties recovered subsequently.
	20.9.14	AN-32	No casualty.
	1.10.14	Cheetah	3 defence personnel killed.
	14.10.14	SU-30 MKI	Pilot ejected safely.
	27.1.15	MiG-27 UPG	Pilot ejected safely.
	31.1.15	MiG-21 Bison	Pilot ejected safely.

Year	Date	Aircraft	Pilot saved/survived
2015-16	2.2.15	Cheetah	No casualty.
	11.2.15	ALH	2 defence personnel killed.
	5.3.15	Jaguar	Pilot ejected safely.
	24.3.15	Dornier 240	One crew rescued and two fatal casualties recovered subsequently.
	19.4.15	Chetak	No casualty.
	25.4.15	Mi-35	No casualty.
	8.5.15	MiG-27 ML	Pilot ejected safely.
	19.5.15	SU-30 MKI	Pilot ejected safely.
	3.6.15	Hawk Mk-132	Pilot ejected safely.
	16.6.15	Jaguar	Pilot ejected safely.
2016-17	24.8.15	MiG-21 Bison	Pilot ejected safely.
	11.3.16	Cheetah	No casualty.
	12.5.16	MiG-21 M	Pilot ejected safely.
	13.6.16	MiG-27 UPG	Pilot ejected safely.
	22.7.16	AN-32 RE	2 pilots, 2 aircrew, 16 service personnel and 9 civilian killed.
	4.8.16	Hawk Mk-132	Pilot ejected safely.
	10.9.16	MiG-21 T-69	Pilot ejected safely.
	13.9.16	Jaguar	Pilot ejected safely.
	3.10.16	Jaguar	Pilot ejected safely.
	19.10.16	Mi-17 V5	No casualty.
2017-18	30.11.16	Cheetah	4 defence personnel killed.
	15.3.17	Chetak	No casualty.
	15.3.17	SU-30 MKI	Pilot ejected safely.
	23.5.17	SU-30 MKI	2 pilots killed.
	4.7.17	ALH MK 111	2 pilots, 1 aircrew and 1 civilian killed.
	6.7.17	MiG-23 UB	Pilot ejected safely.

Pending road projects of BRO

1815. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of road projects that are still pending and handled by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO);
- (b) the details of these pending projects including details such as the start date of the project, initially proposed target date, renewed target date etc.; and
- (c) the additional expenditure that have been incurred in each of these projects due to the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) A five year (2015-2020) Long Term Roll on Works Plan (LTRoWP) for BRO has been approved for construction/improvement of 530 roads as identified by the Army. Work is in progress on 373 roads and for 157 roads work is in pre-construction stage. Out of the 373 roads, 17 roads are delayed which were to be completed by 2016 as per the LTRoWP. The revised completion schedule for the 17 roads is as under:—

- (i) 8 roads by 2017
- (ii) 8 roads by 2018
- (iii) 1 road by 2020.

(c) The 17 roads which are delayed are being executed by BRO through departmental execution and the work is in progress therefore, the additional expenditure, if any, can be ascertained once these roads are completed.

Making DIA functional

1816. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) was created after a review of Indian Intelligence apparatus following the civil attacks in Amarnath, Gurdaspur and mainly in Kashmir;

(b) whether it is a fact that no financial allocation is made or sanctioned for functioning of DIA, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make DIA functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) was created in 2002 based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers Report of 2001 after considering Kargil Review Committee Recommendations.

(b) to (d) DIA is functional since 2002 and is financed by the Government.

Exchange of defence land for development purpose

1817. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Karnataka for the exchange of 62 acres of Defence Land required to complete pending infrastructure projects in Bengaluru, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Karnataka for the exchange of land for any development purpose over last three years, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Defence has received 18 proposals from the State Government authorities from time to time for various infrastructure projects in Bengaluru. A list of these 18 cases indicating requirement of 60.9995 acres of defence land is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Apart from 18 proposals mentioned above, there are 04 other proposals indicating requirement of 9,5030 acres of defence land received from various authorities of State Government over last three years by Local Military Authority for transfer of defence land. A list of these cases is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of proposals received in Ministry of Defence from different agencies of State Government of Karnataka for Infrastructure Projects in Bengaluru

Sl. No.	Purpose for which the Defence Land required	Location	Extent of defence land required by various agencies of State Government of Karnataka in 2017 (area in acres)	A1 Defence land under the management of
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Construction of additional loop to existing Railway over Bridge (area 960 Sqm).	Maruthi Seva Nagar, Bengaluru	0.2372	Army
2.	Widening of Ejipura Main Road (from Ejipura Inner ring road to Sarjapura main road, area 18000 sqm.).	Sy. No.282 of village Kasbah and Sy. No.55, 7, 8, 465 of Agra village, Begur Hobli, Bengaluru, South Taluk.	4.4479	Army
3.	Construction of road provides connect from NH-7 Bellary Road to Sanjeevininagara in Ward-7, Byatrayanapura.	Sy. No.42 of Hebbal and Sy. No.20 of Kodigehalli Village, Bengaluru North, Bengaluru.	0.8827	Army
4.	Construction of road connecting NH-7 upto Hebbal Sarovara layout in Ward No.8.	Sy. No. 15, 25/2 and 25/3 Kodigehalli village, Bengaluru North Taluk	0.6198	Army
5.	Land to be handed over for alternative road from Kaval Byrasandra main road to Modi Garden in ward No.47 DJ Halli [0.6 Hect (approx)].	Sy. No.6/1, 8/1 & 3/1 of Kaval Byrasandra village, Kasaba Hobli, Bengaluru North.	1.6000	Army

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Construction of elevated corridor by integrating Ejipura Main road Inner Ring road junction Sony World Junction and Kendriya Sadan Junction along 100 feet Inner Ring Road, Koramangala (Area 686.651 Sqm.).	Koramangala, Bengaluru.	0.1697	Army
7.	Widening of existing Hosur Luskar as per the existing RMP-2015 (Area 11600 Sqm.).	Audugodi village, Bengaluru Central Taluk	2.8664	Army
8.	Widening of Lower Agram road as per RMP-2015 (Area 12576 Sqm.).	Neelsandra, Bengaluru	3.1076	Army
9.	Widening of Subroto Mukharjee road from NH-7 via Doddabalapura road and Kogilu Circle.	Sy. No.20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 102 of JB Kaval village and Sy. No.15, 16, 52, 02, 06 and 07 of Peenya.	15.0000	Air Force
10.	Widening of Old Madras Road (Murphy road from Kensington Road to Old Madras road, area 10200 Sqm.).	Ulsoor, Bengaluru.	2.5205	Army
11.	Widening of Dickenson and adjoining road (Ulsoor road from Dickenson road to Kensington road, area 2090 Sqm.).	Ulsoor, Bengaluru	0.5164	Army
12.	Widening of Victoria road (Victoria road from airport road to D Souza circle, area 10441 Sqm.).	Victoria Layout, Bengaluru	2.5800	Army
13.	Defence land required in Doddenakundi village for existing burial ground and park.	Sy. No. 157 Doddenakundi village, Bengaluru.	2.0000	Army

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Widening of existing road leading to burial ground and primary health Centre, market and Bus bay.	Sy. No.40, Marathahalli village.	2.0000	Air Force
15.	Defence land is required for post factorial approval for already existing EWS Houses.	Sy. No.2 Belur Nagasandra village.	4.0000	Air Force
16.	Upgrading of Air Force Road from Gangarama Circle (East) to Jalahalli (West) Campus gate.	Jalahalli, Bengaluru.	3.9400	Air Force
17.	Bengaluru Metro Rail Project Phase-II (0.708 acre permanently and 4.415 Acres temporarily).	Bengaluru	5.123	Army
18.	Transfer of defence land at Jalahalli village and Peenya village for realignment of Outer Ring Road (ORR) from Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA) [area 37993 sqm.].	Jalahalli village and Peenya village.	9.3883	Air Force
TOTAL			60.9995	

Statement-II

Details of other proposals received by Local Military Authority for Infrastructure Projects for development purposes in State of Karnataka over last three years

Sl. No.	Purpose for which the Defence Land required	Location	Extent of defence land required (area in acres)	A1 Defence land under the management of
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Formation of approach road to Railway Under Bridge at Hubli, Dharward.	Hubli, Dharward.	0.2830	Directorate General of Defence Estates (DGDE)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Setting up of Ground Water Storage Tank and Treatment Plant at Turkamatti, Belgaum.	Turkamatti, Belgaum.	5.0000	Army
3.	Construction of Railway Under Bridge at Chidri, Bidar.	Chidri, Bidar.	1.8500	Air Force
4.	Formation of Railway over Bridge at Byappanahalli, Bengaluru.	Byappanahalli, Bengaluru.	2.3700	Army
TOTAL			9.5030	

Coastal defence security

1818. SHRIMATT RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Government's proposal to strengthen coastal defence of the country;
- (b) to what extent our maritime frontiers, waterways and offshore resources are fully protected; and
- (c) whether Government has provided adequate powers to Navy and the Coast Guard to face various challenges and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The coastal security issues are regularly reviewed at appropriate levels with National committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS), being the apex body for inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination. A coastal security mechanism in the form of a three-tiered cover comprising Indian Navy (IN), Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and State Marine Police with demarcated areas of responsibility has been put in place. Coastal Security Exercises are being conducted in all coastal States and Union Territories to assess the effectiveness of existing mechanisms and to address gaps.

Coastal Surveillance Network (CSN) which includes radars has been established along the coastline. Under Phase-I of this project 45 radars have been made operational.

Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard have been provided with adequate powers under the Coast Guard Act, 1978 and other Acts / Rules to enable them to face various challenges effectively.

Faults behind crashes of aircrafts

†1819. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of frequent crashes of MiG fighter aircrafts, possibility of improvement in the technology of this aircraft is being explored so that such crashes come to an end;

(b) the number of aircrafts and helicopters of Indian Air Force that crashed during the last three years and faults found in their investigation; and

(c) the steps taken to remove those faults in view of investigation reports of crashes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Indian Air Force (IAF) had upgraded MiG-21 and MiG-27 aircraft as a part of obsolescence management, so that they remain relevant and contemporary. MiG-29 aircraft are also being upgraded in a phased manner. These mid-life upgrades enable the aircraft to improve the combat potential and operational capability.

(b) During the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and the current year 2017-18 (up to 27.07.2017), a total of 29 Indian Air Force aircraft including 05 helicopters have crashed. The main reasons for these accidents were Human Error (HE) and Technical Defect (TD).

(c) Every aircraft accident / incident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry to ascertain the cause of accident and the recommendations of the completed Court of Inquiry are implemented. Various preventive measures are being taken, including invigoration of Aviation Safety Organization, streamlining of accident / incident reporting procedure, analytical studies and quality audits of the aircraft fleets to identify vulnerable areas to avoid aircraft accidents. Accident prevention programmes have been given an added thrust to identify risk prone / hazardous areas specific to the aircraft fleets and operational environment, to ensure safe practices / procedures.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pension scheme for short service candidates

†1820. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce pension scheme for short service candidates in defence sector, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to approve pension and other welfare schemes for defence personnel serving less than 15 years and if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has received any representation from Military Service Pensioners Association in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) At present, the Short Service Commissioned officers granted commission from other rank are entitled to pension on completion of 12 years of qualifying service. However, Short Service Commissioned officer who is granted commission from direct civil life is entitled to Terminal Gratuity only. There is no new proposal under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

Non-issuing of Medals

1821. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY:

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1310 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14 March, 2017 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Medals conferred on the Military personnel are being issued by the Directorate of Military Regulations and Forms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Directorate has not been issuing Medals since 2008 and has created a backlog of 14.5 lakh Medals;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the officers and men are procuring the Medals on their own for display on their person; and

(d) if so, by when this issue would be resolved and the details of the current situation about the Medals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Directorate of Military Regulations and Forms (DMR&F) was earlier issuing service medals to the respective Record Offices. This work has now been transferred to the respective Service Headquarters.

(b) No, Sir. The Directorate of Military Regulations and Forms (DMR&F) has issued 9,88,062 service medals to the Armed Forces since 2008. As on 31.12.2016, around 16,82,577 service medals are pending for issue.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) With the decentralisation of issue of Medals from Directorate of Military Regulations and Forms (DMR&F) to respective Service Headquarters procurement process of Medals will be streamlined and backlog cleared.

Measures to check cyber crimes in Banking System

1822. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cyber crimes pertaining to fraudulent e-transaction in public and private sector banks have registered significant increase since 2014 even after Aadhaar seeding especially after demonetisation;

(b) if so, details thereof, State-wise and in particular Punjab and bank-wise for each of the last three years;

(c) arrangements put up in place by Government to check the spike in cyber crime and to make laws more stringent for this;

(d) whether the RBI has issued instructions to the banks to compensate the aggrieved consumers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and providing speedy justice to the victims of digital transaction frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per data reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of cyber crime pertaining to credit card, ATM, debit card and Internet banking shows a marginal increase of 4.4% from 13,083 in 2014-15, to 13,653 in 2016-17.

(c) RBI has issued Cyber Security Framework in Banks, mandating banks to put in place a Board-approved cyber-security policy, which covers the risks from cyber threats and the measures to address/ mitigate these risks.

(d) and (e) RBI has issued instructions to banks for reversal of erroneous debits arising from fraudulent or other transactions, and for Board-approved bank policy to cover customer protection, the mechanism of compensating the customer for the unauthorised electronic banking transactions, and display of the same on the bank's website, along with the details of grievance-handling / escalation procedure. Under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, if a customer does not receive any reply within a period of one month after receipt of representation by the bank or is not satisfied with the reply given, he can file a complaint before the Ombudsman, who can ask the bank to pay compensation of up to ₹ 20 lakh to the customer for loss, suffered by the customer due to an act of omission of the bank, and also compensation of up to ₹ 1 lakh for mental agony and harassment.

Loans to entrepreneurs under Stand Up India Scheme

1823. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) the total number, in amount and percentage, of entrepreneurs who were extended loan facility under Stand Up India Scheme in 2016; and

(b) the estimated number of entrepreneurs, State-wise, to whom Government contemplated to provide the benefit under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The total number of entrepreneurs who have been extended loan facility under the Stand Up India Scheme in 2016 was 21735 and the total amount sanctioned was ₹ 4747.95 crore. The percentage-wise break up was Scheduled Caste (SC) - 15.05%, Scheduled Tribe (ST) - 4.28% and Women - 80.67%.

(b) The Stand Up India Scheme is designed to facilitate at least 2 bank loans (one loan to SC or ST and one to Woman entrepreneur) per bank branch of

Scheduled Commercial Banks for setting up greenfield enterprises. State-wise target has not been specified under the Scheme.

Implementation of GST

1824. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that implementation of GST has failed on many fronts;
- (b) if so, whether it indicates that it was implemented in haste, without preparation; and
- (c) whether it would not affect the economy adversely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No Sir. GST was implemented on the 1st of July 2017, and till now, the implementation has been smooth.

- (b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.
- (c) No Sir. On the contrary, this economic reform is expected to have a positive impact on the economic indicators and increase the ease of doing business in India.

Trading in Bitcoins

1825. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that online trading of Bitcoins growing very rapidly in the country during the last one year, if so, Government's observation and response thereto;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Bitcoins could be the root cause behind terror funding, money laundering and hawala transactions in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for controlling unlawful activities through Bitcoins in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Government doesn't maintain data related to trading of Virtual Currencies/ bit coins.

However taking cognizance of concerns raised at various fora from time to time on increasing use of Virtual Currencies (VCs) and the regulatory challenges around Department of Economic Affairs has constituted a committee with representatives from Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Financial Services, Department of Revenue (CBDT), Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Reserve Bank of India, NITI Aayog and State Bank of India. The objectives of committee, *inter alia* is to take stock of the present status of Virtual currencies both in India and globally; examine the existing global regulatory and legal structures governing Virtual Currencies; suggest the frame work for regulation of Virtual Currencies if considered including issues relating to consumer protection, taxation, money laundering among others; any other matter related to Virtual Currencies which may be relevant. Based on the deliberations of this Committee, DEA in May, 2017 had also invited comments from members of public on Mygov.in platform. The committee has submitted its report on 25.07.2017 to Hon'ble Finance Minister.

The Reserve, Bank of India has also cautioned from time to time, *vide* their Press Releases dated December 24, 2013 and February 1, 2017, the users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies about the potential financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks.

Action against shell companies

†1826. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any drive against shell companies, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of such restrictions, penalties and concerned judicial provisions which have been contemplated by Government under the said drive, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Detection of tax evasion by persons including shell companies and consequent action is a continuous process. Such action under the Direct Taxes law includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to effectively tackle the menace of shell companies through a whole of Government approach, the Government constituted a 'Task Force on Shell Companies' under the Joint Chairmanship of Revenue Secretary and Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs in February, 2017. Other members of the Task Force are from Department of Financial Services, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Central Board of Excise and Customs, Central Bureau of Investigation, Enforcement Directorate, Serious Fraud Investigation Office and Financial Intelligence Unit. The task Force has held five meetings so far. Decisions taken by the Task Force on effective and expeditious actions against shell companies and associated persons concerned have duly been taken forward by the member agencies.

Highlights of actions taken against shell companies in recent past include the following:—

- (i) The Serious Fraud Investigation Office, under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, has undertaken the exercise of preparing a comprehensive digital database of shell companies and their associates identified by various law enforcement agencies.
- (ii) During last three financial years (2013-14 to 2015-16), investigations by the Income-tax Department have led to detection of more than 1155 shell companies/entities which were used as conduits by over 22,000 beneficiaries. The amount involved in non-genuine transactions of such beneficiaries was more than ₹ 13,300 crore.
- (iii) Criminal Prosecution complaints have been filed by the Income-tax Department against 47 persons.
- (iv) The Enforcement Directorate has conducted nationwide searches in 16 States on 01.04.2017 in respect of shell companies and related professionals involved in creation and operation of these Companies.
- (v) The CBI has registered 30 cases against 201 shell companies during the last 3 years viz. 2014, 2015, 2016 and the current year as on 28.2.2017. Out of these, charge-sheets have been filed in 17 cases.
- (vi) As on 12.07.2017, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has removed 1,62,618 Companies from the Register of Companies by following the due process under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the exercise of

identification of the directors of the companies defaulting in filing of Financial Statements or Annual Returns for continuous period of three financial years has been undertaken as part of the ongoing process for disqualification for reappointment as director in that company or in other company for a period of five years u/s 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

- (vii) FIU-India has also alerted its Reporting Entities on shell companies for conducting of enhanced due diligence.

Disclosure of information respecting specific persons, however, is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Compensation to States for revenue loss after GST

1827. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any time-limit has been given to the GST council which has been set up to decide crucial rate for the Goods and Services Tax (GST) with it;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government might back 18-19 per cent standard GST rate but some States want to levy more than 20 per cent GST to ensure that State revenue collections are not impacted by the GST rollout; and
- (c) in that case, whether centre will compensate the States for any revenue loss and if so, upto what period, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Based on the recommendations of the GST Council, notification No.1/2017-Central Tax (Rate) and notification No.2/2017-Central Tax (Rate), both dated 28.06.2017 were issued which notify the rate of central tax in respect of goods and list of exempted intra-State supplies of goods, respectively.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) A Goods and Services Tax Compensation Cess has been levied on specified goods vide notification No.1/2017-Compensation Cess (Rate), dated 28.06.2017 under the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 so as to provide for compensation to the States for the loss of revenue arising on

account of implementation of the goods and services tax in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016. The compensation under this Act shall be payable to any State during the transition period, *i.e.* for a period of five years from the date from which the provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 is brought into force.

Funds allocated under Stand Up India

1828. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of funds allocated and funds spent by Government, under the Stand Up India Scheme for the year 2016-17, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Government does not allocate funds for loans under the Stand Up India Scheme as loans under the Scheme are extended by lending institutions as per commercial parameters. An amount of ₹ 500 crore was however allocated and released by Government in 2016-17 towards a Credit Guarantee Fund for such loans. The Credit Guarantee Fund operates on a national basis and is not allocated or spent on State-wise basis.

Measures to increase domestic capital investment

1829. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total domestic capital investment and foreign capital investment infused in the country during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has plans to encourage domestic capital investments and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to increase domestic capital investment; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken to strengthen economic credentials and make India one of the strongest economies of the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The total domestic capital investment seen in terms of investment rate (gross capital formation as percentage of GDP) was 33.8 per cent,

33.4 per cent and 33.3 per cent in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. Further, the details of FDI and FPI inflows received in the country during last three financial years are as under:—

(in US\$ million)		
Year	Inflow as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Net inflow as Foreign Portfolio Investments
2014-15	30,391.00	40,923.00
2015-16	40,001.00	-4,016.00
2016-17	43,478.00	7,766.00

(b) to (d) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to give impetus to the economy which, *inter alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing and infrastructure, both rural and urban; concrete measures for transport and power sectors and comprehensive reforms in the policy for foreign direct investment. Government announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which, among others, include push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, focus on coastal connectivity and taking up the second phase of Solar Park. The other measures include: lower income tax for companies with annual turnover up to ₹ 50 crore; further measures to improve the ease of doing business; and, a major push to digital economy. The Budget also targeted to provide higher agricultural credit and to increase employment significantly. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by removing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities.

Request for waiving off farm loans from Tamil Nadu

1830. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any representation from the State Government of Tamil Nadu and Farmers of Tamil Nadu for waiving off farm loans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Representations were received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu. There is no scheme for waiver of loans of farmers under consideration of the Union Government. However, to reduce the debt burden of the farmers, the following major initiatives have been taken:—

- With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.
- Post demonetisation the Government has taken the following relief measures for the farmers in the cooperative sector:—
 - (i) An additional grace period of 60 days for prompt repayment incentive @ 3% was provided to such farmers whose crop loans dues fell due between 01/11/2016 to 31/12/2016 and if such farmers repaid the same within 60 days from their due date in this period.
 - (ii) Interest waiver for two months (November and December, 2016) for all short term crop loans 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) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) raised short term borrowings from the market at prevailing market rate of interest for ₹17,880.78 crore and disbursed the same under refinance for on-lending to Cooperative Banks at 4.5% rate of interest during 2016-17.

Money laundering cases registered post demonetisation

1831. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the money laundering cases that were registered post demonetisation, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware about the money that was flushed out of the country *via* laundering since 8 November, 2016 till date; and
- (c) the details of the cases of money laundering that have been filed alongwith their present status and actions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) During post demonetisation period, the Directorate registered 33 cases under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002. The State/UT-wise details of cases are given in the Statement (*See below*). Investigation in these cases resulted in attachment of Property worth ₹ 129.82 crore. Further Gold weighing 7.538 kg was also seized and 18 persons were arrested under the provisions of PMLA, 2002.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of cases registered under PMLA, 2002

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of Money Laundering Cases registered
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan	2
2.	Maharashtra	3
3.	Tamil Nadu	1
4.	Goa	1
5.	Haryana	1

1	2	3
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1
7.	Delhi	7
8.	Bihar	1
9.	Karnataka	7
10.	Gujarat	2
11.	Andhra Pradesh	2
12.	West Bengal	4
13.	Odisha	1
TOTAL		33

Pay level upgradation to Statistical Investigator Grade II and Grade I

1832. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation for pay level upgradation to Statistical Investigator Grade II and Grade I in SSS cadre, received from the Ministry of Statistics and PI;

(b) whether the Ministry of Finance is aware of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, after a thorough examination, continuously recommended to such upgradation in their reports to arrest high attrition rate prevailing in the SSS cadre; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance will accept that the large number of vacancies will certainly lead to more work pressure to existing staff and will have direct bearing on the quality output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A proposal for upgradation of posts of Statistical Investigator Grade II/Junior Statistical Officer and Statistical Investigator Grade I/Senior Statistical Officer in Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) cadre has been received from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The 7th CPC has not made any specific recommendation for upgradation of these posts. However, at Para 7.7.75 of the Report, the 7th CPC has observed that there is a

need to streamline the Statistical Cadres existing in various departments under the Central Government under unified Model Recruitment Rules laying down the educational qualifications, job responsibilities and pay structure of the Statistical Cadre posts. This will ensure uniformity and remove avoidable anomalies in pay structure amongst similar/identical Statistical Cadre posts in various departments. The Commission accordingly recommended that the Government may look into this aspect in its entirety.

While approving the 7th CPC recommendations relating to pay and pension on 29.06.2016, the Government had also approved that recommendations not relating to pay, pension and allowances and other administrative issues specific to Departments/Cadres/Posts will be examined by the Ministries/Departments concerned. Accordingly, issues relating to streamlining of Statistical Cadres under Unified Model Recruitment Rules including pay structure are to be addressed in its entirety by the Government.

Recommendations of Committee on Allowances on 7th CPC

1833. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the recommendations of Committee on Allowances formed after implementation of 7th CPC in 2016;
- (b) the details of the accepted recommendations of said Committee;
- (c) the details of the rejected recommendations of the said Committee; and
- (d) whether Government has saved around ₹ 40,000/- crores by delaying tactics and by rejecting arrears on allowances to Central Government employees and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) The Committee on Allowances (CoA) recommended the acceptance of the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission (7th CPC) with 33 modifications. The recommendations of the CoA were accepted with 8 modifications by the Government. The 7th CPC recommendations on allowances were approved by the Government on 28.06.2017 with modifications in respect of 34 allowances. As per the established practice relating to implementation of earlier

Central Pay Commission's recommendations on allowances, the recommendations of the 7th CPC on allowances have been implemented prospectively with effect from 01.07.2017.

Unsuccessful farmers loan waiving scheme

1834. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the farmers' loan waiving scheme has been completely successful;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the efforts being made by Government to reduce distress among farmers community of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADWDRS, 2008) was announced in the Union Budget 2008-09 and detailed guidelines for ADWDRS, 2008 were issued on 28.5.2008. The debt waiver portion of the ADWDRS, 2008 was closed by its due date *i.e.* 30.6.2008, while the debt relief portion of the Scheme was extended till 31.12.2009 and further upto 30.6.2010. The Scheme benefitted 3.73 crore farmers to the extent of ₹ 52,259.86 crore.

Further, to reduce the debt burden of farmers, the following major initiatives have been taken:—

- With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed

that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities, they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

Recovery of black money post demonetisation

†1835. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received very less amount of black money than expected in wake of demonetisation, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if not, the quantum of black money recovered after demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) With a view to curbing financing of terrorism through the proceeds of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) and use of such funds for subversive activities such as espionage, smuggling of arms, drugs and other contrabands into India, and for eliminating black money which casts a long shadow of parallel economy on the real economy, the Government decided to cancel the legal tender character of the high denomination bank notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 issued by the Reserve Bank of India till 8th November, 2016.

There was no official estimation of quantum of black money in India. However, post demonetization, the Income Tax Department (ITD) conducted searches in 900 groups of persons during November 2016 to March, 2017 leading to seizure of ₹ 900 crores and admission of undisclosed income of ₹ 7961 crores. During the same period, 8239 surveys were conducted leading to detection of undisclosed income of ₹ 6745 crores. Information of various kinds of wrong-doings by about 400 persons was also shared with other law enforcement agencies such as Enforcement Directorate and Central Bureau of Investigation for appropriate action.

Further, during the current Financial year (01.04.2017 to 30.06.2017) the ITD has conducted searches in 102 groups, seizing assets worth ₹ 103 crore. The persons searched have admitted undisclosed income of ₹ 2670 crore. During the same period

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

surveys conducted in 202 cases (01.04.2017 to 31.05.2017) led to detection of ₹ 150 crore as undisclosed income.

The Department has also launched 'Operation Clean Money' on 31st January, 2017 with the mission to "create a tax compliant society through a fair, transparent and non-intrusive tax administration where every Indian takes pride in paying taxes". Broad outcome of the operation so far is as under:—

- (i) About 18 lakh persons whose cash transactions did not appear in line with their tax profile were identified and approached through email/sms.
- (ii) More than 9.27 lakh responses were received giving information on 13.33 lakh accounts involving cash deposits of around ₹2.89 lakh crore. Out of this record number of 5.27 lakh responses were received in the first 12 days of the operation.
- (iii) Advance data analytics tools were deployed which further identified 5.56 lakhs new cases and about 1 lakh those cases in which either partial or no response was received in the earlier phase. Besides, about 200 high risk clusters of persons were identified for appropriate action.

Number of income tax payers after demonetisation

†1836. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of income tax payers has increased after demonetisation, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the real objective of demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of income tax payers has increased after demonetisation. During the period of 09.11.2016 to 31.03.2017, 1.96 crore returns were filed as compared to 1.63 crore returns filed during corresponding period of FY 2015-16 and 1.23 crore returns filed during corresponding period of FY 2014-15.

- (b) Does not arise in view of reply to point (a) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Demonetisation seeks to create a new 'normal' wherein the GDP would be bigger, cleaner and real. This exercise is a part of Government's resolve to eliminate corruption, black money, counterfeit currency and terror funding.

CAG report on irregularities in utilisation of fund in Manipur

1837. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG conducts regular audits and scrutinies of the different departments of Manipur;

(b) the details of reports of CAG for the State during the last ten years; and

(c) the details of irregularities and adverse observations especially on the utilisations of funds received as Central financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Accountant General (Audit), Manipur conducts regular audits and scrutiny of different departments of the Government of Manipur.

(b) and (c) The information is available in public domain at <http://agmpr.cag.gov.in/audreports.htm>

Introduction of Meetei/Meitei Mayek script of Manipur in currencies

1838. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Meetei/Meitei Mayek script is not in the currencies of the country, if so, reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken to include the script in currencies;

(c) whether it is a fact that Manipuri Language in Meetei/Meitei Mayek (script) is taught in schools and colleges and whether in view of it, Government would introduce the script in the currencies of the country; and

(d) the details of reasons for not including the script in the currencies even though the language was included in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution in 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Meetei/Meitei Mayek script is not there on the existing Indian banknotes. Inclusion of languages on Banknotes is a part of design and a matter of convention. Though Manipuri language in Meetei/Meiti Mayek (script) is taught in schools and colleges, there is no policy obligating that a language included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution be also represented on the currency notes. Further, increase in the area of the language panel may result in shortage of space for incorporating the design elements on the banknotes.

Workshops on GST

†1839. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any decision to organize workshops to make the people aware about Goods and Services Tax (GST);
- (b) if so, the names of cities where these workshops would be organized and the duration of each workshop; and
- (c) the names of experts and the businessmen who would be engaged to impart training in these workshops and since when these workshops would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government at both at the Central and States level have been organizing GST awareness campaigns through workshops all across the country to spread awareness on GST.

(b) The workshops are being conducted in a town hall format all across the country by the field formations of CBEC, with powerpoint presentations and resource material provided by National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes and Narcotics (NACIN).

All field formations are involved in conducting these workshops, and even though a city-wise record is not maintained, an online portal has been especially created by the Directorate General of Systems, CBEC (<https://gstawareness.cbec.gov.in>) for online reporting of awareness campaigns all over India. The website, apart from capturing data of the events held, also provides information to the public on upcoming events (date and place) for their convenience.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

A typical GST awareness workshop is conducted for half a day (about 3 hours). A total of 5198 workshops have been held till date (28.07.2017) all over India in almost all cities. Region-wise details are as under:—

Zones	No. of Workshops
North	1125
South	909
Central	820
East	1288
West	1056
TOTAL	5198

(c) These workshops were started in a structured manner from last week of March, 2017.

Numerous senior officers of Central Board of Excise and Customs, Commercial Taxes Department and officers trained by National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes and Narcotics (NACIN) are conducting these workshops.

No businessmen have been engaged in this regard.

Flexible pension contribution for informal workers

1840. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for flexible pension contribution for the informal workers in the country, if so, the details of proposal therein;

(b) if not, the proposal of Government for the people with irregular incomes and particularly the women of the country who have no regular incomes; and

(c) the details of the report of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) and Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL) on the pension proposal towards elderly women empowerment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Atal Pension Yojana (APY) has been launched by the Government of India in May, 2015, which is primarily targeted at the

unorganised sector and informal workers. The registration of subscribers under APY started from June 1, 2015. The salient features of the Atal Pension Yojana are as under:—

- Indian Citizens between the age group of 18 to 40 years eligible to join APY through their savings bank account or post office savings bank account.
- APY is based on defined benefit for providing guaranteed minimum monthly pension of ₹ 1000 or ₹ 2000 or ₹ 3000 or ₹ 4000 or ₹ 5000 at the age of 60 years based on pension amount chosen.
- The Central Government would also co-contribute 50% of the total contribution or ₹ 1000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber, for a period of 5 years, *i.e.*, from Financial Year 2015-16 to 2019-20, who have joined the APY before 31st March, 2016, and who are not members of any statutory social security scheme and who are not income tax payers.
- In case of premature death of subscriber (death before 60 years of age), spouse of the subscriber has been given an option to continue contributing to APY account of the subscriber, for the remaining vesting period, till the original subscriber would have attained the age 60 years.
- In case of death of both subscriber and spouse, the entire pension corpus would be returned to the nominee.
- If the accumulated corpus based on contributions earns a lower than estimated return on investment and is inadequate to provide the minimum guaranteed pension, the Central Government would fund such inadequacy. Alternatively, if the actual returns during the accumulation phase are higher than the assumed returns for minimum guaranteed pension, such excess will be passed on to the subscriber.

With a view to provide flexibility to the subscribers of APY with seasonal or irregular income, besides the monthly mode of payment, quarterly and half yearly mode of payment of contributions have been provided in the scheme. Further in case of default in payment of contribution, a subscriber may regularize the account by paying the overdue amount along with a minimal charge to obtain the guaranteed pension.

(c) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has intimated that the report of PFRDA and CRISIL on 'Financial security for India's elderly' has, *inter-alia*, mentioned designing of a pension policy exclusively for women where contributions could be from the women's families. Some tax relief to the savings held in the form of pension has also been mentioned.

Benami transactions in real estate sector

1841. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken to regulate the transactions in the real estate sector with a view to control black money;

(b) the steps being taken to deal with benami transactions in the real estate sector; and

(c) the number of cases registered across the country after the enactment of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 and the total monetary involvement in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Various steps concerning transactions in the real estate sector have been taken in the recent past with a view to control black money. These include the following important legislative changes made under the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

- (i) In order to discourage the practice of under reporting of consideration for transfer of immovable property, following provisions were incorporated:—
- Section 43CA and Section 50C of the Income-tax Act were brought in for adoption of stamp duty value as consideration if it is more than the declared consideration.
 - Section 56(2)(x) of the Income-tax Act, *inter-alia*, provides for taxing the amount of the difference between the stamp duty value and consideration received, if any, in case the same exceeds ₹ 50,000 in the hands of recipients.
 - Section 50CA of the Income-tax Act read with relevant Rules provides for taking of stamp duty value of immovable property held

by an unlisted company for the purpose of determination of capital gains on transfer of shares of such company.

- (ii) In order to ensure reporting of high value real-estate transactions, Section 194-IA of the Income-tax Act provides for deduction of tax at the rate of 1% if the consideration paid for specified immovable property exceeds ₹ 50,00,000/-.
- (iii) In order to curb cash dealing in real-estate transactions, Section 269SS of the Income-tax Act prohibits receipt of any amount in the nature of advance or otherwise amounting to ₹ 20,000/- or more for transfer of immovable property otherwise than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account. Similar restriction is provided under Section 269T of the Income-tax Act in respect of any repayment of advance taken for transfer of immovable property. Violation of these restrictions attracts penalty of equal amount.
- (iv) Further, Rule 114B and Rule 114E of the Income-tax Rule, 1962 provides for mandatory quoting of PAN and reporting of transaction of immovable property, if the consideration exceeds the threshold specified in these rules.

Besides the above, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 has been enacted by the Government to regulate the business practices and transactions in the real estate sector. It, *inter-alia*, provides for mandatory registration of Real Estate Projects and Real Estate Agents with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority. Further, it creates an obligation on part of the promoter to make disclosure of all relevant project information including details of promoters, layout plan, plan of development works, land status, status of the statutory approvals, number of parking slots, time period for project completion etc. for public viewing.

(b) The Government has taken various steps to deal with benami transactions including in the real estate sector, as under:—

- (i) The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 was comprehensively amended through the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amended Act,

2016 to provide for an effective regime for prohibition of benami transactions. The amended Act, 2016 came into effect from 1st November, 2016.

- (ii) Relevant rules relating to the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 were duly notified.
- (iii) The Government has set up 24 Benami Prohibition Units (BPUs) across India for taking effective action under the Benami Act.

(c) More than 413 benami transactions have been identified since the coming into effect of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amended Act, 2016. Provisional attachment of properties under the Act has been done in more than 233 cases. The market value of properties under attachment is more than ₹ 813 crore. The benami properties attached include deposits in bank accounts, immovable properties etc.

RBI Regional Office at Durgapur

1842. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India had a proposal to set up a Regional Office at Durgapur, West Bengal;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that RBI was allotted requisite piece of land during 2006-07 for the purpose by Asansol Durgapur Development Authority by the side of CMERI and opposite to NIT Durgapur; and
- (c) if so, the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that there was a proposal to set up an Office/sub-office at Durgapur, West Bengal. Eighteen acres of land was allotted on lease basis for 33 years by Durgapur Steel Plant/Steel Authority of India Ltd. to RBI in July, 1984 and not by Asansol Durgapur Development Authority. Further, RBI has informed that subsequently, it was decided to surrender the plot back to the lessors, Durgapur Steel Plant/Steel Authority of India Ltd.

Shortfall in target set for disbursement of agricultural loans

1843. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms fixed by Government for disbursement of percentage of loans as agricultural loans out of the total loans disbursed by the Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) whether the said banks are lagging behind in achieving their targets for agricultural loans during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and State-wise, including Rajasthan and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per extant directions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), a target of 18 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE) has been prescribed to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) for Agriculture. The targets are prescribed with respect to loans outstanding and not loans disbursed. Data on agriculture under PSL, bank-wise and State-wise (including Rajasthan and Gujarat), for the past three years as reported by RBI, is given in the Statement-I to VI.

Statement-I*Bank-wise Agriculture PSL as on March 31, 2015*

(No. of accounts in absolute terms)

(₹ in thousands)

Bank Name	Agriculture PSL			
	Disbursements during the Year		Outstanding at the End of Year	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/cs.	Balance O/s.
1	2	3	4	5
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	166828	27953752.00	788416	119103904.00
State Bank of Hyderabad	192684	26029243.00	1589379	190442278.00
State Bank of India	7138540	861930000.00	11275217	1284280100.00

1	2	3	4	5
State Bank of Mysore	282795	37230090.00	517127	106427690.00
State Bank of Patiala	342224	129612800.00	411701	137324242.00
State Bank of Travancore	1368832	103015706.00	1298766	119750914.00
SBI and its Associates	9491903	1185771591	15880606	1957329128
Allahabad Bank	425229	75629338.00	1557005	246794200.00
Andhra Bank	1050512	115412080.00	1852055	198922193.00
Bank of Baroda	1062182	193138422.00	1939542	374032927.00
Bank of India	1939249	279489953.00	2959275	431821202.00
Bank of Maharashtra	761479	68204639.00	677351	120795945.00
Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	122	267207.00	122	270527.00
Canara Bank	4718113	452320926.00	5300725	588674585.00
Central Bank of India	1788173	210934945.00	2476556	359569131.00
Corporation Bank	932620	150555452.00	829860	196751122.00
Dena Bank	231174	54234175.00	537996	123117800.00
IDBI Bank Ltd.	99902	67982575.00	536728	358345092.00
Indian Bank	2656039	181889136.00	2676540	207388294.00
Indian Overseas Bank	2634359	382631300.00	2674220	292362721.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce	732025	153395834.00	608737	225414401.00
Punjab and Sind Bank	49066	19811641.00	211886	67916016.00
Punjab National Bank	2920087	558190078.00	3640771	600065591.00
Syndicate Bank	930808	144689177.00	2047827	262053800.00
UCO Bank	344166	92345487.00	1152436	196869694.00
Union Bank of India	1137176	189897450.00	2166422	393124539.00
United Bank of India	271473	52996375.00	872275	114412901.00
Vijaya Bank	561897	84420844.00	631947	119739017.00
Nationalised Banks	25245851	3528437034	35350276	5478441698
Axis Bank	347957	149214021.00	417630	303288623.00
Catholic Syrian Bank	110819	7032161.00	113691	8445785.00
City Union Bank	403461	20747534.00	391016	30098181.00

1	2	3	4	5
Development Credit Bank	16618	10844857.00	20001	15346364.00
Dhanlaxmi Bank	114395	12789591.00	93191	15953423.00
Federal Bank	551130	57397829.00	419923	95357415.00
HDFC Bank	699712	361564783.00	1170896	533147766.00
ICICI Bank	1256718	348772384.00	1510120	497553188.00
Indusind Bank	668726	54827371.00	1044523	79847318.00
ING Vysya Bank	16273	39399811.00	39764	81342237.00
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	72754	16875424.00	375559	74527468.00
Karnataka Bank	164127	22432725.00	301134	59195154.00
Karur Vysya Bank	764899	63058499.00	674879	64778095.00
Kotak Mahindra Bank	390516	39425817.00	499877	99198408.00
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	248716	18731560.00	284165	24125562.00
Nainital Bank	3727	1129055.00	13214	4642224.00
Ratnakar Bank	428172	19359545.00	410103	19852821.00
South Indian Bank	408538	50954848.00	286289	62817979.00
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	497770	28603961.00	356894	21076845.00
Yes Bank	1810290	88091708.00	1847164	137289829.00
Private Sector Banks	8975318	1411253484	10270033	2227884685
AB Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bank Internasional Indonesia	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bank of America	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	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
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	0	0.00	0	0.00
Barclays Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
BNP Paribas	5	384212.00	4	308083.00
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	24	239253.00	24	239253.00
Citibank	9840	24274632.00	11292	17543542.00
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	1	40000.00	1	40248.00
Credit Agricole Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Credit Sussie AG	0	0.00	0	0.00
DBS Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Deutsche Bank	0	0.00	8	270783.00
FirstRand Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
HSBC	7429	12175687.00	7279	11730060.00
Industrial & Commercial Bank of China	0	0.00	0	0.00
J.P.Morgan Chase Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
JSC VTB Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Krung Thai Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mashreqbank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizuho Corporate Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
National Australia Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oman International Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rabo Bank International	0	0.00	4	163000.00
Royal Bank of Scotland	0	0.00	0	0.00
SBERBank	1	180000.00	1	180000.00
Shinhan Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Societe Generale	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sonali Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Standard Chartered Bank	11497	8759323.00	13271	11295092.00
State Bank of Mauritius	0	0.00	2	322142.00
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	0	0.00	0	0.00
United Overseas Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Westpack Banking Corporation	0	0.00	0	0.00
Woori Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Foreign Banks	28797	46053107	31886	42092203
TOTAL	43741869	6171515216	61532801	9705747714

Source: RBI.

Statement-II

State-wise agriculture PSL as on March 31, 2015

(No. of accounts in absolute terms)
(₹ in thousands)

State	Agriculture PSL			
	Disbursements during the Year		Outstanding at the End of Year	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/cs.	Balance O/s.
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5672	630769.00	7824	836652.00
Andhra Pradesh	5017716	629795216.00	9830071	1111380786.00
Arunachal Pradesh	4537	467516.00	15451	1712625.00
Assam	287757	22273746.00	847940	56756297.00
Bihar	1511708	109591746.00	2563381	209385654.00
Chandigarh	5245	24173903.00	9089	17750527.00
Chhattisgarh	224459	42185749.00	369780	64367633.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1188	280623.00	2590	485875.00
Daman and Diu	1227	244338.00	1130	168682.00
Delhi	16979	159144302.00	23260	136086953.00
Goa	43952	6876002.00	55611	8690495.00
Gujarat	1245803	268048571.00	1880384	419803897.00

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	758567	275843560.00	987259	375692427.00
Himachal Pradesh	228672	39555961.00	299038	49213281.00
Jammu and Kashmir	108716	21932684.00	423121	72672044.00
Jharkhand	487506	19846410.00	1014059	49995579.00
Karnataka	2766580	434471339.00	4132651	845705252.00
Kerala	4841506	492070869.00	4593264	552239726.00
Lakshadweep	234	12107.00	1609	56402.00
Madhya Pradesh	1853096	296951857.00	2420606	436353711.00
Maharashtra	2936053	627255853.00	4510947	1767649137.00
Manipur	20790	1706087.00	39550	3331198.00
Meghalaya	32735	1455423.00	70420	4082555.00
Mizoram	9293	486580.00	18376	1323011.00
Nagaland	17131	988668.00	43160	2528830.00
Odisha	825042	73855526.00	1655481	105333625.00
Puducherry	161774	12839203.00	174167	14886923.00
Punjab	1207687	498094485.00	1330233	547034694.00
Rajasthan	1788727	336005404.00	2792166	505651436.00
Sikkim	3713	655550.00	9613	1253847.00
Tamil Nadu	12174186	1075030350.00	12510352	1177781697.00
Tripura	63351	2641350.00	115038	6066425.00
Uttarakhand	406279	66187470.00	743366	118644322.00
Uttar Pradesh	3413309	443799518.00	5674373	710567232.00
West Bengal	1270679	186116481.00	2367441	330258284.00
TOTAL	43741869	6171515216.00	61532801	9705747714.00

Statement-III*Bank-wise agriculture PSL as on March 31, 2016*

Bank Name	Agriculture PSL			
	Disbursements during the Year		Outstanding at the End of Year	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/cs.	Balance O/s
1	2	3	4	5
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	709099	122298802.39	787045	158394961.00
State Bank of Hyderabad	260110	37535430.81	1664487	211994891.00
State Bank of India	11601324	1568757291.00	10601161	2046507393.00
State Bank of Mysore	292036	67906902.15	560519	122162534.00
State Bank of Patiala	275069	135020015.00	409869	171646235.00
State Bank of Travancore	848610	56811615.00	823044	93257729.00
SBI and its Associates	13986248	1988330056.35	14846125	2803963743.00
Allahabad Bank	707702	95998285.00	1631983	268271793.00
Andhra Bank	2371025	191108444.80	2028446	240799083.00
Bank of Baroda	1035031	187965350.00	2035933	450701604.00
Bank of India	1922086	272530703.82	3044778	505075384.00
Bank of Maharashtra	388953	70280449.26	761687	148660304.00
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	783	478433.94	904	670980.00
Canara Bank	5030178	570179455.03	5916228	671759342.00
Central Bank of India	1660735	212766884.00	2593058	368503009.00
Corporation Bank	374098	56694945.00	902536	279746062.00
Dena Bank	228315	60072647.90	555917	159124164.00
IDBI Bank Ltd.	420444	67962591.12	791850	394263032.00
Indian Bank	2810714	191853067.00	2760112	225262390.00
Indian Overseas Bank	1274400	389221343.00	1752364	302369483.00

1	2	3	4	5
Oriental Bank of Commerce	541830	159602800.00	609331	259325610.00
Punjab and Sind Bank	45167	20390455.70	234183	89520659.00
Punjab National Bank	2513197	546712170.93	3870060	641546161.00
Syndicate Bank	1177536	171996283.01	1974194	298988586.00
UCO Bank	290172	86077403.00	1123782	195926439.00
Union Bank of India	1129677	194308867.17	2283950	455066151.00
United Bank of India	267496	63727043.24	930458	126051101.00
Vijaya Bank	703393	78670065.86	715557	137714204.00
Nationalised Banks	24892932	3688597688.78	36517311	6219345541.00
Axis Bank	428739	60041374.21	633842	355986291.00
Bandhan Bank Limited	2219935	78234760.27	3997876	61181240.00
Catholic Syrian Bank	134581	9760409.06	130249	15977297.00
City Union Bank	404918	24803851.21	352094	33904029.00
Development Credit Bank	26845	12318388.30	35986	17123582.00
Dhanlaxmi Bank	120794	12225537.00	113835	14144981.00
Federal Bank	569005	81157149.72	412867	107041312.00
HDFC Bank	1314474	459830790.75	1916658	652509527.00
ICICI Bank	1363947	411430103.25	1681285	545842982.00
IDFC Bank Limited	38799	675390.76	68853	1282229.00
Indusind Bank	1080170	83185102.13	1646334	110218197.00
Jammu and Kashmir Bank	84128	49556471.00	347668	78714142.00
Karnataka Bank	169837	25729754.00	276473	58367393.00
Karur Vysya Bank	618165	57624047.41	696884	78675546.00
Kotak Mahindra Bank	684858	94481948.87	861703	206892219.00
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	238462	27251188.00	267148	30861463.00
Nainital Bank	2207	835914.41	13807	5233355.00
Ratnakar Bank	405946	24204420.00	601926	27523037.00
South Indian Bank	576159	71243165.82	380692	57168029.00
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	549207	48343881.70	398155	43986729.00

1	2	3	4	5
Yes Bank	2973534	105527741.55	3022649	139814723.00
Private Sector Banks	14004710	1738461389.42	17856984	2642448303.00
AB Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Group	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bank Internasional Indonesia	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bank of America	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	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
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	0	0.00	0	0.00
Barclays Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
BNP Paribas	1	4662.00	1	12325.00
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	0	0.00	1	400000.00
Citibank	11503	24303098.17	21819	33297081.00
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	1	80200.55	1	120411.00
Credit Agricole Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Credit Sussie AG	0	0.00	0	0.00
DBS Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Deutsche Bank	0	0.00	14	423527.00
Firststrand Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
HSBC	10596	17164354.96	16247	17604306.00
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	0	0.00	0	0.00
JP Morgan Chase Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
JSC VTB Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
KEB HANA Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Krung Thai Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mashreq Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizuho Corporate Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
National Australia Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Oman International Bank	0	180000.00	0	180000.00
Rabo Bank International	3	121000.00	5	200000.00
Royal Bank of Scotland	0	0.00	0	0.00
SBER Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Shinhan Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Societe Generale	0	0.00	8	200000.00
Sonali Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Standard Chartered Bank	41	13490876.40	154	12636364.00
State Bank of Mauritius	0	0.00	2	150001.00
Corporation	0	0.00	0	0.00
United Overseas Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Westpack Banking Corporation	0	0.00	0	0.00
Woori Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Foreign Banks	22145	55344192.08	38252	65224015.00
TOTAL	52906035	7470733327	69258672	11730981602

Source: RBI.

Statement-IV

State-wise Agriculture PSL as on March 31, 2016

(No. of accounts in absolute terms)

(₹ in thousands)

State	Agriculture PSL			
	Disbursements during the Year		Outstanding at the End of Year	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/cs.	Balance O/s.
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7918	940197.92	8695	1461252.00
Andhra Pradesh	6245232	688353325.92	6561815	847639880.00

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	4803	1022987.28	15551	1671191.00
Assam	683700	43090345.76	1606550	82591358.00
Bihar	2965512	140267624.19	4263576	233199247.00
Chandigarh	8930	22847181.41	14007	27096722.00
Chhattisgarh	346203	70024407.35	467902	82192681.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1245	241457.99	3404	663650.00
Daman and Diu	1555	355628.18	2218	370786.00
Delhi	31012	166653716.74	51106	181698329.00
Goa	42195	7169634.11	57729	18421761.00
Gujarat	1508112	375366694.91	2062677	516959007.00
Haryana	778979	344151364.93	1073662	474225717.00
Himachal Pradesh	251123	45848797.40	317512	51066623.00
Jammu and Kashmir	130072	56736628.22	400737	82053655.00
Jharkhand	516135	24691670.75	1101525	66041373.00
Karnataka	2676625	508929308.46	4340563	955571067.00
Kerala	4275400	458343313.45	4123284	541697588.00
Lakshadweep	511	30129.00	1355	158142.00
Madhya Pradesh	2479685	330561695.11	2726926	498592369.00
Maharashtra	3336316	697029640.42	5502437	2520617632.00
Manipur	21797	2541009.52	38828	3822793.00
Meghalaya	26750	1633094.99	73978	4613286.00
Mizoram	9800	428865.51	20202	1422138.00
Nagaland	20153	1370146.43	44299	3013855.00
Odisha	1030901	126237454.91	1862075	127557385.00
Puducherry	145582	13913921.11	158305	15516437.00
Punjab	1098447	537787237.59	1446956	701409228.00
Rajasthan	2600549	461038344.54	3034674	607445068.00

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	6730	950528.97	16623	1660186.00
Tamil Nadu	11408990	1153109616.97	12194360	1267357439.00
Telangana	2069876	297483822.93	3096392	446439049.00
Tripura	164641	6465266.81	324407	12183102.00
Uttarakhand	333112	68915744.02	461248	82267803.00
Uttar Pradesh	4124547	500289749.72	6414870	862412172.00
West Bengal	3552897	315912773.11	5368224	409871631.00
TOTAL	52906035	7470733327	69258672	11730981602

Source: RBI.

Statement-V

Bank-wise agriculture PSL as on March 31, 2017

(No. of accounts in absolute terms)

(Amount in ₹ thousands)

Bank Name	Agriculture PSL			
	Disbursements during		Outstanding at the End	
	the Year		of Year	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/cs.	Balance O/s
1	2	3	4	5
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	661913	117522037.11	758468	159716233.07
State Bank of Hyderabad	371869	69859791.37	1702633	203825706.60
State Bank of India	9319706	1757563157.00	10701731	2191583427.00
State Bank of Mysore	181899	45224766.10	545422	94685381.95
State Bank of Patiala	297390	147873877.00	398986	143884744.00
State Bank of Travancore	881868	69306945.00	767488	103790614.00
SBI and its Associates	11714645	2207350573.58	14874728	2897486106.62
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	218537	15495690.25	128554	17294560.46
City Union Bank Ltd.	386549	24840752.07	329706	43574881.00
Federal Bank Ltd.	617768	103589991.29	465486	123969359.66

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	114557	44732609.00	346800	66222349.00
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	159963	29121900.00	247036	65827666.00
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	584917	56799612.72	657925	77378602.14
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	234384	31928428.00	263850	35727198.00
Nainital Bank Ltd.	1871	1301177.00	14006	6563417.00
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	562591	38536796.00	741305	41571692.00
South Indian Bank Ltd.	618897	71729672.29	416068	81550276.69
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	594416	58657782.44	441948	43309358.61
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	86615	9767943.52	127460	15027991.52
Old Private Sector Banks	4181065	486502354.58	4180144	618017352.08
Axis Bank Ltd.	660320	110455458.84	994852	441164590.39
Bandhan Bank Ltd.	3295991	148856197.86	3572886	77400277.99
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	152355	12471604.58	73203	21159574.99
HDFC Bank Ltd.	1341203	577880326.69	2267678	761672241.69
ICICI Bank Ltd.	1547285	376475257.75	1846275	556854562.97
IDFC Bank Ltd.	933795	27349907.99	588449	20930160.65
Indusind Bank Ltd.	710795	87551523.22	1360353	117121988.16
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	179223	59493354.00	830197	228954670.00
Yes Bank Ltd.	890090	107032271.55	638064	129167868.72
New Private Sector Banks	9711057	1507565902.48	12171957	2354425935.56
Allahabad Bank	796258	102388162.00	1622681	272062882.00
Andhra Bank	2072853	223346781.59	2187418	254433344.62
Bank of Baroda	706994	114118394.25	2057613	561590452.39
Bank of India	1678288	249446118.27	3144191	545842801.38
Bank of Maharashtra	374190	63523411.98	796545	150551671.36
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	481	48985.33	1251	439429.69
Canara Bank	4554144	586913659.49	6085565	622786280.00
Central Bank of India	1616620	204558659.56	2679768	322467444.57
Corporation Bank	1144503	163566162.00	949721	284135989.00

1	2	3	4	5
Dena Bank	268044	67950759.58	526546	163744962.48
IDBI Bank Ltd.	532138	88946943.33	875082	413879413.61
Indian Bank	2994771	216753522.00	2958015	248204138.00
Indian Overseas Bank	1745209	295181068.00	1931408	293481117.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce	528620	171518810.15	599142	277846724.93
Punjab and Sind Bank	37505	16366650.98	252670	113553196.32
Punjab National Bank	1877774	511140048.47	3857896	666745245.32
Syndicate Bank	1285488	182139683.79	2089770	318781754.72
Uco Bank	234279	74685468.00	1036460	200924821.00
Union Bank of India	1031346	229562887.97	2267706	507734194.89
United Bank of India	329675	64252588.77	965021	121242398.50
Vijaya Bank	861458	103052134.34	836035	156317184.02
Nationalised Banks	24670638	3729460899.85	37720504	6496765445.80
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00
Arab Bangladesh Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	1	150000.00	1	150000.00
Bank Internasional Indonesia	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bank of America N.T. and S.A.	0	0.00	1	150000.00
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	0	0.00	1	6046.37
Bank of Ceylon	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0.00	0	0.00
Barclays Bank PLC	0	0.00	0	0.00
BNP Paribas	1	3254.00	1	14821.00
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	9	217000.00	2	100000.00
Citibank N.A	12399	45225088.36	30879	63754749.99
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	0	0.00	0	0.00
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Credit Suisse AG	0	0.00	0	0.00
DBS Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	2	112540.33
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	1	820000.00	21	1329089.35
Doha Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Firststrand Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.Ltd.	15119	45809678.58	26163	43317927.19
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	0	0.00	0	0.00
JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association	0	0.00	0	0.00
JSC VTB Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Korea Exchange Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Krung Thai Bank Public Company Ltd.	1	6140.00	1	6140.00
Mashreq Bank PSC	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00
National Australia Bank	1	12500.00	1	12500.00
Rabobank International	6	1291500.00	8	1422750.00
Sberbank	1	12240.00	2	60400.00
Shinhan Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Societe Generale	0	0.00	0	0.00
Standard Chartered Bank	72	14941706.00	96	69327363.00
State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	0	0.00	2	150009.00
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	0	0.00	0	0.00
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	1	5000.06	1	4718.09
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	0	0.00	0	6477300.00
United Overseas Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Westpac Banking Corporation	0	0.00	0	0.00
Woori Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
Foreign Banks	27612	108494107.00	57182	186396354.32
TOTAL	50305017	8039373837.49	69004515	12553091194.38

Source: RBI

Statement-VI

State-wise agriculture PSL as on March 31, 2017

(No. of Accounts in absolute terms)

(₹ in thousands)

State	Agriculture PSL			
	Disbursement during the Year		Outstanding at the End of Year	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/cs.	Balance O/s.
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8654	1098183.60	8776	950479.85
Andhra Pradesh	5891341	729736948.50	6694485	888447055.01
Arunachal Pradesh	3339	1292703.04	13953	1963934.03
Assam	864150	56829045.10	1567976	91709143.19
Bihar	1945426	111658890.19	3428964	229562589.60
Chandigarh	11267	13190983.05	17431	29802537.23
Chhattisgarh	342841	88114054.94	495122	100615601.43
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1465	435188.13	3187	593170.73
Daman and Diu	1805	341932.83	2349	480510.66
Delhi	38835	187419630.33	38280	178700488.68
Goa	44094	7434154.57	54720	15798952.31
Gujarat	1321301	395070508.15	2050189	618147098.33

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	740751	349640634.79	1101446	466820744.84
Himachal Pradesh	200975	41213006.51	315688	49711370.02
Jammu and Kashmir	149392	48581584.20	401579	73621328.94
Jharkhand	488866	27944458.78	1090979	66088326.74
Karnataka	2614149	544096742.17	4290378	890501112.30
Kerala	4284023	523132193.77	4211838	619704850.64
Lakshadweep	1648	48041.67	1643	69328.66
Madhya Pradesh	2126897	384794833.51	2904976	566146270.34
Maharashtra	3245823	790835519.49	5751569	2794551924.22
Manipur	20237	2290913.33	39869	10867275.63
Meghalaya	26274	2838593.18	69417	5719173.48
Mizoram	6965	468948.15	17628	1357073.45
Nagaland	18328	1736451.25	43947	2760307.27
Odisha	1118007	99390129.39	1908105	138171655.52
Puducherry	184328	17942407.87	178117	18604835.00
Punjab	995961	521362464.58	1463067	697437161.38
Rajasthan	2081134	434959419.56	3044279	679718152.74
Sikkim	59136	20817429.36	14050	1688364.83
Tamil Nadu	12717720	1270175434.43	13032561	1379534374.13
Telangana	1914878	435338455.49	3123765	474580908.85
Tripura	219214	10256353.37	307055	12506561.94
Uttarakhand	283808	65627088.54	397604	83995911.64
Uttar Pradesh	3388145	514869411.40	6539609	954427787.63
West Bengal	2943840	338391100.27	4379914	407734833.14
TOTAL	50305017	8039373837.49	69004515	12553091194.38

Source: RBI.

Charitable Trusts exempted from Income Tax

1844. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to go in for manual scrutiny of all Charitable Trusts which have not been denied registration for tax exemption and yet avail I. T. benefits, during the financial year 2016-17;

(b) what are the reasons for Government going in for manual scrutiny of all Charitable Trusts for the financial year 2016-17;

(c) how many Charitable Trusts across the country are now registered to get Income Tax benefits; and

(d) State-wise break-up of such registered Charitable Trusts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Issue of manual scrutiny selection guidelines for cases pertaining to Assessment Year 2017-18 (*i.e.* Financial Year 2016-17) is premature as the due date for filing of income for Assessment Year 2017-18 is not yet over.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) 1,91,527 as per the information available with Chief-Commissioner of Income Tax (Exemptions).

(d) The break-up of such registered 'Charitable Trusts' on the basis of jurisdiction of Commissioner of Income Tax (Exemptions) charges is as under:—

Ahmedabad	14444
Bengaluru	18777
Bhopal	8449
Chandigarh	8943
Chennai	39033
Delhi	14207
Hyderabad	4571
Jaipur	11365

Kochi	5024
Kolkata	8490
Lucknow	6987
Mumbai	45474
Pune	2468
Patna	3295

Early resolution of cheque bounced disputes

1845. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cheque bounced cases pending in different courts across the country;
- (b) the details of measures taken by Government to reduce the time-frame for resolution of such disputes; and
- (c) whether any target has been set for completion of the project, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *inter alia*, involves better court infrastructure including computerisation, increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and initiating policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

The details indicating the disposal of cases under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 in National Lok Adalats organised by National Legal Services Authority of India (NALSA) during the year 2017 (upto July, 2017) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) To address the difficulties faced by the payee or the lender of the money, the Government enacted the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2015, which, *inter alia*, clarifies the jurisdiction related issues for filing cases for offence committed under section 138 of the NI Act. The amendment helps the trade and

commerce in general and allows the lending institutions, including banks, to continue to extend financing to the productive sectors of economy, as the process of pursuing the cheque bounces cases relating to loan default has been made simpler and efficient.

Further, in order to reduce the pendency of cases in courts, the Legal Services Institutions under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, organise weekly / monthly and also Mega Lok Adalats. In addition to this, National Lok Adalats from Taluk level to Supreme Court levels are also organised to reduce the pendency of the courts.

Statement

Disposal of NL Act u/s 138 cases in National Lok Adalats organised during the year 2017 (upto July, 2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs)	Pre-litigation Disposed of	Cases Settlement amount (₹)	Pending Disposed of	Cases Settlement amount (₹)	Total Disposal	Total Settlement amount in (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	1313	273572235	1314	273572235
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	180000	2	584000	3	764000
3.	Assam	0	0	223	17232723	223	17232723
4.	Bihar	0	0	50	1968400	50	1968400
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	288000	516	52471206	522	52759206
6.	Goa	278	5097820	283	15426034	561	20523854
7.	Gujarat	150	29767369	24654	2241908066	24804	2271675435
8.	Haryana	202	1090094	2497	91392199	2699	92482293
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1084	99382649	1084	99382649
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	350000	102	12367600	123	12717600
11.	Jharkhand	343	17557248	575	34328410	918	51885658
12.	Karnataka	34	1577897	2863	538728069	2897	540305966
13.	Kerala	67	2626931	361	31492201	428	34119132
14.	Madhya Pradesh	181	24888567	6352	787355635	6533	812244202
15.	Maharashtra	514	9469625	19002	8507958552	19516	8517428177
16.	Manipur	0	0	4	985000	4	985000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	2	300000	2	300000
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	151	15473178	1565	146734473	1716	162207651
21.	Punjab	81	9608224	6074	1549117273	6155	1558725497
22.	Rajasthan	312	10134573	15064	1297867049	15376	1308001622
23.	Sikkim	0	0	3	22000	3	22000
24.	Tamil Nadu	36	6027820	3855	1449597783	3891	1455625603
25.	Telangana	0	0	675	36544857	675	36544857
26.	Tripura	0	0	14	350000	14	350000
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9	50150	3364	158689131	3373	158739281
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	285	11319775	285	11319775
29.	West Bengal	0	0	13	884500	13	884500
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	2850238	2	210000	47	3060238
31.	U.T. of Chandigarh	32	268000	831	218853967	863	219121967
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	25	3188600	25	3188600
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	5	5240000	5	5240000
34.	Delhi	86	14352624	5088	380053202	5174	394405826
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	U.T. of Puducherry	0	0	126	8598219	126	8598219
TOTAL		2550	151658358	96872	17974723808	99422	18126382166

GST on minor forest produce

1846. SHRI A. V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government is planning to impose GST on the minor forest produce, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Based on the recommendations of Goods and Services Tax Council, GST rates on goods, including Goods which shall be exempt from GST have been notified. GST rate on minor forest produce like fresh flowers and fruits, Mahua and Sal seeds (for sowing), lac, natural honey (other than put up in unit container and bearing a brand name), fresh tamarind is Nil, while certain other fresh produce attract 5% GST.

GST on plastic chairs

1847. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 28 per cent GST has been imposed on goods which are luxurious or dangerous to health such as cigarettes and other tobacco products;

(b) reasons due to which Government considers plastic as luxurious or dangerous item and reasons for imposing 28 per cent on plastic mouldings;

(c) reasons due to which GST council brought plastic chairs in the category of luxury though being households items and imposed 28 per cent tax rather than keeping them in the bracket of 18 per cent; and

(d) whether GST Council will reconsider this decision, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The GST rates on supply of goods have been notified based on the recommendations of the GST Council comprising the representatives of Central and State Government. The tax rates on goods have been fixed taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the total indirect tax incidence on goods prior to GST, which included the central excise duty rates/embedded central excise duty incidence, VAT rates or weighted average VAT rates, embedded VAT incidence, cascading of VAT over excise duty, incidence on account of CST, octroi, entry tax, etc. In cases where the goods attracted 12.5% central excise duty and standard VAT rate, the pre-GST tax incidence was more than 28%. Thus, in such cases, in general, the GST rate has been fixed at 28%.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) to (c) above.

Lower growth in tax collection

1848. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether direct tax collections are in tune with the target of the total Budget Estimates of direct taxes for the financial year 2017-18;

(b) whether lower than the last year's growth figures suggest a subdued economic activity or lower business growth expectation; and

(c) if so, what positive or pragmatic steps Government is taking to give a fillip to the economic activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Direct tax collections for financial year 2017-18 as on

15.07.2017 are at ₹ 1,80,068 crore which is 21.4% higher than the collections for the corresponding period of the last financial year. The current growth rate is higher than the target growth rate of 15.32% required to achieve the Budget Estimates.

(b) and (c) The current growth rate in direct tax collections is quite healthy, belying any apprehension of reduction in the level of economic or commercial activities in the country. Nevertheless, the Government has taken various initiatives to boost economic activity which, include; fillip to manufacturing and infrastructure, both rural and urban; concrete measures for transport and power sectors and comprehensive reforms in the policy for foreign direct investment. Moreover, Government announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy including giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, focus on coastal connectivity, lower rate of income tax for companies with annual turnover up to ₹ 50 crore, measures to improve the ease of doing business and a major push to digital economy. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has also created a significant opportunity to boost growth momentum by removing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities.

Complaints received by Bank Ombudsman

1849. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received by Bank Ombudsman for the last three years, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(b) out of the total complaints, how many are resolved, the details thereof, bank-wise; and

(c) the number of cases where the Ombudsman found that the lapse is on the bank's side?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Bank-wise details regarding number of complaints received by Banking Ombudsmen (BO) and disposed of in the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Majority of the complaints received under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme are resolved through conciliation and mediation of BO. In very few cases, where conciliation and mediation fails to achieve mutually agreeable settlement, BO passes an Award or rejects the complaint.

Statement

Bank-wise details of Complaint received/disposed/pending at the offices of Banking Ombudsmen against PSBs from July 2014 to June 2017

Bank Name	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17			
	Received	Disposed	Pending		Received	Disposed	Pending		Received	Disposed	Pending	
Public Sector Banks	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	
1												
State Bank of India	24113	22750	1363		25611	25635	1339		30581	28610	3310	
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1199	1186	13		1267	1197	83		2033	2039	77	
State Bank of Hyderabad	642	625	17		777	744	50		862	882	30	
State Bank of Mysore	316	296	20		351	361	10		450	449	11	
State Bank of Patiala	530	497	33		760	767	26		1167	1109	84	
State Bank of Travancore	790	766	24		819	837	6		849	782	73	
Allahabad Bank	1143	1095	48		1218	1167	99		1413	1326	186	
Andhra Bank	682.	680	2		1051	1023	30		1307	1285	52	
Bank of Baroda	3038	2907	131		3916	3701	346		5043	4889	500	
Bank of India	2808	2660	148		3210	3127	231		4191	3972	450	
Bank of Maharashtra	590	561	29		652	645	36		845	758	123	

Canara Bank	2992	2866	126	3838	3737	227	5248	5029	446
Central Bank of India	2095	1974	121	2295	2262	154	2716	2540	330
Corporation Bank	792	754	38	804	790	52	1254	1143	163
Dena Bank	718	683	35	784	774	45	1140	1085	100
Indian Bank	1246	1217	29	1369	1345	53	1673	1654	72
Indian Overseas Bank	1534	1494	40	2376	2313	103	2633	2616	120
Oriental Bank of Commerce	834	788	46	1080	1039	87	1522	1456	153
Punjab and Sind Bank	390	374	16	554	539	31	690	661	60
Punjab National Bank	4454	4265	189	4735	4577	347	6227	5919	655
Syndicate Bank	1195	1146	49	1225	1193	81	1416	1383	114
Uco Bank	1262	1223	39	1406	1370	75	1747	1709	113
Union Bank of India	2141	2013	128	2249	2249	128	2559	2308	379
United Bank of India	953	937	16	733	700	49	958	972	35
Vijaya Bank	411	398	13	489	481	21	690	666	45
IDBI Bank Limited	854	808	46	10	9	47	2079	2033	93
Bharatiya Mahila Bank	2	2	0	1453	1410	43	16	16	43
TOTAL	57724	54965	2759	65032	63992	3799	81309	77291	7817

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	82	81	1	80	78	3	66	66	3
City Union Bank Ltd.	120	119	1	124	120	5	136	136	5
Federal Bank Ltd.	331	327	4	387	376	15	503	467	51
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	157	146	11	168	168	11	140	133	18
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	163	162	1	140	138	3	222	207	18
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	195	191	4	242	238	8	298	299	7
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	102	100	2	166	167	1	120	116	5
Nainital Bank Ltd.	15	12	3	45	45	3	25	23	5
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	127	121	6	224	219	11	417	388	40
South Indian Bank Ltd.	165	163	2	195	191	6	206	204	8
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	133	133	0	122	118	4	144	144	4
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	89	88	1	71	72	0	64	61	3
Axis Bank Ltd.	3242	3080	162	4966	4861	267	6748	6506	509
Bandhan Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	26	23	3	102	100	5
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	131	128	3	263	252	14	316	301	29
HDFC Bank Ltd.	5684	5542	142	7712	7815	39	9885	9331	593
ICICI Bank Ltd.	6379	6097	282	7897	7707	472	9541	9331	682

IDFC Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	29	24	5
Indusind Bank Ltd.	824	785	39	1214	1188	65	1436	1393	108	
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	1576	1512	64	2394	2287	171	3711	3608	274	
Yes Bank Ltd.	342	322	20	496	481	35	969	935	69	
TOTAL	19857	19109	748	26933	26545	1136	35078	33773	2441	
American Exp. Banking Corp.	106	88	18	156	171	3	187	175	15	
Barclays Bank PLC	92	87	5	95	96	4	55	57	2	
Citibank N.A	813	789	24	890	881	33	1242	1173	102	
DBS Bank Ltd.	11	10	1	13	11	3	28	28	3	
Deutsche Bank AG	63	58	5	90	89	6	105	94	17	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ltd.	298	288	10	403	385	28	415	408	35	
Royal Bank of Scotland	197	190	7	181	175	13	126	132	7	
Standard Chartered Bank	2012	1945	67	1558	1557	68	1086	1075	79	
Others Foreign Banks	18	17	1	27	28	0	42	40	2	
TOTAL	3610	3472	138	3413	3393	158	3286	3182	262	
RRBs/SCBs/Others	7247	7116	131	7516	7188	459	11315	11082	692	
GRAND TOTAL	88438	84662	3776	102894	101146	5524	130988	125330	11182	

Note:- Complaints disposed includes those pending at the end of the previous year.

GST call centre

1850. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up call centre to reply to the queries relating to GST, if so, details thereof;
- (b) the extent to which the GST call centre will be helpful in resolving the issues related to GST; and
- (c) whether this setup will remain for a specific period or will continue further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. There are two call centres being run for the purpose of catering to queries of taxpayers and stakeholders in GST.

1. Call centre on GST Application software prepared by GSTN, is being run by GSTN. Phone number is 0120-4888999 and email-id is *helpdesk@gst.gov.in*
2. CBEC Mitra Helpdesk for replying to queries related to GST is being run by CBEC. Phone number is 1800-1200-232 and email-id is *cbecmitra.helpdesk@icegate.gov.in*

(b) The call centres are replying to queries of taxpayers and also providing information regarding guidelines and FAQs issued by CBEC from time to time.

(c) The GSTN Helpdesk and the CBEC Mitra Helpdesk have been contracted for a period of five years and seven years respectively.

Zero GST on small business

1851. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints/suggestions from small traders/businessmen for reducing the tax rates or for zero tax under GST, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has considered such requests positively; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Government has received representations from small businesses relating to exemption from GST, reduction in applicable rates of GST, and product and area wise exemptions. The GST rates on supply of goods and services have been notified based on the recommendations of the GST Council. The tax rates on goods have been fixed taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the total indirect tax incidence on goods prior to GST, which included the central excise duty rates/embedded central excise duty incidence, VAT rates or weighted average VAT rates, embedded VAT incidence, cascading of VAT over excise duty, incidence on account of CST, Octroi, entry tax, etc.

Keeping in view the interests of small business, any supplier in the State or Union territory, other than special category States, whose aggregate turnover in a financial year does not exceed ₹ 20 lakh [₹ 10 lakh in the case of Special Category States] is not liable to be registered under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

Further, a composition scheme has been provided for the benefit of small business. An eligible registered person in the State or Union territory, other than Special Category States [other than Uttarakhand], can avail benefit of this scheme (Except those manufacturing ice-cream, pan masala and tobacco products) by paying an amount equal to 2% of turnover in the State in case of manufacturers and 1% equal to the turnover in the State in the case of trader dealers. The turnover limit for availing of composition levy initially was ₹ 50 lakhs in the preceding financial year. However, keeping in view the interests of small businesses, the same was increased to 75 lakhs [except in case of Special Category States]. The raised limit in case of Uttarakhand, however, is ₹ 75 lakhs.

Thus, the interests of traders are not likely to be adversely affected in general.

Sale of stake in SBI

1852. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for sale of its stake in State Bank of India to reduce its huge NPA burden, if so, the detailed facts and data thereof;

- (b) if not, the factual and explanatory reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details about the legal barriers and public pressure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government to sale any stake in State Bank of India (SBI).

Forensic audit of PSU banks loan defaulters

1853. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has directed banks to carry out forensic audits of the main defaulters in view of the rising NPAs of PSU banks;
- (b) if so, the number of audits that were conducted and whether they have found diversion of funds by certain companies; and
- (c) if so, the names of companies and the amount diverted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines issued vide Master Direction on “Frauds - Classification and reporting”, dated July 01, 2017, all banks may use external auditors including forensic experts or an internal team for investigations in accounts where fraudulent activity is suspected (Red flag accounts). Further, as per RBI guidelines on restructuring, defaulters who have indulged in fraudulent activities are ineligible for restructuring under any prescribed scheme.

No data on no. of audits is centrally maintained.

Action against biggest NPA account holders

†1854. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a list of 12 biggest NPA customers in the country has been prepared and most of them are steel and power sector companies and out of which power sector has outstanding dues worth ₹ 2.0 or ₹ 2.3 lakh crores, if so, the steps taken by Government to recover outstanding loans from these companies;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons for delay in forfeiting the assets of 55 biggest NPA account holders in the country; and

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-limit for forfeiting their assets, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Gross NPA in Iron and Steel sector and Power sector for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on March 31, 2017 was ₹ 1,65,661 crore and ₹ 30,380 crore respectively.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has constituted an Internal Advisory Committee (IAC), which arrived at an objective, non-discretionary criterion for referring accounts for resolution under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). In particular, the IAC recommended for IBC reference all accounts with fund and non-fund based outstanding amount greater than ₹ 5000 crore, with 60% or more classified as non-performing by banks as of March 31, 2016.

Accordingly, Reserve Bank of India has issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, qualifying under the aforesaid criteria, to initiate insolvency process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. As regards the other non-performing accounts which do not qualify under the above criteria, the IAC recommended that banks should finalize a resolution plan within six months. In cases where a viable resolution plan is not agreed upon within six months, banks should be required to file for insolvency proceedings under the IBC.

Restrictions on initial public offerings of companies

1855. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the firms/companies are habituated to use the funds raised from the public for the purposes other than the listed objectives, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to curtail these practices and make it mandatory for companies raising funds less than ₹ 500 crores through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) to appoint a monitoring agency, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As per the provisions of Sections 13(8) and 27 of Companies Act, 2013, a company may vary the objects of a public issue by passing a special resolution and providing an exit option to dissenting shareholders who have not agreed to the proposal to vary the objects of the issue.

The regulatory framework under SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 (ICDR Regulations) and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (LODR Regulations) provides for a disclosure based regime.

In terms of Regulation 32 of LODR Regulations, the listed entities are required to submit periodic reports to stock exchange indicating deviations, if any in the use of proceeds from the objects stated in the offer document for public issue, rights issue, preferential issue etc., along with any comments or report received from the monitoring agency in case of public or rights issues.

Further, in terms of Regulation 16(4) of ICDR Regulations, the issuer shall, within forty five days from the end of each quarter, publically disseminate the report of the monitoring agency by uploading the same on its website as well as submitting the same to the stock exchange(s) on which its equity shares are listed.

Such disclosures/reports filed with the exchanges are disseminated on the websites of stock exchanges. There is no requirement for listed entities to submit such information/reports or copies thereof to SEBI.

SEBI has also taken several enforcement actions where the actual usage of IPO proceeds has differed with the issue objects.

(b) Earlier, the ICDR Regulations, required mandatory appointment of Monitoring Agency for monitoring the utilization of the funds raised if the issue size of specified securities exceeds ESTR 500 crore.

In order to further strengthen the monitoring of issue proceeds raised in IPOs/ Follow on Public Offers (FPOs)/Rights Issues, SEBI has recently amended ICDR Regulations for mandatory appointment of Monitoring Agency where the issue size (excluding offer for sale component) is more than INR 100 crore.

At present, there is no proposal to make it compulsory for all listed companies to appoint Monitoring Agency.

Abolition of FIPB

1856. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2155 given in Rajya Sabha on 21 March, 2017 and to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on replacing, FIPB with any other agency, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, what would be the fate of the proposals that are pending with the FIPB as of now and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Government has abolished the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) as detailed in OM No. 01/01/FC/2017-FIPB dated 5th June, 2017 (copy available on the website at www.fipb.gov.in). All proposals will now be processed by the Administrative Ministries/Departments as per extant FDI Policy.

GST on solar power generating system and semiconductor devices

1857. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there is a difference in GST applied on solar power generating systems and solar panels at 5 per cent whereas the GST applied on semiconductor devices including PV cells is 18 per cent, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): No, Sir. Solar photo voltaic cells, solar panels and solar power generating systems attract 5% GST. This rate has been notified by the Central and State Governments as per the recommendations of the GST Council.

NPA's of PSBs in Kerala

1858. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Public Sector Banks in the State of Kerala which are running into losses during the last three years; and

(b) the Non Performance Assets (NPAs) of each Bank in the State during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Banks prepare their Financial Statements on

Pan-India basis. However, the bank-wise data in respect of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) for Public Sector Banks during the last three years in the State of Kerala is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Data on Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the State of Kerala for
last three financial year*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	NPA Amount (₹ in crore)		
		2015	2016	2017
1.	Allahabad Bank	38	8	12
2.	Andhra Bank	22	19	29
3.	Bank of Baroda	80	161	217
4.	Bank of India	115	154	152
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2	3	3
6.	Canara Bank	326	612	867
7.	Central Bank of India	118	145	165
8.	Corporation Bank	123	203	205
9.	Dena Bank	18	19	69
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	81	135	128
11.	Indian Bank	49	60	56
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	378	475	424
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	56	69	62
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	3	4	7
15.	Punjab National Bank	201	414	547
16.	Syndicate Bank	349	380	418
17.	UCO Bank	47	98	82
18.	Union Bank of India	251	272	281
19.	United Bank of India	11	13	11
20.	Vijaya Bank	42	59	68
21.	State Bank of India and Associates	2,342	2,707	3,512
TOTAL		4,653	6,010	7,316

Source: PSBs.

GST exemption on religious places and wakf properties

1859. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many religious places and Waqf properties attract the provision of GST;
- (b) whether Government proposes to keep such places out of the net of GST; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The following services are exempt from GST:—

1. conduct of any religious ceremony;
2. renting of precincts of a religious place meant for general public, owned or managed by an entity registered as a charitable or religious trust under section 12AA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) or a trust or an institution registered under sub clause (v) of clause (23C) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act or a body or an authority covered under clause (23BBA) of section 10 of the said Income-tax Act, excluding-
 - (i) renting of rooms where charges are one thousand rupees or more per day;
 - (ii) renting of premises, community halls, kalyanmandapam or open area, and the like where charges are ten thousand rupees or more per day;
 - (iii) renting of shops or other spaces for business or commerce where charges are ten thousand rupees or more per month.

For the purpose of this exemption, “religious place” means a place which is primarily meant for conduct of prayers or worship pertaining to a religion, meditation, or spirituality.

The rates of GST and exemptions therefrom have been decided on the recommendations of GST Council.

Exemption to coaching institutes under GST

1860. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coaching for entrance examinations for higher studies and for competitive examinations provided by educational institutions are exempted under GST;

(b) if so, the details of clauses under which such exemptions are granted; and

(c) if not, whether such exemption is being considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

Impact of GST on small and medium industry

1861. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the impact of the GST on small and medium scale industry in India, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): GST was implemented on the 1st of July, 2017 and it is too early to assess the impact on the small and medium scale industry.

Promotion of regional languages in banking sector

1862. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government proposes to promote use of regional languages in the banking sector for easily communicating with people specially village people, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India has, *inter alia* issued following instructions to promote the regional languages in banking sector for the ease of understanding for rural population:—

- (i) Displaying indicator boards at all the counters in English, Hindi as well as in the concerned regional language. Business posters at semi-urban and rural branches of banks should also be in the concerned regional languages.
- (ii) Providing customers with booklets consisting of all details of services and facilities available at the bank in Hindi, English and the concerned regional languages.
- (iii) Use of Hindi and regional languages in transacting business by banks with customers, including communications to customers.
- (iv) In order to ensure that banking facilities percolate to the vast sections of the population, banks should make available all printed material used by retail, customers including account opening forms, pay-in-slips, passbooks etc., in trilingual form *i.e.*, English, Hindi and the concerned Regional Language.
- (v) All cheque forms should be printed in Hindi and English. The customer may, however, write cheques in Hindi, English or in the concerned regional language.

Besides these to promote regional languages in banking sector information regarding financial literacy and dissemination material such as Banking Ombudsman Scheme, Characteristics of legal tender, safeguard against misleading advertisement of seductive lottery, rules for changing the torn notes are made available in regional languages also so that these can be read and understood easily.

MoUs signed between States and domestic and international companies

1863. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government keeps track of MoUs signed by various States with various domestic and international companies during investor summits organized by them;
- (b) if so, the details of such MoUs entered into by States, including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, in the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the status of each of such MoUs signed by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the investment so far flown in the above States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) No Investor Summit has been organized by Telangana Government in the last 3 years.

Details of MoUs signed by Andhra Pradesh during Partnership Summits 2016 and 2017 are as follows:—

	Committed Number	Committed Investment (₹ In lakh cr.)
MoUs signed during Partnership Summit 2016	331	4.78
MoUs signed during Partnership Summit 2017	665	10.54
TOTAL MoUs	996	15.32

(c) The status of MoUs signed by Andhra Pradesh is as follows:—

	Partnership Summit 2016		Partnership Summit 2017	
	Number of MoUs	Committed Investment (₹ in cr.)	Number of MoUs	Committed Investment (₹ in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
Gone into Production	71	61,268	24	9,621
Trial Production	7	914	3	312
Machinery Erection	6	1,438	22	78,181
Civil Works	32	14,579	47	13,980
Ready for Foundation	20	12,386	5	1,100
Land in possession and approvals granted	3	794	10	5,173
Land allotted and approvals in progress	51	49,202	80	48,697

1	2	3	4	5
Government land sought and in process of allocation	36	23,264	127	88,475
DPR to be submitted	99	2,83,943	335	6,33,892
No progress (Dropped)	6	31,000	12	1,75,000
TOTAL	331	4,78,788	665	10,54,431

(d) In Andhra Pradesh, 1,629 projects with committed investment of ₹ 15,07,406 crores are in various stages of implementation.

Ban on selling third-party products by private sector banks

1864. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken a decision to ban the selling of third-party products such as mutual funds schemes and insurance policies by private sector banks, if so, the complete details thereof;

(b) whether banking ombudsmen have received complaints against private sector banks indulging in such third-party selling; and

(c) if so, the names of such banks and the action taken against the said banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the Scheduled Commercial Banks have been permitted to undertake agency business of mutual fund companies and corporate agency of insurance companies departmentally subject to the certain conditions.

In the month of July, 2017 Offices of Banking Ombudsman (OBOs) have received 18 complaints against private sector banks. Bank wise position of complaints received at OBOs on Para banking activity is as under:

Bank Name	Para-Banking
Axis Bank Limited	3
HDFC Bank Ltd.	6
ICICI Bank Limited	3

Bank Name	Para-Banking
IDFC Bank Limited	1
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	1
Yes Bank Ltd.	1
Standard Chartered Bank	3
TOTAL	18

Challenges to become the fourth largest economy

1865. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a recent World Bank Report has stated that India will become the fourth largest economy in the world by 2022 with more than 4 trillion dollars from 2.7 trillion in 2017, if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;
- (b) to what extent GST helps in achieving this goal;
- (c) whether the World Bank has also pointed out challenges in the form of NPAs, better production and productivity in agriculture and labour reforms; and
- (d) if so, how Government is going to address these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) No Sir, as confirmed by the World Bank, the findings highlighted in the question do not come from a recent World Bank's Report.

Acquisition of life insurance company by IRDAI

1866. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government or IRDAI has acquired management of any life insurance company;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons for such acquisition;
- (c) whether such acquisition of management will affect the company's liability to settle claim of its customers;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the company's customers do not incur any pecuniary loss due to such acquisition; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to instill people's confidence in private life insurance companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), in exercise of powers conferred on it under Section 52A of the Insurance Act, 1938 has appointed an Administrator for M/s Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd. for management of insurance business of the insurer *vide* Order reference IRDAI/F&A/ORD/FA/136/06/2017 dated 12th June 2017.

Appointment of Administrator for M/s Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd. is a regulatory intervention made by the Authority for the protection of interests of policyholders, as the activities of the insurer were found to be conducted in a manner likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the policyholders.

The Administrator shall conduct the management of the business of the insurer in accordance with the provisions contained in the Insurance Act, 1938. Settlement of claims of customers of M/s Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd. shall continue to be governed and honoured as per the policy terms and conditions and applicable provisions of the Insurance Legislation.

The performance and activities of insurance companies are supervised by IRDAI through both on-site and off-site mechanisms. Financial health of the insurance companies (both public and private) is monitored regularly to ensure that they continue to meet the solvency stipulations at all times. Any deviations observed in the compliance of the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938 and the Regulations framed thereunder are dealt with by the Authority suitably.

Crop loans to small and marginal farmers on priority

1867. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of Government's claim that the achievements under annual agricultural credit flow surpassed targets during the last three years, several farmers across the country are unable to secure short term crop loans, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any priority for the small and marginal farmers in securing agricultural credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets. The details of agriculture credit targets fixed by the Government and the achievement by the Banks, for the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given as under:—

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Target	Achvt.
2014-15	800,000.00	845,328.23
2015-16	850,000.00	915,509.92*
2016-17	900,000.00	1,065,755.67*

*Provisional

(b) As per extant directions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), a target of 18 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE) has been prescribed to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) for Agriculture. Within the 18 per cent target for Agriculture, a sub-target of 8 per cent of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher, has been prescribed for lending to Small and Marginal Farmers, which include, *inter alia*, landless agricultural labourers, tenant farmers, oral lessees and share-croppers, whose share of landholding is within the limits prescribed for Small and Marginal Farmers.

Borrowing directly from bilateral overseas lending agencies by State entities

1868. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued guidelines allowing State entities with sound financial health to borrow directly from bilateral overseas lending agencies such as Japan's JICA to fund infrastructure projects, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the eligibility criteria for State entities would be a revenue of over ₹ 1000 crore and for infrastructure projects the cost criteria will be ₹ 5000 crore and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Government of India has issued policy guidelines on May 16, 2017 to allow direct borrowing by financially sound State Government entities from bilateral ODA (Official Development Assistance) partners, based on State Government Guarantee and Government of India counter guarantee, in relaxation of the provisions under Rule 277(vii) of General Financial Rules, 2017, subject to the following conditions:

(1) Conditions for individual projects:

- (i) Only major infrastructure projects having total estimated cost of ₹ 5,000 crore or more each, will be eligible;
- (ii) The project should have regular revenue stream *i.e.* the revenues to be generated from the project should be enough for repayment of principal amount and interest; and
- (iii) Revenues from the project should be escrowed to the extent of payment of principal and interest from time to time.

(2) Conditions for State Government entities:

- (i) The Authority, Public Sector Undertaking or Organization of the State Government should be financially sound, having an average annual Revenue of not less than ₹ 1,000 crore for the previous three years;
- (ii) The Authority, Public Sector Undertaking or Organization of the State Government should have consistent track record of positive net worth for the last three years with an average annual profit or surplus of not less than ₹500 crore in last three years; and
- (iii) Any deviation from these criteria shall require special justification. These criteria would not apply for new entities/SPVs.

(3) Conditions for States to extend guarantee:

- (i) Debt-GSDP ratio of the State is less than or equal to 25 per cent in the preceding year;

- (ii) Fiscal Deficit of the State is less than 3 per of GSDP in the preceding year and also as per the BE of the current year *i.e.* the year when the proposal is made; and
 - (iii) Availability of guarantee space as per the fiscal responsibility legislation of the State.
- (4) All repayments of loans and interests to bilateral external funding agencies in such cases will be directly remitted by the concerned borrower.

**Irregularities in NE and EC Railway Employees Primary
Cooperative Bank Ltd.**

†1869. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the certificate of registration issued by Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Government of India under section 18 of Multi States Cooperative Societies Act, 1994 and sub-section 2 (B) of 2002 in respect of the NE and EC Railway Employees Primary Cooperative Bank Limited, Gorakhpur is available with the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies have directed the Reserve Bank of India to take steps to investigate and take action regarding financial, managerial and election irregularities prevalent in the NE and EC Railway Employees Primary Cooperative Bank Limited, Gorakhpur; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has informed as follows:

- (i) that as per records, the certificate of registration is not available. However a copy of certificate dated 26.07.1978 issued by Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Uttar Pradesh is available, wherein it is indicated that the bye-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

laws of NE and EC Railway Employees Cooperative Banking Society Ltd., Gorakhpur with registration no. 389 were amended by the Registrar of Uttar Pradesh by virtue of exercising powers of Central Registrar under Multi Unit Act, 1942.

- (ii) Subsequently, the bank was included in the list of Multi State Primary Cooperative Banks by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(b) and (c) The office of the Central Registrar *vide* letter dated 29.11.2016 had written to RBI in the context of four Railway Cooperative Banks including NE and EC Railway Employees Primary Cooperative Bank limited, Gorakhpur, requesting that for securing the proper management of these Banks, RBI may like to take action as deemed appropriate.

Remittance inflow into India

1870. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to World Bank report, India retained the top spot among remittances receiving Nations in 2016;

(b) whether it is a fact that the remittance inflows into India amounted to US \$ 62.7 billion last year, a decrease of 8.9 per cent over US \$ 68.9 billion in 2015;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this was due to the drop in oil prices and fiscal tightening in the oil producing countries in the Middle East which has a significant Indian migrant population accounting for a large chunk of remittances; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Remittance inflow into India declined in 2016 due to cyclical and structural factors, including lower oil prices and fiscal tightening in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries.

According to the Migration and Development Brief 27 of the World Bank, remittance flows were impacted by weak economic growth in Europe, the Russian Federation, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (cyclical factors), and exchange controls, burdensome regulations, and anti-migrant policies in many countries (structural factors).

Remittance flows, especially to South Asia and Central Asia, were affected by low oil prices and weak economic growth in Russia and the GCC countries. The weakening of the euro, the British pound and the ruble against the U.S. dollar further accentuated the decline in remittances in U.S. dollar terms. In addition, structural constraints, such as de-risking - when international correspondent banks close the bank accounts of money transfer operators, to avoid the risks of money laundering and financial crime - continues to raise regulatory burdens on money transfer operators, especially smaller and newer players.

The labour market “nationalization” policies in the GCC countries and anti-immigration sentiments in many high-income nations discourage the hiring of foreign workers, and seem to have dampened remittance flows, especially through formal channels.

High security and quality features currency

1871. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 256 given in the Rajya Sabha on 18 July, 2017 and state:

- (a) by what time, ₹ 200 notes are to be made available to the public; and
- (b) what measures are taken to ensure that its security and quality are high so that fake currency could be easily identified, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Review of denomination and design of banknotes is an on-going process, conducted by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time based on economic factors and monetary reviews. Incorporating new security features/new designs in the banknotes to stay ahead of the counterfeiters is also an ongoing process.

Extension of subsidy on farm loans

1872. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to extend the subsidy being given to farm loans, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) till which time the benefit of extension of this concession will be given to farmers, the details thereof?

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 (DAC&FW) has approved the continuation of the Interest Subvention Scheme for the current financial year 2017-18.

Under the Scheme, interest subvention of 2% per annum is provided to Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks (in respect of loans given by their rural and semi urban branches only), Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks on their own funds used for short term crop loans upto ₹ 3.00 lakh per farmer provided the lending institutions make available short term credit at the ground level at 7% per annum to farmers.

Farmers are provided with 3% additional interest subvention for the short term crop loan of upto ₹ 3.00 lakh for a maximum period of one year for prompt repayment on or before the due date. Thus, farmers, who promptly repay their crop loans as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, are extended loans at an effective interest rate of 4% per annum.

Software to weed out fake and duplicate PAN cards

1873. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for mandating Aadhaar linkage to PAN cards;

(b) the details of fake and duplicate PAN cards identified so far and the methodology used to identify them; and

(c) whether a software was purchased by the CBDT in 2016 to weed out duplicates but its use was abandoned a year later, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Permanent Account Number (PAN) is the key identifier of taxable entity and aggregator of all financial transactions undertaken by one person. One PAN for one person is the guiding principle for allotment of PAN. However, for achieving the objective of one PAN to one assessee it is required to maintain uniqueness of PAN. The uniqueness of PAN is achieved by conducting a de-duplication check on all already existing allotted PAN against the data furnished by new applicant. Under the existing system of PAN only demographic data is captured. Some instances are found where multiple PANs have been allotted to one person or one PAN has been allotted to multiple persons despite the application of de-duplication process based on demographic data. Linkage of Aadhaar number into PAN database will allow a robust way of de-duplication as Aadhaar number is based on biometric attributes of finger prints and iris images. Further seeding of Aadhaar will allow the Income-tax Department to weed out any undetected duplicate PANs. It will also facilitate resolution of cases of one PAN allotted to multiple persons.

(b) As on 27.7.2017, 11,44,211 PANs have been identified and deleted or de-activated in cases where multiple PANs were found allotted to one person. Similarly, as on 27.7.2017, 1,566 PANs have been identified as 'Fake' which were allotted to either non-existent person or in the names of persons with false identities.

In this regard, the PAN service provider carries out onsite verification of PAN applications to verify identity and addresses of the applicant and share the report of such verification to the concerned Assessing Officer. On receipt of such report the assessing officer also conducts enquires and mark the PAN as "Fake". If information of allotment of more than one PAN is received, the facility to delete or de-activate the PAN is available with the Assessing Officer through application software. Further, during 2004 to 2007, an exercise for deduplication of PAN was conducted in the Department to identify probable duplicate PANs, which were consequently deleted or de-activated by the concerned assessing officers after examinations.

(c) No such software was purchased by CBDT in 2016 to weed out duplicates.

High incidence of TB

1874. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 2 persons die from Tuberculosis (TB) in India every three minutes;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that India is the highest TB burden country in the world;
- (c) if so, the reasons for this high incidence of TB in India; and
- (d) whether Government has involved NGOs and the private sector in the fight against TB and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. As per the Global TB report 2016, an estimated 480,000 deaths occurred due to TB in India in the year 2015, this comes to more than 2 deaths in 3 minute.

(b) Yes. As per the Global TB Report (2016), India accounts for 27 per cent of the Global TB burden which is the highest.

(c) The high incidence of TB in India can be attributed to various social determinants which perpetuate the spread of TB infection. These social determinant factors like poverty, under-nutrition, crowded and poorly ventilated living, alcohol consumption, tobacco consumptions, smoking, etc. increase the likelihood of conversion of TB infection to TB disease.

(d) Yes. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) proactively seeks involvement of NGOs and private sector in TB control activities and the Ministry has also developed guidelines called the “National Guidelines for Partnerships, 2014” for fruitful engagement.

Registration of students with foreign medical degrees

1875. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government and Medical Council of India (MCI) have devised any steps/policies to register the students who have completed their MBBS or other

medical courses/degrees in recognised universities/colleges in foreign countries like Singapore, Malaysia, Russia, Indonesia, Vietnam and China;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the registered medical practitioners at present who have studied their Medical Education in foreign countries/universities/colleges;

(c) the total number of doctors/surgeons as on date, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve doctors-patient ratio in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per Section 13(4A) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Clause 3 of the Screening Test Regulations, 2002, an Indian National/Overseas Citizen of India possessing a primary medical qualification awarded by any medical institution outside India and who is desirous of getting provisional/ permanent registration from the State Medical Council (SMC) on or after 15/03/2002 can be registered after he/she qualifies a Screening Test conducted by the National Board of Examinations.

(b) As informed by the Medical Council of India (MCI), no specific data of foreign medical graduates who are registered with the MCI/ SMC is available with the Council before 2007. However, since 2007, MCI generated computerized registration certificate and as per the available records from 2007 till mid-2014, a total of 12,858 permanent registrations were granted by MCI in respect of Indian nationals who possess primary medical qualification from various universities outside the country.

(c) As per the information furnished by MCI, a total of 10,22,859 Doctors who possess recognized primary medical qualification, are registered with the MCI/ SMC as on 31st March, 2017. State-wise data is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government has taken the following steps to increase the number of doctors in the country:—

- I. 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.
- II. Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats with fund sharing between the Central Government and States.

- III. 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.
- IV. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- V. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- VI. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.

Statement

Number of Doctors Registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2017

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
1.	Andhra Pradesh Medical Council	86129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh Medical Council	792
3.	Assam Medical Council	22454
4.	Bihar Medical Council	40043
5.	Chhattisgarh Medical Council	6584
6.	Delhi Medical Council	15246
7.	Goa Medical Council	3336
8.	Gujarat Medical Council	53954
9.	Haryana Dental and Medical Council	5717
10.	Himachal Pradesh Medical Council	2849
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14188
12.	Jharkhand Medical Council	5003
13.	Karnataka Medical Council	101273
14.	Madhya Pradesh Medical Council	34347
15.	Maharashtra Medical Council	153513
16.	Medical Council of India	52666

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
17.	Nagaland Medical Council	801
18.	Odisha Council of Medical Registration	21681
19.	Punjab Medical Council	44682
20.	Rajasthan Medical Council	38677
21.	Sikkim Medical Council	893
22.	Tamil Nadu Medical Council	121847
23.	Travancore Medical Council	52474
24.	Uttar Pradesh Medical Council	69208
25.	Uttarakhand Medical Council	6662
26.	West Bengal Medical Council	65486
27.	Telangana Medical Council	2354
TOTAL		10,22,859

Effect of mobile phone on health of users

1876. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study about the effect of mobile phone on health of its users, children in particular; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The report of Inter-Ministerial Committee on EMF Radiation, by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications, examines the effect of RF radiation emitted by cell phone on human health. The study does not focus on kids in particular.

Network of coagulation labs

1877. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a network of coagulation labs across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the fresh steps taken by Government to cut down maternal deaths due to coagulation and also for early diagnosis of congenial bleeding disorders such as haemophilia and Von Willebrand disease?

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 responsibility to set up such labs lie with the State/UT Governments. No such decision to set up network of coagulation labs across the country has been taken by the Central Government.

The Government of India has already shared several strategies with the State Governments for identification and management of high risk pregnant women to prevent maternal deaths. In addition, Government of India has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) which is a fixed day Ante Natal Care (ANC) service on 9th of every month for pregnant women by Obstetricians and Gynaecologists/Medical officer. The key objective of PMSMA is to identify the high risk women which are followed by treatment and management of the predisposed high risk condition.

Child-birth related maternal deaths

1878. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in India, five women die every hour during child-birth and child-birth related deaths account for 17 per cent of such deaths globally according to WHO's findings;

(b) whether such deaths are attributed to poor health of mothers, anaemia-related post-partum haemorrhages and deficient medical facilities; and

(c) whether a recently released advisory by AYUSH Ministry has called for abstaining from non-vegetarian food, sex and lustful thoughts etc. to curb the maternal and infant mortality rates and if so, whether this advisory has any scientific backing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per the UN Inter-Agency estimates in the publication "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015". It is estimated that India accounts for 15% of the total global maternal deaths.

(b) As per SRS 2001-03 major reasons of maternal deaths are Haemorrhage (38%) Sepsis (11%), Abortion (8%), Hypertensive disorders (5%), Obstructed labor (5%) and other causes (34%) - including anaemia and various other causes.

To address the issue of poor health, anaemia and deficient medical facilities, Government of India has taken several steps:—

- Operationalization of Sub-Centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- To overcome the shortage of maternity beds so that quality care can be given to pregnant women and neonates, Mother and Child Health wings (MCH wings) have been sanctioned at high case load delivery points, based on the proposal received from the States and UTs in their annual Project Implementation Plans (PIPs).
- Operationalization of Safe Abortion Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities with a focus on "Delivery Points".
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care with a strategic initiative "Dakshata" to enable service providers in providing high quality services during child birth at the institutions.
- Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower at health facilities for providing basic comprehensive and emergency obstetric care, different skill-based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives/Staff Nurses/Lady Health Visitors; training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills, Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section.
- Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all pregnant women are to be provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal and post natal visits. After the first trimester

of pregnancy, every pregnant woman during ANC is to be given iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets for six months, and six months post-partum. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are to be given double the dose of IFA.

- (c) No such advisory has been released recently by the Ministry of AYUSH.

Survey on health conditions of beedi workers

1879. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of medical care centres for the beedi workers set up in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether any survey has been conducted to ascertain the health condition of the beedi workers in the country, particularly the women workers; 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) There are 8 hospitals and 236 dispensaries under 17 Labour Welfare regions to provide medical facilities to beedi workers in the country. Details of the hospitals and dispensaries are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Apart from this, the beedi workers can also access other public health facilities in the States/UTs, many of which are supported under the National Health Mission (NHM).

- (b) and (c) No such survey has been conducted by the Ministry.

Statement

A. List of existing hospitals for beedi workers

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	Region	Bed strength
1.	Central Hospital, Mysore (Karnataka)	Bangalore	50
2.	T.B. Hospital, Karma (Jharkhand)	Karma	50
3.	Central Hospital, Gursahaiganj (U.P.)	Allahabad	10
4.	Central Hospital, Dhulian(W.B.)	Kolkata	50
5.	Central Hospital, Sagar (M.P.)	Jabalpur	30

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	Region	Bed strength
6.	Central Hospital Mukkudal, (T.N.)	Hyderabad	30
7.	Central Hospital, Bihar Sharif (Bihar)	Bihar	30
8.	Central Hospital Yadgir (Karnataka)	Bangalore	15

B. Total number of dispensaries for beedi workers

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Dispensaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	17
4.	Chhattisgarh	2
5.	Gujarat	7
6.	Jharkhand	5
7.	Karnataka	27
8.	Kerala	8
9.	Madhya Pradesh	29
10.	Maharashtra	18
11.	Odisha	21
12.	Rajasthan	10
13.	Tamil Nadu	21
14.	Telangana	17
15.	Tripura	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	24
17.	West Bengal	21
TOTAL		236

Creation of All India Medical Services

1880. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for creation of medical services on the lines of All India Services like IAS and IPS, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details regarding the vacancies in AIIMS (in all the States wherever they exist) and the steps taken for filling up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Based on the recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee, the Ministry has sought views of all States Governments once again on the proposal for Creation of All India Medical Services to enable the Ministry of firm up its proposal.

(b) The details regarding the vacancies in various new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) including AIIMS, New Delhi are as under:

AIIMS	Number of Vacancies
Bhopal	3882
Bhubaneswar	3637
Jodhpur	4346
Patna	3844
Raipur	3801
Rishikesh	3418
New Delhi	1498

Vacancy position in various categories in AIIMS, New Delhi is regularly monitored and action for filling up of the vacant posts are being taken on regular basis.

The following measures have been taken to facilitate expeditious filling up of vacancies in the new AIIMS:

- (i) separate Standing Selection Committees (SSCs) have been constituted for each of the six new AIIMS;
- (ii) the upper age limit for direct recruitment against the post of Professor and Additional Professor in the six new AIIMS has been raised from the present 50 years to 58 years;
- (iii) contractual appointment of faculty is also permitted as a stop gap arrangement; and
- (iv) Directors of the Institutes have been delegated administrative power to appoint Additional Professors and Professors on contract basis.

Health card for cancer treatment

1881. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with health card for cancer treatment, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the people with the health card will be able to get treatment for cancer from any hospitals, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a centrally sponsored scheme, provides health insurance coverage to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and including other 11 categories of Unorganized Workers (UOWs) who are enrolled under the scheme.

Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) is also implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2016. Under this, health coverage is available for ₹ 30,000/- per annum per senior citizen for treatment packages, over and above RSBY entitlement.

Each family enrolled in the scheme is entitled for hospitalization benefits in Government empanelled hospitals (including both private and public). RSBY and SCHIS cover oncology treatment within prescribed benefits ceiling.

Under comprehensive Primary Healthcare, operational guidelines for Prevention, Screening and Control of Common Non-Communicable Diseases: Hypertension, Diabetes and Common Cancers (Oral, Breast, Cervix) have been issued under National Health Mission which envisage preparation of health cards for individuals above 30 years of age. These cards primarily will be health records of individuals listing health issues/diseases/disabilities and exposures to risk factors of common NCDs including cancer.

Patients diagnosed with Hepatitis C and HIV

1882. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a new United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime report, Hepatitis C is a bigger threat than HIV, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of patients diagnosed with Hepatitis C and HIV, separately, during the last one year and the current year in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reduce spread of these diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's World Drug Report 2017- 'Hepatitis C is causing the greatest harm among the estimated 12 million people who inject drugs worldwide. Out of this, one in eight (1.6 million) is living with HIV and more than half (6.1 million) are living with Hepatitis C. Around 1.3 million are suffering from both Hepatitis C and HIV. Overall, three times more people who use drugs die from Hepatitis C (222,000) than from HIV (60,000). The report stresses that despite recent advances in the treatment of Hepatitis C, access remains poor, as treatment remains very expensive in most countries'.

(b) The number of patients diagnosed with HIV during the last one year and the current year (April to June, 2017) is given in the Statement (*See below*). Data on number of patients diagnosed with Hepatitis C is not maintained centrally.

(c) India is providing a comprehensive response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic through a holistic prevention, care, support and treatment programme. NACO implements various prevention activities such as Targeted Intervention among High Risk Groups and Bridge Population; Information, Education and Communication activities; Counseling, screening and treatments of HIV affected population for reducing the spread of disease in the country.

Recently NACO has adopted test and treat policy for all.

Further, awareness on prevention of viral Hepatitis among health care personnel and general population is undertaken under the National Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Programme.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of patients diagnosed with HIV, during the last one year and the current year

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2016-17 (April-March)	2017-18 (April-June, 17)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26,243	6,210
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	11

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	1,509	387
5.	Bihar	11,239	3,184
6.	Chandigarh	676	193
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,220	842
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98	25
9.	Daman and Diu	59	8
10.	Delhi	6,340	1,854
11.	Goa	377	104
12.	Gujarat	10,226	2,784
13.	Haryana	4,610	1,378
14.	Himachal Pradesh	513	154
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	346	99
16.	Jharkhand	1,930	458
17.	Karnataka	20,863	5,153
18.	Kerala	1,404	247
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4,988	1,369
20.	Maharashtra	30,145	7,631
21.	Manipur	1,078	124
22.	Meghalaya	747	198
23.	Mizoram	2,048	553
24.	Nagaland	1,671	494
25.	Odisha	3,432	811
26.	Puducherry	544	126
27.	Punjab	5,986	1,890
28.	Rajasthan	7,080	2,094
29.	Sikkim	32	4
30.	Tamil Nadu	11,757	2,715

1	2	3	4
31.	Telangana	12,058	2,983
32.	Tripura	321	73
33.	Uttar Pradesh	14,160	4,522
34.	Uttarakhand	819	257
35.	West Bengal	6,579	1,795
	INDIA	1,93,156	50,735

Epidemic of CVD diseases in Delhi NCR

1883. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi NCR is heading towards an epidemic of Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs), mainly heart attack and stroke;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a set of data generated by Indian researchers has put numbers to a trend physicians have been warning about for long; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is due to increase in prevalence of alcohol use, obesity and blood pressure over the past 20 years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) According to a recent study conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the prevalence of Coronary Heart Diseases (CHDs) in Delhi NCR was estimated to be 10.2% and 13.9% in urban areas in 1991 and 2012 respectively while it was estimated to be 6.1 % and 11.1% in rural areas in 1991 and 2012 respectively.

Unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, harmful use of alcohol, overweight, obesity, tobacco use, *inter-alia* are the risk factors of Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs).

As reported by ICMR on the basis of surveys conducted in Delhi NCR in 1991 and 2012, prevalence of alcohol use, obesity and blood pressure increased in Delhi NCR over the years such as the prevalence of alcohol use in respective years was estimated to be 16.1% and 25.6% in urban areas, 8.0% and 33.2% in rural areas,

the proportion of individuals with overweight was estimated to be 44.2% and 56.2% in urban areas, 9.7% and 30.3% in rural areas in 1991 and 2012 respectively.

Setting up of PMR Departments

1884. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise data of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PMR) Departments;

(b) whether the Ministry has notified the Medical Council of India's request to include PMR as a mandatory subject in the existing MBBS curriculum, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to set up a PMR Department to collect disability statistics for improving rehabilitation services and involve doctors with disabilities in the planning, evaluation, and monitoring of rehabilitation services, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, at present, is optional and Medical Council of India (MCI) does not carry out assessment related to this department. Hence, the State-wise data related to Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department is not available centrally.

(b) No such notification has been issued.

(c) No.

Tender for medicine purchase

†1885. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Medicine Store Organization in its tender No. Y110011/08/2015 ST-II dated 19 January, 2015 for the purchase of generic medicines, inserted such

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

terms that can be completed only by selected companies and taking benefit of this, order for purchase of medicines was given to preferred companies with collusion;

(b) whether it is also a fact that three companies of the same distributor took part in the said tender and one of them was provided the tender; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the medicines purchased under the said tender were expensive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) No. The open tender for the 27 drugs was floated by Medical Store Organization (MSO) as per the standard terms and conditions. As per tender conditions, only the manufacturer or direct Importers of these drugs were eligible to participate in the tender.

MSO concluded the rate contracts with the contract holding firms (manufacturers/direct importers) and not with any distributor. The supplies of these drugs were made by the rate contract holding firms through their authorized distributor.

The rate contract of the drugs in the said tender was concluded after detailed negotiations with the bidders. The rates were considered by comparing with the rates given to the other institutions.

Mortality from AIDS and Cancer

1886. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the number of deaths reported every year since 2014 from HIV-AIDS;

(b) the year-wise details of the funds allocated since 2014 for the treatment and research on the HIV-AIDS;

(c) the year-wise details of the number of deaths reported every year since 2014 from Cancer; and

(d) the year-wise details of the funds allocated since 2014 till date for the treatment and research on Cancer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Year-wise details of the number of deaths reported every year since 2014 from HIV-AIDS are:—

2014-15 – 41956

2015-16 – 49593

2016-17 – 49630

(b) Year-wise details of funds allocated on treatment of HIV-AIDS at Central level and State level since 2014 are as under:—

	(₹ in crore)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Central Level				
Allocation (RE)	121.66	490.00	526.02	314.98
State Level				
Release to States	132.99	100.46	120.74	40.56

No specific funds are allotted under research. However, required funds, by way of supporting study/fellowship etc., are released as and when requested by programme division subject to the availability of funds at Central level.

(c) Year-wise details of estimated number of deaths every year since 2014 from Cancer are:—

2014-15 – 670541

2015-16 – 701007

2016-17 – 732921

(d) Year-wise details of the funds allocated under Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) flexi pool since 2015-16, are:—

2015-16 – 379.00 crore

2016-17 – 504.71 crore

2017-18 – 153.30 crore

Eradication of leprosy

1887. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of persons affected by leprosy in the country, State-wise, with district-wise statistics for West Bengal;
- (b) the details of the specific measures taken for eradication of leprosy and the target set by Government for making India leprosy free; and
- (c) the details of specific initiatives taken in West Bengal in this regard and the amount allocated and utilized for the same for the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The details of number of new cases detected during the year 2016-17 and leprosy cases on record as on 31st March, 2017 (State/UT-wise) is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). District-wise list of number of new cases detected during the year 2016-17 and leprosy cases on record as on 31st March, 2017 in the State of West Bengal is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) The following three pronged strategy has been initiated under the programme:—

- (1) Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC) in high endemic districts.
- (2) Focussed Leprosy Campaign in hot spots of low endemic districts.
- (3) Special plan for case detection in hard to reach areas.

The early Detection of leprosy cases in the community leads to depletion of source of infection in the community, reduce the complication of case management, reduce the disability and interrupt the active transmission of disease. Hence, the focus of the programme has been shifted from passive detection of leprosy cases to early detection of cases.

In addition, various initiatives undertaken in the programme are administration of chemoprophylaxis in LCDC districts, SPARSH Leprosy Awareness Campaign for IEC, NIKUSHT online monitoring software etc. The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages proactive measures targeted towards elimination of leprosy from India by 2018.

(c) During the year 2016-17, Leprosy Case Detection Campaign was carried out in 9 districts of West Bengal wherein 2752. cases were detected during the above campaign. The amount allocated and utilized for West Bengal is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise details of new cases detected and the cases on record

Sl. No.	State/UT	New Case Detected during 2016-17	Balance Cases on Record as on 31st March, 2017
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4228	2705
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	25
3.	Assam	1019	977
4.	Bihar	21818	13031
5.	Chhattisgarh	12609	7266
6.	Goa	130	157
7.	Gujarat	7266	3844
8.	Haryana	491	459
9.	Himachal Pradesh	146	138
10.	Jharkhand	6253	3414
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	143	186
12.	Karnataka	2897	2500
13.	Kerala	496	584
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7152	6067
15.	Maharashtra	15012	9887
16.	Manipur	20	18
17.	Meghalaya	33	24
18.	Mizoram	6	23
19.	Nagaland	34	45

1	2	3	4
20.	Odisha	10045	5383
21.	Punjab	626	570
22.	Rajasthan	1042	1114
23.	Sikkim	23	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	4937	3207
25.	Telangana	2658	1883
26.	Tripura	34	57
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22301	13456
28.	Uttarakhand	375	262
29.	West Bengal	11236	8578
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	18
31.	Chandigarh	128	126
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	384	267
33.	Daman and Diu	7	11
34.	Delhi	1812	1780
35.	Lakshadweep	45	45
36.	Puducherry	33	22
TOTAL		135485	88166

Statement-II

*District-wise details of New cases detected and the cases
on record in West Bengal*

Sl. No.	Districts	New Case Detected during 2016-17	Balance Cases on Record as on 31st March, 2017
1	2	3	4
1.	Bankura	1030	605
2.	Bishnupur HD	235	118

1	2	3	4
3.	Birbhum	500	474
4.	Rampurhat HD	161	193
5.	Burdwan	1037	745
6.	Asansol HD	534	387
7.	Cooch Behar	138	129
8.	Darjeeling	90	83
9.	Uttar Dinajpur	1022	706
10.	Dakshin Dinajpur	518	233
11.	Howrah	170	182
12.	Hooghly	307	293
13.	Jalpaiguri	192	147
14.	Alipurduar	66	57
15.	Malda	296	311
16.	Mursidabad	272	332
17.	Purba Medinipur	66	73
18.	Nandigram HD	21	18
19.	Paschim Medinipur	1050	717
20.	Jhargram HD	523	449
21.	Nadia	189	183
22.	Purulia	1661	750
23.	North 24 Parganas	134	104
24.	Basirhat HD	54	46
25.	South 24 Parganas	48	77
26.	Diamond Harbour HD	130	100
27.	Kolkata	792	1066
TOTAL		11236	8578

Statement-III*Budget allocation and expenditure of West Bengal from 2014-15 to 2016-17*

		(₹ in lakh)					
Reply No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Budget Allocation	Utilized * Allocation	Budget Allocation	Utilized* Allocation	Budget Allocation	Utilized* Allocation
Part C	West Bengal	210.14	422.99	245.00	360.95	222.00	518.64

*As reported by Government of West Bengal.

Report on sale of plastic rice and eggs

1888. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ‘plastic rice’ and ‘plastic eggs’ are being sold across the country as reported in some quarters; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken action with respect to reports of ‘plastic rice’ and ‘plastic eggs’ being sold across the country, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has come across some media reports suggesting sale of ‘plastic rice’ and ‘plastic eggs’ in the country. However, these reports have not been confirmed by the State/UT Government authorities. Commissioners of Food Safety of all States/UTs have been requested to be vigilant and ensure that there is no case of production/distribution of such products.

Drug resistant TB in children

1889. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis is higher among children than expected, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as many as 5,500 of over 76,000 children tested in nine cities have been diagnosed with TB; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the diagnosis is complicated due to challenges associated with sample collection, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The proportion of Tuberculosis in the paediatric population in the country remains about 5-7% amongst the total notified Tuberculosis cases under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP).

The estimate for Multi Drug Resistant TB amongst new cases is about 2-3% and 16% among re-treatment cases respectively. Age-wise estimate of Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis is not available.

In the 9 cities where a Pediatric TB project is ongoing, out of 75,928 patients' samples tested, 5,476 patients were diagnosed as TB patients.

(c) Yes. Sputum sample collection is a challenge in paediatric population as, unlike adults, most children are not able to expectorate.

Ghost faculty in medical colleges

1890. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Medical Council of India has taken cognizance of the complaints of ghost faculty in private and Government medical colleges in Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana and other States;

(b) if so, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) what foolproof measures Government is taking to check this malpractice so that medical students get the best education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Medical Council of India (MCI) is empowered to regulate and maintain the standards of medical education in the country under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Regulations made there under. Permissions for starting of a medical college/yearly renewal permission/recognition of degree is granted only to such medical colleges which meet the required standards prescribed under MCI Regulations.

If the Medical Council of India receives any complaint against the faculty/duplicity of faculty in the permitted medical colleges or the MCI finds any fake faculty during verification of declaration forms of all the medical colleges for each academic year, the said college is debarred for 2 years from making admissions in the MBBS course, as per the Clause 8(3)(1)(d) of Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999. The matter is also referred to Ethics Committee of the Council to investigate against the said fake faculty/Dean/Principal of the college and action is taken against them as per the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002.

The list of Colleges where MCI recommended to Central Government to apply Clause 8(3)(1)(d) is given in the Statement (See below).

MCI Minimum Standard Requirement for 50/100/150/200/250 MBBS Admissions Annually Regulations, 1999 were amended *vide* Notification dated 27.01.2017 providing that MCI shall install biometric fingerprint machines in all the medical colleges for capturing faculty attendance, using Online Faculty Attendance Monitoring Systems (OFAMOS). The central application shall have the connectivity with AADHAAR platform for UIDAI for verification. Further, the amendment, provides that every medical college shall have Close-Circuit Televisions (CCTVs) system in the medical Colleges and shall provide live streaming of both classroom teaching and patient care in the teaching hospital, to enable the council to maintain a constant vigil on the standard of medical education/training being imparted.

Statement

List of colleges where the MCI recommended to the Central Government to apply Clause 8(3)(1)(d)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the College	Seats	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Malla Reddy Medical College for Women, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	150	To debar for 2015-2016 and 2016-17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	NRI Institute of Medical Sciences, Visakhapatnam	150	To debar for 2015-2016 and 2016-17

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Malla Reddy Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	150	To debar for 2015-2016 and 2016-17
4.	Madhya Pradesh	RKDF Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	150	To debar for 2015-2016 and 2016-17
5.	Maharashtra	SMBT Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Nandi Hills, Maharashtra	150	To debar for 2015-2016 and 2016-17
6.	Uttar Pradesh	‘ Career Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Hospital, Lucknow	100	To debar for 2015-2016 and 2016-17
7.	Odisha	Hi-Tech Medical College, Rourkela	100	To debar for 2016-2017 and 2017-18 and further 2017-18 and 2018-19
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Advanced Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Bhopal	150	To debar for 2017-18 and 2018-19
9.	Maharashtra	Ashwini Rural Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre, Solapur, Maharashtra	100	To debar for 2017-18 and 2018-19
10.	Tamil Nadu	Melmarruvathur Adhiprashakti Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Tamil Nadu	150	To debar for 2016-2017 and 2017-18
11.	Punjab	Chintpurni Medical College & Hospital, Bungal, Pathankot	150	To debar for 2016-2017 and 2017-18

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Sri Aurobindo Institute of Medical Sciences, Indore	100-150	To debar for 2015-2016 and 2016-17
13.	Odisha	Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar	100-150	To debar for 2015-2016 and 2016-17
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Maharajah's Institute of Medical Sciences, Nellimarla	100-150	To debar for 2015-2016 and 2016-17

Medical research activities in the country

1891. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medical research in the country is utterly in bad shape;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ICMR has not even one intervention-in terms of new drug, vaccine, diagnostic test or treatment procedure to its credit in the last two years; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to strengthen medical research in the country and how it proposes to streamline the medical research in the country and the medical research activities of ICMR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) No. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has made outstanding contribution as a knowledge generating agency and contributed in understanding various diseases of national importance such as Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Tuberculosis, AIDS, Kala-azar, Filariasis, Leprosy and Poliomyelitis, etc. ICMR has developed several new products in the last few years. Six ELISA based diagnostic tests for detection of diseases, viz., Hepatitis E Virus, Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD), Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF), Chandipura Virus (CHPV) and Japanese Encephalitis have been transferred to M/s Cadila Healthcare. The technology on development of killed vaccine for Japanese Encephalitis (JE) (JENVAC) has been transferred to HLL, Chennai in 2015 for manufacturing JE killed vaccine.

The steps, viz., capacity building, data management, leveraging traditional medicine, evidence to policy, etc., have been taken to strengthen and streamline the medical research activities in the country and the medical research activities of ICMR.

Disparity in availability of oncology therapies

1892. DR PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), deaths due to cancer in the country are projected to go up by 20 per cent in next four years;

(b) whether disparity in availability of oncology therapies in the country adds more misery to the cancer patients;

(c) if so, the number of oncology medicines launched globally and number of oncology medicines introduced in India; and

(d) steps taken by Government to introduce more breakthrough cancer drugs available globally and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's cancer registry data; the estimated number of deaths due to cancer in the country likely to increase by 19.6 % between 2016 and 2020 and the details are given below:

Year	2016	2020	% Change
Estimated mortality of cancer cases-Both Sexes	732921	876508	19.6

There are various modalities for diagnosis and management of cancer *e.g.* Pathology, Radiology, Surgery, Radiotherapy, Chemotherapy and Palliative Care. Availability of various modalities varies at various levels of healthcare.

(c) and (d) The number of oncology medicines launched globally is not maintained centrally. However, Fifteen anticancer drugs have been approved by the Central Licensing Authority *i.e.* the Drugs Controller General (India) for import/manufacture and marketing in the country during the period 2010-2014.

As and when an application for grant of permission for import/manufacture and marketing of any new drug, including anticancer drugs, is received, it is evaluated in consultation with the Subject Expert Committees (SECs) and permission is granted in accordance with the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and the applicable guidelines based on the recommendations of the Committee. Provisions are available under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to grant permission to import/manufacture for marketing of new drugs, including certain types of anticancer drugs without local clinical trial under certain conditions in order to make such drugs available early in the country in public interest.

Doctors teaching in medical colleges

1893. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors across the country are indulging in unethical practices like teaching in more than one medical college, if so, State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the action taken by the Medical Council of India against these doctors so that it deters others from doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India informed that in respect of the doctors/faculty who are found guilty of working simultaneously in more than one medical colleges after verification, the Council takes action according to code of Medical Ethics Regulations like removal of their name from the Indian Medical Register.

Irregularities in RSBY in Chhattisgarh

†1894. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in unorganized sector in Chhattisgarh;

(b) the total amount allocated to beneficiaries under this Scheme in Chhattisgarh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government plans to increase insurance cover provided under RSBY, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has received complaints regarding irregularities in certain cases under RSBY from Chhattisgarh during each of the last three years, if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the erring hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Total 41,46,227 families are enrolled under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in unorganized sector in Chhattisgarh during Financial Year 2016-17.

(b) Under RSBY, no fund is allocated to beneficiaries. However, during the year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 114.09 crores has been released to the State Government of Chhattisgarh as central share of premium against the proposal received from the State Government.

(c) Yes. Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2016-17, announced that Government will launch a new health protection scheme which will provide health cover up to ₹ One lakh per family per year. This new scheme will replace the ongoing RSBY. Contours of the scheme are yet to be finalized.

(d) This Ministry has not received any complaints regarding irregularities under RSBY from Chhattisgarh during last two years (RSBY has been transferred from Ministry of Labour and Employment to this Ministry w.e.f. 01.04.2015).

Schemes to check child and maternal mortality rates

1895. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of infant, child and maternal mortality rates in the country are quite high;

(b) if so, the details of the infant, child and maternal mortality rates reported in tribal, rural and urban areas, separately, during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons for high mortality rate in the country; and

(c) the details of the programmes/ schemes and awareness campaign launched along with the funds/incentives released/ utilized to check the high rate of infant, child and maternal mortality rates during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per Sample Registration System (SRS) Reports of Registrar General of India (RGI), the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the country is 37 per 1000 live births in 2015, Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 43 per 1000 live births in 2015 and Maternal Mortality Ratio is 167 per 1,00,000 live births in the period 2011-13.

As per the data available from the RGI, the causes of infant deaths in the period 2010-2013, in India are: Prematurity and low birth weight (35.9%), Pneumonia (16.9%), Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (9.9%), Other non-communicable diseases (7.9%), Diarrhoeal diseases (6.7%), Ill-defined or cause unknown (4.6%), Congenital anomalies (4.6%), Infections (4.2%), Injuries (2.1%), Fever of unknown origin (1.7%), and Others (5.4%).

As per the RGI, the major causes of deaths of children (2010-13) are- Prematurity and low birth weight (29.8%), Pneumonia (17.1%), Diarrhoeal disease (8.6%), Other Non-Communicable Diseases (8.3%), Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (8.2%), Injuries (4.6%), Congenital anomalies (4.4%), Ill-defined or cause unknown (4.4%), Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections (3.6%), Fever of unknown origin (2.5%) and All Other Remaining Causes (8.4%).

As per RGI, major causes of maternal deaths in the period 2001-2003 are Haemorrhage (38%) Sepsis (11%), Abortion (8%), Hypertensive disorders (5%), Obstructed labour (5%) and other causes (34%) - includes anaemia and various other causes.

The Rural and Urban differential for IMR and U5MR is given in the Statement-I (See below) for the period of 2012 to 2015. Disaggregated data on tribal IMR and U5MR is not available in the SRS report released by RGI.

The SRS does not provide disaggregated data on MMR.

(c) Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality all across the country:

- (1) 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 ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.

- (2) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, 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. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate”, by 2030.
- (3) 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 through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- (4) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being implemented to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced all across the country and “Mission Indradhanush” has been launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. New vaccines like Rotavirus vaccine and Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine have been launched in select States. Measles Rubella Campaign is being undertaken in select States with the aim of eliminating Measles by 2020.

- (5) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (6) 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 the children in the age group of 0-18 years.
- (7) Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention and treatment of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding, and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children and delivery of contraceptives.
- (8) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) with medical complications.
- (9) Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been implemented to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- (10) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery essential newborn care and child care.
- (11) Capacity building of Graduate doctors in Anaesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas.
- (12) Health and nutrition education through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to promote healthy practices and create awareness to generate demand and improve service uptake.
- (13) To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.

- (14) Safe Motherhood Booklet is being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on self-care during pregnancy, birth preparedness and care of newborn.
- (15) Low performing districts have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) which entitles them to receive high per capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focused supportive supervisions and encouragement to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges.

The budget allocation and expenditure for various Reproductive and Child Health activities from 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Rural-Urban Differential of Infant and Under-Five Mortality Rates (2012-15):

Source SRS Reports 2012-15

States/UTs	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Infant Mortality rate	42	46	28	40	44	27	39	43	26	37	41	25
Under-5 Mortality rate	52	58	32	49	55	29	45	51	28	43	48	28

Statement-II

Details showing SPIP Approval Vs Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool for FY 2014-15 to 2016-17

₹ in Lakhs							
Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp	SPIP	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. High Focus States							
1.	Bihar	97267.32	70630.64.	97644.21	74567.00	99794.32	65679.66
2.	Chhattisgarh	26904.73	18518.77	29722.15	22655.33	31544.40	24223.06
3.	Himachal Pradesh	6844.72	6091.87	8174.38	5946.47	8643.82	7306.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	22142.03	14727.15	25274.05	20150.55	26238.69	21144.70
5.	Jharkhand	37073.55	23090.36	42526.41	24514.18	33804.11	26236.96
6.	Madhya Pradesh	74097.47	67560.80	92524.01	76025.88	101071.83	79612.26
7.	Odisha	37531.93	29642.01	41393.14	35027.43	42439.37	37218.95
8.	Rajasthan	66197.89	52451.72	70887.54	49154.08	70793.66	51039.65
9.	Uttar Pradesh	141859.45	101101.59	151734.33	101974.58	198297.17	125451.43
10.	Uttarakhand	11772.07	10195.36	12414.31	11616.46	11518.98	10039.95
SUB TOTAL		521691.16	394010.28	572294.33	421631.97	624146.35	447953.04
B. NE State							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3802.30	2100.09	5063.34	3811.64	6005.03	4346.20
12.	Assam	68331.78	46106.53	61530.74	51374.93	62518.39	53541.25
13.	Manipur	4280.17	2545.04	4671.80	3024.75	5133.09	2951.19
14.	Meghalaya	5603.55	2654.79	5811.21	4479.64	6756.30	4684.62
15.	Mizoram	3894.09	1717.18	4758.27	3400.05	5248.57	3160.09
16.	Nagaland	4376.45	2412.54	4396.44	3211.68	4892.53	3424.15
17.	Sikkim	1606.76	1211.64	1680.04	1201.68	1708.03	1229.82
18.	Tripura	3994.04	2665.72	4141.76	2697.71	5160.67	3410.67
SUB TOTAL		95889.14	61413.54	92053.60	73202.08	97422.61	76747.99
C. Non-High focus States							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	33125.76	25986.34	32133.43	29786.21	41652.52	35038.83
20.	Goa	1316.14	673.29	1425.25	606.63	1109.69	699.19
21.	Gujarat	33023.41	23638.43	37067.58	28808.14	41089.49	36726.67
22.	Haryana	18495.14	16213.35	20667.03	16385.03	16580.76	15866.05
23.	Karnataka	36362.52	22923.05	41345.00	27773.67	48778.10	31782.20
24.	Kerala	15819.91	13034.40	16181.48	13881.16	15575.10	15144.04
25.	Maharashtra	67968.59	47744.07	63169.16	44521.79	80740.63	45223.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Punjab	17624.20	12485.09	17876.56	15018.92	17625.79	16262.53
27.	Tamil Nadu	50324.18	46792.39	48208.17	41189.82	54337.85	47498.17
28.	Telangana	24844.62	14469.98	24750.97	17536.98	30400.63	22065.55
29.	West Bengal	66917.09	49474.76	66054.84	55012.51	64266.58	63783.57
	SUB TOTAL	365821.56	273435.16	368879.47	290520.86	412157.14	330090.62
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1136.96	814.02	1207.31	666.01	1369.61	711.61
31.	Chandigarh	1425.24	995.16	1143.97	813.58	1285.20	879.02
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	966.37	495.25	1092.06	712.45	1345.70	908.34
33.	Daman and Diu	662.22	370.79	705.18	516.34	729.86	506.21
34.	Delhi	6878.40	4962.85	5995.85	3531.20	7910.10	5335.87
35.	Lakshadweep	439.36	72.00	429.98	51.54	447.10	139.71
36.	Puducherry	1194.59	850.43	951.14	627.37	1339.05	937.55
	SUB TOTAL	12703.14	8560.49	11525.49	6918.49	14426.62	941830
	GRAND TOTAL	996105.01	737419.46	1044753.09	792273.39	1148152.72	864209.94

Note:

1. SPIP stands for State Program Implementation plan.
2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State share & unspent balances at the beginning of the year.
3. The above figures are as per FMR reported by States/UTs, hence provisional.

**Vacant posts of Physiotherapists in Safdarjung and
Dr. RML Hospitals, New Delhi**

1896. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2640 given in Rajya Sabha on 16 December, 2014 and state:

(a) whether any request(s) for retrospective consideration of vacancy in the Sr. Physiotherapist grade in Safdarjung and Dr. RML Hospitals, New Delhi has been received, if so, action taken thereon;

(b) in view of the request for retrospective consideration of vacancy created on 1 April, 1999 in the said grade, whether review DPC giving effect to the SC/ST roster of reservation in promotion would be done; and

(c) by when the resultant review DPC and thereby the benefit to SC/ST candidate would be extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No such request for retrospective consideration of vacancy created on 1st April, 1999 in the Sr. Physiotherapist grade in Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital has been reported.

(b) and (c) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

Staff appointment at Safdarjung Hospital

1897. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the administrative staff appointed in Sports Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) the number of posts lying vacant thereat;

(c) the details of the administrative staff appointed in Central Institute of Orthopedics Safdarjung Hospital;

(d) the number of posts lying vacant thereat; and

(e) the reasons of such disparity, particularly, in view of the fact that both the departments have huge difference in terms of bed facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) The details of administrative staffs appointed and posts lying vacant in (i) the Sports Injury Centre (SIC) and (ii) the Central Institute of Orthopaedics(CIO) of Safdarjung Hospital, are as under;

Safdarjung Hospital	In position	Vacancy
SIC	8	2
CIO	10	Nil

(e) The Government approved establishment of Sports Injury Centre (SIC) at Safdarjung Hospital to function as a self-sufficient Department providing tertiary and

specialized care for management of sports injuries. This centre successfully performs high end Arthroscopic surgeries involving all joints leading to early rehabilitation thus saving costs for treatment abroad. Further, it deals selectively with high end Arthroscopic procedure involving multi ligamentous knee injury, complex shoulder injuries including instability and rotator cuff tears, nerve entrapment, ankle arthroscopies and reconstructions wrist and elbow arthroscopy and navigation assisted hip arthroscopy, etc.

The SIC also deals with primary, difficult primary and revision arthroplasty and navigation assisted hip and knee arthroplasty whereas the CIO deals with management of general Orthopaedics conditions including congenital Orthopaedics disorder, Trauma of muscular skeletal System, Tumours of Muscular Skeletal System and management of other miscellaneous Orthopaedics conditions. CIO per se does not deal selectively with joint replacement & Arthroscopy alone.

Patient's right to know

1898. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a patient is entitled to know the good and the bad effects of the medicines prescribed by the doctor treating him or her, if so, what is the procedure laid down for the doctor in this regard; and

(b) if not, the procedure by which the patient would know the good and bad effects of the medicines prescribed by the doctor, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The duties and responsibilities of a physician are provided under the code of Ethics prescribed under MCI Regulations.

A physician should merit confidence of patients entrusted to his/her care. This would depend on his professional competence and level of communication with the patient. A physician is expected to know the composition and properties of the medicine that he/she is prescribing. He shares the effect of a medicine when desired by a patient without any exaggeration or otherwise.

Pure generic drugs

1899. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Questions 299 and 308 given in the Rajya Sabha on 18 July, 2017 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to make it mandatory for doctors to prescribe pure generic drugs instead of branded-generic drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to ensure that quality of pure-generic drugs as there are a number of generic drug makers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) No. However, Clause 1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, prescribes that “Every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs”.

(c) All the drugs manufactured in the country are required to comply with the standards prescribed in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder.

Increasing seats in medical research institutes

1900. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received some proposals from the medical research institutes regarding establishment or increase of seats for the current fiscal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the factual and explanatory reasons for disapprovals therefor; and

(c) the details of the key points and eligibility criteria and future impact in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Dose not arise.

Family Development Programme

†1901. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to initiate a Family Development Programme across the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any action in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when action will be taken, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has no proposal at present to initiate a Family Development Programme across the country.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Vector-borne diseases in Kerala

1902. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the rapid spread of vector-borne diseases in Kerala;

(b) which are the identified vectorborne diseases, currently on the spread in Kerala;

(c) the number of deaths due to various types of vector-borne diseases in Kerala, since January, 2017 with reasons therefor;

(d) the measures taken to control and prevent vector-borne diseases in Kerala; and

(e) whether the Ministry would send a team of experts to assess the situation of vector-borne diseases in Kerala?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Yes. An upsurge of dengue cases has been reported from the State of Kerala during 2017. Besides dengue, chikungunya & Malaria have also been reported. The details of reported cases are as under:

Sl. No.	Diseases	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths
1.	Dengue (till 23.07.2017)	12906	22
2.	Chikungunya (till 23.07.2017)	67	—
3.	Malaria (up to May, 2017)	295	—

(d) Government of India (GoI) has been taking various measures for prevention and control of vector borne diseases in the country (including Kerala). The following measures have been taken for prevention and control of dengue in the country (including Kerala) during 2017:

- Government of India provided Technical Guidelines for prevention and control, case management & effective community participation to the States for its implementation. All these Guidelines are uploaded on National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) website www.nvbdc.gov.in.
- During 2017 (till date), 5 review meetings, 2 video-conferences were held and 14 advisories were issued.
- States were requested to make Dengue a notifiable disease. So far, 12 States including Kerala have taken action.
- Diagnosis is provided through 602 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 16 Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country. Out of which, 30 SSHs are identified in the State of Kerala linked with State Public Health Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram.
- In 2017 (till date), GoI has supplied 2515 Dengue and 874 chikungunya IgM kits (1 kit = 96 tests) across the country through NIV Pune. Out of which, 375 dengue and 43 chikungunya kits have been supplied to the Kerala.

- Training of Trainers organized for 12 States at Lucknow (12-14 June) and Delhi (27-28 June) for capacity building of Clinicians on case management.
 - Focused IEC/BCC activities are carried out at National and State level.
 - ‘National Dengue Day’ was observed on 16th May across the country.
 - A newspaper advertisement released across the country on 16th May.
 - IEC campaign on All India Radio, 182 FM channels, 96 community radio and 67 satellite channels from 6th June 2017.
 - Periodic field visits were made by NVBDCP Officials to States/UTs.
 - Funds are provided to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases (including dengue and chikungunya) to implement the public health activities.
- (e) Multi-disciplinary Central Teams visited Kerala on 28-30 June, 2017 and 16-18 July, 2017 to provide technical guidance to the State based on review of the situation of Dengue.

Opening AIIMS in Karnataka

1903. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Karnataka had submitted a proposal to open AIIMS in Karnataka and also identified locations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to include this in the current phase of AIIMS hospitals proposed to be set up in various States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. Government of Karnataka has identified three locations in the state: -

- (i) Harohalli in Ramanagar District near Bangalore
- (ii) Itagatti in Dharwad District
- (iii) District Hospital Campus, Bijapur (Canter Distt. Head Quarters)

(b) Hon'ble Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget for the year 2014-15, had announced setting up of four new AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Purvanchal in UP, and in the Budget 2015-16, has proposed to set up six new AIIMS in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar. Two new AIIMS in Gujarat and Jharkhand have been announced in Budget 2017-18. However, AIIMS in Karnataka has not been included in any of budget announcements.

Publicity on drugs which failed quality tests

1904. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps are being taken to publicize detailed information of drugs which failed in quality test;
- (b) whether such information is available with Government; and
- (c) if so, the list of medicines which failed in the quality test during the last three years along with the names of respective manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Both the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the state drug regulators pick up a large number of samples of drugs from all over the country and have them tested and analysed in the laboratories of the Central and State Governments. In a few cases, the samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. The details of the drugs that do not meet the standards are immediately notified by the Central or State regulator concerned. In the case of samples picked up by CDSCO, the list of drugs declared as 'Not of Standard Quality' (NSQ)/spurious/adulterated/misbranded alongwith the names of respective manufacturers is regularly uploaded on the website of CDSCO (www.cdsc.nic.in) since 2012, under the heading "Drug Alert". However, such data in respect of the samples picked up by State drug regulators is not maintained centrally.

Availability of clinical instruments at CGHS dispensaries

1905. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued clinical instruments, such as stethoscope, thermometer, sphygmomanometer, etc. to each doctor in CGHS dispensaries providing medical, facilities to MPs and Government servants;

(b) if so, details thereof, State-wise, especially in respect of the cities of Rajasthan, especially Jaipur and Jodhpur, and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware that at majority of CGHS dispensaries, patients are being examined without necessary clinical instruments, if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is contemplating any steps to make clinical instruments available at all CGHS dispensaries, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. The clinical instruments such as Stethoscope, Thermometer and Sphygmomanometer, etc., are issued to each Doctor in CGHS Wellness Centres.

Jodhpur is not covered under CGHS.

(c) No, no such report has been received by CGHS.

(d) Instructions have been issued to the Additional Directors of all CGHS covered cities to ensure the availability of Clinical instruments at CGHS Wellness Centres.

Controlling diseases by vaccination

1906. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any disease-wise fixed targeted time for controlling diseases by vaccination, so as to make the country free from that disease;

(b) if so, the disease-wise and year-wise cases reported for the last three years; and

(c) the number of cases vaccinated to achieve targeted disease control, year-wise and disease-wise for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes, the Government has set the target of elimination of measles by 2020.

(b) The year wise number of measles cases reported in last three years [source: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI)] is as under:-

2014: 20,227 cases

2015: 25,561 cases

2016: 21,697 cases

(c) The number of children vaccinated against measles in last three years as per the Health Management Information System (HMIS) is as under:-

2014-15: Measles 1st dose- 2.26 crore

Measles 2nd dose-1.71 crore

2015-16: Measles 1st dose-2.31 crore

Measles 2nd dose-1.95 crore

2016-17: Measles 1st dose-2.31 crore -

Measles 2nd dose- 2.08 crore

Authorised person to sign diagnostic reports

1907. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Council of India has directed that only persons holding an MBBS degree and registered with it or with the State Medical Councils can now sign diagnostic reports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the move is aimed at regulating quality and standard of reports generated by diagnostic chains, which is fast mushrooming across the country; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the decision was taken in recent meeting of the MCI Executive Council following recommendations by its Ethics Committee, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. Medical Council of India (MCI) has directed so *vide* its letter dated 14.06.2017.

(b) Yes.

(c) This decision was taken by Executive Committee of the Council at its meeting held on 11.04.2017.

Challenges posed by rapid population growth

†1908. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in a recent report of United Nations with regard to world population, it has been mentioned that by 2024 India will become the country with the largest population;

(b) the view of Government with regard to basic facilities of food, nutrition, employment and health of such a large population along with solution of numerous problems that will ensue; and

(c) the steps taken so far to stabilize or check the increase in population and whether it has given satisfactory results and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) Government is expanding health infrastructure and human resources, besides bringing in new interventions to increase the accessibility to health services.

(c) The details of steps taken to stabilize increasing population are given in the Statement.

As a result the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined to 2.2 (NFHS IV) and the Decadal growth rate has declined to 17.64 % as per Census 2011.

Statement

Steps taken to check the increase in population are

- Mission Parivar Vikas has been launched to increase access to contraceptives and Family Planning services in 146 high fertility districts.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Introduction of New Contraceptive Choices: The current basket of choice has been expanded to include the new contraceptives viz. Injectable contraceptive, Centchroman and Progesterone Only Pills (POP).
- Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging: The packaging for Condoms, Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs) and Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECPs) has now been improved and redesigned.
- New Family Planning Media Campaign has been launched to generate demand for contraceptives.
- Family Planning logistics management information system has been developed to track Family Planning commodities.
- Enhanced Compensation Scheme for Sterilization: The sterilization compensation scheme has been enhanced in 11 high focus states (8 Empowered Action Group (EAG), Assam, Gujarat, Haryana)
- Post Abortion Family Planning Services have been initiated.
- A Scheme for ensuring drop back services to sterilization clients has been initiated.
- A Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs to provide contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries is in operation.
- A Scheme to ensure spacing of births by ASHAs is in operation.
- World Population Day & fortnight as well as Vasectomy Fortnight is observed every year to boost Family Planning efforts all over the country.
- Post partum Family Planning is being focused with special emphasis on Post partum IUCD services.
- Quality Assurance Committees have been established in all state and districts for ensuring quality of care in Family Planning.
- Cu IUCD 375 with 5 years effectivity has been introduced in the programme as an alternative to the existing IUCD (Cu IUCD 380A with effectivity of 10 years).
- Male participation is being emphasized upon.

- Under National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme the clients are indemnified in the unlikely events of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization.
- Private/ NGO facilities have been accredited to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.

Aadhaar number for availing TB treatment

†1909. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA:

SHRI HARIVANSH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made Aadhaar number compulsory for treatment of Tuberculosis (TB) with Government assistance, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether to deprive a patient without Aadhaar number from treatment is not a clear violation of Supreme Court's direction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No. Aadhaar number is not compulsory for treatment of Tuberculosis (TB) with the Government assistance. However, AADHAAR is required for claiming the financial benefits under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP).

(b) Does not arise.

Raid by CDSCO

1910. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has recently raided the premises of several chemists in Bhagirath Place, Delhi where large quantity of spurious or sub-standard drugs worth crores of rupees are sold to the customers;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof along with the number of chemists arrested in this regard; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether samples of drugs have also been taken for quality evaluation and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes.

(b) 57 licensed wholesalers including warehouses/godowns were inspected but no arrests were made.

(c) A total number of 118 drugs samples have been drawn and sent for test and analysis to the testing laboratories under Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO).

Compliance of directions issued by Central Waqf Board to States

1911. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Waqf Council has issued any directions to the States utilising its powers under section 9(1A) after the act came into force;

(b) if so, the details of directions so issued, State-wise; and

(c) whether the State Governments and State Waqf Boards have complied with the directions issued by the Central Waqf Council; and

(d) the details of all such compliances and objections, if any received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) No specific directions under section 9(1A) has been issued to the State Waqf Boards so far. However, general directions were issued to Maharashtra State Waqf Board to make thorough enquiry in affairs of Dudhari Kathada, Qazipura Masjid Trust Nasik and deregistration of Waqf Zanabia Mumbai Trust. Further, in order to streamline the functioning of State Waqf Boards, State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been directed to look into the complaints received against improper functioning of UP Shia and Sunni Waqf Boards. The Maharashtra Government has informed that they have suspended the then Chief Executive Officer of Maharashtra State Waqf Board.

Doping by Indian sportspersons

†1912. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a number of sportsmen of India have been found positive in dope test recently;

(b) if so, the number of such sportsmen and the kinds of bans imposed on them; and

(c) the concrete measures which Government proposes to take for keeping the sportsmen coming from rural background away from it, in coming times?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the recent period (January 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017), a total of 43 sportspersons have been found positive for the presence of prohibited substance as per National Anti-Doping Agency(NADA)/ World Anti-Doping Agency(WADA) Prohibited List 2017. A number of sportspersons have been imposed penalty with four years ineligibility and others placed provisionally under suspension and reprimanded.

(c) NADA regularly conducts awareness program on anti-doping in association with Sports Authority of India (SAI) as well as National Sports Federations (NSFs). NADA had also been requesting SAI, NSFs and other sports bodies to organize anti-doping awareness sessions for the athletes and support personnel with an aim to discourage the athletes not to use banned drugs.

The programme is being conducted at various places across the country including rural areas during sport events / training sessions at SAI centres, Physical Education College / Universities, State Sports Associations and Services Sports Control Boards etc.

Stakeholders are duly informed by NADA about the prohibited substances banned by WADA and the latest list of 2017 prohibited substances has been widely circulated to them. In addition, NADA has informed medical colleges / Institutes recognized by Medical Council of India about the issue of prescription medicines containing banned substances which are prescribed to , sportspersons by the treating doctors.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The doping control hand books and information in form of pamphlets in different regional languages like Hindi, English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Assamese, Bengali, Kannada, Manipur, Marathi, Oriya, Kashmiri, Gujarati and Punjabi have been got printed by NADA and being distributed amongst the sports persons during awareness programs.

Non introduction of new oncology medicines

1913. DR PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that only seven oncology drugs were introduced in India over five years (2010-2014), when nearly 50 breakthrough therapies were rolled out globally;
- (b) whether many cancer patients are being left untreated, with most health system struggling to adapt for the change;
- (c) what are the reasons for not introducing new oncology medicines as compared to other developed countries; and
- (d) details of the steps taken by Government to introduce most of the globally available breakthrough cancer drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Fifteen anticancer drugs have been approved by the Central Licensing Authority *i.e.* the Drugs Controller General (India) for import/manufacture and marketing in the country during the period 2010-2014.

(b) 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 including awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The treatment of Cancer in many of State and Centre Government institutions is free for BPL patients and subsidized for others.

(c) and (d) As and when an application for grant of permission for import/manufacture and marketing of any new drug, including anticancer drugs, is received, it is evaluated in consultation with the Subject Expert Committees (SECs) and permission is granted in accordance with the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and the applicable guidelines based on the recommendations of the Committee. Provisions are available under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to grant permission to import/manufacture for marketing of new drugs, including certain types of anticancer drugs without local clinical trial under certain conditions in order to make such drugs available early in the country in public interest.

Participation of sportspersons in new areas of sports

†1914. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the names of the sports in which Team India and the individual sportspersons got remarkable success in the International Sports Competitions in year 2014, 2015, 2016 and as on date in 2017; and

(b) the details of the new areas in which the participation of the sportspersons is being ensured in ensuing years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not maintain a comprehensive data about the names of the sports in which Team India and the individual sportspersons got remarkable success in the International Sports Competitions, as participation of Indian sportspersons and teams in multi-sports events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games is done by Indian Olympic Association in consultation with the concerned National Sports Federations. However, details of number of medals won by India in multi-sports events such as Olympic Games, Paralympics, Asian Games, Para-Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, South Asian Games since 2014 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) In addition to participation in the sports disciplines in which Indian sportspersons / teams are doing well, efforts are being made to field Indian teams in Lawn Bowling event at the 2018 Commonwealth Games and in the sports disciplines like Baseball, Softball, Soft Tennis, Ju-Jitsu and PencakSilat at the 2018 Asian Games.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Achievements of Indian sportspersons/teams in major International events since 2014 till date (28.07.2017)

Name of the Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Asian Games, 2014	11	10	36	57
Commonwealth Games, 2014	15	30	19	64
Para Asian Games, 2014	3	14	16	33
South Asian Games, 2016	188	90	30	308
Olympic Games, 2016	0	1	1	2
Paralympic Games, 2016	2	1	1	4

Filling up vacancies in SAI

1915. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed the process of filling up of all the vacancies in Sports Authority of India (SAI) and long pending appointments on compassionate ground during the year 2016-17, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the details of vacancies and time-framed proposal to fill-up the posts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Recruitment in Sports Authority of India (SAI) in respect of Group "A" & "B" posts are made on all India basis by Head Office and recruitment of Group "C" & "D" on regional basis.

Filling up of the 06 vacant posts of Assistant Director through Direct Recruitment is under process. DPCs are also being conducted for filling up the vacant post falling under promotion quota in various cadres like Supervisory, Ministerial and Finance.

In addition, recruitment of 176 Assistant Coaches in various sports disciplines in SAI is under process.

With respect to Compassionate Appointment, a Committee has been constituted to scrutinise the applications received for compassionate appointment based on the degree of indigent conditions and as per the instructions of DoPT *vide* OM No: 14014/6/1994-Estt.(D) dated 09th October, 1998 and dated 16th January, 2013. Applications found eligible for compassionate appointment shall be considered as and when vacancies arise under the particular category.

Cadre restructuring proposal of SAI has been prepared and is under evaluation.

Online portal to search sports talent

1916. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government has launched an online portal to search the sports talent in India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): The portal has been developed as CSR initiative for talented youth in the country to register their details in the portal for induction under various SAI schemes for nurturing of sports talent. Students/ Youth can create their complete profile under this portal and apply under various schemes offered by SAI. The portal will be launched very soon.

Nomination to the Board of Governance of Nehru Yuva Kendra

†1917. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to set up Nehru Yuva Kendras across the country;

(b) whether there is any provision of the Board of Governance for this purpose, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision for nomination in this Board, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the process of such nomination and the period of tenure thereof; and

(e) the details of the nominated members of the Board of Governance along with their tenures?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) are set up with the objective of developing the personality and leadership qualities of the youth and to involve them in nation-building activities. The Scheme of setting up of Nehru Yuva Kendras was introduced in 1972. In the year 1987, an autonomous body called Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) was established for effective implementation of the Scheme. NYKs have been set up in various Districts in a phased manner. At present, 623 NYKs are functioning all over the country.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has a Board of Governors, with Minister for Youth Affairs as chairperson and official and non-official members. As per the rules and Regulations of NYKS the following non-official members are nominated by the Government on the Board of Governors:—

- (i) Two Member of Parliament - Lok Sabha
- (ii) One Member of Parliament -Rajya Sabha
- (iii) Five eminent persons in the field of Culture, Social work, Voluntary Organizations, Academics, Training Institutions, Information, Adventure, Sports, Art and other allied fields.
- (iv) One person to be nominated by the Chairperson.

Three of the members may be nominated by the Government as Vice Chairpersons. The tenure of the members on the BOG is 3 years.

- (e) Details of the members nominated on the BOG are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the members nominated on the BoG

Sl. No	Name of Members	Nomination Reference	Details of Tenure
1.	Shri Pravesh Sahib Singh	Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	3 years tenure was over on 29.07.2017.
2.	Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel	Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	The process for nomination of new members is going on.
3.	Mrs Roopa Ganguli	Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)	

Sl. No	Name of Members	Nomination Reference	Details of Tenure
4.	Shri Shekhar Rao Perala	Eminent Person	13-3-2015 to 12-3-2018
5.	Shri Dilip Saikia	Eminent Person	13-3-2015 to 12-3-2018
6.	Shri Dinesh Pratap Singh	Eminent Person	26-12-2016 to 12-3-2018
7.	Shri Shivraj	Eminent Person	13-3-2015 to 12-3-2018
8.	Mrs. Rani Nighot Dwivedi	Eminent Person	16-04-2015 to 15-04-2018
9.	Shri S. K. Bhattacharya	Nominated by the Chairperson	14-03-2017 to 12-03-2018

Promotion of traditional sports

†1918. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to promote traditional sports;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Sports is a State subject and, therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to promote and develop Sports in the country. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

Under the revamped Khelo India proposal, there is an exclusive component called “Promotion of Rural, Indigenous and Tribal Games” for promotion and development of traditional sports.

While implementing sports promotional schemes in various sports disciplines across the country, Sports Authority of India (SAI) also promotes Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA) in 09 disciplines under its National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) scheme where talented children are selected in the age group of 8-14 years in 10 SAI adopted Centres.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to revive such games and promote them among the masses, SAI has adopted the following indigenous games disciplines for their promotion :-

- (a) Kalaripayatu, Kerala
- (b) Silambam, Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kabaddi, Telangana
- (d) Archery, Jharkhand
- (e) Malkhamb, Maharashtra
- (f) Mukna, Imphal
- (g) Thangta, Imphal
- (h) Khomlainai, Assam
- (i) Gatka, Punjab

The trainees and the schools adopted in the IGMA scheme are provided with the sports kit, accidental insurance including medical, stipend, annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment and for organizing competitions for scouting talent.

Details of facilities provided to the IGMA trainees under SAI Sports Promotional Scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

During the year 2016-17, 159 Athletes (78 boys and 81 girls) were trained in the above traditional sports at 10 SAI adopted Centres.

Statement

Indigenous Games and Martial Art (IGMA)

Sl. No.	Per head Per Annum	Amount (in ₹)
1	2	3
1.	Sports Kit (per annum)	1500.00
2.	Accidental insurance including medical (per annum)	150.00
3.	Stipend for 10 months (per head per annum)	3000.00
TOTAL		4650.00

1	2	3
4.	Annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment (per annum)	20000.00
5.	Annual grant to the school for organizing competition for scouting talent (per annum)	25000.00
TOTAL		45000.00

Preparation for Under-17 Football World Cup

1919. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of preparations for Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) Under- 17 Football World Cup in India; and

(b) whether Government thinks that ₹30 crores is sufficient to associate 11 million students, parents, coaches as a part of Mission XI Million Programme to popularise football in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The preparations for the FIFA U-17 World Cup scheduled to be held from 6th to 28th October, 2017 at six venues *viz.*, New Delhi, Navi Mumbai, Kolkata, Kochi, Guwahati and Goa is progressing as per the plans and in terms of core infrastructure, almost 90% of all the requirements are already in place.

(b) Mission XI Million is a joint programme, of this Ministry, All India Football Federation (AIFF) and Federation International de Football Association (FIFA) to popularise football across the country. The programme targets to reach 11 Million boys and girls across the country for promotion of football by 30th September, 2017. Government of India has allocated around ₹ 12.55 crores towards the said programme and an equal amount will be spent by AIFF/ FIFA. Around 6 Million children have already been covered under the said programme. The allocated resources are sufficient to cover 11 Million students, parents, and coaches as part of Mission XI Million Programme to popularize football in the country.

Promotion of golf in the country

1920. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Ministry to promote golf in the country, especially getting rid of its elitist image;
- (b) the steps being taken to make access fee and kit fee affordable for all golf enthusiastic sportsmen, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the number of golf courses in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sir, the primary responsibility of promoting specific sports disciplines is that of the respective National Sports Federation (NSF). Government has recognized Indian Golf Union (IGU) as the NSF responsible for promotion of Golf sports in the country. Government supplements the efforts of IGU by providing financial assistance under its Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations for conduct of national championships, conduct of international tournaments in India, participation of Indian sportspersons and teams in international tournaments abroad, organizing coaching camps, etc. The scale of financial assistance under the said scheme for golf is the same *vis-a-vis* other sports disciplines. Sports Authority of India (SAI) has set up a National Golf Academy at Thiruvananthapuram and Bangalore where training is provided free of cost to talented golf players.

(b) In SAI-National Golf Academy at Thiruvananthapuram, there is a provision of training to the selected young talent. Also Government provides duty exemption for import of golf kits/equipment.

(c) The number of golf courses, State-wise, as informed by IGU is given in the Statement.

Statement*Number of golf courses, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Clubs
1.	Assam	6
2.	Chandigarh	2
3.	Delhi	4
4.	Andhra Pradesh	4

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Clubs
5.	Telangana	2
6.	Gujarat	7
7.	Jharkhand	2
8.	Karnataka	20
9.	Kerala	6
10.	Maharashtra	11
11.	Tripura	1
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Tamil Nadu	12
14.	Rajasthan	4
15.	Uttar Pradesh	9
16.	Uttarakhand	2
17.	West Bengal	3
18.	Punjab	5
19.	Haryana	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4
21.	Goa	3
22.	Odisha	2
23.	Bihar	5
24.	Meghalaya	1
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
26.	Himachal Pradesh	1
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
28.	Chhattisgarh	0
29.	Sikkim	0
30.	Nagaland	0
31.	Golf Clubs under Army Zone	104

The House then adjourned at twenty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

REGARDING LAYING THE RULES ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I want to raise a very important point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which point is not important? Every subject raised in this House is very important.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it affects the functioning of this House also. On 31st March, 2017, the President gave his assent to the Finance Act, 2017. Now, that Finance Act carried out a number of amendments to a large number of Acts passed by both the Houses of Parliament relating to statutory Tribunals, including Tribunals like the National Green Tribunal. We had opposed that, but it got passed. Subsequently, Sir, the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Finance issued Rules on the 1st of June.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is their duty. Why do you question that?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Rules are called the Appellate Tribunals and Other Authorities (Qualifications, Experiences and Other Conditions of Service of Members) Rules, 2017. Sir, these Rules were issued on 1st June, 2017. We are now on 1st August, 2017. Till today, these Rules are not available on the Table of the House. There are only ten days left for this House to adjourn. I would request you to direct the Government to lay a copy of these Rules on the Table of the House. Sir, these are very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Rules are framed and circulated, these will be placed in the House.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs is here. Please ask him to see to it that the Rules are tabled.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Usually, it is done.

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, once the Rules are framed, these will be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, once the rules are framed, these will be placed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Government has made numerous assurances. None of those assurances has been fulfilled. One assurance was made one year ago, but that assurance has not been fulfilled. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, one year ago, on 28th July, 2016, they made an assurance on the floor of the House that the CAMPA Rules will be issued. Till today, the CAMPA Rules have not been issued. Sir, how can we take this Government seriously?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Rules are not issued, it is a different matter.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Rules have already been issued, but they have not been tabled.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. If the Rules are not issued, it is a different matter; but if the Rules have been framed, these have to be tabled in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But when?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. There is also a Committee called the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. That Committee can also look into that. However, if the Rules have been framed, these have to be laid on the Table of the House. Mr. Minister, please look into it.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is a routine thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is a routine thing. Now, we have to take up the Calling Attention Motion, but I want the consent of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, please give me one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No one minute. You can raise it tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि चीन उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड में घुस आ रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are speaking without permission. I have not permitted. You cannot do that.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: यह देश की सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा इतना कहना है कि यह सरकार ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't react to that. Please sit down. Why do you react to an issue which I have not permitted?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not permitted that. Nobody should react to something that I have not permitted.

Now, I have to take up the Calling Attention Motion. There is a Bill for withdrawal after the Calling Attention Motion. However, the Minister is ready and he is requesting that it may be taken first. It is only a one-minute job. Why don't we allow it? So, all of you may agree. Now, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw a Bill to make provisions for the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Calling Attention. Mr. Ragesh, you can call the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

The situation arising out of violation of prescribed conditions of letter of permit by foreign trawlers in deep sea fishing in Indian seas and the action taken by the Government in regard thereto

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to the situation arising out of violation of prescribed conditions of letter of permit by foreign trawlers in deep sea fishing in Indian seas.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has called your attention. You can say what you have to say.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, is there a time-limit for the Minister's opening remarks?

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री महोदय, मिनिस्टर के लिए भी टाइम-लिमिट है, इसलिए आपका स्टेटमेंट भी brief में होना चाहिए।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): सर, वर्ष 1981-82 से लेकर वर्ष 1996-97 तक विदेशी मत्स्य-यानों को भारतीय ई.ई.जेड में फिशिंग करने की आज्ञा दी गई थी। 1997 के बाद से आज तक सरकार द्वारा किसी भी विदेशी मत्स्य-यान को ई.ई.जेड. में फिशिंग करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई। वर्ष 2013 में यूपीए सरकार द्वारा डा. मीना कुमारी समिति का गठन किया गया था, जिसने 2014 में प्रस्तुत अपनी रिपोर्ट में विदेशी सहायता से गहरे समुद्र में मत्स्यन की सिफारिश की थी, जिसे हमारी सरकार ने न मानते हुए इस रिपोर्ट को ठुकरा दिया था। एल.ओ.पी., जो वर्ष 2002 से 2015 तक परिचलन में थे, वह केवल भारतीय स्वामित्व वाले गहरे समुद्र में मत्स्य-यानों को पिछली सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए थे, जिसे 2016 से देना बंद कर दिया गया है। इस एल.ओ.पी. व्यवस्था के साथ ही समुद्री मत्स्यन नीति के दिशा-निर्देशों की समीक्षा करने के लिए हमने डा. एस. अयप्पन, भूतपूर्व महानिदेशक, आई.सी.ए.आर. की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति बनाई थी और इस समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार करते हुए 30-01-2017 को एल.ओ.पी. जारी करने संबंधी दिशा-निर्देशों को भी रद्द कर दिया गया तथा पहले की सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए सभी एल.ओ.पी. को भी मार्च, 2017 में रद्द कर दिया गया। यह सब कुछ केरल उच्च न्यायालय के दिनांक 14 जून, 2017 के निर्णय से पहले ही किया जा चुका था।

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आप यही स्टेटमेंट पढ़ रहे हैं या कोई दूसरा पढ़ रहे हैं?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, मैं यही स्टेटमेंट पढ़ रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, मैं देखता हूँ कि यह कहां पर है। Please continue. कृपया आप पढ़िए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, पहले जारी की गई एल.ओ.पी. व्यवस्था के तहत 'मिड-सी ट्रांशिपमेंट' की व्यवस्था थी, उस व्यवस्था में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के दिशा-निर्देशों का पालन करने के साथ ही इसकी निगरानी की भी पूरी व्यवस्था लागू थी। 'मिड-सी ट्रांशिपमेंट' में अनियमितता संबंधी लगाए गए आरोप आधारहीन हैं। अब एल.ओ.पी. व्यवस्था बंद होने के बाद 'मिड-सी ट्रांशिपमेंट' व्यवस्था भी बंद हो चुकी है। जहां तक एल.ओ.पी. यानों द्वारा सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंता की बात है, इस विषय में सुरक्षा संबंधी क्लियरेंस मिलने के बाद ही परिचालन की अनुमति दी जाती थी। चूंकि वर्तमान में किसी भी विदेशी अथवा भारतीय स्वामित्व वाले एल.ओ.पी. यान भारतीय जल सीमा के अंदर मत्स्यन नहीं कर रहे हैं, अतः सुरक्षा-संबंधी चिंता का कोई कारण नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री महोदय, क्या आप यही स्टेटमेंट पढ़ रहे हैं, जो आपने यहां पर दिया है या कोई दूसरा स्टेटमेंट पढ़ रहे हैं?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : सर, उसी स्टेटमेंट का शॉर्ट है।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। आपने जो स्टेटमेंट यहां दिया है, उसी को पढ़ना है।

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, it is the summary of that statement.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, मैंने शुरू में वही स्टेटमेंट पढ़ना शुरू किया था, चूंकि यह लंबा है, इसलिए मैं उसी का ब्रीफ पढ़ रहा हूँ। हमने वही शुरू किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परभोत्तम रूपाला): यहां रमेश जी ने कहा था कि थोड़ा संक्षेप में बोलें। इसलिए वही कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हां, मैं समझ गया।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: जहां तक एल.ओ.पी. यानों द्वारा पारिस्थितिक तंत्र को बरबाद करने और परंपरागत मछुआरों की आजीविका नष्ट करने संबंधी आरोप हैं, इस बारे में मुझे अधिसूचित करना है कि एल.ओ.पी. यानों को 12 समुद्री मील के बाहर केवल ई.ई.जेड. में ही परिचालन की अनुमति थी तथा ये यान टूना तथा अन्य गहन समुद्री मत्स्यन संसाधनों के उपयोग के लिए ही दिए जाते थे, जो परंपरागत मछुआरों की पहुंच से परे होते थे। इसी संदर्भ में, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि अब चूंकि एल.ओ.पी. जारी ही की जाती है, इसलिए इसका कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठता है।

मैं यह भी अधिसूचित करना चाहूंगा कि डी.ए.डी.एफ. ने हाल ही में 09-03-2017 को 'नीली क्रांति योजना' के तहत एक उपघटक 'गहरे समुद्र में मत्स्यन हेतु सहायता' नाम से प्रारम्भ किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य गहरे समुद्र में मत्स्यन के लिए परंपरागत मछुआरों को बढ़ावा देना है। इस योजना के तहत केन्द्रीय सरकार परंपरागत मछुआरों उनके स्वयं-सहायता समूहों और संघों आदि को गहन समुद्री मत्स्यन यानों की खरीद पर 40 लाख रुपये प्रति यान की अधिकतम सीमा के साथ 50 प्रतिशत तक सहायता प्रदान कर रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K.K. Ragesh, now you can put your questions. You have five minutes. Please note that.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Thank you, Sir. I call the attention of the hon. Minister and draw the attention of this august House to the unparallel *loot* of our sea wealth by the foreign trawlers by using the Letter of Permit issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Sir, these foreign trawlers are working in the EEZ in Indian seas under the Letter of Permit issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. The LoP is not given to foreign trawlers directly. I am not saying that LoP is given to foreign trawlers directly. It is being issued to the Indian shell companies and the Indian fishing vessels — 'Indian fishing vessels' must be in quote, not foreign companies.

Sir, first of all, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister: Are any Indian vessels operating in the sea under the LoP issued by the Government of India? No. All those vessels

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

are foreign vessels. How does it happen? I would like to ask from the hon. Minister: How many LoPs have been issued by the Government of India till date? Does the Government have any data regarding issue of LoPs? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is not the LoP that we use. This is Letter of Permit that I am referring to and not the LoP that we use here. What do these foreign trawlers do? They used to form *benami* companies or shell companies in our country and they are given this Letter of Permit. They make a document that this company purchased a certain foreign vessel and on the basis of that document, this LoP is being issued to that particular foreign vessel and using that LoP, this foreign vessel operates in our deep seas. Sir, this is not a very confidential fact. This is a fact which is known to everybody including officers and concerned authorities which issue this Letter of Permit. Everybody is well aware of that fact. Sir, it is very much evident from the affidavit filed by the Central Government to the Kerala High Court in the case, which has already been referred by the hon. Minister. The affidavit states that presently only 22 vessels are operating in our country. Already, more than 800 LoPs have been issued. Let the Minister explain as to where all other vessels have gone. Has the Government any document about the rest of the vessels? Have they vanished? If they have been sold out, there should be a particular document on that. Is any document available with the Defence Ministry? Is any document available with the Reserve Bank of India or any concerned authority? There is no document. What are these vessels doing? They come to our deep seas using LoP and they loot the sea wealth and, then, all of a sudden they vanish. They are using these LoPs. Is there any authority to check this deep sea loot that is taking place in our country? As per the LoP, whatever catch is made by a vessel, it has to be given to the Indian port or it has to be given to the transshipment approved by the Reserve Bank of India. Does the Government have any document on the huge amount of catch being caught by these vessels? Is it given to any Indian port? Is there any document? I want to know from the hon. Minister if the Reserve Bank of India has got any document. Is such a catch being given to the approved transshipment of the RBI? Do they have any document? No, Sir, there is nothing. This is very much evident from the reply of the hon. Minister to my question on 28th July. My question was about the total quantity of fishing done by foreign deep sea trawlers during this period. The reply says that in 2011, it is 375 tonnes. In 2012, it is 526 tonnes and in 2013, it is 119 tonnes. In 2014, it is 526 tonnes and in 2015, it is 477 tonnes. Sir, just imagine, our fishermen use a small ordinary vessel to catch more than 20 tonnes. When they go to sea, they used to catch more than 20 tonnes at a time. Here, all these 800 vessels together have caught only 477 tonnes. What

does it mean? It means that whatever catch is being made by these foreign vessels, it has vanished. It has disappeared. Where has it gone? I would like to know from the Minister: Is there any authority to check this *loot* of deep seas of our country.

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

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, just two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have put so many questions.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Just two more minutes, please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already asked a number of questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. That is okay. I think, you have made your point. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the reply itself is a clear indication that it is not being properly checked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: It is not a small matter.

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

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: It is a matter that involves corruption of millions of dollars. How does it happen? The Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have already put your questions. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: The Committee, which was constituted, said that not a single rupee is being given to the Indian exchequer through these Letters of Permit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: This Letter of Permit regime did not bring about a single rupee to our exchequer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri Ramamurthy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Where has all this money gone? What has happened to this money? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is going to affect Indian fishermen in a very big way. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is going to affect the eco-system of our deep seas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: It is going to affect the security of our country. ...*(Interruptions)*... This poses a serious security threat to our country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is no time for a speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is only for asking questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had four-five questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... So many questions! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, through my last question, I want to know whether it poses serious threat to the security of our country because it has already been said by the High Court of Kerala itself. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, ...*(Time Bell rings)*... Now, Shri K.C. Ramamurthy. You have three minutes. You can put questions only. Only two or three questions as you have three minutes only.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I fully endorse the views expressed by my friend, Shri Ragesh. Moreover, the fact that, as the Government says, foreign trawlers are not allowed to fish in India but, Sir, there are a lot of issues that need to be clarified by the Government. I feel that it is very, very essential that the Government constitute a high-level committee to find out whether any loss is caused to the country by the foreign trawlers in deep sea. They say that it is not being done but as Shri Ragesh has rightly put it, a lot of our wealth is being misused, mismanaged and it is going away. I would again urge the Government to ensure that a proper inquiry or proper investigation through a high-level committee is conducted to see that the truth comes out.

Further, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government will identify shell companies that are operating. The names of the shell companies are available; it is fine. But the question is: Which are the companies that are operating and are they having any connection with the foreign trawlers. This is to be established. I would like the hon. Minister to answer these two questions and that is all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. You asked specific questions. Now, Shri Harivansh; not present. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. You have three minutes. Just put your questions in three minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, my first question to the hon. Minister is that the Letter of Permit (LoP) Scheme of the Department of Fisheries has been issued with an objective and the scheme has been envisaged. The objective of allowing foreign vessels is that Indian fishing firms, after some time, buy technologically advanced foreign vessels. After some time, the Indian owners would acquire the technologically advanced foreign vessels. That is the objective. I want to know the objective, with which the LoP Scheme has been issued or envisaged, is being achieved or not. After the 2017 Order, you have withdrawn the permission but you have not physically stopped them from fishing. This is my first question as to when the Ministry would do this.

The second question is about ineffective monitoring, control and surveillance of these vessels. The LoP guidelines require all the vessels registered under the scheme to send their positions on voyage reports, that is, latitude and longitude, to the nearest Coast Guard office regularly. My second question is whether such reports are being sent by the vessels or not.

My third question is about the trans-shipment? These foreign vessels which are allowed under LoP scheme, they catch the Tuna fish within the EEZ, Exclusive Economic Zone, and whatever catch that they get, they unload it to some other vessel instead of bringing it to the Indian port. What is that the Government would be doing to prevent this trans-shipment? That is my third question.

My fourth question is that due to over-exploitation of Indian waters by the LoP vessels, the catches of local Indian fishing communities are constantly declining, particularly, that of Andhra fishermen and Tamil Nadu fishermen. How are they going to regulate it? What sort of plans are they envisaging for this?

Sir, fisheries is a sunrise sector and that is the reason why the Prime Minister is giving a lot of emphasis on Blue Revolution. The fish production has gone up from 7.5 lakh tons to 100 lakh tons. It constitutes almost one per cent of the GDP and has been growing at four per cent annually.

The problems that are being faced by the fishermen are shortage of quality and healthy fish seeds. That is problem number one. The second problem is that as the fishermen are poor, and they don't have required amount for investment. The third one is that there is a problem in marketing; and the fourth one is that there is no branding for the fishing products. Sir, my last question to the hon. Minister is this. If you look at the fishing craft, that is, boats, Andhra Pradesh with more than 32,000, is in second position

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

after Tamil Nadu. But if you look at the mechanized boats, out of 32,000, they are a little more than 3,500 and majority of them are traditional and motorized. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what his Ministry is doing to provide interest-free loans to the fishermen so that they can purchase ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That question does not pertain to this.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: These are my six questions which I expect the hon. Minister to reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to ask questions within the ambit of the subject.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, these are my six questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The last one is not included in it. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Calling Attention is on violation by foreign trawlers in Exclusive Economic Zone and the second is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And non-remittance of their catch! It is something like that. It is about the catch by the foreign trawlers.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: And on exploitation as against the Expert Committee's recommendation that territorial fishing should be banned. But now, the Minister's reply very clearly says that foreign trawlers are not allowed to fish in Indian waters as per the external policy of the Government of India and it also says that no foreign deep sea trawlers with LoP are operating in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone. But later, in paragraph 6, it says, "The LoP vessels were allowed to fish only in the EEZ beyond territorial waters to tap unutilized Tuna and other deep sea resources which are beyond the reach of traditional fishers." So, these two are contradictory. Sir, the Expert Committee has said that exploitation of fishing in our area should be stopped and the Murari Committee has recommended that all LoPs given earlier must not be renewed. I have two pertinent questions. Firstly, have you followed Murari Committee's recommendations and cancelled all the LoPs that have been given earlier? There is a recently launched sub-component under Blue Revolution Scheme, namely, Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing which aims to promote traditional fishers in deep sea fishing. In this case, if you allow LoP vessels,

the foreign vessels, to fish deep sea resources, what will happen to our fishermen for whom you have launched a new scheme? Sir, this has to be taken very seriously as this would have an adverse impact on the livelihood of our local fishing community. These are my two questions. Firstly, as per the Murari Committee's recommendations, have you cancelled all the LoPs given earlier? Secondly, what would happen to local fishermen with a newly introduced scheme of Blue Revolution if LoPs are given even to foreigners to fish apart from the deep sea? Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have two pointed questions. One is related to para 2. The LoP vessels were in operation since 2002 till 2015. No foreign trawlers with LoP are operating in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone. Sir, in reply to a Parliamentary Question in July, 2015, the Ministry stated that the Indian Coast Guard has reported that 68 foreign fishing vessels were apprehended for illegally fishing in Indian waters. Out of which, 55 vessels were apprehended in 2014 and 13 vessels were apprehended in 2015. It is the Ministry's reply on the floor of the House in July, 2015, but here, the Ministry says, "No foreign deep sea trawlers with LoP are operating in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone." What is this, Sir? What is the understanding of Government of India? What is the position that the Government of India is taking on LoP and other related issues? Sir, the second issue is this. The Government takes credit for Blue Revolution Scheme. I appreciate that. Let the Government take credit for Blue Revolution Scheme but there is Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing, which aims to promote traditional fishers in deep sea fishing and here comes the question, Sir. We have a long coast and we have neighbouring countries also. Now, what happens to the traditional fishing rights of the Indian fishermen? They may speak Tamil but they are Indian fishermen. I would like to know from the Minister whether they can go for deep sea fishing beyond Katchatheevu Island, or, in that case whether the Sri Lankan fishing trawlers come to our waters. What are we doing in this regard? This is a very serious issue and very difficult issue; and the Government of India will have to address the Katchatheevu Island Agreement. I have been asking that the agreement on Katchatheevu needs to be reopened and renegotiated only then you can protect the traditional fishing rights of Indian fishermen. Otherwise, the path of promoting deep sea fishing is nothing but rhetoric, just a claim. How can you protect the traditional fishing rights of the Tamil Nadu fishermen, fishermen of Karaikal and fishermen of Puducherry? I want to ask the Government: How many times we have to raise this issue on the floor of the House? Now, it is not just foreign trawlers, but what

[Shri D. Raja]

about our own fishermen's rights and our own fishing in the deep sea? So, these are all issues which the Government will have to come out clearly with a proper understanding, and you will have to answer our questions, and categorically you reply to our questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whenever you speak you make a mention of Katchatheevu Island.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, no. I am asking questions based on the Minister's statement. Unless you solve the problem, you can't go for deep sea fishing; and you can't protect the traditional fishing rights of Indian fishermen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Raja, I know that Katchateevu Island issue is very close to your heart. That is why you always come to that. Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, only three minutes; put questions.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you. Sir, expressing apprehension that the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Comprehensive Review of Deep Sea Fishing Policy should be detrimental to the interests of fishermen in Tamil Nadu, a letter was written to the Prime Minister by our revered leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma requesting to rescind the Guidelines on Deep Sea Fishing allowing foreign fishing vessels in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone under Letter of Permit. As per the new guidelines issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the definition of 'deep sea fishing vessels' has been changed to reduce the Over All Length (OAL) to 15 meters, instead of 20 meters as per the original guidelines issued in 2004. Also, the definition of 'operator' has been expanded to include joint ventures with up to 49 per cent foreign equity, and the requirement for prior clearance from the Centre for recruiting foreign crew has been removed. The system of issuing LoP has been expanded for deep sea vessels to conduct fishing in the EEZ. Due to this, even existing Indian fishing vessels between an OAL of 15 metres and 20 metres will now be required to obtain LoP. With over 80 per cent of the 5,500 mechanised fishing boats in the State of Tamil Nadu being over 15 metres OAL, obtaining clearances is "extremely impractical". It is totally impractical to obtain clearances. So, our Chief Minister and our former leader noted that the new guidelines violated existing laws, as Section 7(5) of the Act of 1976, empowers a citizen to fish in the EEZ without the need for any license.

Therefore, I urge the Government to reject the Meena kumari Committee Report because our fishermen catch according to the traditional hook method. The hook method never hurts the aqua-culture.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That subject is different. You put the question.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: That is the traditional way of fishing. But, now, due to these trawlers, many species are becoming extinct. So, these fishing methods are very much hurting the fishermen. I want to know from the Government whether this will be rejected totally, and the traditional fishermen will have to obtain these licences for catching fish in our water, which is our own property.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what you want to know. Okay. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. You are also allowed three minutes only.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to call the attention of the Government on the scandalous situation prevalent with the operation of Letter of Permit vessels in our deep seas. We, as marine power, are having lesser deep sea vessels. Recently, to inaugurate Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Memorial, our Prime Minister has travelled to Rameshwaram, and during his visit, he has handed over five letters of sanction for the deep sea vessels. With that, our Indian fishermen have developed a lot of interest in obtaining the deep sea vessels. As Mr. K.K. Ragesh has mentioned, we are having very lesser number of vessels. In this given situation, based on your statement, I would like to know that for issuance of the Letter of Permit for the marine fisheries, there is the Marine Fisheries Development Authority, the Director General of Shipping, the Coast Guards, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and other Departments, those who are involved in evaluating the Letter of Permit, and allowing the Letter of Permit vessels in our deep seas; wherein, the marine experts are of the view that our marine regulations are not that much stringent to suit to restrain the foreign trawlers, who are taking away huge content of the deep fish, which is available in our marine water. This is number one. Number two, since your Government is intending to make ₹ 10,000 crore investment in the deep sea vessels to discourage the bottom trolling of the sea, which is giving a lot of ecological problem, and aquatic spoiling. So, this is an essential mechanisation through the deep sea vessels, but, for the entrepreneurs, for the fishermen, he has to invest a minimum of eight to ten lakh rupees from his pocket to get a vessel, which is not possible for the poor fishermen, and this, in turn, is automatically promoting the rich people, those who can afford to put in that much of money. Are you intending to further decrease the burden on the fishermen so that it will really cater to the poor fishermen and the foreign trawlers' Letter of Permit vessels scandalous situation can be reduced from our side? Thank you very much.

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, भारतीय समुद्री क्षेत्र में गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने में विदेशी ट्रॉलरों द्वारा अनुज्ञा पत्र दिनांक 28 नवम्बर, 2014 की उल्लेखित शर्तों के उल्लंघन में भारत सरकार ने ऐसे ट्रॉलरों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है कि वे देश के E-Zone में, समुद्री तट से 370 किलोमीटर तक के क्षेत्र में यह मछली पकड़ने का कार्य अब नहीं कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, ऐसे ट्रॉलर वर्ष 1997 से अनुज्ञा पत्र के अंतर्गत मछली पकड़ने का कार्य करते आ रहे हैं, परन्तु भारत सरकार, RBI मत्स्य पालन विभाग के पास इनके द्वारा कितनी मछलियां पकड़ी जा रही हैं, इसका कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है। इसके फलस्वरूप भारत सरकार को लाखों रुपये के राजस्व की हानि हो रही है और इसी अनुपात में विदेशी मुद्रा का भी नुकसान हो रहा है। ये विदेशी ट्रॉलर्स भारत के समुद्री तट में खुली लूट कर रहे हैं, जिसका कोई लेखा-जोखा किसी भी एजेंसी के पास नहीं है। इन ट्रॉलरों को अपनी लोकेशन तथा अपने ट्रॉलरों का फिजिकल परीक्षण भी भारतीय तट सेना से कराना होता है, परन्तु वे वह परीक्षण भी नहीं कराते हैं। इससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसे विदेशी ट्रॉलर्स देश की सुरक्षा के लिए भी गंभीर खतरा हैं। इन विदेशी ट्रॉलर्स के हमारे समुद्री क्षेत्र में जाने से भारतीय मछुआरों को काफी हानि सहनी पड़ रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करें। वे यह बताएं कि क्या वे विदेशी ट्रॉलरों के पक्षधर हैं या भारतीय मछुआरों के पक्षधर हैं? मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि गहरे समुद्री क्षेत्र में विदेशी ट्रॉलरों द्वारा मछली पकड़ने के कार्य हेतु एक नेशनल पॉलिसी बनाएं तथा इस दिशा में विद्यमान गाइडलाइन, जो गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने हेतु बनाई गई है, उस गाइडलाइन में आज के परिवेश में आवश्यक संशोधन करें, जिससे भारतीय मछुआरों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके, धन्यवाद।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, थैंक यू। मैं जिस ओडिशा स्टेट से आता हूं, वह इंडिया की एक मेजर फिश प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेट है। वहाँ पर फिश, एक्वा वॉटर के लिए बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है। महोदय, मैं एक रिपोर्ट देख रहा था, जिसमें बताया गया है कि भारत की जो कॉस्टल लाइन है, वह 7,500 किलोमीटर लंबी है, जबकि चीन की जो कोस्टल लाइन है, वह 14,500 किलोमीटर है, यानी भारत की कॉस्टल लाइन चीन की कोस्टल लाइन से दुगुनी से कम है, मतलब, दुगुनी भी नहीं है। यदि फिश प्रोडक्शन की बात करें तो भारत का फिश प्रोडक्शन 6 मिलियन टन है, जबकि चीन का फिश प्रोडक्शन लगभग 50 मिलियन टन है, यानी भारत से 8 गुना ज्यादा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि हमारी इतनी लंबी कोस्टल लाइन होते हुए भी प्रोडक्शन में इतना अंतर क्यों है? भारत का फिश प्रोडक्शन किस तरीके से बढ़े, इसके लिए क्या कदम उठाया जा रहा है? महोदय, आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): सर, थैंक यू वेरी मच, जय शंभु नाथ।

महोदय, फिशिंग, समुद्र और मछुआरे ...basically I am from a fishermen community and our fishermen are fishing in the Indian coast. Sir, I tell you frankly... जब भी फॉरेन ट्रॉलर्स सी में आते हैं, हमारे 200 मीटर नॉटिकल माइल्स में फिशिंग के लिए आते हैं, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मछुआरे इतने सक्षम हैं कि वे किसी भी फिशिंग बोट को, फॉरेन ट्रॉलर को देख सकते हैं। They are reporting to us and we are reporting to our Minister Rupalaji and

our Cabinet Minister. Sir, last time in 2014, I had complained to him about these fishing trawlers. At that time, they took steps. उन्होंने कोस्ट गार्ड को भी बताया, लेकिन मजबूरी यह थी कि काँग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट के समय में जो परवाने दिए गए थे, वे परवाने पाँच-पाँच साल पुराने थे। 2012, 2013, 2014 में जो परवाने दिए गए थे, वे 2016-2017 तक थे। हमारे मंत्री जी ने यह जो बताया है कि हमने 2016 में रद्द कर दिया और मार्च 2017 से हमने कुछ और करना भी बंद कर दिया, So, problem has arisen because of giving permission to foreign trawlers. मेरा यह कहना है - नागेश जी ने जो बताया है कि हमारा पूरा समुद्री धन, मछली बाहर के ट्रॉलर्स ले जाते हैं, उस संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 200 नॉटिकल मील के बाद हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह बात बतानी भी जरूरी है, क्योंकि यहाँ कहा गया है कि ये फिशिंग ट्रॉलर्स, जो हमारे भारतीय समुद्र में आते हैं, हम उनका कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। सर, ऐसा कह कर हम अपने सुरक्षाकर्मियों पर आरोप लगाते हैं कि हमारे देश के सुरक्षाकर्मी कोई छानबीन नहीं करते हैं, अगर हमारी सीमा में कोई ऐसे आ जाते हैं तो उनको देख नहीं पाते हैं, इसको प्रिवेंट नहीं कर पाते हैं। ऐसा कहना गलत है। मैं आपको आज बताऊँ कि हमारे किसी भी मछुआरे ने आज तक कोई कम्प्लेंट नहीं की कि foreign trawlers देखी गई हैं।

सर, दूसरी बात मैं कहूँगा कि 200 nautical miles के बाहर जो भी trawler गई है, वह पारसिंग के लिए जाती थी। हम लोग भी पारसिंग के लिए परमिशन देते थे। पारसिंग के लिए हम लोगों ने परमिशन दी थी, जो हमारी एनिमल हस्बैंडरी, डेयरिंग एंड फिशरीज़ डिपार्टमेंट है, उनके द्वारा परमिशन देते थे। अभी तो हम कोई परमिशन नहीं देते हैं। अगली बात मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि सर, traditional fishing and trolling are different. सेलम, हमारे तमिल भाई, जो फिशिंग करने जाते हैं, वे ट्रेडिशनल फिशिंग करने जाते हैं। उनको ट्रेडिशनल फिशिंग करनी है। वे trolling fishing नहीं करते हैं। Trolling (fishing) में हमें भी बैन लगाना चाहिए। Trolling fishing में क्या होता है, सर? आप मुझे एक मिनट का समय दीजिए, मैं आपको बताऊँगा। It is very harmful to the. ...(Time-bell rings)... One minute Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not putting questions. आप प्रश्न नहीं पूछ रहे हैं, आपको प्रश्न पूछना है।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: जी, सर। Your bell comes before your arrival. One minute Sir.

सर, यह जो trolling (fishing) है, इस पर बैन होना चाहिए। इसमें क्या होता है, सर? जो नेट और जाली है, जो उसकी लकड़ी है, वह सीधे नीचे फ्लोर तक जाती है और फ्लोर से ऐसी फिशिंग होने से उसके साथ पूरा मैटेरियल जाता है, छोटी-छोटी और बड़ी मछलियाँ, सब उसमें चली जाती हैं। मछली की पूरी फैमिली उसमें चली जाती है। मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं, उनसे मेरी यह भी विनती है कि आज मछलियाँ कम हो गई हैं, इसलिए इनके सीड्स हर समुद्र में डालने चाहिए और मछुआरों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए ताकि वे ज्यादा मछली ले सकें। Thank you, Sir.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, we have 40 lakh people coming from 8.6 lakh families who are engaged in fisheries in 3,288 coastal villages. Now, in the

[Shri C. P. Narayanan]

reports we have seen that in 2014 there has been a fall of five per cent in fish catches in India. In October, 2016, there was a report that a large number of fishing boats have been lying idle in the coastal districts because they were not able to fish and others were catching the fish. It is in this background that the Government has declared withdrawing of LoP in March, 2017, as the Minister has said in January, 2017. The issue is, by simply withdrawing this, whether the 40 lakh people, who are engaged in this can be saved. It is necessary to see that even with our coastal guards preventing and all that, there have been numerous reports from our people engaged in fisheries, that even within the 20 kilometre area foreign ships are coming and catching fish. In Kerala coast, it has been reported that even very small fish, fingerlings have been caught by their nets. So, the Government has to see that they do not come into, not only in the EEZ, but also within their 20 kilometre area. The second thing is that all our people are not traditional fishermen. Many of them have got mechanized boats and they are able to go beyond these areas. There, a lot of competition is happening both in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea from the Japanese, the Indonesian and even the European fishing boats. We have got a long coast line and also a big area from where we can catch fish. Our marine fish catch in 2015 was 3.63 million tones. And, our total fish catch — marine and aquatic — is over 10 million tons. This is not enough for our internal consumption as well as for export. So, simply withdrawing LoP is not sufficient. We have to see that the Government is engaged in a better control over other foreign vessels and promote our fishermen.

Thank you.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, as the previous speakers have pointed out, clearly there is something fishy going on here.

Basically, when you look at the LoP Scheme that the Government has created, it has had numerous loopholes that have been exploited by foreign firms. When the hon. Minister says in his statement that there are no foreign firms operating here, actually, those foreign firms are operating through Indian shell companies by under-valuing cost of vessels and by transferring small amounts. That is the kind of *gol-maal* going on and the Ministry is turning a blind eye by saying that there are no foreign vessels. But, the truth of the matter is, foreign vessels, through these indirect methods, have been operating. Not only have they been operating, but they have been indulging in mid-sea trans-shipment and, in the process, very little, actually, comes to Indian shores. Mr. Ragesh pointed out to the hon. Minister's reply to a question in Parliament, those numbers really boggle the minds. No way could those big ships catch so few tons of fish. So, this is something deeply incorrect.

The High Court of Kerala has already flagged this, saying that the Ministry's monitoring to collect proper data on this subject is totally inadequate and has to be rectified.

Finally, after three years, the Ministry woke up, thanks to the Ayyappan Committee Report. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are exposing the Government's failures. Why are they not paying attention to it? Let them pay attention, Sir. Basically, the point is, the Ayyappan Committee Report pointed out that this entire scheme has been a failure. So, after three years, they have had to scrap this scheme.

What is going on in terms of monitoring and in terms of documentation? These are fragile ecologies. Essentially, when you take deep sea trawlers and allow foreign players, directly or indirectly, to deplete our fish stocks, you are going to create huge damage. Sir, people talked about even possible extinction of a particular species. The damage to our fishermen communities will be enormous and this is something that we cannot tolerate.

Sir, I have a number of questions for the hon. Minister.

Firstly, is the Government monitoring properly and what is the damage to our ocean ecology and to sustainable fishery management even in our EEZ?

Secondly, the hon. Member from BJP pointed out that it is all happening in the deep sea — beyond EEZ. It is not true. A lot of damage is happening in our own EEZ. So, as a follow-up, what steps is the Government taking for maintenance of buffer zones for replenishing fish stock, so that sustainable fishing can happen and livelihoods can be maintained?

Thirdly, what is the economic loss estimated as a result of all this?

Fourthly, when will the Government take corrective measures to ensure that livelihood is not affected, eco-systems will not be damaged and the whole fisheries sector will not be looted and exploited by foreign vessels, directly or indirectly?

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister. You should reply only to questions.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने जो अपने विचार रखे हैं, उनमें आधे से अधिक लोगों ने उन्हीं विषयों को उठाया है, जिनका जवाब मैं पहले दे चुका हूँ। मैंने पहले भी बताया कि विदेशी मत्स्य यानों पर 1997 में ही पाबंदी लगा दी गई थी और उसके बाद LoP जारी नहीं हुआ था। फिर भी हमारे माननीय डी. राजा साहब के लिए यह आश्चर्य का विषय जरूर है कि

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

फिर ये नाव या जहाज, जो ज़ब्त हुए, कहाँ से आते हैं! वे मेरे कुछ आंकड़े बता रहे थे कि इतने विदेशी वैसल्स ज़ब्त किए गए। हमारा जो भारतीय तटरक्षक है, वह एअरक्रॉफ्ट्स और शिप्स के द्वारा रेगुलर इसकी निगरानी करता है, monitoring करता है। इसका परिणाम है कि 2017 में भी श्रीलंका के तीन यान पकड़े गए और पाकिस्तान का एक यान पकड़ा गया। प्रतिवर्ष जो यान पकड़े जाते हैं, वे हमारी aircraft monitoring and ship monitoring के द्वारा पकड़े जाते हैं। LoP 1997 से पहले दिया जाता था, लेकिन अब यह नहीं दिया जाता है। हर साल जो यान पकड़े जाते हैं, उनके आंकड़े हम सदन के सामने रखते हैं और इसीलिए सम्माननीय गौडा साहब और सम्माननीय डी. राजा साहब को यदि आश्चर्य होता है, तो वह आश्चर्य इस कारण से होता होगा कि शायद अभी भी LoP दिया जाता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब LoP नहीं दिया जाता है, इसीलिए यह निगरानी होती है और यान पकड़ा जाता है।

दूसरा विषय भारतीय स्वामित्व वाले गहरे समुद्र से सम्बन्धित है। जो यान भारतीय स्वामित्व के नाम पर चलते रहे हैं, उनके बारे में केरल हाई कोर्ट ने 14 जून को जो जजमेंट दिया है, उससे माननीय सदस्य, जिन्होंने यह विषय रखा या बाकी माननीय सदस्यों को लगता होगा कि 14 जून के बाद अभी उसको बंद किया गया है। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि इस सरकार के आने के बाद, मीना कुमारी समिति, जो पहले बनी थी, उसने कुछ रिपोर्ट दी थी। उसमें EEZ में विदेशी यानों को आने की परमिशन देने की बात थी, जिसको हमने नौ तटीय राज्यों के अधिकारियों और मंत्रियों के साथ बैठ कर रिजेक्ट किया था। उस समय से पूरे देश में कन्फ्यूजन चल रहा था। लेकिन जो भारतीय स्वामित्व वाले यान थे, उनको भी 2016 में हमने LoP देना बंद कर दिया, नया LoP नहीं दिया। श्री अयप्पन के नेतृत्व में हमने जो कमेटी बनाई, जब उसकी रिपोर्ट आई, तो उसमें 30 जनवरी, 2017 को जो नया दिशा-निर्देश आया, उसके आधार पर जो LoP पहले दिए गए थे, मार्च 2017 से हमने उनको बंद कर दिया। केरल हाई कोर्ट का जजमेंट 14 जून को उसके बाद आया है। इसलिए अब ये भारतीय स्वामित्व वाले और फिर उनके द्वारा जो mid-sea transfer होता था, मेरा मानना है कि पहले भी रिज़र्व बैंक के जो दिशा-निर्देश थे और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से गृह मंत्रालय की जो निगरानी होती थी, पहले भी ये खतरे नहीं होते थे, लेकिन फिर भी अब कोई LoP ही जारी नहीं किया जा रहा है, इसलिए इस विषय का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है।

महोदय, हमारे तमिलनाडु के माननीय सदस्यों ने जरूर कुछ विशेष सवाल खड़े किए हैं। यह मेरे ध्यान में है और पूरे सदन के ध्यान में होगा कि श्रीलंका और तमिलनाडु के बीच, जब हम सरकार में आए थे तो दो मछुआरों को फांसी की सज़ा सुनाई गई थी। यह बात आप सबके ध्यान में होगी। उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद पहल की, जिसके बाद श्रीलंका की सरकार ने उनकी फांसी की सज़ा भी माफ की और दोनों को रिहा कर दिया। उसके बाद आप देखेंगे, तटवर्ती राज्यों की कुछ मुख्य समस्याएं हैं। हमारी समुद्र तटीय रेखा 8,000 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा है, जिसमें नौ राज्य शामिल हैं। तमिलनाडु या अन्य राज्यों में समुद्री मील के हिसाब से, हमारे ट्रेडिशनल मछुआरे 12 नॉटिकल मील के अंदर ही जाते हैं। उन मछुआरों के पास पैसा नहीं होता कि वे deep sea vessels खरीद सकें, जिनकी कीमत 70, 80 या 90 लाख तक होती है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में निश्चित रूप से जितना दोहन किया जाना

3.00 P.M.

चाहिए, उतना नहीं हो पाता। जो deep sea है, उसके अंदर हमारी क्षमता 4.5 मिलियन टन की है, लेकिन हम उसका दोहन नहीं कर पाए थे। Deep sea में ही ज्यादा महंगी टूना मछली मिलती है, जो आमदनी बढ़ाने में ज्यादा कारगर सिद्ध हो सकती है। ऐसे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद इसमें रुचि ली और deep sea fishing की व्यवस्था की। यह कार्यक्रम नया है, Blue Revolution के अंदर यह नहीं था। इसके लिए तटवर्ती राज्यों के अधिकारियों और मंत्रियों के साथ बैठक हुई। अभी तमिलनाडु की एक माननीय सदस्या चर्चा कर रही थीं, लेकिन मैं तमिलनाडु के अधिकारियों के साथ ज्यादा समय तक बैठा था।

महोदय, उस गाइडलाइन के तहत जो हमारे ट्रेडिशनल मछुआरे हैं, वे 5, 10 या 15 के समूह बनाएं और उन्हें हम मैक्सिमम 50 परसेंट यानी 40 लाख रुपए तक की सहायता देंगे।

महोदय, मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि इस कार्य के लिए तमिलनाडु सरकार को 200 करोड़ रुपए दे दिए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Along with that, did you take the opinion of the fishermen community?

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: I am talking about the traditional fishermen. जो गरीब मछुआरे हैं या जो ट्रेडिशनल मछुआरे हैं, उनके पास उतनी पूंजी नहीं है कि वे कीमती वैसलस खरीद सकें और 12 समुद्री मील से बाहर जाकर फिशिंग कर सकें। इसलिए हमने जो "डीप सी फिशिंग पॉलिसी" बनाई है, उसके तहत यह निश्चित किया गया है कि वैसल की कीमत, जो लगभग 80 लाख तक हो सकती है, उसकी 50 परसेंट कीमत, यानी मैक्सिमम 40 लाख रुपए तक का लोन भारत सरकार द्वारा, 30 परसेंट राज्य सरकार द्वारा और शेष धनराशि बैंकों अथवा जो स्वयं सहायता समूह बनाए गए हैं, वे सहन करेंगे।

महोदय, चूंकि तमिलनाडु और श्रीलंका के अंदर इस बारे में बहुत विवाद चल रहा है, इसलिए हमने इसकी शुरुआत वहीं से की है और 200 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि तमिलनाडु सरकार को दे दी है। इसके तहत एक ग्रुप को 50 प्रतिशत धनराशि हम दे रहे हैं, राज्य सरकार 30 प्रतिशत और शेष धनराशि जो समूह बनाएंगे, कोआपरेटिव नहीं, बल्कि जो 10-15 मछुआरों का स्वयं सहायता समूह होगा या Joint Liability Group होगा, वह व्यवस्था करेगा। हमने उन्हें यह दिया है। पिछले दिनों जब प्रधान मंत्री जी कन्याकुमारी गए थे, तब तमिलनाडु के पांच मछुआरों को चेक देकर इस योजना की शुरुआत भी की जा चुकी है।

महोदय, अभी यहां एक माननीय सदस्य टूना फिशिंग हेतु जिस जहाज की चर्चा कर रहे थे, उसके लिए "मेक इन इंडिया" के तहत, तमिलनाडु के मुख्य मंत्री जी से बात कर के यह प्रयास किया गया है कि जिस किसी की भी तकनीकी क्षमता अच्छी हो, वह इस कार्य को करे। इसके लिए हमने सभी तटवर्ती राज्यों से भी बात की है। इसके बाद ट्रेनिंग के लिए श्रीलंका और दूसरे देशों से भी हम ट्रेनर बुला रहे हैं, जिससे हमारे देश के ट्रेडिशनल मछुआरों को सही ट्रेनिंग मिल सके। हमने डीप फिशिंग की

[Shri Radha Mohan Singh]

योजना के तहत उन मछुआरों को सहायता देने की योजना पूरे देश में शुरू की है। इस प्रकार हम मछुआरों को ट्रेनिंग एवं आर्थिक सहायता देने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, यह बात सही है कि मछली उत्पादन के मामले में हम जरूर दूसरे नंबर पर हैं, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी चूंकि कृषि मंत्री भी हैं, इसलिए क्या वे इन ट्रेडिशनल फिशरमेन को कृषि का दर्जा देंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या कृषि की भांति ही सारी सुविधाएं इन ट्रेडिशनल फिशरमेन को देंगे, जैसे बीमा की सुविधा मिल सके या उन्हें ऋण की सहायता मिल सके? ...**(व्यवधान)**... जैसे कृषि क्षेत्र को मिलती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not relevant here. Come to the subject. Why do you distract the subject. That is not relevant.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, डीप फिशिंग के अलावा जो भी इनलैंड फिशरीज है, इसमें भी हम भारी निवेश कर रहे हैं और यह सब हमारी सरकार मछुआरों के सशक्तीकरण के लिए कर रही है।

महोदय, जहां तक कोस्टल इलाके में "बचत से राहत" की योजना थी, जिसमें तीन महीने फिशरमेन जब काम नहीं करते थे, तो उस समय, पहले 1,000 रुपए मिलते थे उसकी जगह अब 3,000 की धनराशि दी जा रही है। इस प्रकार आप देखेंगे, तो हम मत्स्यिकी के क्षेत्र में पूरा निवेश कर रहे हैं और ब्लू रेवोल्यूशन की एक छत्री के नीचे इन तमाम योजनाओं को लाकर और जहां डीप सी फिशिंग नहीं होती थी, वहां उसे भी लाकर निश्चित रूप से प्रधान मंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में मछली के उत्पादन में हम आने वाले वर्षों में अच्छा काम करेंगे। हमारे अच्छे काम का एक लक्षण यही है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के अंदर जो उत्पादन हुआ था उसमें अब 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि भारत सरकार, यानी मोदी सरकार पूरी ताकत के साथ मछुआरों के सशक्तीकरण और मत्स्य उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में लगी हुई है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस दिशा में हम पूरी प्रतिबद्धता के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, my question about bufferstock, etc., has not been answered.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I have to seek one clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No new question should be put.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, this is not a new question. Whatever arguments the hon. Minister made in his Statement and in his reply, all those arguments have been submitted before the hon. High Court of Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: That is what I am saying, Sir. Irrespective of all those arguments, the High Court directed, — I am reading out —, "The respondent, the Ministry of Agriculture, shall constitute a committee to conduct an inquiry into. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They will do that. If the Court has said this, they will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ragesh, please sit down.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमने तो कोर्ट के निर्णय से पहले ही यह कह दिया है। कोर्ट का निर्णय तो बाद में आयेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I want to know whether they will constitute a high-level committee to inquire...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, please sit down. If the Court has directed, the Government will comply with it or the Government will go in for appeal. You don't worry about that aspect.

But, Mr. Minister, one important point raised here is that you have a certain number of foreign trawlers operating. You have admitted that certain numbers are there and licence was given. But they said that the catch that we are getting from that is very small when compared with the catch which they perhaps get. So, what are you doing about that? That is the point. You did not mention that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: There is a reported catch. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, 'reported catch'. That is what I mean.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, जहाँ तक विदेशी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या 'reported catch' की कोई monitoring होती है?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, हमने deep sea fishing को भी अब Blue Revolution के अन्दर लाया है। हम सभी राज्यों के साथ सम्पर्क में हैं और जहाँ जो समस्या होगी, उसका हम समाधान करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Trans-shipment is going on. That is the main issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): The pointed question put forth by you that the catch which the foreign trawlers are reporting is visibly much low catch. That is, they are catching more from shipping. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is a wrong report. *...(Interruptions)...* They are cheating the Indian Government. That is the point you have reiterated. He has not replied to that. *...(Interruptions)...* He has not replied to that. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, जहां तक विदेशी यानों का सवाल है, हमारे तटरक्षक उसकी पूरी निगरानी करते हैं। मैंने यह भी बताया कि कितने पकड़े गए हैं। मैंने वह संख्या भी बताई। जो भारतीय स्वामित्व वाले थे, उनको जो LoP दिया जाता था, उसको भी हमने बन्द कर दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, this is a serious matter. The Government has to examine as to what can be done about it. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, we come to the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. That's over. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Raja, you have already asked. *...(Interruptions)...* No, Katchatheevu cannot be brought in this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Minister rightly referred to Sri Lanka. In his reply, he referred to Sri Lanka.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what?

SHRI D. RAJA: My question is, the contentious issue between Sri Lanka...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is not related to this. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister need not reply. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: That is the Katchatheevu Agreement. He has not said anything on that. That is the real issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja is raising something which is not connected with this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am asking another question. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; always bring that particular issue, Katchatheevu. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Mr. Jairam. *...(Interruptions)...* I have told the Minister not to reply to that question. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am not asking about Katchatheevu. I am asking another question. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am deeply disappointed that the Minister has been very brief and to the point. *...(Interruptions)...*

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Ecosystem damage, economic cause, buffer zone efforts — none of them have been replied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are all so general. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all general. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Why is the Government ignoring these questions? Let the Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, the Minister cannot reply to everything under the sun. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: He evaded your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has not replied to your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, I heard it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard it. So, I directed the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told the Government to examine that question as to what can be done about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: He has evaded that question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given a direction to the Government to look into this issue of 'low-reported catch'. Even though the catch is high, the 'reported catch' is much low. I want the Government to examine it and I have said it already. *Mantriji*, the question is about the low-reported catch. Catch बहुत है, लेकिन 'reported catch' बहुत कम है। इसके बारे में थोड़ी inquiry करनी है, कुछ काम करने हैं। Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let us take up the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017. Shri Prakash Javadekar.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - *Contd.*

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education, Act, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

सर, 'सर्व शिक्षा अभियान' और 'राइट टू एजुकेशन' के कारण आज सभी जगह शिक्षा का विस्तार हुआ, लेकिन उस विस्तार में शिक्षकों को जो प्रशिक्षण मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिल पाया

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

है। पहली से आठवीं तक के बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए D.El.Ed. प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त शिक्षक चाहिए और अपर प्राइमरी में B.Ed. प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त शिक्षक चाहिए, इस तरह के प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक चाहिए थे, लेकिन वैसे शिक्षक नहीं आ पाए, इसलिए राज्य सरकारें अनट्रेंड टीचर्स लेती गईं। अनट्रेंड टीचर्स लेने की परमिशन भी दी गई और 2015 तक उन सभी अनट्रेंड टीचर्स को ट्रेंड करने के लिए कहा गया था। वे qualification अर्जित करें, D.El.Ed या B.El.Ed., जो भी उन्हें करना है, उसे करने के लिए 2015 तक की मोहलत दी थी। आज की स्थिति यह है कि उनमें से 3 लाख टीचर्स की ट्रेनिंग हो गयी, 1.5 लाख टीचर्स की एक साल की ट्रेनिंग हो गई और एक साल की ट्रेनिंग बची है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इसमें पहले प्राइवेट स्कूल्स का उल्लेख ही नहीं था। जब हमने प्राइवेट स्कूल्स के बारे में जानकारी ली, तो पता चला कि आज इन स्कूल्स में 7 लाख अप्रशिक्षित, unqualified टीचर्स काम कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से प्राइवेट स्कूलों के 7 लाख टीचर्स, 1.5 लाख ऐसे टीचर्स, जिनकी एक साल की ट्रेनिंग बाकी है और सरकारी स्ट्रीम में लगभग 2.5 लाख अनट्रेंड हैं, इन सबको मिलाकर आज 11 लाख टीचर्स D.El.Ed. या B.El.Ed. नहीं हैं। ऐसे में अवसर बंद करने से कैसे चलेगा? इतने लोगों को नौकरी से निकाल भी नहीं सकते, लेकिन छात्रों पर भी अन्याय नहीं कर सकते कि उनको अप्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों के हाथों से शिक्षा मिले, इसलिए उनको D.El.Ed. या B.El.Ed. करने के लिए दो साल की अवधि देने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी सुविधा है। अब यह सवाल है कि यह दो सालों में कैसे होगा? यह इसलिए होगा कि टेक्नोलॉजी ने एक नया अवसर पैदा किया है, जो हमने 'SWAYAM' प्लेटफॉर्म लॉन्च किया है, इस पर D.El.Ed. या B.El.Ed. के कोर्सेज इस अक्टूबर से ही प्रारंभ होंगे। यह 2 अक्टूबर, यानी महात्मा गांधी जयंती दिवस पर शुरू होगा। इसके लिए इन 11 लाख टीचर्स का रजिस्ट्रेशन 15 अगस्त से 15 सितंबर के बीच पूरा हो जाएगा। पहले ये रजिस्टर करेंगे, रजिस्टर करने के बाद इन सभी को फ्री एजुकेशन मिलेगी। इनको कहीं भी कॉलेज ढूंढने के लिए नहीं जाना है। यह 'SWAYAM' क्या है? 'SWAYAM' में ऑनलाइन ट्रेनिंग की सुविधा है और ऑफलाइन ट्रेनिंग की भी सुविधा है। इसके तहत अच्छे प्राध्यापक लेक्चर्स देंगे, उसका material होगा, उसका tutorial होगा, उसका mid-discussion forum होगा, कुछ भी आंशका होगी, तो उसको वे पूछेंगे, उसका जवाब मिलेगा। उसके बाद परीक्षा होगी और सर्टिफिकेट मिलेगा।

जिनके पास ऑनलाइन की सुविधा है, वे अपने कम्प्यूटर पर इसको कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जिनके पास ऑनलाइन की सुविधा नहीं है या ग्रामीण इलाके में, जहां ऑनलाइन की सुविधा नहीं है, वे क्या करेंगे? ऐसे लोग टीवी के माध्यम से इसको कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए टीवी पर जो कार्यक्रम दिखेगा, उसका नाम 'SWAYAM Prabha' है। 'SWAYAM Prabha' के तहत 32 एजुकेशनल चैनल्स हैं। दूरदर्शन के साथ हमारा टाइप हो गया, एमओयू हो गया और आज 32 चैनल्स शुरू हो गए। यह लगभग हर भाषा में है, क्योंकि जो भी अप्रशिक्षित हैं, उनका जो प्रशिक्षण होगा, वह सभी भाषाओं में होगा। जो regional language में पढ़ाने वाले टीचर्स हैं, उनको regional language में ही प्रशिक्षण देना पड़ेगा। यह कार्यक्रम टीवी पर दिखेगा, लेकिन इसके लिए फ्री डिश लगानी पड़ेगी, जो दूरदर्शन की होती है। इस डिश का सेट-अप बॉक्स इनको लेना पड़ेगा और इसमें 1,300 रुपए का खर्चा है। लेकिन अगर एक बार 1,300 रुपए खर्च किये तो उस पर जो कंटेंट आएगा, वह रोज दो-तीन बार दिखेगा। मान लीजिए कि कोई हिन्दी का अध्यापक है, यानी हिन्दी में पढ़ने वाला है या हिन्दी में परीक्षा देने

वाला है, तो D.El.Ed. और B.El.Ed. का हिन्दी चैनल अलग होगा और यह दिन में दो-तीन बार रोज आएगा। टीवी के माध्यम से वे अपने घर में अपनी सहूलियत के हिसाब से उस पाठ को देखेंगे, पढ़ेंगे। उनको materials, किताबें अलग से मिलेंगी। ये जो materials, किताबें मिलेंगी, उनके आधार पर वे स्वयं अध्ययन करेंगे, क्योंकि वे स्वयं पढ़ा ही रहे हैं, इसलिए उनको लेसन लेने के लिए कहीं जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि उनका practical aspect चल ही रहा है। उसी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, यह theoretical अध्ययन अब online भी मिलेगा, offline T.V. पर भी मिलेगा और इससे दो साल में 11 लाख अप्रशिक्षित शिक्षक पूरी तरह से शिक्षित हो जाएंगे, qualified हो जाएंगे। इससे देश में शिक्षा का स्तर भी बढ़ेगा, टीचर्स का स्तर भी बढ़ेगा और आज, उनके मन में अब तक जो शंका थी कि कहीं हमारी नौकरी तो नहीं चली जाएगी, वह शंका भी दूर होगी। अब उनकी नौकरी तो नहीं जाएगी, लेकिन उन्हें पढ़ना पड़ेगा। इसी उद्देश्य से यह बिल सदन के सामने लाया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि सभी दलों की तरफ से इसे यहां समर्थन मिलेगा और जैसे लोक सभा में यह सर्व-सम्मति से पास हुआ, वैसे ही यहां भी पारित होगा। इतना ही कहते हुए, मैं इस बिल को चर्चा के लिए प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. Rahman Khan; not present. Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo.

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो (पंजाब): माननीय उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*]

यह बिल - Elementary Schools में Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education देने के उद्देश्य से लाया गया है, ताकि हिन्दुस्तान में सभी बच्चों को free education दी जा सके। Education के साथ ही उनका development हो सकता है, और जो बच्चे बेसहारा हैं, under-privileged हैं, पूरे देश में उन सभी बच्चों को अब compulsory education मिलेगी। उन्हें पढ़ाने के लिए कई राज्यों में जो teachers रखे गए थे, उनमें कई qualified नहीं थे। उन सबको special training देने का जो प्रावधान इस बिल में किया गया है, मैं उससे सहमत हूं। यह प्रावधान सबके हित में है।

हिन्दुस्तान के कृषि-प्रधान देश होने के कारण, हमारे गांवों में ज्यादा आबादी निवास करती है, भारत में लगभग 80 परसेंट लोग गांवों में रहते हैं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि गांवों के स्कूलों और शहरों के स्कूलों में दी जाने वाली शिक्षा में जो disparity है, वह बहुत ज्यादा है। इस बिल के माध्यम से unqualified teachers को trained करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि 2002 में Education को भारत के संविधान के Preamble में शामिल किया गया था। उसमें standard of education का जिक्र भी किया गया। उसके बाद 2015 में, उसमें एक amendment हुआ। इस amendment के बाद, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो disparity पूरे देश में है, उसे दूर करने की कोशिश हुई। मैं समझता हूं कि आज हमें quality education की आवश्यकता है। यह ठीक है कि इसके

[श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो]

implementation में काफी short-comings हैं, लेकिन पिछले कुछ सालों में achievements भी काफी हुए हैं, education को compulsory भी किया गया है। इसके साथ-साथ, implementation में quality education का जहां तक संबंध है, उसमें भी बहुत short-comings हैं। हमारे Constitution के जो founding fathers थे, उन्होंने equal opportunity की बात कही है। Constitution में भी Equality in Education का प्रावधान है। इसी कारण हमारे संविधान में 86वां संशोधन हुआ। उसमें Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education की व्यवस्था की गई। इसी तरह, वर्ष 2009 में एक ऐक्ट पास हुआ है, जिसमें लेजिस्लेशन किया गया। उसमें ऐश्वर्य किया गया कि जो एनरॉलमेंट हों, वे पूरी होनी चाहिए, पर मैं समझता हूं कि सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों में डिस्पैरिटी है, एक गैप है। जो गैर-सरकारी स्कूल हैं, वे बिजनेस सेंटर्स बने हुए हैं। हम लोग भी सरकारी स्कूलों को पढ़कर निकले हैं। मैं खुद एक प्राइमरी स्कूल में से पढ़कर आया हूं, जो कि एक गवर्नमेंट स्कूल था। लेकिन अब उन स्कूलों का स्टैंडर्ड पहले जैसा नहीं है। आप कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन, फ्री एजुकेशन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कम से कम मापदंड एक होना चाहिए, लेकिन अमीर और गरीब, शहरी और ग्रामीण के बीच में एक बहुत बड़ा गैप है। स्कूल खुलते गए हैं, पर वहाँ टीचर्स नहीं हैं। आप गाँव में जाकर देखिए, वहाँ एक टीचर होता है और 500 बच्चे होते हैं। वहाँ उनकी बिल्डिंग्स भी कम्प्लीट नहीं होती। उनमें कही दरवाजे नहीं हैं, कहीं खिड़कियाँ नहीं हैं या कहीं डेस्क और कुछ नहीं हैं। भारत गाँवों में बसता है। गाँधी जी ने भी यही कहा था - "मेरे देश के ज्यादा लोग गाँवों में बसते हैं, वहीं रहते हैं।" अब आप एजुकेशन का स्टैंडर्ड देख लीजिए। जहाँ से हम लोग पढ़कर आए हैं, मेरे जैसे यहाँ बहुत से मेम्बर साहिबान प्राइमरी स्कूलों, गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों में से पढ़कर, विद्या लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन अब लोगों का विश्वास सरकारी स्कूलों पर से उठता जा रहा है। Even एक रिक्शा चलाने वाला भी चाहता है कि मेरा बच्चा इंग्लिश मीडियम स्कूल में पढ़ने के लिए जाए। इस तरह का वातावरण अभी पैदा हो गया है। अगर इस तरह से लोगों का विश्वास सरकारी स्कूलों पर नहीं होगा, वहाँ वे अपने बच्चे नहीं पढ़ाना चाहते, तो यह एक कमी है। यह सोशल मीडिया की कमी है, हमारे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी है, क्योंकि उनमें विश्वास पैदा करना है। जैसा कि कहा गया, वहाँ unqualified teachers रखे जाते हैं। जब वहाँ unqualified teachers रखे जाएँगे, तो फिर इस देश की तरक्की कैसे होगी? जिसको हम future of nation कहते हैं, जिस अध्यापक को हम नेशन बिल्डर कहते हैं, जब वे नेशन बिल्डिंग का काम नहीं करेंगे, तो इस तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। डा. अब्दुल कलाम जैसे बड़े लोग, जिनको "मिसाइलमैन" कहा गया और जो हमारे राष्ट्रपति भी रहे हैं, वे सरकारी स्कूलों में से पढ़कर आए थे। हमारे बहुत से साइंटिस्ट्स, जज और हाई पोस्ट्स पर रहने वाले लोग हैं, जो सरकारी स्कूलों से पढ़कर आए हैं, क्योंकि पहले टीचर्स का एक मिशन था। जो मिशनरी टीचर होता है, वह बच्चों को भी उसी तरह की विद्या देता है, पर अब क्या हो रहा है? वे बिजनेस सेंटर्स बन गए हैं। उनके लिए सरकारी फंड भी है, सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान है, मिड-डे मील भी दिया जाता है, लेकिन वहाँ सिर्फ हाजिरी लगती है। उसको मॉनिटर करने के लिए टीचर्स पर एकाउंटेबिलिटी फिक्स होनी चाहिए। आज कॉम्पिटिशन का जमाना है। आपको पता है कि इन्होंने पिछली दफा कहा था कि ये पाँचवीं और आठवीं कक्षा में एग्जाम्स कराएँगे, यह अच्छी बात है। जब हम पढ़ते थे, तब हम फट्टी पर लिखते थे और सुलेख के भी नम्बर मिलते थे। उस समय ये सारी बातें कॉम्पिटिशन लाती थीं। मेरा यह सजेशन है कि अगर अच्छी लॉट

पैदा करनी है, तो कॉम्पिटिशन पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी जमातों में भी होना चाहिए। लेकिन, यह पता है कि टीचर भी यह सोचकर नहीं पढ़ाता है कि पाँचवीं तक तो फेल ही नहीं करना है, लेकिन जब बच्चा छठी कक्षा में जाता है, तब उसको ABC भी नहीं आती, उसको गिनती नहीं आती। इसलिए एजुकेशन में टीचर का रोल भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हम उसको नेशन बिल्डर कहते हैं, लेकिन अब यह बिज़नेस बनता जा रहा है। हम प्राइवेट स्कूलों को फैसिलिटीज़ भी दे रहे हैं। हम उनको बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिए जगह भी देते हैं और उनकी मॉनिटरिंग और फंडिंग भी करते हैं, पर क्या किसी ने कभी चेक किया है कि जिन कंडीशंस पर उन स्कूलों को हम सुविधाएँ देते हैं, उनके अनुसार क्या वे इकॉनॉमिकली वीकर सेक्शंस के बच्चों को अपने स्कूलों में दाखिला देते हैं, क्या वे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बच्चों को अपने यहाँ दाखिला देते हैं या उनके लिए कुछ करते हैं? कोई रिजल्ट नहीं है। जावड़ेकर साहब अच्छा बिल लाए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में जो फिगर्स दी जाती हैं, कहते हैं कि यह तो सरकारी फिगर्स होती हैं। हम गांव से बिलाँग करते हैं। हमें पता है कि जो बच्चे पढ़ने जाते हैं, उनमें से काफी बच्चे तो खाना खाकर स्कूल से घर पर आ जाते हैं। गांवों में ड्रॉपआउट कितना है, कभी यह भी चेक करना चाहिए कि स्कूलों में कितने बच्चे ड्रॉपआउट हैं, उनका परसेंटेज कितना है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के बारे में गवर्नमेंट सोचती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो खानाबदोश हैं, जो एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पर जाते हैं, उनके बच्चों का क्या होगा, जिनका न घर है, न बार है, आज यहां, कल वहां, परसों वहां, हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी जगह बहुत सी फेमिलीज़ हैं, जिनको सदियों से न घर मिला, न रहने को जगह मिली, न स्कूल मिला। आप देखोगे, हम जब जी.टी. रोड़ पर जाते हैं वहां ढाबों पर बच्चे काम करते हुए मिलते हैं। वे बच्चे होटलों पर, ढाबों पर बर्तन साफ करते हैं। फैक्टरियों में चले जाओ तो वहां भी बच्चे काम करते हुए दिखाई देंगे। घरों में भी छोटे-छोटे बच्चे सर्वेंट बनाकर रखे हुए हैं। सरकार करना चाहती है, उसकी नीयत ठीक है, करने की जरूरत भी है। लेकिन इन लोगों के बारे में सोचो, जिन्होंने सदियों से स्कूल का मुंह नहीं देखा। जो आदिवासी लोग हैं, उनकी वहां पर क्या हालत है, उनके बच्चे भूखे-नंगे फिरते हैं। वहां उनके लिए स्कूल है, बिल्डिंग है, परन्तु वहां अध्यापक नहीं है। टीचर्स की मेन्टेलिटी यह है कि वे गांवों के स्कूलों में जाना नहीं चाहते।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपका टाइम पूरा हो चुका है, अब समाप्त करें।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो: सर, अभी तो मैंने शुरू ही किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपकी पार्टी के और लोग भी बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो: सर, सोशल चेंज लाने के लिए, इक्वेलिटी लाने के लिए तथा इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए तीन चीजें बहुत जरूरी हैं। एक तो यह कि अच्छे टीचर्स होने चाहिए और उनको अच्छी तनखाह मिलनी चाहिए। उनके रिक्रूटमेंट का तरीका भी अच्छा होना चाहिए, उनको बैटर ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए, मॉनिटरिंग का सिस्टम भी होना चाहिए, ड्रॉपआउट के बारे में भी देखना चाहिए। इसमें स्टेट वाले 40 परसेंट देते हैं। जो चाइल्ड लेबर है, उनकी ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो बच्चे फैक्टरियों में काम करते हैं, उनको देखने का काम लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का है कि उनको वहां से निकालें। वहां बच्चे इसलिए काम करते हैं कि वे मां-बाप का सहारा बनते हैं। कोई मां-बाप यह नहीं चाहता कि मेरे बच्चे स्कूल न जाएं। परन्तु उनके पास बच्चों को स्कूल भेजने के लिए साधन नहीं हैं। सर, देश को आज़ाद हुए 70 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी भी इतनी गरीबी है, इतने लोग बिलो पॉवर्टी

[श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो]

लाइन में हैं कि गरीबी को दूर नहीं किया जा सका, अमीर आदमी अमीर होता जा रहा है, यहां डिस्पैरिटी है। आप कहते हैं कि हम समाज को एक करना चाहते हैं। समाज एक कैसे हो जाएगा? आप एजुकेशन को नेशनलाइज करो। ये स्कूल जो बिजनेस सेंटर हैं, उनके मुताबिक ही प्राइमरी स्कूल, सरकारी स्कूल होने चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप कन्क्लूड करिए।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो: तीसरी बात, स्कूलों में कास्ट सिस्टम पर डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है, हर जगह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है, स्कूलों में हो रहा है और दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूशंस में हो रहा है, कॉलेज में हो रहा है। इससे गरीब लोगों का मनोबल गिरता है। कोई जमाना था जब शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को पढ़ने के लिए स्कूल से बाहर बिठाया जाता था। अब तो वे लोग अंदर बैठकर पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है, इसको दूर करना चाहिए और जो एजुकेशन स्कीम है, इसको लागू करने की जरूरत है। जो nomadic tribes हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, आपका बहुत ज्यादा टाइम हो गया है।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो: ऐसे लोग हैं, ऐसी कम्युनिटीज़ हैं..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो: ठीक है, जो डेटा है, यह गलत डेटा है। आप एजुकेशन सिस्टम को सुधारिए अथवा एक पॉलिसी बनाइए। सरकारी स्कूलों पर से गरीबों का विश्वास उठ गया है, इस विश्वास को दोबारा से बनाइए। आप जो राइट टू एजुकेशन की या कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन की बात करते हैं, यह तभी पूरी होगी, जब लोगों के मन में विश्वास हो और वे सरकारी स्कूलों में अपने बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए भेजें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन तो कर ही रहा हूँ, मगर मैं यह सोचता रहा कि यह बिल लाने की नौबत क्यों आयी। उसका एक इतिहास भी है और जिसकी पहले इस सदन में कई सदस्यों ने चर्चा भी की है, सब लोग जानते भी हैं। मगर दोहराना भी जरूरी होता है क्योंकि हमारे देश में विचारधाराओं का और विशेष रूप से विचार-सूत्रों का एक दौर चलता आया है। जब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हमारे प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब Nehruvian socialism की बड़ी चर्चा चलती थी और socialism के होते हुए कई सारे नियंत्रण पर आधारित अर्थ-व्यवस्था को भी हमने स्वीकार किया था। हम जानते हैं कि कैसी controlled economy उस समय में थी। बाद में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, तो एक राष्ट्रीयकरण का दौर आया, वह भी एक दृष्टि से नियंत्रण ही था। उसके बाद श्रीमान् नरसिम्हा राव जी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने liberalisation, privatising की चर्चा शुरू की और हमने देखा कि वह भी एक तंत्र हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में, समाज व्यवस्था में भी चला। बाद में United Progressive Alliance की सरकार 2004 में आई, तब उसने सोचा कि कौन-सा नया जुमला आगे चलायें, जिसके आधार पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसके आधार पर एक

लोक-लुभावन राजनीति कर पाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, लोक-लुभावन राजनीति का इनका जो पैमाना था, वह था कि हम एक right based approach लेते हैं, अधिकारों पर आधारित एक व्यवस्था का निर्माण करेंगे। यह देखने में और सुनने में तो अच्छा लगता है, देश का जो गरीब आदमी है, उसको लगता है कि चलो मुझे राइट मिलेगा, अधिकार मिलेगा। इसलिए इन्होंने एक फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट बनाया। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है, पता नहीं कि उस ऐक्ट के कारण कितनी फूड सिक्योरिटी आई? अगर आई है, तो कितनी आई है, नहीं आई है, तो क्यों नहीं आई है? फिर इन्होंने राइट टू एजुकेशन को आगे बढ़ाया। यह अच्छा है, इसका कौन विरोध करेगा? मगर क्या केवल राइट देने से राइट मिलता है, इसके बारे में इन्होंने कभी सोचा ही नहीं, क्योंकि मूल गंतव्य स्थान जो था, वहां जाने का इरादा तो था ही नहीं। राइट टू एजुकेशन के कारण शिक्षा का सार्वत्रीकरण हो, यह इनकी सोच थी, यह बताते हैं। मैं परिणामों को गिनुंगा, तब सबके ध्यान में आएगा कि इसके परिणाम क्या हुए? हम इसके विरोध में नहीं हैं। हम राइट टू एजुकेशन के विरोध में नहीं हैं। मगर अंधे तरीके से, अगर आप किसी एक विचार सूत्र का आधार लेकर आगे बढ़ते हैं, तो क्या होता है, इसके अनगिनत उदाहरण मिलते हैं। मैं तो अचरज में था, इनकी सरकार थोड़ी सी भी ज्यादा चलती थी, लेकिन इसकी संभावना तो थी नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप इनकी-इनकी सरकार कह रहे हैं। इधर तो हम लोग हैं। वे तो उधर बैठे हैं। आप उनको बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: मैडम जी, आप तो साथ में ही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चलिए, आप छोड़ दीजिए। इतना मन पर मत लीजिए। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह था कि अगर हमारे कांग्रेस के और United Progressive Alliance के सदस्यों की सरकार थोड़ी और अधिक चलती, तो शायद ये एक right to have a smiling face भी ला सकते थे, स्मित हास्य करने का अधिकार। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब स्मित हास्य करने का अधिकार देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होती, आपके चेहरे पर हंसी खिलनी चाहिए, वह तब आती है, जब आप ऐसी परिस्थितियों का निर्माण करते हैं। परिस्थिति का निर्माण करना इनके बस की बात थी नहीं, इनका इरादा भी नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने महज राइट का एक जुमला लगाया और राइट टू एजुकेशन दे दिया - बगैर किसी पूर्व तैयारी के। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपने उसका विरोध क्यों नहीं किया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप विरोध कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा विरोध बिल्कुल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: हमारी पूर्व तैयारी थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नीरज जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप सबजेक्ट पर आ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा कहना इतना ही है कि बगैर पूर्व तैयारी के किसी कानून को लाया जाता है, तो उसका जो होता है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): आपने बगैर पूर्व तैयारी के नोटबंदी कर दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: मैडम, हम आपको बहुत सुनते हैं, प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)... आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Try to learn the art of listening. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप बोलते जाइए।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: आप उनको बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, उन्हें बताइए कि patience से सुनना भी एक कला होती है।

मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह था कि बगैर पूर्व-तैयारी आप कानून लाए, जिस के कारण आज यह नौबत आ गई कि इस कानून में हमें संशोधन करना पड़ा। अगर ये उसी समय envisage करते तो अच्छा होता। मंत्री जी, अगर इस बारे में कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे, तो अच्छा होगा कि यह calculation किस आधार पर किया गया था कि 2015 तक यह सब होगा? क्या हमारे पास इतने trainers थे, क्या इतने शिक्षक हमारे पास थे? उस समय के किस अधिकारी या कौन से मंत्री ने यह चाल चली थी और इस तरह का आकलन किया था और अगर उस में दोष है, तो उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? आज सदन का समय हम इस कानून को बदलने के लिए लगा रहे हैं, यह समय हम क्यों गंवा रहे हैं? क्यों इस पर हमारे समय की लागत लग रही है? महोदय, इस का कारण lack of foresight था यानी दूरदृष्टि का अभाव था और उस वजह से यह परिस्थिति निर्मित हुई है। इस बात को हमारे विपक्ष के मित्रों को स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं केवल तीन-चार बातें कहना चाहूंगा। यह जो shortage of trained teachers है, इसके पीछे भी अनेक कारण हैं। महोदय, UNESCO के Institute of Statistics की दो साल पहले एक रिपोर्ट आयी है कि दुनियाभर के 74 देशों में शिक्षकों की कमी है और इस में पहला नंबर नाइजीरिया का और दूसरा भारत का है और अगर यह आज की स्थिति के हिसाब से चलता रहा, तो 2030 तक हमें 30 लाख शिक्षकों की कमी महसूस करनी होगी। यह एक बहुत ही डरावना चित्र है, जोकि एक अध्ययन के आधार पर हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत हुआ है। अब सवाल यह है कि शिक्षकों की कमी क्यों होती है? इस के दो-चार महत्वपूर्ण बिंदू हैं। क्या हम बी.एड. और डी.एड. के लिए ऐसे छात्रों को आकर्षित करने में बहुत ज्यादा सफल नहीं हो रहे हैं, जिनका कि शिक्षक के पेशे में मन है? क्या बी.एड. या डी.एड. के लिए आने वाले छात्र बीच में dropout हो जाते हैं? क्या ट्रेनिंग करने के बाद और शिक्षक की नौकरी संभालने के बाद भी उनकी निगाहें और कहीं टिकी हुई होती हैं? क्या ऐसा होता है कि उन्हें जाना तो कहीं और होता है, बीच में एक पड़ाव के रूप में शिक्षक की नौकरी कर ली और जितना किया, ठीक है, नहीं तो आगे ही निकलना है? इस तरह के बहुत से सवाल उत्पन्न होते हैं, जिन के कारण शिक्षक का पेशा या vocation of teaching, यह जितना attractive होना चाहिए, ताकि किसी को यह लगना चाहिए कि मैं भी शिक्षक बनूं, उस में हमारी सारी व्यवस्था में दशकों से कुछ-न-कुछ कमियां रहती आयी हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि इस विषय में भी कुछ विचार किए जाने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, जो विषय मैंने शुरू में छेड़ा, उस के बारे में दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं। हम Right to Education लाए, उसका कभी-न-कभी मूल्यांकन करना भी जरूरी होता है। मैं मानता हूं कि आज यह समय है। आज 13,000 स्कूल्स बंद किए जाने की स्थिति में हैं क्योंकि इस कानून ने अनौपचारिक शिक्षा को एक दृष्टि से गैर-कानूनी शिक्षा माना। महोदय, हमारे देश में अनौपचारिक शिक्षा चलती थी। हमारे देश में ईंट-भट्टे पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों के बच्चे ऐसे informal schools में पढ़ते थे। मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूं। हमारे यहां गन्ना किसान या गन्ना कटाई करने वाले मजदूरों के बच्चे भी informal schools में

पढ़ते थे। उन्हें हम "शक्कर विद्यालय" कहते थे, लेकिन आज वे विद्यालय बंद करने पड़े क्योंकि इस कानून के अंदर उन स्कूलों को कोई मान्यता नहीं है। महोदय, और भी प्रावधान हैं, जैसे इन्होंने School Management Committee बनायी। वह कल्पना अच्छी है, मगर School Management Committee में आने वाले अभिभावक क्या उस मानसिकता को रखते हैं? क्या वे वाकई में manage कर पाते हैं या उन्हीं को कोई शिक्षक या मुख्य अध्यापक hoodwink करता है? मैं मानता हूँ कि इन सारी स्थितियों के बारे में भी चिंतन करने की जरूरत थी, जो उस समय नहीं किया गया।

महोदय, इस में minority और majority का विवाद चलाया गया है। वह यह है कि इस कानून के जो भी प्रावधान हैं, minorities को उनसे छूट दी गयी है। इसके कारण हर दृष्टि से एक प्रवाह का निर्माण हुआ है और हर कोई अपने को minority कहने लगा है और फिर इस में कोर्ट को कहना पड़ा कि Linguistic minorities को हम इस के लिए इजाजत नहीं दे सकते। इस तरह यह कुल मिलाकर बगैर कोई homework और बगैर foresight, एक लोक-लुभावन भावना से प्रेरित होकर लाया गया कानून था। महोदय, यह कानून तो अच्छा था, मगर जो उसमें कमियाँ थीं, उन कमियों को दूर करने की चिंता पुरानी सरकार ने नहीं की। आज उनका काम हमारी सरकार को बड़ी शिद्दत से करना पड़ रहा है, इसके लिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं केवल एक अंतिम विषय बोलकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। महोदय, अंतिम विषय यह है कि कुल मिलाकर हमारे देश में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में गुरु-शिष्य के संबंधों के बारे में एक बहुत स्वस्थ परम्परा सदियों से चली आ रही है। हमने अपने यहां गुरु-शिष्य संबंधों पर बल दिया है, 'Teacher and taught relationship' आज अगर विदेश में, अमरीका में, ब्रिटेन में कहीं स्कूली व्यवस्था चरमरा सी गई है, तो उसका कारण है कि वहां पर 'Teacher-taught relationship' जितना स्वस्थ होना चाहिए, वह वहां नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसके लिए एक टीचर की भी mentoring होना जरूरी है। टीचर को स्वयं एक mentor होने की आवश्यकता है और टीचर के लिए भी एक mentorship की आवश्यकता है, जो आज के इस कानून के परिवेश में शायद होना बड़ा मुश्किल सा हो गया है, इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मैंने एक महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दू कहा है कि जो informality है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी गुजरात में मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने गुजरात में शिक्षा का एक अभियान चलाया था कि हर कोई शिक्षक दिवस पर या किसी एक दिन स्कूल में जाए और एक किताब पढ़ाए, तो एक पढ़ने का culture बने। हम भी देखते हैं कि बहुत सारे लोग यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि उनको भी पढ़ाने का एक छोटा सा अवसर मिले। ऐसे कई लोग पढ़ाने की प्रक्रिया से जुड़ना चाहते हैं मगर कानून जिस पद्धति से बनाया गया है, यह जो informality है, अनौपचारिकता है, मैं मानता हूँ कि उस पर एक कुठाराघात है, जाने-अनजाने में ही सही, मगर बगैर सोच के कारण इस कानून के माध्यम से हुआ है, मैं मानता हूँ कि हमें इससे निजात पाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

महोदय, आखिरकार शिक्षक और छात्रों के संबंध और उन संबंधों की ताकत पर ज्ञानार्जन की प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाना, हमारे देश की शिक्षा व्यवस्था का यह केन्द्र बिन्दू रहा है। हम जानते हैं कि कबीर के भजन को बेगम आबिदा परवीन ने गाया है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि "साहिब मिले सबूरी में मन लाग्यो मेरो यार फकीरी में।" मतलब साहिब यानी जो mentor है, भगवान होगा, कोई और होगा अथवा शिक्षक भी होगा, जब वह सबूरी में मिलता है, केवल clock hours के हिसाब से नहीं, जब वह सबूरी से मिलता है, जब interaction बढ़ता है, जब एक रिश्ता निर्मित होता है, जब mentorship

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

खिलती है, तब जाकर छात्र और शिक्षक संबंधों के आधार पर सच्ची ज्ञानार्जन की प्रक्रिया आगे बढ़ती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आगे चलकर कानून में इसकी समीक्षा हो। इसमें जो भी कमियाँ लाई गई थीं, उनके कारण उस समय इसमें लोक-लुभावन और सभी चीजों का एक प्रभाव था, उनको क्रमशः हम दूर करने की कोशिश करें, मगर शुरू में निश्चित रूप से यह करना आवश्यक था। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने सही दिशा में एक आवश्यक कदम उठाया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और शिक्षा मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी ने यह बिल पेश किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत ही सीमित उद्देश्य के साथ पेश किया है। इसकी भावना भी अच्छी है और इससे ना-इत्तेफाकी रखने का तो कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है तथा इस बिल का जो उद्देश्य है, आज उसकी आवश्यकता भी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सबको इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहिए। मेरे ख्याल से इस बिल पर अपनी बात रखते हुए, किसी को कोई राजनीति से प्रेरित वक्तव्य देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, जैसे कि अभी मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने दिया है। जो काम अच्छा है, वह अच्छा है। आज अगर मंत्री जी ने यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, तो उन्होंने यह एक अच्छा काम किया है। यदि मैं कहूँ कि दो साल के अंदर भी तमाम गैर-प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षण नहीं दे पाओगे या जो infrastructure अभी मंत्री जी ने इस बिल की प्रस्तावना रखते हुए बताया है, तो मैं कहूँ कि वह infrastructure ना-काफी है...। यह कहना कि यह और विकसित होना चाहिए, और वृहद् होना चाहिए, राजनीति से प्रेरित वक्तव्य होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और हम सभी को इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहिए। मैं यहाँ पर अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे देश की बदकिस्मती कहिए या परिस्थितियाँ कहिए कि आज शिक्षा का, खास तौर से प्राथमिक शिक्षा का जो हाल है, उस पर सिवाय ऑसू टपकाने के मुझे और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नज़र नहीं आता है। इसके लिए जो प्रयास किए जाते हैं, वे प्रयास कोई भी करे, हमें उन प्रयासों की सराहना करनी चाहिए, उनका स्वागत करना चाहिए। प्राथमिक शिक्षा की जो स्थिति है, मैं उस पर यही कहूँगा कि हम इस बिल का सही उद्देश्य तभी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, जब प्राथमिक शिक्षा का और ज्यादा बेहतर करें, देश के हर बच्चे को प्राथमिक शिक्षा, गुणवत्तापूर्वक शिक्षा दे सकें, जिसके अंदर क्वालिटी हो, जिसे हम क्वालिटी एजुकेशन कहते हैं, उस प्रकार की शिक्षा बच्चों को दे सकें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमें इसके लिए कई काम करने होंगे। हमें सबसे पहला काम तो यह करना होगा कि हम यह समझें कि अध्यापक को हम अध्यापक समझते हैं या हमने उसे हर मर्ज़ की दवा बना रखा है? प्राथमिक शिक्षा में जो अध्यापक लगे हुए हैं, जो अध्यापक अध्यापन कार्य कर रहे हैं, आज उनके पास कितने काम हैं? वोट बनाने से लेकर वोट गिनवाना और वोट डलवाना भी उनका काम है।

सरकार ने आधार कार्ड से लिंक करने का एक अभियान हमारे यहाँ चलाया हुआ है। यह अभियान अच्छा है, गलत है या बुरा है, वह बहस का अलग मुद्दा है, लेकिन उस अभियान में, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर हमारे शिक्षक लगे हुए हैं। राशन कार्डों की कहूँ, तो अब आने वाले दिनों में राशन नहीं दिया जायेगा, बल्कि बतौर सब्सिडी व्यक्ति के खाते में सीधे धन पहुंचा दिया जाएगा। लिहाजा राशन कार्ड को लिंक करने का काम भी चल रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में, सरकार ने अभी पिछले दो महीने पहले ही यह आदेश दिया है कि इस काम में भी शिक्षकों को लगाओ। जब जनगणना होती है, तब उसमें शिक्षक लगते हैं, पशुगणना होती है, तब उसमें शिक्षकों को लगाया जाता है। पढ़ाने के कार्य, अध्यापन

कार्य के अलावा करीब तीस, पैंतीस कार्य ऐसे हैं, जिनमें प्राथमिक शिक्षकों को लगाया जाता है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम इस प्रकार से शिक्षकों की जिम्मेदारी तय करेंगे कि वे पढ़ाई के लिए कम वक्त देंगे और बाकी कामों में ज्यादा वक्त देंगे, तो शायद हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा के साथ न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसके कारण सबको शिक्षा देने का, हर बच्चे को शिक्षित करने का हमारा जो लक्ष्य है, उसको पाने में हम निश्चित रूप से पिछड़ जाएंगे, इसलिए शिक्षकों पर जो अतिरिक्त भार है, उस अतिरिक्त भार को काम करना चाहिए और उन्हें एक्सक्लुसिवली पढ़ाई के काम में ही लगाना चाहिए।

मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस उद्देश्य के साथ यह बिल लाया गया है, वह फलीभूत होना चाहिए। गैर प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के उद्देश्य से — अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में आप लोगों ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा, मीडिया के जरिये भी आप लोगों तक, सदन के सभी साथियों तक और सदन के सभाध्यक्ष जी तक खबरें पहुंची होंगी कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश एक ऐसे दौर से गुजर रहा है, जहाँ पिछले 18, 19 सालों से विद्यालयों में जो लोग शिक्षा मित्र की हैसियत से पढ़ा रहे थे, अध्यापक कार्य को अंजाम दे रहे थे, जिन्हें 2014 में, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने पूर्व शिक्षक का दर्जा दिया था, जिनकी संख्या कम नहीं है, जिनकी संख्या 1,72,000 है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक आदेश से ये 1,72,000 प्राथमिक शिक्षक आज उत्तर प्रदेश की सड़कों पर हैं। आंदोलन चल रहा है। वे कहते हैं कि हमने बीस साल पढ़ाया है और जो अनट्रेंड टीचर्स को ट्रेंड करने की सरकार की नीति है, उसके तहत उन सभी शिक्षा-मित्रों को, जिनकी संख्या एक लाख बहतर हजार है, उनके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो बीटीसी की ट्रेनिंग का इंतजाम किया था, उससे उनको बीटीसी करवाया, यानी वे ट्रेंड हो गए और फिर बतौर शिक्षक उनका समायोजन किया गया था। पिछले तीन सालों से ये पूरे तरीके से विद्यालयों में पढ़ा रहे थे।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में जब ये शिक्षा-मित्र नहीं थे, तब उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करीब 60 प्रतिशत विद्यालय बगैर शिक्षकों के थे। बहुत से विद्यालयों पर ताले लगे हुए थे, गांव में शिक्षा का कोई माहौल नहीं था और जो मिड-डे मील जाता था, वह मिड-डे मील भी अधिकारियों में बंदरबांट हो जाता था, लेकिन जब उत्तर प्रदेश में अखिलेश यादव जी मुख्य मंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने प्राथमिकता के आधार पर शिक्षकों की इस समस्या को, इस मसले को, जो उनकी कमी थी, उसको लिया और शिक्षा-मित्रों की भर्ती की। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि चलते-फिरते लोगों को शिक्षा-मित्र नहीं बनाया गया था। अब जो उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर सत्ताधारी लोग हैं, उन्होंने चुनाव-प्रचार के दौरान कहा कि इन्होंने अपने-अपने लोगों को शिक्षा-मित्र बनाकर नौकरी दे दी है और यह तो बहुत गलत किया है, जबकि शिक्षा-मित्र के लिए गांवों के अंदर जितने आवेदक थे, मेरिट के आधार पर इनका चयन हुआ था। जब वे सब शिक्षा-मित्र अध्यापक हो गए, तो जैसी हमारे देश की एक परंपरा सी चल गई है कि कोई भी अच्छा काम हो तो उसको चुनौती जरूर दे दो, तो कुछ लोग कोर्ट में चले गए। उन्होंने वहां कहा कि साहब, ये पढ़ा ही नहीं सकते, इन्हें पढ़ाने का अधिकार ही नहीं है। भारत सरकार का कोई नियम बन कर आया कि एक टेस्ट, टीईटी का टेस्ट, टीचर्स एलिजिबिलिटी का टेस्ट, उनको पास करना जरूरी है। शिक्षा-मित्र बीस साल पुराने लगे हुए हैं और यह टेस्ट का नियम अभी दो साल पहले बना है। उन सभी शिक्षा-मित्रों को उस नियम के तहत सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपना डिसीज़न दिया और उनको एक दिन के अंदर सड़क पर ला दिया। आज तक 23 शिक्षा-मित्र आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं और बाकी सब सड़कों पर रो रहे हैं, अपने बच्चों के साथ जगह-जगह जिला मुख्यालयों पर धरने पर बैठे हुए हैं। चूंकि शिक्षा अकेले राज्य का विषय नहीं है, शिक्षा का विषय समवर्ती सूची में आता है, इसलिए प्रदेश सरकार

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

का भी दायित्व बनता है और केन्द्र सरकार का भी दायित्व बनता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस गंभीर मसले पर, जिस मसले को लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर शिक्षा-मित्र दो-चार हो रहे हैं, उसमें हस्तक्षेप करें और उनके लिए रास्ता निकालें। आज हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर बहुत से स्कूलों में अभी भी टीचर्स की कमी है, जिनको भरने का इंतजाम आप करें। ... (समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं पार्टी से ओनली वन स्पीकर हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش) : مائے اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، مائو سنسادهن وکاس منٹری جی نے جو یہ بل پیش کیا ہے، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے بہت ہی سیمٹ اڈیشن کے ساتھ پیش کیا ہے۔ اس کی بھاونہ بھی اچھی ہے اور اس سے نااتفاق رکھنے کا تو کوئی سوال ہی نہیں ہے اور اس بل کا جو اڈیشن ہے، آج اس کو ضرورت بھی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہم سب کو اس بل کا سمرٹھن کرنا چاہئے۔ میرے خیال سے اس بل پر اپنی بات رکھتے ہوئے، کسی کو کوئی راجنیتی سے پریرت وکٹوے دینے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے، جیسا کہ ابھی میرے پچھلے وکٹا نے دیا ہے۔ جو کام اچھا ہے، وہ اچھا ہے۔ آج اگر منٹری جی نے یہ ودھییک پیش کیا ہے، تو انہوں نے یہ ایک اچھا کام کیا ہے۔ اگر میں کہوں کہ دو سال کے اندر بھی تمام غیر-پرشکشت ادھیپاکوں کو پرشکشن نہیں دے پاؤگے یا جو انفراسٹرکچر ابھی منٹری جی نے اس بل کی پرستاونہ رکھتے ہوئے بتایا، تو میں کہوں کہ وہ انفراسٹرکچر نا کافی ہے۔ یہ کہنا کہ یہ اور وکست ہونا چاہئے، اور ورڈ ہونا چاہئے، راجنیتی سے پریرت وکٹوے ہوگا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے اور ہم سبھی کو اس بل کا سمرٹھن کرنا چاہئے۔ میں یہاں پر اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے اس کا سمرٹھن کرنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ ہمارے دیش کی بدقسمتی کہنے یا پرستھیاں کہنے کہ آج شکشا کا، خاص طور سے پراتھمک شکشا کا جو حال ہے، اس پر سوائے آنسو ٹپکاتے کے مجھے اور کوئی دوسرا راستہ نظر نہیں آتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے جو پریاس کئے جاتے ہیں، وہ پریاس کوئی بھی کرے، ہمیں ان پریاسوں کی سراہنا کرنی چاہئے، ان کا سواگت کرنا چاہئے۔ پراتھمک شکشا کی جو حالت ہے، میں اس پر بھی کہوں گا کہ ہم اس بل کا صحیح اڈیشن تھپی حاصل کر سکتے ہیں، جب پراتھمک شکشا کو اور زیادہ بہتر کریں، دیش کے ہر بچے کو پراتھمک شکشا، گن-وٹا-پورن شکشا دے سکیں، جس کے اندر کوالٹی ہو، جسے ہم کوالٹی ایجوکیشن کہتے ہیں، اس طرح کی شکشا بچوں کو دے سکیں۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، ہمیں اس کے لئے کئی کام کرنے ہوں گے۔ ہمیں سب سے پہلا کام تو یہ کرنا ہوگا کہ ہم یہ سمجھیں کہ ادھیپاک کو ہم ادھیپاک سمجھتے ہیں یا ہم نے اسے ہر مرض کی دوا بنا رکھا ہے؟ پراتھمک شکشا میں جو ادھیپاک لگے ہوئے ہیں، جو

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

ادھیانک، ادھیان کا کام کر رہے ہیں، آج ان کے پاس کتنے کام ہیں؟ ووٹ بنانے سے لے کے ووٹ گنوانا اور ووٹ ڈلوانا بھی ان کا کام ہے۔

سرکار نے ادھار کارڈ سے لنک کرنے کا ایک ابھیان ہمارے یہاں چلایا ہوا ہے۔ یہ ابھیان اچھا ہے، غلط ہے یا برا ہے، وہ بحث کا الگ مدعا ہے، لیکن اس ابھیان میں، اثر پردیش کے اندر ہمارے شکشک لگے ہونے ہیں۔ راشن کارڈوں کی کہوں، تو اب آنے والے دنوں میں راشن نہیں دیا جائے گا، بلکہ بطور سبسڈی آدمی کے کھاتے میں سیدھے دھن پہنچا دیا جائے گا۔ لہذا راشن کارڈ کو لنک کرنے کا کام بھی چل رہا ہے۔ اثر پردیش میں، سرکار نے ابھی پچھلے دو مہینے پہلے ہی یہ آدیش دیا ہے کہ اس کام میں بھی شکشکوں کو لگاؤ۔ جب جن گننا ہوتی ہے، تب اس میں شکشک لگتے ہیں، پشو گننا ہوتی ہے، تب اس میں شکشکوں کو لگایا جاتا ہے۔ پڑھانے کا کام، ادھیان کے کام کے علاوہ قریب تیس، پینتیس کام ایسے ہیں، جن میں پرا تھمک شکشکوں کو لگا یا جاتا ہے۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر ہم اس طرح سے شکشکوں کی ذمہ داری طے کریں گے کہ وہ پڑھائی کے لئے کم وقت دیں گے اور باقی کاموں میں زیادہ وقت دیں گے، تو شاید ہم پرا تھمک شکشا کے ساتھ نیا نئے نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ اس کی وجہ سے سب کو شکشا دینے کا، ہر بچے کو شکست کرنے کا ہمارا جو لکشن ہے، اس کو پانے میں ہم نشجٹ روپ سے پچھڑ جائیں گے، اس لئے شکشوں پر جو اضافی بوجھ ہے، اس اضافی بوجھ کو کم کرنا چاہیئے اور انہیں ایکسکلو سٹیو لی پڑھائی کے کام میں ہی لگانا چاہیئے۔

میں دوسری بات یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس مقصد کے ساتھ یہ بل لایا گیا ہے، وہ فلیبھوت ہونا چاہیئے۔ غیر تربیت یافتہ اساتذہ کو تربیت دینے کے مقصد سے۔ ابھی اثر پردیش کے بارے میں آپ لوگوں نے اخباروں میں پڑھا ہوگا، میڈیا کے ذریعہ بھی آپ لوگوں تک، سدن کے سبھی ساتھیوں تک اور سدن کے سبھا۔ ادھیکش جی تک خبریں

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

پہنچی ہونگی کہ آج اترپردیش ایک ایسے دور سے گزر رہا ہے، جہاں پچھلے اٹھارہ انیس سالوں میں اسکولوں میں جو لوگ شکشا متر کی حیثیت سے پڑھا رہے ہیں، ادھیان کارنیے کو انجام دے رہے تھے، جنہیں 2014 میں، اترپردیش کی سرکار نے مکمل استاد کا درجہ دیا تھا، جن کی تعداد کم نہیں ہے، جن کی تعداد ہے ایک لاکھ بہتر ہزار ہے، سپریم کورٹ کے ایک آدیش سے یہ ایک لاکھ بہتر ہزار پرائیمک شکشا آج اترپردیش کی سڑکوں پر ہیں۔

اندولن چل رہا ہے۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم نے بیس سال پڑھایا ہے اور جو ان-ٹرینڈ ٹیچرس کو ٹرینڈ کرنے کی سرکار کی نیتی ہے، اس کے تحت ان سبھی شکشا متروں کو، جن کی تعداد ایک لاکھ بہتر ہزار ہے، ان کے لئے اتر پردیش سرکار نے جو بی-ٹی-سی کی ٹریننگ کا انتظام کیا تھا، اس سے ان کو بی-ٹی-سی کروایا ہے، یعنی وہ ٹرینڈ ہو گئے ہیں اور پھر بطور شکشا ان کا سماپوچن کیا گیا تھا۔ پچھلے تین سالوں سے یہ پورے طریقے سے ودھیالیوں میں پڑھا رہے تھے۔

مہودے، اتر پردیش میں جب یہ شکشا متر نہیں تھے، تب اتر پردیش کے گرامین علاقوں میں قریب ساٹھ فیصد ودھیالے بغیر شکشا متر کے تھے۔ بہت سے ودھیالیوں پر ٹالے لگے ہوئے تھے، گاؤں میں شکشا کا کوئی ماحول نہیں تھا اور جو مڈلے میل جاتا تھا، وہ مڈلے میل بھی ادھیکاریوں میں بندر بانٹ ہو جاتا تھا، لیکن جب اتر پردیش میں اکھیلیش یادو جی مکھیہ منتری بنے، تو انہوں نے پرائیمک کے آدھار پر شکشا متر کی اس سمسیمہ کو، اس مسئلے کو، جو ان کمی تھی، اس کو لیا اور شکشا متروں کی بھرتی کی۔

مائے منتری جی، میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ چلتے پھرتے لوگوں کو شکشا متر نہیں بنایا گیا تھا۔ اب جو اتر پردیش کے اندر سٹہ دھاری لوگ ہیں، انہوں نے چناؤ پرچار کے دوران کہا کہ انہوں نے اپنے اپنے لوگوں کو شکشا متر بنا کر نوکری دے دی ہے اور

یہ تو بہت غلط کیا ہے، جب کہ شکشا مٹر کے لئے گاؤں کے اندر جتنے آویڈنگ تھے، میرٹ کے ادھار پر ان کا چٹن ہوا تھا۔ جب وہ سب شکشا مٹر ادھیپاک ہو گئے، تو جیسے ہمارے دیس کی ایک پرمپرا سی چل گئی ہے کہ کوئی بھی اچھا کام ہو تو اس کو چنوئی ضرور دے دو، تو کچھ لوگ کورٹ میں چلے گئے۔ انہوں نے وہاں کہا کہ صاحب، یہ پڑھا ہی نہیں سکتے، انہیں پڑھانے کا ادھیکار ہی نہیں ہے۔ بھارت سرکار کا کوئی قانون بن کر آیا کہ ایک اسٹیٹ، ٹی۔ای۔ٹی۔ کا ٹیسٹ، ٹیچرس ایجبلٹی ٹیسٹ، اس کو پاس کرنا ضروری ہے۔ شکشا مٹر بیس سال پرانے لگے ہونے ہیں اور یہ ٹیسٹ کا قانون ابھی دو سال پہلے بنا ہے۔ ان سبھی شکشا مٹروں کو اس قانون کے تحت سپریم کورٹ نے اپنا ڈسین دیا اور ان کو ایک دن کے اندر سڑک پر لا دیا۔ آج تک 23 شکشا مٹر خودکشی کر چکے ہیں وار باقی سب سڑکوں پر رو رہے ہیں، اپنے بچوں کے ساتھ جگہ جگہ ضلع مکھیالیوں پر دھرنے پر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ چونکہ شکشا اکیلیے راجیہ کا وشنے نہیں ہے، شکشا کا وشنے سم-ورٹی سوچی میں آتا ہے، اس لئے پردیش سرکار کا بھی دائتو بنتا ہے اور کیندر سرکار کا بھی دائتو بنتا ہے۔ میں مائنے منتری جی سے یہ نویدن کرنا چاہوں گا کہ اس گمبھیر مسئلے پر، جس مسئلے کو لے کر اثر پردیش کے اندر شکشا مٹر دو چار ہو رہے ہیں، اس میں ہسٹکشیپ کریں اور ان کے لئے کوئی راستہ نکالیں۔ آج ہمارے اثر پردیش کے اندر بہت سے اسکولوں میں ابھی بھی ٹیچرس کی کمی ہے، جن کو بھرنے کا انتظام آپ کریں۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ سر، میں پارٹی سے اونلی-ون اسپیکر ہوں۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपकी पार्टी का जितना टाइम है, वह पूरा हो चुका है।

श्री जावेद अली खान: ठीक है, सर। वैसे भी मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा। मैंने तो बिल का समर्थन कर दिया है, मुझे कोई राजनीति नहीं करनी है, पूरी शिक्षा-प्रणाली के दोष नहीं गिनाने हैं, न कोई तरह-तरह के बनावटी इल्जाम, मनगढ़ंत इल्जाम लगाने हैं। मैंने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है और माननीय मंत्री जी से यह मांग की है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षकों की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां की जो पूर्व सरकार ने शिक्षा-मित्रों को लाकर राहत दी थी, सुविधा दी थी और उनको जो स्थान दिया था, शिक्षकों के रूप में जिनका समयोजन किया था, उस व्यवस्था को जारी रखने के लिए अगर अदालत के अंदर पक्ष भी बनना पड़े तो केन्द्र सरकार को पक्ष बनना चाहिए और अगर कोई नियम या कानून लाना हो, या उन शिक्षा-मित्रों को बहाल करवाने की दिशा में जो भी कदम उठाना पड़े, वह सरकार को उठाना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

† **جناب جاوید علی خان :** ٹھیک ہے، سر۔ ویسے بھی میں زیادہ نہیں بولوں گا۔ میں نے تو بل کا سمرٹھن کر دیا ہے۔ مجھے کوئی راجنیتی نہیں کرنی ہے، پوری شکشا پر نالی کے دوش نہیں لگاتے ہیں، نہ کوئی طرح طرح کے بناوٹی الزام، من گھڑت الزام لگاتے ہیں۔ میں نے اس بل کا سمرٹھن کیا ہے اور مائنٹ منٹری جی سے یہ مانگ کی ہے کہ اثر پردیش میں شکشکوں کی کمی کو دھیان میں رکھتے ہوئے وہاں کی جو سابق سرکار نے شکشا متروں کو لا کر راحت دی تھی، سویدھا دی تھی اور ان کو جو استھان دیا تھا، شکشکوں کے روپ میں جن کا سمایوجن کیا تھا، اس ویوستھا کو جاری رکھنے کے لئے اگر عدالت کے اندر پکش بھی بننا پڑے تو کیندر سرکار کو پکش بننا چاہئے اور اگر کوئی نیم یا قانون لانا ہو، یا ان شکشا متروں کو بحال کروانے کی دشا میں جو بھی قدم اٹھانا پڑے، وہ سرکار کو اٹھانا چاہئے۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Next speaker is Mr. A.K. Selvaaraj.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Respected Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on an important Bill concerning the future of the millions of students of our country. I am also happy to say that I am allowed to speak on a subject which is very close to the heart of our beloved leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma; and I dedicate this speech to my beloved leader, Dr. Amma.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

The objectives of the Bill are to provide an opportunity to untrained and unqualified teachers to acquire minimum qualification. It is very pity to note that out of total number of 66.41 lakh teachers at the elementary level, 11 lakhs are still untrained. Better trained teachers would mean an improvement in the learning outcome of children. Quality improvement will not happen unless the foundation, principles, content, and pattern of pre and in-service training of teachers are relooked at and changed. It is said that just knowing a subject or being a graduate, is not sufficient qualification to become an elementary school teacher. One has to be trained in understanding the learning process of children, their diversity, and one has to develop necessary teaching skills under trained supervision.

The Government's budget for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, has increased from ₹ 12,825 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 22,500 crore in 2016-17. Around 3.5 lakh schools have been opened in the last one decade and 99 per cent of India's rural population now has a primary school within a one kilometer radius. India has the largest number of out-of-school children in the world. Sir, school education for children aged between six and fourteen years is a fundamental right in India. However, from 2010, after the Act was passed, it has faced severe challenges in its proper implementation. Even the budget allocation for the year 2017-18 has been very disappointing for the education sector. The low increase in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of ₹ 1,000 crore is not going to help in any way to implement the RTE Act meaningfully. Even after six years of implementation of the RTE Act, only 9.5 per cent schools have been made RTE- compliant across the country. It has been established that millions of children are still out of schools, and that thousands of additional schools are yet to be built, while lakhs of teachers are yet to be recruited, and trained. Low allocation is hampering the quality of education in Government schools, which have teachers vacancy of more than five lakh. Ten per cent of the schools are single teacher, and 30 per cent of schools are without functional toilets for girls, and 20 per cent of it still lack safe drinking water.

Now I come to some issues faced by the people in rural areas where schools were not there within a radius of one kilometer as per the RTE Act. The schools in private sector were not willing to accommodate the students from below poverty line, and even if they provide admission, they insist the students to pay the entire amount of fee at one time, alleging that there is a long delay in releasing fund under the RTE Act to these schools. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing Section 12(1)(c) of the Act in true letter and spirit. For the admissions made in private schools in 2013-14

[Shri A.K. Selvaraj]

4.00 P.M.

and 2014-15, a reimbursement of ₹ 97.05 crore has already been made to private schools by the State Government, and this amount was claimed in 2016-17 under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan plan. An amount of ₹ 18 lakhs has been approved by the Government for reimbursement.

Despite non-release of funds by the Government of India, the State Government continued implementation of the Act in the years 2015-16 and 2016-17, and additionally, 1,92,317 number of children have been admitted in private schools under the 25 per cent reservation. The private schools would have to be reimbursed an amount of ₹ 310.70 crores for the children admitted for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17.

The State Government would have to be reimbursed a total amount of ₹ 407.75 crores for 3, 28,910 children under SSA. The Government under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Amma was in the forefront in the education segment too, and our beloved Amma had ensured the growth of education in the State by providing all grants and tools for the students from books to laptop and free schools bus passes to bicycles and these initiatives led to a drastic reduction in the dropout of school children. Many states were inspired of it and implemented it in their respective States. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... At the end of my speech, I would like to urge the Government to release a total grant under SSA of ₹1340.89 crore and a sum of ₹ 545.05 crore under Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 and to link again the model school programme with Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan as delinking will affect the children who are already enrolled in the model schools. The Government also release funds claimed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu for the Pre and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes, so as to motivate the people belonging to downtrodden communities, as demanded by our hon. Chief Minister, Thiru Edappadi Palaniswami. With this, I conclude and support the Bill.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we support this Bill. Basically in one sentence what is this — it is giving longer time for teachers to be trained. So, 2015 it has taken retrospectively, so four years to that, it takes up to 2019. I would have been the happiest standing here today in 2015 if the Minister had brought this Bill in 2015, allowed for four years, it would have given a better chance. No politics with education when it comes to Bengal, so I want to make some observations not only on this Bill but beyond

this because we have a chance to speak on this Right to Education. So, the first thing is, I hope we don't have to come back here in 2019 to again bring an amendment to this Bill to ask for another two years. The second option obviously could be that you leave that option to State Governments. Sir, the Bill is not the issue or the Right to Education Act is not the issue. I was a little disappointed because Vinayji normally stays above politics but today he got into the politics of it. I am not here to get into the politics of it. I think ideation and implementation, where we have all failed. We have collectively failed as parliamentarians, as parents, as teachers, as educationists. We have had a Bill, so let us focus where we have not implemented the Bill very well. Sir, if we had implemented the Bill very well, today if you look at the survey which has been done, class V student is actually at the level of class II student. Three out of five students in the III Std., they cannot do a basic subtraction, four out of five students cannot do division. So, these are the collective failures. So, now the issue here is the teachers. In my State in West Bengal the extra time the Minister is giving, we have been very proactive with this. We have appointed eighty thousand teachers in the last six years— about fifty thousand in the primary and about twenty-eight in the secondary. So, the things are going on well there, Sir. But, I wish to flag the first point about the time which you have given and it is two years. I have to make three more basic points on the Right to Education. Sir, history is a great learner. All my friends here, what were their views, this is important here; After the Emergency of 1975 till 1976, education was a State Subject. It was only in 1976— you come to your own conclusions— that it was put on to the Concurrent List. In that spirit I hope that this Government, when they view education, is viewing it as originally in the State List, now it got slipped into the Concurrent List. Sir, so, the States sometimes need to have independence to take calls on RTE. Let me give you one example. It is the detention policy.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): The 1976 Amendment, bringing education under the Concurrent List, was not amended in 1978. So, there has been a continuity in thinking on bringing education into the Concurrent List. Let's get our facts correct.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I didn't mean to say it in that way. I was just giving you a fact that in 1975, 1976, 1978... I am not trying to make any political point here. That is not my purpose. I was just saying that the bigger point here is on the Concurrent List. Let's take a view, for example, on detention policy. There is a policy on detention. My State's policy is very, very clear. We have written to the Minister. We do not believe in automatic promotion. Just saying that there will be no detention is not the answer. We

[Shri Derek O'brien]

don't need to deprive anybody. That does not mean that we will deprive the students. If the boys or girls are getting detained, we have to have special classes, we have to have special inputs and then bring them up to a level. So, our point on detention is very, very clear. Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for clarifying one thing again because that causes a lot of concern and sometimes the media also has to be a little more responsible. He did clarify later and I know he did, but I want to put it on record here that NCERT books will be compulsory in the CBSE curriculum. Now, that is again impeding on States' rights, but the Minister did clarify and I have no issues with that, Sir. Sir, in fact, these exam boards, be it the NEET, where CBSE made a complete mess of the NEET — or now at least till two days ago I was hearing that the ICSE Board were trying to give examinations for class V students and class VIII students — Sir, this goes against the basic principles of this Act because Section 30 of this Act clearly states that you cannot have examinations from class V to VIII. So, this is where the States have a role to play. Sir, we have looked at it from different views. Sir, I will take one or two minutes. I know the favourite for boys or girls, for all of us is the bashing private schools. As Vinayji said quite correctly, the minority schools, quite rightly and correctly, have been kept away. Sir, we call them minority schools, but actually they are the majority schools. They may be run by a minority community, say the Christian schools, but most of the boys and girls who go there, including so many of us in this House, have received majority education. I want to dwell a little, Sir, on the private schools, not to make a point for the private schools, but this is where I firmly believe, passionately believe, that to make this work we have to make it work together. Now, what happens? I have got some suggestions. I don't have the answer to all of them, but maybe the Minister can meet the stakeholders and look for these suggestions. The first suggestion is, what happens in a school? I have got 400 students in class one. So, 100 have to be as per RTE now and 300 regular. When 100 students are not taken, Sir, what will you do? Those seats go empty. I am not suggesting that you ask the schools to fill it up with regular students. I say we need to talk to schools because private schools have to take this up as a responsibility. Sir, the private school, as per the Act, neighbourhood students are what they can take. These are serious points beyond any level of politics.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, about the neighbourhood schools, this is sometimes what the private schools are facing. Number one, the private schools have to look at this as a Corporate Social Responsibility. They have to go out and look for students. Just

putting up a notice in the school saying 25 per cent is reserved वगैरह-वगैरह will not be sufficient. I suggest humbly to the private schools to please go out pro-actively and look for students. Sir, the third point is, there are local officers, and I say this with responsibility, who are giving certificates, having children admitted to the schools and then taking plush money from the banks. Sir, this is not acceptable. The fourth point, Sir, is uniforms. When the private schools are taking these students, I know the Act says that they don't need uniforms, but once they don't have uniforms they stand out. I don't expect them to pay for the uniforms. I appeal to the private schools to please pay for those uniforms, make them look like the rest of you. Sir, the last and the most serious point, which I don't think that we are going to finish it here in a discussion, is this. There are serious social, psychological issues of getting boys and girls from different economic backgrounds to sit together in a school. I don't have the answer. But, I think, we need to seriously discuss and debate this and not to make any political points, because, at the end of it all, for the Right to Education to be successful — does not matter whether you are sitting this side or that side — we have to be pragmatic. I know this Government loves to use different acronyms. So, I have got one for them today. We need to do STEPP. Sir, 'S' means 'schools' have a role to play. 'T' means 'teachers' have a role to play. 'E' 'educationists' or *maliks* of a school have a role to play. 'PP' means 'Parliament' and 'parents' have a role to play. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that if you can get these five stakeholders on board, we can change the lives of children in India. Thank you.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this Derek? As soon as I came, you stopped!

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, thank you. That is what I was suggesting. Sir, you just give me ten seconds. It is about the period. We will come back here in 2019. You make it 2021 to make it realistic. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I welcome and support the Bill — The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017. This Bill is a continuation of the historic legislation that we had passed.

It has been clearly stated in the Financial Memorandum that Clause (2) of the Bill provides for insertion of a new Sub-Section (2) of Section 23 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, so as to provide that every teacher appointed

[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

or in position as on 31st March, 2015, who does not possess minimum qualifications as laid down under Sub-Section (1) of the said section, shall acquire such minimum qualifications within a period of four years. This is the crux of this Amendment Bill.

Sir, out of 66.41 lakh elementary teachers, 11 lakhs — 5 lakhs in Government schools and 6 lakhs in private schools — are untrained. They should have got trained by 31st March, 2015. The Bill gives time, I hope, up to 31st March, 2021. Their training is very important to raise the quality of teaching. But, many of them are SCs/STs and OBCs. So, the Government has to help them. But, if you look at the funds allocated in 2017-18 for SSA, it has an increase of only ₹ 1,000 crores. This will not help to improve quality of elementary education.

Sir, a higher allocation of resources for school education, from primary level to secondary level, was expected. But, after a year of long waiting, school education has been totally neglected in the Budget. The Budget has ignored the effective implementation of the Right to Education Act and a meager increase for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been made in the Budget —only ₹ 1,000 crore is not going to help, in any way, to implement the Right to Education Act. Sir, we have seen the record of the Left Front Government in many areas of development, particularly in human development. It is no less than outstanding. The literacy rate in the State of Tripura has reached to 97 per cent, which is among the highest in the country. The female literacy rate is 95.71 per cent. With huge expansion of school education, free text books, free studies up to the college level, Tripura has virtually universalized education up to secondary stage.

But, unfortunately, it has become a mechanism or a way of making money. It should not be considered as an industry. It should be considered as an area where you contribute. The hon. Minister has brought forward this Bill, and we all support it. But the Government should take due care of the areas, such as, mid-day meal, infrastructure issues, etc. It is not only the responsibility of the Central Government but the State Governments should also come forward and contribute.

What I have found is, the Government must also inform this House as to how many unqualified teachers were barred from teaching since 2015 and as to how it has ensured that they do not sneak into schools to teach on *ad hoc* basis. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Just one more minute, Sir.

Therefore, I would like to submit that you cannot control all these things at the Union Government level. Allow the respective States to take decisions, especially as this

is the right-based law. For any change, which you want to make in the law, you have to come to Parliament; you have to get it sanctioned. For the right-based law, why can't we allow or empower the respective States to do this?

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before speaking anything, I would like to say that my party, Biju Janata Dal, supports this Bill. We are happy that the Ministry has taken a very dynamic step to build the nation — a proper nation, a strong nation.

Coming to my views on this Bill, we all know that education improves ones' knowledge and general awareness. And, thereby, that individual's contribution to the society and nation-building becomes more authentic, more qualitative, and more meaningful.

Initially, I would like to say that the right of children to free and compulsory education not only entitles him to free and compulsory education, but also entitles him to compulsory admission, attendance, and completion of basic and elementary education.

This Act was passed in Parliament in 2009 and came into effect from 1st of April, 2010. I have just a small question in my mind. When we talk about one hundred per cent literacy in India, why do we just think of only those children who are between the age of 6 to 14? Why can't we make basic and elementary education compulsory for everyone, barring age-line? Why can't everyone be educated properly, so that we have a proper strong nation, which can think very strongly and very firmly towards development? I am very sorry to say that although the Government is initiating this Bill, Right to Compulsory Education, for the age group of 6 to 14,... if you go around Parliament, within the radius of 5 to 10 kilometers, you will find dozens of children of this age working as labourers and as workers especially at eating outlets. So, will the Government deny this? Will the Government say that I am giving a wrong fact? Sir, you may ask those kids, "बच्चे, तुम बताओ, तुम्हारी उम्र क्या है? मैं तुम्हें free education देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। Will you come with me? I will help you to study and to move forward in life." They are so beautifully taught that they immediately say, "Sir, my age is 15, 17 or 18 years or above that." They don't hesitate in telling a lie. Sir, I have raised the same issue, the child labour issue, several times in this House and everyone is aware of that. I feel that unless the Government takes a strong stand on mandatory school attendance of all children below the age group of 16, may be not 18, maybe only then the dream of

[Shri Anubhav Mohanty]

having a 100 per cent literate India can come true or else it will be in dreams. हमारे सबके सपने रह जाएंगे और मोदी जी के सपने भी रह जाएंगे। So, I request the Government to think over it. The other miserable approach of the Government is to somehow make the children clear 8th standard for appearing in the Board. This needs to be recognised, Sir, as this will only increase the data of literate children in the Government records and there will be zero and minimal result of effective compulsory education. Sir, आज किसी नौकरी के लिए, किसी छोटी जॉब के लिए, एक लड़का जब कहीं apply करता है या interview देने जाता है, the minimum required educational qualification is 12th standard pass. Earlier, it was 10th, now it is 10+2 or 12th class. So, why don't you think of making education free and compulsory for all the children till the 12th standard? Why is it only till the age of 14? क्योंकि 6 से 14 साल तक बच्चा आठवीं क्लास तक पढ़ सकता है, पास हो सकता है या कोई knowledge gain कर सकता है, लेकिन नौकरी के लिए, अपनी जीविका अच्छी बनाने के लिए, he has to qualify the 12th class. So, the Government should think over making free and compulsory education till the 12th standard. Also, when I analysed the dropout rates of students from schools, I found that girls are beating boys. It will be a great support for my own Bill that I had introduced in the House last year advocating equal participation by women in governance. I will be really happy to have this. Sir, alongwith encouraging the girl child in education, all the policies concerning education should be made compulsory for the minority institutions also so that the benefit and growth is uniform.

Sir, this Bill deals only with one aspect, and that aspect is relating to the shortage of qualified teachers. Although I have full faith in the hon. Minister, he has been a dynamic Minister till now, but since he has been allocated HRD, I am more excited because I am a young guy coming from Odisha, and I have strong dreams and hopes to see India at a higher place very, very soon. But he has picked up one aspect which has been pending for the last so many years, or, say, at least, for the last three years, which should have been completed by 2013. Sir, I have a question related to this issue. Why did the hon. Minister bring this issue in 2017 and why not before? Can the Government inform this House what happened when the earlier March 31st, 2015 deadline approached? Were those under-qualified teachers banned from teaching? It has been two years since that deadline, and there is some amount of churning that has happened in the education system. Did this churning force certain teachers to get trained as quickly as possible in order to retain their posts? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I will conclude in two more minutes. Then, I would second what Mr. Derek O'Brienji said, that States must be given liberty and some powers

to take this forward. I would also like to mention that my Biju Janata Dal colleague in Lok Sabha, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, had brought an amendment to the same Bill, but the hon. Minister very wittily ignored it. I don't know why, Sir. If you could give some reply to that amendment and also to my queries, I will be grateful to him. Sir, I will quote him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At the time of amendments, I will allow you.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I will finish in two minutes. Sir, I will give the points. In the Bill, Line 12, after 2017, just to add, 'all such extendend period as may be specified by the State Government by notification.' Sir, it is very clear now that the Union Government alone cannot do this properly. So, why can't the Union Government give some power, empower the respective State Governments, to come forward and be a part in making this Bill a successful one? ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, finally, हम एक जगह पर बात करते हैं 'right to free and compulsory education' और दूसरी जगह पर, हम सारे एमपीज़ की सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम यह है कि सेंट्रल स्कूल में बच्चों को एडमिशन दिलवाने के लिए हमें हर साल केवल 10 कोटाज़ मिलते हैं। सर, मैं जब भी घर के बाहर निकलता हूँ, तो वहाँ रोज़ 10, 15 या 20 लोगों की भीड़ लगी रहती है और वे लोग मुझसे कहते हैं कि बच्चे को पढ़ने का मौका दे दीजिए, आप हमें कोटा दे दीजिए। But, Sir, who am I to deny them from studying? Who am I to say them 'no'? I am nobody to say them 'no'. I have no right to say them 'no'. सर, एमपी होने के बाद मैंने बहुत-से अच्छे काम क़िए हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ़ यह एक कारण है, जिसके चलते होसकता है मैं बदनम भी हो जाऊँ। आप एक काम कीजिए। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... या तो आप 10 कोटाज़ कैंसल कर दीजिए, एक कोटा भी मत रखिए। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... अगर आप दे रहे हैं, तो give us such powers so that we can really help needy children in getting proper education in proper schools. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमान्, मैं अपनी पार्टी की लीडर, आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

मान्यवर, शिक्षा मनुष्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि शिक्षा मनुष्य को मान और अपमान का एहसास कराती है। शिक्षा मनुष को आत्मसम्मान ही नहीं देती, उसे निर्भक भी बनाती है और शिक्षा मनुष्य को अंधविश्वास की अँधेरी सुरंग में जाने से रोकती है। मान्यवर, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुजन समाज में समय-समय पर जन्मे जिन सन्तों, गुरुओं और महापुरुषों ने इस देश में प्राचीन काल से चली आ रही सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक गैर-बराबरी को समाप्त करने के लिए संघर्ष किया था, उनमें मुख्य रूप से महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, छत्रपति साहू जी महाराज एवं बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

शामिल थे। Mahatma Phule firmly believed that only the axe of education would cut down slowly but surely the trees of ignorance and exploitation. महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले पहले ऐसे व्यक्ति थे, जिन्होंने इस देश में सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक गैर-बराबरी के लिए संघर्ष किया। उन्होंने सबसे पहले इस देश में स्त्रियों की शिक्षा के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए सन् 1848 में पहली बार स्त्रियों के लिए स्कूल खोलने का काम किया। वे पहले ऐसे भारतीय थे, जिन्होंने अपने प्रयास से स्त्रियों के लिए स्कूल खोलने का काम किया। इतना ही नहीं, जिस समाज के लोगों की शिक्षा के लिए स्कूल के दरवाजे खुले नहीं होते थे, जो स्कूल के दरवाजे तक पहुँच नहीं सकते थे, उन लोगों के लिए भी महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले ने सन् 1851 में स्कूल खोलने का काम किया। आज कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन के संबंध में यह बिल आया है, लेकिन आज से 125 साल पहले ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के दौरान सन् 1882 में जब शिक्षा के संबंध में हंटर कमीशन भारत आया था, तो उसके सामने महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले ने यह माँग रखी थी कि देश में 12 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को फ्री और कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन देनी चाहिए। मान्यवर, हम 125 साल के बाद, आज़ादी के 70 साल बाद आज फिर से बच्चों को कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन देने की बात कर रहे हैं, जबकि हम सभी लोग और पूरा सदन इस बात से अवगत है कि आज भी इस देश में लाखों स्कूल्स ऐसे हैं, जो केवल एक टीचर से चल रहे हैं। आज भी लाखों स्कूल ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर 50-60 बच्चों के स्कूल में एक टीचर है। आज भी टीचर कहीं पल्स पोलियो की ज्यूटी में लगता है, तो कहीं मतदाता सूची के पुनर्निरीक्षण की ज्यूटी में लगता है, तो कहीं अन्य कामों में उसका लगा दिया जाता है या स्वास्थ्य विभाग की अन्य योजनाओं में उसको काम पर लगा दिया जाता है। जबकि महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले से लेकर के छत्रपति साहू जी महाराज ने - आज हम जो कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन का बिल यहां पर अमेंड करने के लिए लाए हैं, यानी कि छत्रपति साहू जी महाराज ने 1917 में Right to Compulsory Education Bill अपनी रियासत कोल्हापुर में पास किया था। उसके सौ साल बाद हम भारत में यह बिल ला पाए। हमें इस बात पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि हम केवल इस तरह के बिल लाएंगे या उन बिल्स को लाने के बाद उनको हकीकत में तब्दील भी करेंगे। इस बिल के उद्देश्य से यह जरूर लगता है कि इक्वेलिटी, क्वांटिटी, क्वालिटी और गारंटी पर जोर दिया गया है, लेकिन केवल जोर देकर के हकीकत में तब्दील होगा कि नहीं होगा, हमें इस बात पर शंका है। मान्यवर, आज तक उत्तर प्रदेश में अगर हम देखें तो बहुजन समाज पार्टी की लीडर परम आदरणीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी के समय में, चाहे उनकी साढ़े चार महीने की सरकार रही हो या छः महीने की रही हो या 15 महीने या पूरे 5 साल की सरकार रही हो, उन्होंने हमेशा प्राथमिक शिक्षा और स्त्री शिक्षा पर बल देने का काम किया था। प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर बल देने के लिए उसमें गुणोत्तर विकास हो, उसके लिए उन्होंने 88,000 बी.टी.सी. प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की भर्ती की थी और ट्रेंड स्टाफ की भर्ती करने का काम किया था। गरीब बेटियों को पढ़ने का अधिकार मिले, उसके लिए उन्होंने अपने शासनकाल में सावित्रीबाई फुले बालिका शिक्षा मदद योजना के अंतर्गत हाईस्कूल पास बेटों को 25,000 रुपये और एक साइकिल के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहित करने का काम किया था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: मान्यवर, मैं इस बात को कहते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ कि जो आज प्राइमरी से लेकर के इंटरमीडिएट तक के स्कूल्स हैं, जो इस देश के तमाम औद्योगिक घरानों

द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं, उनमें एस.सी., एस.टी. और ओ.बी.सी. के बच्चों को या गरीब बच्चों को, चाहे वे जिस समाज से ताल्लुक रखते हों, उनको भी क्या अलग से रिजर्वेशन देने का कोई प्रावधान इस बिल के माध्यम से आगे किया जायेगा? अगर नहीं किया जायेगा तो क्यों नहीं किया जायेगा? मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा सेवा का ही माध्यम रहे, यह व्यापार न बने, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Siddharth. Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Amendment Bill, somewhat reluctantly, even while congratulating the Minister for his efforts.

Sir, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education has been a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Indian Constitution. It took us as long as 60 years to translate this noble Directive Principle into an Act, from 1950 to 2010. Under the Right to Education Act, 2009, which became operational in 2010, if a State does not have adequate teacher training institutions or sufficient number of qualified teachers, the provision to possess minimum qualifications could be relaxed for a period not exceeding five years, which was up to 31st March, 2015. Now, this Amendment Bill further states that those teachers who do not possess the minimum qualifications as of March 31st, 2015, should acquire the minimum qualifications within a period of four more years, that is, by March 31st, 2019. Apparently, this extension is being given without any punitive action, not even a reprimand. To my mind, such delays are diluting the spirit of one of the finest and fundamental pieces of legislations that we have had.

Sir, while I reluctantly go along with the proposed amendment, I strongly urge the Government not to be so relaxed and accommodative as far as the implementation of this great Act is concerned, in future.

Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Dr. Narendra Jadhav for being brief and to the point. That is how it should be. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, you can follow his good example.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Definitely, Sir. Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for the opportunity you have given me. I rise to support this Bill. However, I have five concerns which I would like to bring, through you, to the

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notice of the hon. Minister. The first concern is the need to enhance the teachers' training. Sir, the hon. Minister, while initiating the discussion, has made an observation saying that three lakh teachers have already been trained and the remaining are being trained whose training will be completed shortly. I am not implying to make an allegation against the Minister. But, according to the figures available with me, that observation of the hon. Minister is factually incorrect. I will also tell the reason for saying so. According to the Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee Tabled in this August House in the month of March 2017, it has been categorically stated that there are 4,00,294 elementary school teachers in Government schools which are still untrained. This is the observation of the Committee. This accounts for 9.24 per cent of the total number of Government school teachers. Further, why the Minister's statement could be wrong can be substantiated by another factor. According to the Education Statistics- At a Glance Report by his own Ministry, the total number of diploma-level training institutes in the country are about 4,730. With these 4,730 teachers' training institutes, it is impossible, from April to July, to train the teachers. Even if the Minister's statement is believed to be correct, it is impossible for the Government to impart the training to three lakh teachers from April to July.

Sir, the second concern which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is regarding acute shortage of teachers. Sir, the Standing Committee on Human Resources Development — I have not invented the figures; it is the Report of the Standing Committee from which I have taken figures and I am reiterating them here — in 2017 noted that around 9 lakh vacancies of teachers exist at elementary level across the country out of the total sanctioned posts of 52 lakh teachers. Hence, approximately 17 per cent of total sanctioned posts are lying vacant. This is the position so far as vacancies are concerned. About 1,05,000 schools in the country are single-teacher schools. Even though there are classes from 1 to 5, and from 6 to 10, there are so many elementary schools in this country which are run by single teacher. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to fill the vacancies immediately and address the problem.

The third concern which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, through you, is that there are a large number of teachers, both in public and private schools, on contractual basis. It is not only at the primary school level, but also at the secondary school level and also at the professional institutes. There are so many institutes where the Government of India is engaging professors and teachers on contractual basis which is against the spirit of law. There are about 6,66,000 teachers in Government schools and

3,66,000 teachers in private schools who are engaged on contractual basis. First of all, they are low-paid; they are under-qualified. Sir, the fourth point, which I would like to make, is that the majority of the teachers in the country are all burdened not only with the teaching activity but non-teaching duties also. Many Government school teachers are sent for Housing Survey, Economic Survey, Industrial Survey, Census duty, Voter Identity Card duty, etc. There are so many job responsibilities which are entrusted to the teachers, which is not in accordance with the hon. Supreme Court judgment. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to stop this practice of engaging the teachers for non-teaching duties.

Now, Sir, I will conclude as directed by you. The last point, which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, is that the Right to Education Act had promised primary education for 470 million children in our country. According to the Census of 2011, 4.3 million children in India are still child labours, thus excluded from education and school.

So, with these five points, I conclude my observations and request the hon. Minister to address all the five issues so that the education system, in India, is made perfect. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, while I rise to support this Bill, I would like to underline the fact that the Bill is an admission of our failure. When I say this, it is a collective failure. It is a failure of the Central Government. It is a failure of the State Governments. It is a failure of all of us. It is a collective failure because we, the Parliament, enacted the legislation in 2009 and we could not succeed in meeting the provisions of the Act within the stipulated time. Now, we are asking for some more extension, that is, for four years. It is an admission. I am cynical on this issue whether within four years we will be able to achieve that. Again, I am giving a warning because the Bill is seeking a four-year extension. Will we be able to succeed? If we have the will power, we can do it within two years also.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the two-year period is retrospective.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Bill seeks extension for four years. The Cabinet acceded five years. Now, it is up to 2019, that is, two years from now. Two years have already passed. I am doubtful whether we will be able to achieve it within two years. If the Minister is confident, he should show us as to what roadmap the Government will achieve this. I am telling all these things because 92 per cent of the teacher training institutes are run by the private sector. If my figure is wrong, I stand to be corrected. But 92 per cent of the

[Shri D. Raja]

teacher training institutions are run by the private sector. Then, 10 per cent of our schools are single-teacher schools even today. The States are recruiting low-paid, unqualified teachers. It is a violation of the RTE Act. So, what will the Government do? The Central Government will have to spend more. You are talking about the Financial Memorandum. But that is not enough. The Centre will have to spend more on education. The States will have to spend more on education. Education is the strength of the nation. It is the strength of the society in which we live, and education is power. I can quote Thiruvalluvar, the great philosopher and guide. He said, "Education is the wealth" — and it has been translated by many authors, including Kanimozhi's father, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu — "which cannot be destroyed, and no wealth can be equated with education as wealth." That is what Thiruvalluvar has said. So, we should understand the power of education. Education empowers the people. Education helps people to overcome the difficulties and ordeals.

Sir, having said that, I would like to say that when the RTE Act was passed by the Parliament, I did point out several things. Now, this Act takes care of children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. But, what happens to the children in the age group of 0 to 6 years? What happens to the children in the age group of 14 to 18 years? The Act doesn't speak about it. In fact, in several countries, even in many Western countries, till the secondary education, it is in the Government sector. And, in fact, in many countries, it is free and compulsory in true sense but, here, we do not have that system. Even now the Government can think of providing free and compulsory education up to secondary level; in some places, even up to graduation for SC/ST, some State Governments have announced free education but we should think of providing free and compulsory education to our children up to secondary level, and here, you can prohibit child labour totally, and, it is possible also. Now, 25 per cent seats are given to weaker sections of the society. How many private schools are really implementing this? If they are implementing it, do they allow the SC, ST or OBC students to get into their schools? Please make a study. I am not asking you to reply right now. But there are problems. This 25 per cent reservation to weaker sections does not help the SC, ST or OBC students to get admission.

Sir, teachers' training is an important aspect and modern techniques need to be practiced to train the teachers. The elementary teachers play a remarkable role in shaping the character of the children, the personality of the children. Even today, if you ask me, I can write volumes about my elementary school teacher who taught me simple arithmetic

and ABC. What I am saying is that this thought should be taken into serious consideration. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am concluding, Sir.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he is not talking about Katchatheevu, give him more time.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Act speaks about the minimum working days. For 245 days, the children will have to go to school and remain in school from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Sir, let me tell you, personally, several children called me. In Delhi here, several children called me after I told them that the Parliament is going to take up this issue. They said that Saturday is working day. Sir, Saturday and Sunday should be holiday for children.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is very correct. I agree with you.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Central Government employees work only for five days but you are saying that children have to go to school on Saturday also. Sir, the working parents find it very difficult to spend time with children. Let us understand our children, their psychology. Home work is also an issue. Many burdens are there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are correct. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, regarding Mid-day Meal Scheme, we will have to create conditions for our children to go to school and learn adequately. Mid-day Meal workers and Anganwadi workers are treated as scheme workers. Treat them as regular workers, give them all protection, which other regular workers get so that they provide good conditions for our children. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, it is time that we, as a civilized society, should take responsibility to provide good material conditions, suitable academic conditions for our children. We have to do it for our children. They are the future of our nation. So, we should take up the responsibility. The Government should show some political will that we will do everything possible for the children and ensure quality education for our children. Sir, the concept of free and compulsory education should not remain only in paper or words, it should be actually practised. That is my plea. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri K. Rahman Khan.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to participate in this debate. Sir, before I start, while following the ethics, I would like to disclose that I am associated with a private school.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please proceed.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, the RTE Act is in operation for the last seven years. It is one of the landmark legislations which the Parliament has passed in the recent years. After amending the Constitution and Article 21A, this legislation was essential and the Parliament unanimously passed this legislation. It is time for us to review its implementation. Seven years is quite a considerable time to review any programme or plan and this is the right time, though only one clause of the Bill is amended to extend the training period from 31st March, 2015 to 31st March, 2020. There itself, it is one of the failures. To overcome the failure, we are bringing forward this amendment.

Sir, this Act has done a lot of good. Several achievements are there. To say that there are no achievements is not correct. The important thing in this amendment of making education a Fundamental Right is that the burden of educating a child in the age group of 6-14 years has been shifted primarily from parents to the State. Today it is the responsibility of the State to provide free, compulsory and quality education to a child and no child should be left out. Not a single child should be left out. State is responsible and accountable. What does it want to achieve? It is both the Central Government and the State Governments that have been entrusted with the responsibility. Both are partners. Education is in Concurrent List. It is the responsibility of the Centre; it is the responsibility of the States. So, nobody can escape the responsibility. Now, the Act has been in operation for seven years. Let us see how far we have succeeded, how far we have failed and how we can overcome the failure.

Sir, there are several responsibilities imposed on the State Governments and the Central Government under the Act. The first and major responsibility is survey of neighbourhood. It is only through survey of neighbourhood children that the State will come to know as to how many children are available there who are to be educated, who are from deprived section of the society, like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs. This is through the Panchayats. That is the obligation under the Act. Sir, the hon. Minister can apprise the House about it. Seventy per cent of the survey has not taken place. If seventy per cent of the survey has not taken place, then how do you implement this Act? Pardon me for saying this. Today this Act is implemented not with love and affection by taking cooperation of everybody, it is implemented through the power of the State, which you cannot succeed. I remember, Sir, while this Bill was being debated in this House, I had said that. Then it was the UPA Government. I had cautioned the HRD Minister. As my colleague Mr. Shri Derek O'Brien said, there are five partners in this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

There are five stakeholders also while educating these children. What is the responsibility in the Act which you have done? Where is the cooperation of all these people? There is nothing. Except a school management committee, the parents are not involved in finding out or in assessing what this thing is. The schools are not involved, the management is not involved. Who is involved is the block education officer of the State Government. I had spoken four years back when the Bill was debated. Today, I have no hesitation in repeating that it is full of corruption at the block education officer level as far as I can tell you of my State. It is because today there is a 25 per cent reservation in private schools for deprived sections of society. If you take a survey today, it is by money power because the private schools' fee is very high. A racket is there through the block education officer to get the seats in the private schools, online, whereas the responsibility given is to make a survey and assess the deprived sections in the neighbourhood locality. Then, the Act has given about finding the neighbourhood. Every year they will change the neighbourhood. One day it is one kilometres, another day it is four kilometres. Third day, they say it is ten kilometres and after that in the entire area there is no neighbourhood; the entire city is a neighbourhood! This will not achieve the purpose. Private schools play a very important role in our system. Some may not be good because there are black sheep in every system. They are providing you lakhs and lakhs of free seats. Where are they involved? Where is their suggestion taken? Who will study their problems? There is a conflict between the CBSE and the State. CBSE schools issue one circular and the State Government issues another circular. You do not like to take into consideration the problems of private schools when you take so much of seats from them for free. You have not found out whether the State Governments have reimbursed their fee or not. It is not known. Yes, it is a social obligation. Private schools have to take this responsibility, but discuss with them. Find out how much more effectively they can implement the provisions of Right to Compulsory Education. There is absolutely no say for the private schools in the entire implementation of the RTE Act whereas they are the biggest contributors for you.

Then, comes the fee structure. It is a common sense that you are taking away 25 per cent of the seats of the private institutions. Yes, it is an obligation. But, at the same time, their problems may also be taken into consideration when they are contributing 25 per cent of their seats. How are they compensated? How are their problems looked into? There is no Committee of the private schools and the Government. The State Government is not consulting them. The State Government is looking to this private management who are giving 25 per cent of the seats, which is several lakhs, and about which the hon. Minister knows the correct figure. They are looked upon as thieves by the State Governments, by the bureaucracy.

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

5.00 P.M.

So, you have left everything at the mercy of the bureaucracy and whatever they decide is decided; there is no involvement of anybody. I request the hon. Minister that the CBSE has a great role to play. But there should be some consistency. The CBSE should have consultation with the private schools because they have the largest number of schools in the country. How can the CBSE just say that they have no responsibility; they just issue circular and keep quiet?

Then, come to the financial aspect. What we have now, at present, are the best reviews by the CAG Report. Now, the CAG Report has just been laid on the Table of the Parliament. Now, what does it say? I am just mentioning the conclusion. The CAG Report says, in its conclusion, "There is no separate budget for RTE and it is subsumed in *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* Budget." How can it be? How will you achieve the RTE objective when you just make it a part of a big *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*? It further says, "The AWP&B was not used as an input for the budgeting exercise in Government of India and States. The unspent balances at the end of the year did not match with the opening balance of the succeeding years for all the years during 2010 to 2016 as per the Utilization Certificates of MHRD. There were persistent closing balances and advances pending and there were cases of diversion/irregular release of funds, misappropriation of funds, and irregular utilization of grant, irregular depiction in annual accounts of SIS and delays in release of funds at various levels." This is the conclusion of the CAG Report as far as the utilization of funds is concerned. I mentioned about the survey. The CAG Report has also commented on this. "As per Rule 10 of the RTE Rules, the local authority shall maintain a record of all children in its jurisdiction, through a household survey, from their birth till they attain the age of 14 years. The record is to be updated annually and maintained in the public domain. Audit noted that regular household surveys were conducted to record and update the information of all children up to the age of 14 years in 14 States/UTs; while no such regular surveys were conducted in the remaining 21 States/UTs. Since, the household survey was not carried out, vital information viz., number of children in the age group of zero to 14 years, -number of children attending schools, out of School Children etc., have not been captured and updated annually." Sir, then there is poor retention rate in Government schools. Have we discussed about this problem? After the RTE is introduced, the private schools were giving 25 per cent of seats whereas the Government schools are closing; there are no children and there is huge retention in

private schools as per the CAG Report. And, then, there is a huge drop-out in Government schools. The very purpose of this Act is to tackle the drop-out. It says about the analysis of UDISE data of drop-out percentage for a period of four years and it is in a tabular form. So, the highest drop-out is in Government schools.

Then, the next point is regarding conditions of Government schools. Every Government school should have certain infrastructure under the Act. It is mandated. Nobody has surveyed whether all the Government schools have got the minimum infrastructure. It talks about the minimum infrastructure. There is no minimum infrastructure in most of the schools. Only 50 per cent of the schools have got electricity and 50 per cent of the schools have no electricity. Out of 10,75,000 Government managed schools, only 6,00,023 schools have got electricity and there are 4,00,000 schools which have no electricity. What I am telling you, Sir, is that all these things are mentioned in the Act, by the implementation of the Act. Provision of minimum infrastructure, physical infrastructure and teachers is the responsibility of the Government in Government schools. If you don't provide infrastructure in the Government schools, how do you expect the children to go to the Government schools? You are depriving the parents. All private schools cannot take them. You are doing discrimination. Only a few people can go to the private schools who are either influential or get admission under the 25 per cent quota. But what about the 75 per cent of the children? Where do they go? What type of quality education are you giving? So, my suggestion to the hon. Minister is, let there be public involvement, stakeholders' involvement and private schools' involvement. It is the duty of private schools and public schools. It is the duty of all of us. This is the time for taking stock of the RTE Act. This is one of the landmark legislations. Let us really make our people feel that this is the legislation which changed the destiny of the nation. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva, even though you are not the next speaker, I have to break the order because I want you to come here after your speech. So, now I am allowing you. But your time is five minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support the Bill, on behalf of my party DMK, which seeks to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, to extend the deadline for the teachers to acquire the prescribed minimum qualification. Sir, a true democracy is one where education is universal. And based on that, the 2009 RTE Act was enacted. Sir, the quality of a nation depends upon the quality of its citizens. The quality of the citizens, though not exclusively, but on crucial

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

factors, depends upon the quality of education. And the quality of education, undoubtedly, depends upon the quality of teachers. So, is it suffice to prescribe minimum qualification for the teachers alone? That is the question. What is the standard or quality of education which is imparted to our students today? Sir, the recent report says that 60 per cent of the engineering graduates are unemployed. More alarming report has come from ISRO that only 26 per cent of the passed out engineering graduates are employable. And that is where it starts from. It starts from the primary level, upper primary level and reaches up to the higher education level. Sir, we say that we have got too many educational institutions, the universities have multiplied, there are more number of colleges, but as far as the quality of education is concerned, as pointed out by Shri K. Rahman Khan, we do not compare ourselves with the neighbours. The number of educational institutions does not signify or qualify education's quality. So it implies that the Government has got more responsibility to improve the quality of education. Sir, I would like to point out some reports here and I think the Minister would take it into consideration; rather, he might have been already aware of it. India's educational card shows ample room for improvement. The World Economic Forum's Human Capital Index which takes into account the educational quality in addition to access ranked India at 78 out of 122 countries. The latest United Nations Human Development Report put India's mean years of schooling at just over 4, and its literacy rate for those 15 and above, at a low of 63 per cent. Sir, further as per the Annual Status of Education Report Survey, 2014, which is administered by the Indian NGO Pratham, it was found that learning of Mathematics is a serious and major source of concern. As per the All India (Rural) figures for basic arithmetic in 2014, only 25.3 per cent of Class 3 students could do a basic two-digit subtraction. For Class 5 students, the proportion of students who could do a basic two-digit subtraction was just minutely higher at 26.1 per cent. Sir, up to Class 3 they are not able to do two digit subtraction, and up to class 5 they can do only two digit subtraction. What is even more worrying is that the percentage of Class 2 students who cannot recognize numbers up to 9 increased over time, from 11.3 per cent in 2012 to 19.5 per cent in 2014. These are not just statistics. The Government has to concentrate more on that, and find out what are the reasons for that.

As my colleague, Mr. Vijayasai Reddy has pointed out there are nine lakh teachers' vacancies in the country. The teacher and students ratio is disproportionate. In Uttar Pradesh itself the vacancy position is 1.75 lakh. In the whole of the country, the vacancy position is nine lakhs. There are so many vacancies lying. Those teachers who are already employed are still lacking the minimum qualification means, we call ourselves

as a developing country and soon we are going to call ourselves as a developed country! But the quality of education at this level is only because of the non filling of teachers' vacancies. What are the steps the Government is taking to fill up the vacancies? As Mr. Derek O'Brien has pointed out, it should come to the States again as it was before the Emergency. Education must come to the States. Now that is in the Concurrent List, we are not able to do anything on our own because sometimes we are dictated by the Centre.

Sir, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has commissioned two studies for the attendance assessment rate of students and teachers in 2006-07 and 2012-13, within a period of five years. As per the study, 15.2 per cent of the teachers at primary schools were absent during 2012-13. The figure was worse for the upper primary schools, with teacher absenteeism at 16.9 per cent during 2012-13. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

I will take one minute. I would like to quote a judgement given by the Rajasthan High Court in May, 2015 in the Syed Sahid Ali Vs. Director, Secondary Education and others, the court ordered that assigning additional non-teaching responsibilities to teachers needs to be seriously considered. The Board results of the school in question in the case showed a sharp decline in its performance, with the result of the students in the Class 10 Mathematics examination declining from 77.41 per cent to 20.73 per cent in 2012-13. Earlier, I had moved a Private Members Bill also that assigning non-academic duties to the teachers deprives the quality of education in our country. Already we are facing a shortage of teachers in schools. The teacher and student ratio is not proportionate; and assigning them other duties like elections, surveying and other things much more minimize the quality of education. So, as you said, the Bill may be extended for four years. But the left out years are only two because the Bill has been brought up for discussion very late. Only within two years he can fill up the vacant posts with minimum qualifications. But we do need adequate number of teachers to fill up all the vacancies. So also the quality of education has to be improved. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का समय दिया।

श्री उपसभापति: आपके पास इस पर बोलने के लिए सिर्फ पांच मिनट हैं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: जी हां। वह तो मैं समझ गई हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी और डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की बहुत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने यू.पी.ए. सरकार के समय में "राइट टू एजुकेशन", राइट टू इन्फॉर्मेशन", "राइट टू फूड

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

सिक्वोरिटी" और "मनरेगा" जैसे कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किए थे। इनका उस समय बहुत ज्यादा विरोध किया गया था, लेकिन आज इन्हीं कार्यक्रमों को सबसे ज्यादा माना जा रहा है, इसलिए मैं उन्हें बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

महोदय, आज जो बिल माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री, श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी लाए हैं, इसमें उन्होंने टीचर्स की ट्रेनिंग की बात कही है और Right to Education for the children की बात की है। परन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इनको सबसे पहले norms बदलने चाहिए। जो प्राइमरी स्कूल है, जिसे elementary कहा जा रहा है, वहाँ पर बच्चों की strength के ऊपर टीचर्स रखे जाते हैं। वे इस बात को देखते हुए नहीं रखे जाते कि बच्चा आया है, उसे क, ख, ग भी सीखना है, 1, 2, 3 भी सीखना है, उसको attention चाहिए, उसको इतना personal attention चाहिए, जिससे कि उसको बताया जा सके कि आपको इस तरह से लिखना है। आजकल writing के ऊपर

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

तो किसी तरह का दबाव ही नहीं है। आप आज के बच्चों की writing देख लीजिए। आप भी नहीं पढ़ सकेंगे, टीचर्स नहीं पढ़ सकेंगे, क्योंकि उसके ऊपर ध्यान ही नहीं दिया जा रहा है। तो सबसे पहले primary schools में बच्चों के लिए, पहली क्लास के लिए एक टीचर होना चाहिए, दूसरी क्लास के लिए एक टीचर होना चाहिए, यानी पाँच क्लासेज के लिए पाँच टीचर्स होने चाहिए, तभी हम उनका बेस बना सकते हैं, नहीं तो उनका बेस नहीं बन सकता है।

आज सबसे बड़ी बात शहरों की और गाँवों की आ रही है। शहरों और गाँवों के बीच का जो फर्क आ रहा है, वह इसी वजह से आ रहा है। आज हम पढ़ते हैं कि एक रिकशा वाले की बच्ची ने भी IAS पास कर लिया, वह भी competition में आ गयी, क्योंकि वह शहर में पढ़ती है। गाँव के कितने बच्चे competition में आये हैं? क्योंकि वहाँ पर शिक्षा का जो स्तर है, वह बहुत ही नीचा है। इसलिए, पहले तो यह सोचना है कि उन पाँचों क्लासेज के लिए पाँच अध्यापक रखे जाएँ। उसके ऊपर strength की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए कि अगर एक क्लास में या एक स्कूल में 20 बच्चे हैं, तो वहाँ दो टीचर्स दिये जायेंगे या वहाँ तीन टीचर्स दिये जायेंगे, नहीं! अगर हम अपनी शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और बच्चों को सही रूप में शिक्षा देना चाहते हैं, तो पाँचवीं क्लास तक पाँच टीचर्स होने चाहिए, जिससे कि उन बच्चों का foundation बन सके और वे आगे के लिए योग्य हो सकें। आपने यह कहा है और आज हमें देखना है, हमें सोचना है कि हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर कहाँ जा रहा है। हम बड़ी-बड़ी युनिवर्सिटीज़ की बात कर रहे हैं, कॉलेजेज़ की बात कर रहे हैं, IITs की बात कर रहे हैं, IIMs की बात कर रहे हैं, मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ खोलने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उनमें कौन से बच्चे आ रहे हैं, हमारे गाँवों से कितने बच्चे वहाँ जा रहे हैं, यह सबसे बड़ी बात है। उसमें जो कसूर है, वह शिक्षा विभाग का है, शिक्षा प्रणाली का है, शिक्षा पद्धति का है, जिसे हमें सुधार में लाना है।

आपने प्राइवेट स्कूल की बात की है या औरों की बात की है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप पहले यह तो सर्वे करवायें कि कस्बों में जो प्राइवेट स्कूल्स खुल रहे हैं, गाँवों में जो प्राइवेट स्कूल्स खुल रहे हैं, उनका क्या ढाँचा है, उनको किस बात के ऊपर लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, किस बात के

ऊपर परमिशन दी जाती है। दो-दो कमरों में वे स्कूल्स खुल रहे हैं। क्या वे बच्चों को शिक्षा दे पायेंगे, क्या वे बच्चों को सही ढंग से पढ़ा पायेंगे? लेकिन, क्योंकि वहाँ पर यूनिफॉर्म है, वहाँ English medium है, तो गाँव का भी जो बच्चा है, उसके पैरेंट्स उसको उस स्कूल में भेजना चाहेंगे, गवर्नमेंट स्कूल में भेजना नहीं चाहेंगे।

सर, हमने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी, लेकिन तब हम अंग्रेज़ी के इतने अधीन नहीं थे, जितने आज हो गये हैं। आज अंग्रेज़ी भाषा हमारे ऊपर हावी हो गयी है। आज अंग्रेज़ी भाषा के लिए हमें हर बात करनी पड़ रही है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूँगी कि अंग्रेज़ी हमारे प्राइमरी स्कूल्स से भी शुरू होनी चाहिए, जिससे कि गाँव का बच्चा भी उसका फायदा उठा सके। इसके लिए हमें टीचर्स देने होंगे। आज हर माँ चाहती है, हर बाप चाहता है कि उसका बच्चा इस competition में आये, वह अंग्रेज़ी बोल सके। आज यहाँ का जो modern concept हो गया है, वह यही हो गया है कि जो अच्छी अंग्रेज़ी बोल सकता है, जो अंग्रेज़ी में अच्छी तरह से बातचीत कर सकता है, वह पढ़ा-लिखा है, चाहे उसने डिग्री ली है या नहीं ली है। इसलिए मंत्री जी, इसके बारे में भी सोचना पड़ेगा।

आपने ट्रेनिंग की बात की है, लेकिन उन टीचर्स के लिए क्या करेंगे, जो already trained हैं और पढ़ा रहे हैं, ...(समय की घंटी)... जिनको अभी तक कुछ नहीं पता है? मैंने अभी एक डॉक्यूमेंटरी देखी। जब यूपी में टीचर्स से पूछा जाता है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कौन हैं, तो उनको पता नहीं है। यहां के मुख्य मंत्री कौन हैं, इसके बारे में उनको नहीं पता है। आप अनट्रेंड टीचर्स को तो ट्रेनिंग देने की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या आप कोई reorientation camp उनके लिए भी लगाने जा रहे हैं? यह बहुत जरूरी है। आज वे पुरानी पद्धति से पढ़ा रहे हैं, जब कि नई-नई चीजें आ रही हैं, modern concepts आ रहे हैं, ऐसी-ऐसी बातें आ रही हैं, जिनके बारे में उनको पता नहीं है, इसलिए इनके साथ-साथ उनको भी ट्रेनिंग देने की बात कीजिए, मशरूम की तरह स्कूल खोलने की बात मत कीजिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं खत्म करने जा रही हूँ। आज प्राइवेट स्कूल हर गाँव, कस्बे में मशरूम की तरह खुल रहे हैं। आप उनका स्टैंडर्ड देखिए। जब स्कूल खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, तब आप इस बात को देखिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... आप ट्रेनिंग देने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या उनकी सर्विस उसमें जोड़ी जाएगी? यह भी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। आप जो यह बिल लाए हैं, हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन इसको सही तरीके से लागू कीजिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द!

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Thank you, Vice-Chairman, Sir.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): आपको जन्म दिन की बधाई।

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Thank you. Sir, it is my personal interest. I am a Chairman of the one of the education institutions where we are running these schools. There is no personal interest, Sir, for these. Sir, this Act was passed seven years back. For the past seven years, they could not train a teacher. This is my first question. Even if they are given extensions also whether it is possible that they can train the existing teachers. If you have not trained them, you are going to bring the same Bill. So, please make it compulsory for the non-eligibility teachers that they must complete their

[Dr. Prabhakar Kore]

minimum qualification within the next three or four years. Sir, when this Act has come, my colleague has spoken about private schools and private colleges in this country. Sir, particularly in Karnataka, 60 per cent schools are run by the private people like philanthropists, missionaries, etc. Their contribution to education in this country is tremendous. Once Mr. Narayana Murthy said in Karnataka that IT in Bangalore is not because of a good city or good weather or good citizens, the IT has come in Bangalore because of good quality of HRD. That is more important. This HRD is done by the private colleges. Coming to the Government-run schools, Sir, we have come from a small place. We studied in Government schools in those days. But today there is no qualified teacher. There are no teachers, in fact, who are interested in teaching. They come for job, for the sake of salary, spend their time and just go. There is no accountability for teachers. We have failed in Government schools because there is no accountability whether they are teaching or not. I will give you one example, Sir. I have a High School in Solapur in Maharashtra from where you come. It is almost eighty years old High School. The result of the school for the last ten years, three years back, had come down to 30 per cent. Then I called the teachers to know what is the problem and why results are going down. It is a private institution. Of course, the teachers are grant-in-aid teachers. I asked them why poor result has come. सर, इस स्कूल में जो बच्चे आते हैं, वे गरीब बच्चे हैं और वे गांव से आते हैं। This is the fixed reply. Then three years back, I told them that I am going to close this school because whatever students are coming, you are telling that, वे क्वालिटी स्टूडेंट्स नहीं हैं, सब गरीब बच्चे हैं, पिछड़े वर्ग के बच्चे हैं, इसलिए रिजल्ट्स नहीं आ सकते हैं, तो हम इस स्कूल को बंद कर रहे हैं और आप लोग दूसरी नौकरी देखिए। हमने इस तरह का नोटिस भी दिया। I told that on next first, I am closing this school. You believe it or not that for the last three years after giving this notice -- they were given one more opportunity -- the result is 100 per with same teachers and same students. So, why not take action against the Government school teachers? There is no accountability. जो बच्चे अभी स्कूलों में आ रहे हैं, my colleague has spoken about this Bill. जो बच्चे select होते हैं, I think, if you study, most of the students come from these private schools under the RTE Act. Their minimum income is much more than what they show. उन्हें तहसीलदार से certificate मिल जाता है कि इस परिवार की income कम है। उसके आधार पर वे आ जाते हैं। कम से कम परिवार की income तो देखी जानी चाहिए। There are many examples. इस तरह वे आते हैं तो Government उनकी फीस देगी, otherwise प्राइवेट स्कूल की फीस नहीं देती है। This is the position. As per my personal experience, of under this RTE Act, जितने बच्चे आते हैं, उनमें 50 परसेंट fake होते हैं। I think you have to make some mechanism. Sir, there is one more

problem regarding this small issue. जब भी Government change होती है, I want to bring to the notice of the HRD Minister that I appreciate him. Every Minister wants to introduce something new. जो भी नया मंत्री आता है, नई policy लेकर आता है। Last Government में कहा गया कि हम counselling totally abolish करेंगे, जैसे AICT है, UGC है, Medical Council है, Dental Council है, सबमें abolish करके हम Knowledge Commission बनाएंगे। यह क्या हो रहा है? आज हमारे देश में एक नवीन system NEET का शुरू हो गया है। Sir, I am very sorry to talk about NEET. आप देखें कि आज 10+ exam कौन लेते हैं - State Government सब जगह लेती है। तमिलनाडु में State Government लेती है। कर्णाटक में State Government लेती है। Today, Sir, the first list has come out from NEET. There was not a single boy from Karnataka who has been selected in a medical college. How are we balancing this education system? Forget about rural areas.

श्री जयराम रमेश: आपकी सरकार ने यह किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: वह हमारी सरकार ने नहीं किया, hon. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने किया है। अभी next 5 years में आप देखें कि जो बच्चे NEET की Post Graduation seats के लिए select हुए हैं, there are many colleges where you will find that there is no seat taken. आज, Medical में Post Graduation की काफी सीटें खाली हैं। Engineering Colleges का हाल तो बहुत बुरा है। More than 50 per cent seats are vacant in engineering colleges because there is no quality, there is no employment. So, you have to review this whole system, not just primary. Primary is most important because it is the foundation. Sir, I was reading one book. उसमें लिखा है कि Second World War के समय Churchill के सामने यह प्रकरण आया कि England में उनके सभी financial resources खत्म हो गए हैं। वहां के Finance Minister ने आकर कहा कि 'Out budget is totally over. I think we have money only in HRD Department'. उस समय Churchill ने Minister को बुलाकर कहा कि - 'We can build new England, but not a new HRD for UK'. That was what Churchill said. इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि देश में HRD या शिक्षा की कितनी importance है।

For the last 35 years I have been involved in the education system. The most neglected Department is the most important Department in this country. Sometimes we feel sorry that जिधर Government touch होता है, वहां सब बरबाद हो जाता है, ऐसी धारणा-सी बन गई है। पहले यहां सब free था, if people want to open a school, let them open. The market will decide which school will run, which school will not run. This is happening for engineering colleges. Still, students are going to good and quality engineering colleges. Still, the demand is there. आज हमारे देश में हालत ऐसी हो गई है कि not even one single university is within the top 100 in the world, including IIT ...(Interruptions)... for example, Malaysia. Sir, there are two universities in a small country whose ranking is

[डा. प्रभाकर कोरे]

within 50. In fact, we teach Malaysia how to start an educational institution. The entire education system in Malaysia is following the Indian system. I support this Bill. But, my only request to hon. Minister is not to come before the House again for extension. That is my request. You are giving time; three years is more than sufficient. As my colleagues know, when this Act passed, new schools came up like mushrooms. When you have said that it is not compulsory, all schools are closed now. आपके पास बी.एड की क्वालिफिकेशन प्राप्त करने के लिए भी स्कूल्स नहीं हैं। This is the position. आप इस पर भी चिंतन कीजिए, So, unless and until you give good training and accountability, it is not easy to improve the situation. At least, assessment of teachers should be made annually. You should make teachers to attend conferences, etc. यही मेरा सजेशन है।

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

महोदय, यह विधेयक अनट्रेंड टीचर्स को ट्रेंड करने के लिए है। जब माननीय मंत्री जी इसे सदन के पटल पर रख रहे थे, तो इन्होंने यह जानकारी दी कि प्राथमिक स्तर पर कुल 67.41 लाख शिक्षकों में से 11 लाख शिक्षक अप्रशिक्षित हैं, जिनमें से 5.12 लाख सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के हैं और 5.9 लाख निजी स्कूलों के हैं। जो टीचर्स अप्रशिक्षित हैं, इस विधेयक के माध्यम से उनको प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा, उसमें उसकी अवधि का विस्तार हो रहा है, इसके लिए मैं इसका समर्थन करती हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री जी इस विधेयक के माध्यम से ग्रामीण इलाकों में पढ़ रहे बच्चों और शहरी इलाकों में CBSE और ICSE स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे बच्चों के बीच के फर्क को दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या वह फर्क दूर होगा? आज भी बहुत से ऐसे गार्जियंस हैं, जो अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए निजी स्कूलों पर ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं और सरकारी स्कूलों पर कम ध्यान देते हैं। निजी स्कूलों का मन इतना बढ़ गया है कि अगर लोग वहाँ ऐडमिशन कराने जाएँ, तो वे आम लोगों के बच्चों का ऐडमिशन नहीं लेते, लेकिन लोग वहाँ ऐडमिशन लेने के लिए परेशान रहते हैं। शिक्षा के स्तर में कहीं न कहीं कमी आई है। मंत्री महोदय, सरकारी शिक्षा दी जा रही है, उसका विस्तार भी हो रहा है और उस पर पैसे भी खर्च हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उसकी क्वालिटी में सुधार कैसे आएगा, इस पर हमें विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। जो लोग प्राइवेट स्कूलों की तरफ देख रहे हैं, जो गार्जियंस यह चाहते हैं कि हम अपने बच्चों को निजी स्कूलों में पढ़ाएँ, वे सरकारी स्कूलों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, इस पर हमें ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं यह इसलिए बोल रही हूँ कि मैंने भी सरकारी स्कूल से ही पढ़ाई की है। मेरे माँ-बाप की भी यह इच्छा थी कि मैं कॉन्वेंट स्कूल में जाऊँ, लेकिन कई तरह की परेशानियाँ थीं, जिनके कारण मैं उस स्कूल में नहीं जा पाई।

सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि अगर हम बिहार की बात करें, तो माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, श्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने जब सत्ता संभाली, तो उन्होंने सबसे पहला ध्यान तालीम की तरफ दिया, क्योंकि तालीम ही तरक्की की कुँजी होती है। जब गाँवों की लड़कियों ने स्कूल जाना छोड़ दिया था, जब उन्होंने पाँचवीं और छठी कक्षा के बाद पढ़ना छोड़ दिया था, तब माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने "साईकिल योजना" की शुरुआत की। पहले जब गाँवों और छोटे शहरों में लड़कियाँ साईकिल चलाती थीं, तो उन पर लोग फब्तियाँ कसते थे और उनके माता-पिता को उल्टी-सीधी बातें कहते थे, लेकिन जब माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने "साईकिल योजना" की शुरुआत की, तो उसका जबर्दस्त असर यह हुआ कि लड़कियाँ पढ़ने के लिए आगे बढ़ीं, उनको देखकर लड़के भी आगे पढ़ने लगे और हमारे यहाँ जो बच्चे स्कूल के बाहर थे, उनमें से बहुत सारे बच्चे स्कूल आकर पढ़ने लगे। एक आंकड़ा हमारे पास है। यह नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे का डाटा है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दू समुदाय के रूरल इलाके के 3 परसेंट बच्चे स्कूल से बाहर हैं और मुस्लिम समुदाय के रूरल इलाके के 4.3 परसेंट बच्चे स्कूल से बाहर हैं। अर्बन में हिन्दू 2 परसेंट बाहर हैं और मुस्लिम में 4.6 परसेंट बच्चे बाहर हैं। दूसरा नेशनल सर्वे जो बता रहा है, वह यह है कि 6 से 10 साल की उम्र के जो बच्चे हैं वे स्कूलों में 26.7 लाख हैं, जिसमें मेल की तादाद 18 लाख है और फीमेल की तादाद 15.9 लाख है। यह इस बात की गवाही दे रहा है कि लड़कियों के अंदर पढ़ने की जिज्ञासा जागी है, ज्यादा लड़कियाँ स्कूल जा रही हैं। लड़के स्कूल क्यों नहीं जा रहे हैं, इस पर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। यह बात कही गई है कि जिस मआशरे में तालीम नहीं, जिस मआशरे में तिजारत नहीं वह अमाशरा कभी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। अगर हम किसी भी चीज़ की बुलन्दी की बात करते हैं, हम एक अच्छी इमारत की बात करते हैं तो उसके लिए एक अच्छी नींव की जरूरत है। अगर हमारे बच्चों की पढ़ाई अच्छे तरीके से होगी, उनकी नींव मजबूत रखी जाएगी तो इमारत की तरह ही वे बच्चे शानदार और जानदार बनेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरकारी स्कूल पर तो ध्यान दें ही, साथ ही निजी स्कूलों की जो मनमानी हो रही है, इस पर लगाम लगने के लिए आप जिला स्तर पर एक कमेटी का गठन करें। उसमें सांसदों और विधायकों को सदस्य जरूर बनाएं। दूसरी बात, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाह रही हूँ कि जो 40 बच्चों में एक टीचर है और अभी बताया गया कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में टीचर्स की 9 लाख वेकेंसीज़ है। 10 परसेंट ऐसे स्कूल हैं जहां सिंगल टीचर है। इन वेकेंसीज़ का भरने की आवश्यकता है। आपने अपने सम्बोधन में बताया कि जो स्वयंप्रभा योजना है, उसमें 32 चैनल हैं, ये तीन बार दिखाए जाएंगे। इससे जो अप्रशिक्षित, अनट्रेंड टीचर्स हैं वे ट्रेंड होंगे। लेकिन आपको यह भी बताना होगा कि ट्रेंड टीचर्स का किस तरह से हम एग्जाम लेंगे? पहले जो 55 लाख टीचर्स ट्रेंड हो चुके हैं, तो क्या इनको भी इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग दी जाएगी? मैं यह इसलिए कह रही हूँ कि बहुत सारे गार्जियंस जो निजी स्कूलों की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं, वे इसलिए देते हैं कि वहां के टीचर्स स्मार्ट बोर्ड पर पढ़ाते हैं, ताकि उनके बच्चे भी स्मार्ट बन सकें। हमारे टीचर्स जब स्मार्ट होंगे तब हमारे बच्चे भी स्मार्ट होंगे। हमारे बच्चे जब स्मार्ट होंगे तो वे, जो निजी स्कूल के बच्चे हैं, उनको यह कहने पर मजबूर होंगे, जो मैं एक शेर के माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूँ:

"घर से है क्या मतलब, स्कूल हो वतन मेरा,
मर जाएंगे किताबों में, वर्क होगा कफन मेरा।"

सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise in support of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017. A lot has been said about education by my senior colleagues. In this Amendment Bill, a very specific thing has been added that hitherto those teachers who are there in the position and have not acquired the required minimum qualification till 31st of March, 2015, will have to complete it in four years of time, that is, by 2019. This has been stated by the hon. Minister also. I congratulate the HRD Minister, Shri Javadekarji, for introducing this important piece of legislation.

Sir, I have to seek some clarifications from the hon. Minister. I won't repeat what has already been said. Education has been a very integral part of the economy and it helps in developing knowledge and all that. This has already been said. What I want to know from the hon. Minister is this. Here in the legislation, it is mentioned, "shall acquire such minimum qualification within a period of four years from the date of commencement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2017." So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister from when will this amended Bill be enacted. Four years after 2017 means it will go up to 2021, or, four years after 31st March, 2015? Then, I think some terminology needs to be changed so that it gives you some idea as to when this enactment comes into being — whether it will be four years after the 2017 Amended Act has come or..... So, that explanation needs to be given.

Another important point for which I want an explanation from the hon. HRD Minister is this. The number of teachers that would be trained is like this. There are about 7,00,000 teachers in the private schools and about 4,00,000 teachers in the Government schools. So, a total of 11,00,000 teachers would be trained and they will be having compulsory education, which needs to be completed in four years of time. Sir, there are institutions which will be imparting Diploma or B.Ed Degree. Will that be sufficient time for them? What will be the fate of those who are left out? Now we are in 2017. There are teachers who did not complete their compulsory education by 31st March, 2015 and there are some who got themselves enrolled after that. What will be the fate of those who are left out and who are not able to complete or acquire the education which is required of them by 2019? I think the Minister should enlighten the House about this. This is a very important piece of legislation, as far as elementary education is concerned. As of today, the plight of teachers is too bad in the State of Maharashtra and also at some other places, in the sense that they are taken up not on a regular basis and they are not made permanent in whichever institutions they go. They are taken up on contract. So, as it is, their mindset, their psyche is totally disturbed. This is what we have seen in Maharashtra.

Another thing that affects the plight of teachers is the dignity that ought to have been given to them. Today, teachers are looked down upon and they do not get the kind of dignity they should have got. Since times immemorial, what India has seen and what Hindustan has seen is that guru is held or revered in high esteem. As of today, we do the same thing. But, now, what has happened is that things have gone too low and everything is being counted, like what salary one draws, what standard of living the teacher is in, etc. According to that, in non-urban areas or even in urban areas, the standard of a teacher has really gone down. I think there has to be some improvement on that count. The main thing is that if you see the Government schools and the aided schools in non-urban areas, you will find that their infrastructure is completely of a low standard. It needs to be improved upon. Unless infrastructure is there, unless class-rooms are there, unless electricity is there and unless basic facilities which are needed to be accorded to the classrooms are there, the dropout rate will continue to go up and we will not be able to get the expected quality of teachers.

Sir, before I conclude, I will make my last point. In the State of Maharashtra, we start from elementary level; then, we go to secondary and then to higher level. What we have seen in the State of Maharashtra, particularly, in Mumbai University, is this. Today, the hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra had to depose on the floor of the House regarding the plight of the students or what will happen to the students of Mumbai University where the results of the students are yet to be declared whereas it should have been declared in June. Sir, though education is a Concurrent subject, but I would urge the Central Government, the HRD Ministry, that proper budgeting should be done in every State. Some Members have said that if proper care is to be taken of children between the age group of 0-6, 6-14 and 14-18, then HRD, as an RTE, should have a proper budgeting. We are dwelling on some three and three-and-a-half per cent. It should go to six per cent. Then only will we be able to achieve the objectives which we have set in for education; and if education is rich, the country will be rich.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I have been waiting for an opportunity for a long time to participate in the discussion on an issue that has far-reaching implications on the capabilities of children seeking education both at primary and secondary level. In this backdrop, I welcome the initiative of the Government in moving this Amendment Bill for the consideration of this august House.

[Shrimati Wansuk Syiem]

We have made much headway with implementation of our flagship education programme *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan*. From the surveys conducted both by the Governmental agencies and NGOs on attaining declared targets set under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan* programme, I find there is still lot to be done both on the development of infrastructure and improving the content and quality of teaching. The latest edition of the report regularly brought out by Pratham NGO — Annual Survey of Education Report — presents a mix of findings on key elements like reading ability, enrolment rates, drop-out rates and other incentives like mid-day meal scheme, etc.

The Amendment attempts to deploy *ad hoc* measures arising from the acute shortage of trained teachers by relaxing the minimum stipulated qualifications for a limited period of five years by which time it expects the teacher training infrastructure will be in place to address the manpower requirement projected under this Bill. From what is reported in the media, the state of teacher education in India is very dismal with the regulatory body National Council for Teacher Education abdicating its mandated responsibilities. It is interesting to note that the Council has served show cause notice to more than 3,800 teacher training institutes across India as to why their affiliation should not be withdrawn for violation of norms relating to infrastructure, faculty and willingness to engage a third party for independent assessment of the quality of the training imparted.

The alarming state of teacher education in the country is reflected in the fact that, in recent years, the majority of graduates that have appeared for the central Teacher Eligibility Test have failed to demonstrate even the most basic knowledge base expected from a teacher.

This is not to mention the vision, skills and values necessary for the kind of classroom envisioned by progressive policy documents but which for the most part are not adequately addressed by teacher training programmes. Although a range of committees and policy documents in recent decades have decried the worrying state of teacher education and have made many recommendations for its urgent reform, the majority of these proposals are yet to be implemented.

While demand for more teachers has, in recent years, led to an explosion in the number of teacher education institutions and courses at various levels, this has not been coupled with a push on infrastructure, faculty expertise, learning resources or quality. A greater challenge is that more than 85 per cent of these teacher education institutes are in the private sector where the State has exerted little quality control. No doubt, my

colleagues and seniors in this august House have already shared their erudite views on this issue, and it is for the House to strike a balance between the realities prevailing in the education system today, with particular reference to teacher education, and our capacity to build up teacher training infrastructure as planned under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017, and go by the wisdom and judgement available in hindsight. I hereby recommend that the Bill be passed by the House. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem. Now, Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir. I was not scheduled to speak, but I was provoked to speak by the comments made by a very thoughtful, very sober and a very powerful speaker, Mr. Vinay Sahasrabuddhe.

Sir, he started his otherwise very enlightening speech with an extraordinary attack on all rights-based legislations passed between 2004 and 2014 and described them as *jumlas*. The Right to Information, RTI, Act is a *jumla*! The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a *jumla*! The Forest Rights Act, 2006 is a *jumla*! The Right to Education Act, 2009 is a *jumla*! The National Food Security Act is a *jumla*! The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 is a *jumla*! The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 is a *jumla*! Sir, this is extraordinary, but it is not surprising, because he belongs to a Party whose President, when he was asked about the Rs. 15,00,000 to be deposited in every bank account said 'वह तो चुनावी जुमला था।' Sir, the Prime Minister is very fond of acronyms and I would like to suggest that the BJP should be rechristened 'Bharatiya Jumla Party', not the Bharatiya Janata Party.

Sir, Mr. Sahasrabuddhe said that the Right to Education Act was prepared in a hurry and passed in a hurry. I would like to remind Mr. Sahasrabuddhe that Article 21A was introduced in the Constitution of India. Article 21A reads, "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of six and 14 years in such manner as the State may by law provide." This Article 21A was introduced in the Constitution in the year 2002 by the 86th Amendment when Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister, and it is in continuation of that Article 21A that the Right to Education Act became a reality in 2010. It took eight years of preparation, eight years of homework.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, just a minute.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me finish. I heard you patiently; please hear me patiently.

Sir, to say that this Act was prepared in a hurry and passed in a hurry is a complete rewriting of history, and you are not taking credit for your own Prime Minister's achievement which is Article 21A.

Sir, my one and only question for the Education Minister is the following. In the year 2013-14, the budgetary allocation for *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan* was Rs. 24,812 crores. In 2017-18, the budgetary allocation for *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan* is Rs. 23,500 crores. The Central budgetary allocation for *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan* has come down. In the year 2013-14, the budgetary allocation for the Mid-day Meal Scheme was Rs. 10,918 crores. In the year 2017-18, budgetary allocation for the Mid-day Meal Scheme has come down to Rs. 10,000 crores. I would like to ask the hon. Minister how, in the light of the declining budgetary allocation for *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan* and the Mid-day Meal Scheme, the objectives under the Right to Education Bill will be fulfilled.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, may I clarify, as he has referred to my name?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, why did you refer to his name? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, I would give just a one minute-explanation or rather, just one statement to clarify my point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he has referred to your name, you can explain; no problem.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, I always listen to Mr. Jairam Ramesh with rapt attention and I must say that it enlightens us. Still, let me also clarify here that what I observed was not about the 2002 Constitutional Amendment; it was about the Act which was thereafter enacted by them. The very fact that we have to amend it within such a short span of time makes it abundantly clear that proper application of mind was perhaps missing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, why would we have been required to amend it in such a short span of time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: The whole thing ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Viploveji, your name was not mentioned. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: सवाल केवल होमवर्क का है। ...(व्यवधान)... सवाल इस चीज़ का है कि जितनी पूर्व तैयारी करनी चाहिए थी, जितनी प्रामाणिकता से उसके बारे में सारी भूमिका बनानी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हुआ और आनन-फानन में, एक दृष्टि से लोक-लुभावन वायदे के मोह से यह बनाया गया, ऐसा एक ऑब्जर्वेशन है, You may disagree with this.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a serious point. Sir, the Right to Education Act has got a history, and the Constitution Amendment 2002 enactment is a part of that history. To put the political motive in it by *Lok Lubhavan*, etc., etc., is unfair to the entire project. That does not behove us a right culture at the political debate which is meant for this House. ...(Interruptions)... So, one thing is very clear. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Shukla, do you want to speak? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Please let me complete. Making teachers trained after the law is passed could not be fulfilled as the whole thing is in the Concurrent List. I have personally taken initiative. His predecessor, Smriti Irani, is here. ...(Interruptions)... Out of that experience, now, it has come in the form of a law. ...(Interruptions)... It is welcome; everybody is supporting it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even though all names got exhausted, two requests are before me. One is from Shri Rajeev Shukla and the other is from Shrimati Roopa Ganguly. I can give each of them three minutes.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITAI (Assam) : Sir, Shri K.C. Ramamurthy also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; his name was not in the list. You said, 'in place of Shri Rahman Khan' and रहमान खान साहब बोल चुके हैं।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Please allow him to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different thing. ...(Interruptions)... Let me see. Three Members mean nine minutes. But it should be strictly three minutes each. After three minutes, nothing will go on record..

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: उपसभापति जी, यह जो पूरी बहस हुई है, उसमें यह बात समझ में आई है कि जो प्राइमरी एजुकेशन है, उसके लिए पैसे की कमी है। जयराम रमेश जी ने भी प्वाइंट आउट किया है और बाकी सभी के भाषणों से भी पता चलता है कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाने के लिए पैसा नहीं है, टीचर्स रखने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। इसी तरह से जो हायर एजुकेशन है, उसमें भी वही समस्या है कि रिसर्च और अन्य कामों के लिए पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। चूँकि मैं योजना मंत्री रहा हूँ, इसलिए मंत्री जी को दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। इनके यहाँ, भारत सरकार में कई ऐसी स्कीम्स हैं, जिन स्कीम्स में हजारों करोड़ रुपया जाता है, लेकिन वह पैसा पूरी तरह से बरबाद होता है, उसकी कोई accountability नहीं है। मैं उदाहरण के लिए प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का हाल बताता हूँ। हर पंचवर्षीय योजना में 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान होता है, लेकिन हमें आज तक प्रौढ़ शिक्षा से पढ़ा हुआ एक भी आदमी नहीं मिला, आप लोगों को मिला हो तो मिला हो, हमें नहीं मिला। वह सारा पैसा एनजीओ कहाँ लेकर जाता है, इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। यदि वही पैसा प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में डायवर्ट किया जाए, तो उससे बहुत फायदा हो सकता है, जैसे कि इनका "लिटरेसी मिशन" है। एक स्कीम में पुस्तकें अर्थात् बुक्स सप्लाई की जाती हैं, लेकिन उनकी रसीदें सिर्फ कागजों पर जमा होती हैं और बिल्स दिए जाते हैं, actually किसी को न किताबें मिलती हैं, न कुछ और होता है। आप इन दोनों स्कीम्स को रिव्यू कीजिए और इनका पैसा उसमें डायवर्ट कीजिए। यदि आप इन स्कीम्स को बंद करेंगे, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। चतुर्वेदी कमेटी ने भी कुछ रिपोर्ट दी थी, इसलिए यदि आप उनको खत्म करेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

तीसरा सुझाव, जो विप्लव जी ने भी बताया था, वह यह है कि एक सबसे बड़ी समस्या, जो जिंदगी भर बच्चे का पीछा नहीं छोड़ती, वह यह है कि उत्तर भारत और पश्चिम भारत में, खास तौर से बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश वगैरह राज्यों में, सरकारी प्राइमरी स्कूलों में अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ाई जाती है। उस आदमी में जिंदगी भर यह inferiority complex रहता है। उसको कक्षा 6 से इस भाषा को पढ़ने का मौका मिलता है। वह डी.एम. बन जाए, आई.ए.एस. बन जाए, आई.पी.एस. बन जाए, चाहे कुछ भी बन जाए, उसमें यह भाव रहता है। अगर आप साउथ इंडिया की तरह प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में इंग्लिश introduce कर देंगे, तो टीचर्स को नौकरी मिलेगी, साउथ इंडियन टीचर्स को भी नौकरी मिलेगी।

6.00 P.M .

और जो उन बच्चों में हीन भावना रहती है, वह निकल जाएगी, क्योंकि जब कॉन्वेंट एजुकेटेड बच्चे आगे पहुंच जाते हैं, तो वे हिंकारत की नजर से ऐसे देखते हैं। चाहे पॉलिटिक्स हो, चाहे ब्यूरोक्रेसी हो, चाहे जो भी ऐसा क्षेत्र हो, उसमें वह बच्चा हमेशा हेंडीकैप्ड रहता है। इसमें हमारे बहुत से साथी पीछे से सिर भी हिला रहे हैं, इसका मतलब है कि यह समस्या है। चाहे वह राष्ट्रपति बन जाए, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री बन जाए, मुख्य मंत्री बन जाए, उसके साथ हमेशा यह समस्या रहती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप मेरे इन तीन सुझावों पर जरूर गौर करिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shrimati Roopa Ganguly; please stick to the three-minute limit.

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जो आपने हमें बोलने का मौका दिया है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद। हम मंत्री जी के इस बिल का तहेदिल से सपोर्ट करते हैं। हमें ऐसा

लगता है कि आज की तारीख में यह बिल बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे कुछ छोटे-एकाध सज़ेशंस हैं। इसमें पश्चिमी बंगाल में से कितने टीचर्स एनरोल्ड हो रहे हैं? मुझे इनके कुछ नंबर मिल जाएं कि ये कहाँ-कहाँ से हो रहे हैं, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। दूसरा, प्राइमरी स्कूल्स के जो टीचर्स और कर्मचारी हैं, उन लोगों का परफॉरमेंस और भी अच्छा हो सकता है, अगर कोई ऐसा नियम बन जाए कि primary school teachers and other staff members will not participate in any political rally on a working day. यह एक छोटी सी रिक्वेस्ट है। अगर ऐसा कोई रूल बनाया जा सकता है, तो बनाएं। इसके साथ ही कोई भी चिल्ड्रन, कोई भी स्कूल चिल्ड्रन कभी भी किसी भी पॉलिटिकल रैली में कभी शामिल न हो सके, इसके लिए कोई प्रबन्ध या कुछ पाबंदी लगाई जा सकती है? इसके अतिरिक्त टीचर्स एप्पॉइंटमेंट में और स्टूडेंट्स के एनरोलमेंट में, जैसे हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल में करोड़ों के झंझट होते हैं, उन पर मॉनिटरिंग की कोई बात हो सके, मैनेजमेंट हो सके, तो वह हमारे बंगाल के लोगों के लिए और देश के लोगों के लिए बहुत मेहरबानी होगी। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri K.C. Ramamurthy, please take only three minutes.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, school children today learn everything. They will learn politics also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not call you. Shri K.C. Ramamurthy, please.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I would not like to go into the merits of the Right to Education Act. All of us know that it is one of the most encouraging Acts and it has been accepted to be a very good Act in the country. But there are a lot of lacunae in its implementation. Our leader, Shri K. Rahman Khan, Mr. Derek O'Brien and others have mentioned about various lacunae of the Act. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Section 29 of the RTE Act which very clearly mentions that the curriculum and the evaluation procedure should be in conformity with the values enshrined in the Constitution. It talks about all round development of the child, building up child's knowledge, potentiality and talent, development of physical and mental abilities to the fullest extent, etc. To ensure this, we need teachers – qualified, committed, motivated and trained. Section 23, on which we are having a discussion today, is added, perhaps keeping in mind the requirements mentioned under Section 29 of the Act.

Sir, I would like to mention about the scarcity of good teacher training institutions in the country. Most of the teacher training institutions, as one of my colleagues has mentioned, are under the private sector only. The Government should seriously think about establishing quality and high-standard teacher training institutions, without which I don't think we will be able to achieve any standard or the goal that we are aiming to reach.

[Shri K.C. Ramamurthy]

Sir, I would like to appreciate the hon. Minister that he has taken a number of initiatives in this regard, at least, now. After a lot of time, this Amendment has come before the Parliament. This Amendment should have come into effect, at least, two years ago. But now he has brought this Bill and now this will come into effect.

Sir, again, I would like to bring a very important point to the attention of the hon. Minister that training is a very important component for any sector. Particularly for teaching sector, if training is not made compulsory at the school level, the teachers will not be able to perform. There should be a rotation of teachers. At every level, we have training. Once you become a teacher, particularly in the primary and elementary level, you will not have any training or any re-orientation. It should be made a compulsory activity and it should be rotated. I am not going to make any more points on this. Many hon. Members including Shri Vinay Sahasrabuddhe, Shri Derek O'Brien, Shri Rahman Khan have mentioned a lot of issues about the implementation of the RTE Act. They have highlighted the failures of the implementation of the RTE Act in a number of situations. Sir, I would like to mention about the Government schools. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Derek ji, please let him listen to me first. Kindly hear me. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what Shri Rahman Khan rightly mentioned about Government schools. In Karnataka, the situation is that there is a lot of rush coming to the private schools; irrespective of the situation, private school seats are filled up and Government school seats remain vacant. Parents want their children to be admitted to the private schools, and, not the Government schools. Even if there is RTE, they do not want to send their children to the Government schools. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, I will take only one more minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, regarding involvement of management, as Mr. Rahman Khan was rightly mentioning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It cannot be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, I want one minute only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, one minute please. Sir, it is regarding the relation between the State Education Department and the CBSE and other boards. A large number of CBSE schools. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, please permit me. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, a large number of CBSE schools are built as per the specifications of the CBSE and the fee also is charged as per the facilities provided. The State Government's intervention in all these things, in fixing the fee, in changing the syllabus is too much. There should be a restriction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please sit down. Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very unfair. Those Members who wish to speak, they should give their names before the discussion starts. After that, when the discussion is about to be over, pressurizing the Chair is too much. I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Party has taken twenty-five minutes extra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Had you given the names in advance, I would have managed the time. How can you do like this? I am sorry. Yes, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Javadekar ji, one second. ...*(Interruptions)*... What he said is correct. Let us sit up to the time the reply is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं सभी 22 माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने इस बिल को तहे दिल से समर्थन दिया है। इससे यह साबित होता है कि education political agenda नहीं है, बल्कि education national agenda है। हम सबकी concern एक है, हम सबका लक्ष्य एक है, क्योंकि education empowers. जैसा परवीन बहन ने कहा, education empowers, तालीम ही सब कुछ है। अगर एक खेतिहर मजदूर की लड़की उसी जिले की जिलाधिकारी बनने का ख्वाब साकार कर सकती है, तो वह ताकत केवल तालीम में है। जाति, मजहब और सबसे ऊपर उठ कर यह empower करता है और जीवन को संभल देता है, इसलिए यह महत्वपूर्ण। माननीय सदस्य सिद्धार्थ जी ने महात्मा फुले जी को याद किया। मैं भी पुणे से

*Not recorded.

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

आता हूँ। उन्होंने वहीं महिलाओं के लिए अपना शिक्षा का आन्दोलन शुरू किया। महात्मा फुले, शाहूजी महाराज, गोखले जी, तिलक जी, मालवीय जी, सर सैय्यद जी, डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी, इन सबने और बहुत सारे लोगों ने, हर राज्य से बहुत सारे नाम हैं, जिन्होंने बहुत बड़ा काम किया कि आजादी के आन्दोलन के साथ ही एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा का आन्दोलन भी शुरू किया, इसलिए आज हम यहाँ तक आए हैं।

अब सब लोगों का जो मूल मुद्दा था, वह यह था कि सरकारी स्कूलों की क्वालिटी खराब हो रही है। हममें से बहुत लोग सरकारी स्कूलों में ही पढ़े हैं। मैं भी जिला परिषद् के स्कूल में ही पढ़ा हूँ और उसका नाम था, 'जीवन शिक्षण मंदिर'। मैंने इतना सार्थक दूसरा कोई नाम नहीं देखा — 'जीवन का शिक्षण देने वाला मंदिर'। वह जिला परिषद् का स्कूल था। अगर आज स्थिति बिगड़ी है, तो यह सबकी चिंता का विषय है। हम सबको मिलकर उस खराबी को दूर करना है और उस परिस्थिति को सुधारना है। इसके लिए हमने पांच initiatives की बात सोची है और इसमें हमें सबका साथ मिलेगा, इसका मुझे पूरा विश्वास है।

पहला initiative है, Right to Education Act में learning outcomes were mentioned but they were not defined at that time. We have now completely codified the learning outcomes. पहली से आठवीं तक, हर वर्ष में छात्र को किस विषय का कितना ज्ञान निश्चित होना चाहिए, ये learning outcomes अब define हो गए हैं। इस साल सभी स्कूलों में शिक्षकों को handbook दे दी गई है और उस handbook के आधार पर उनको प्रशिक्षित भी किया जा रहा है। अगस्त के एंड में आपको यह देखने को मिलेगा कि सभी स्कूलों में इसके पोस्टर्स लग जाएंगे कि किस स्टैंडर्ड के बच्चे को क्या-क्या आना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ पेरेंट्स को भी एक pamphlet मिलेगा कि आपका छात्र पांचवीं में है, तो उसको यह आना चाहिए। This brings in accountability of every factor, the stakeholder and the 'STEPP' which you mentioned. This will bring in accountability of schools, teachers, parents, students, and everybody. यही होना चाहिए था। आज तक चाहे पहले के सर्वेज हुए हों या National Assessment Survey हो, अगर पांचवीं का छात्र तीसरी कक्षा का पाठ नहीं पढ़ सकता था और अगर सातवीं का स्टूडेंट पांचवीं का गणित नहीं कर सकता, तो यह सामूहिक फेल्योर है। इसी फेल्योर को दुरुस्त करने के लिए learning outcomes की शुरुआत की गई है और मुझे विश्वास है कि यह काम अच्छी तरह से होगा। मैं आप सबसे भी कहूंगा कि आप सब सितम्बर में अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों में विजिट करिए, उस समय हम National Assessment Survey भी करने वाले हैं। वहां पर आप देखिए कि क्या सचमुच में ग्राउंड पर बदलाव हो रहे हैं या नहीं हो रहे हैं। यह देखना हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है।

दूसरा, अब तक होता यह था कि पहली से आठवीं तक परीक्षा नहीं रोकनी है। इसका कारण, उस समय जो विचार किया गया था, वह यह था कि स्टूडेंट्स पर परीक्षा का अनावश्यक प्रेशर न बनाया जाए, पहले से उसको मार्क्स की रेस में न डाला जाए। इसके लिए एक सॉल्यूशन दिया गया था कि हम इसका continuous evaluation करेंगे। हालांकि यह उद्देश्य अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन हुआ क्या? इसका scientifically continuous evaluation नहीं हुआ, जिसके कारण पहली से आठवीं तक

learning खाली जा रही है। अनेक जगहों पर तो स्कूल्स mid-day school बन गए हैं। बस स्कूल में आना, खाना और जाना, बाकी की जिम्मेदारी खत्म हो गई है। अब होगा यह कि learning outcome के साथ-साथ पांचवीं और आठवीं में परीक्षा लेकर, दो चांस दिए जाएंगे। जैसा आपने कहा, पहली परीक्षा मार्च में होगी, मार्च की परीक्षा में जो बच्चे फेल होंगे, उनकी दूसरी परीक्षा मई में होगी। दूसरी परीक्षा में जो फेल होगा, उसको ही हम detain करेंगे और यह अधिकार भी हम राज्यों को दे रहे हैं।

जब सभी राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों के साथ हमारी बैठक हुई, तो उस बैठक में यह सामने आया कि 25 राज्यों को तो यह बदलाव चाहिए, लेकिन 4 राज्यों को नहीं चाहिए। मैंने उनसे कहा कि ठीक है, यह निर्णय हम राज्यों पर छोड़ते हैं। आखिर cooperative federalism में 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' करना है, तो राज्य भी इसके मूल पार्टनर हैं। पहले एजुकेशन केवल राज्य का ही विषय होता था, लेकिन बाद में यह Concurrent List में आ गया। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि यह सुधार भी accountability को बढ़ाएगा। Survey after survey में छात्रों का जिस तरह का चित्र आता है, अब वह नहीं आएगा।

तीसरा सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भाग है, देश भर में 2.5 करोड़ बच्चे दसवीं का एग्जाम देते हैं और उन 2.5 करोड़ छात्रों में से केवल सात लाख छात्र, यानी CBSE के आधे छात्र बोर्ड की परीक्षा नहीं देते थे। यह सही नहीं था, इसलिए हमने यह निर्णय किया कि इस साल से बोर्ड कंपल्सरी होगा। यह निर्णय पिछले साल घोषित किया गया था, लेकिन तुरंत इसे लागू नहीं किया गया, एक साल के बाद लागू किया गया। इसका parents, teachers and students सब की तरफ से 90% approval हुआ।

महोदय, सबसे मुख्य कड़ी हैं, टीचर्स, जिनके लिए यह बिल है। टीचर कितनी लगन से सिखाता है, उसमें कितनी teachership है, यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने भी बार-बार कहा कि हमें integrated B.Ed. course की तरफ जाना चाहिए। महोदय, जैसे अभी 12वीं के बाद, जिसे लॉ करना है, वह पांच साल का कंबाईंड कोर्स करता है, जो डाक्टर बनना चाहता है, जो इंजीनियर बनना चाहता है, वह वहां जाता है, तो वह सिलेक्शन करता है कि मुझे यह बनना है। वह तय करता है कि मुझे यह बनना है और उसी के अनुसार वह सीखता है। वैसे ही, जिसे टीचर बनना है, वह बीए-बीएड, बीएससी-बीएड, बीकॉम-बीएड करेगा, जिसका इंटीग्रेटेड कोर्स चार साल का होगा और चार साल में वह दोनों डिग्रियां हासिल करेगा तथा टीचर बनेगा। इस प्रकार शिक्षा में सबसे ज्यादा काबिल बदलाव होगा। यह बदलाव भी anvil पर है और इसे भी हम आपके सामने लेकर जल्दी आएंगे।

महोदय, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि आज बहुत सारे राज्य बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे काम कर रहे हैं। हमने 'शिक्षण मंथन' किया और उसमें सभी राज्यों के अधिकारी, वहां के एनजीओज़, वहां के अच्छे शिक्षक जिन्होंने नवाचार किए हैं यानी जिन्होंने अच्छे-अच्छे इन्नोवेशन किए हैं। अच्छे हैड मास्टर्स, जिन्होंने भी नवाचार किया है और अपने स्कूल को बेहतर किया है, उन सभी को इकट्ठा कर के हमने पांच जगह, दो-दो दिन बहुत अच्छा ब्रेनस्टॉर्मिंग का काम किया, जिसे हमने "शिक्षण मंथन" कहा। हमें इसी प्रकार से आगे जाना है।

महोदय, अब मैं इस बिल पर आता हूं। इस बारे में यहां यह मुद्दा उठा कि आप दो साल में 11 लाख टीचर्स को कैसे प्रशिक्षित कर पाएंगे? यह करेक्ट है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि टेक्नोलॉजी ने हमें

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

बहुत ज्यादा empower किया है। वे पाठ तो पढ़ा ही रहे हैं और सिखा रहे हैं। जो पढ़ा रहे हैं, उन्हें अलग से प्रैक्टिकल करने का लेसन लेने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि उन्हें थियोरिटिकल ज्ञान भी होना चाहिए और उसके कारण शिक्षा में समृद्धि आनी चाहिए। इसलिए 'स्वयं प्रभा' के माध्यम से यह कोर्स शुरू होगा। मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप भी इस बारे में अपने क्षेत्र में जगह-जगह बताइए। हम 15 अगस्त से 15 सितम्बर के बीच में सभी 11 लाख टीचर्स तक पहुंचेंगे। हमारे पास लगभग सभी के मोबाइल नम्बर्स और ई-मेल एड्रेस हैं। सबके पास हम इंडिविजुअली पहुंचेंगे और उनसे कहेंगे कि आपको स्वयं रजिस्टर करना है। यह रजिस्ट्रेशन फ्री है। मैं इस बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए देश के बेहतर टीचर्स कोर्स तैयार कर रहे हैं। एनसीईआरटी और तीन-चार अन्य बहुत अच्छी संस्थाएं ये कोर्स तैयार कर रही हैं — अच्छा कोर्स तैयार हो रहा है। इस प्रकार मैं कह सकता हूँ कि अच्छा लेक्चर होगा, ट्यूटोरियल होगा, मैटिरियल होगा, यानी सब होगा। इसके अंतर्गत डिसकशन फोरम के द्वारा प्रश्न भी पूछे जाएंगे। उनके भी जवाब आएंगे और एग्जामिनेशन होगा तथा सर्टिफिकेट मिलेगा। यह ऑनलाइन रहेगा, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा, ऑफलाइन भी रहेगा। 'स्वयं प्रभा' के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन के चैनल्स के माध्यम से होगा। जिन के घर में दूरदर्शन की पहुंच नहीं है, जो फ्री डिश होती है, 1300 रुपए से सेटटॉप बॉक्स और डिश मिलती है, उन्हें वह लगानी है। वह कैसे लेनी है, वह भी हम सभी टीचर्स को बताएंगे। वे घर में भी पढ़ सकते हैं और अपनी सहूलियत से पढ़ सकते हैं। इसमें मैटिरियल की सीडी भी हम टीचर्स को फ्री में देने वाले हैं। यह जो एग्जामिनेशन की फीस होगी, वह भी मॉडरेट होगी, क्योंकि जो एग्जामिनेशन कंडक्ट करने का खर्च है, वह तो है। हम जो प्रिंटेड मैटिरियल देंगे, उसमें भी खर्चा होगा और जो सीडी दे रहे हैं, उस पर भी खर्चा होगा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि बहुत थोड़ी फीस में यह सिखाया जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें 12 दिन का प्रैक्टिकल होगा, जिसमें हर साल फेस टू फेस ट्रेनिंग होगी, यानी दो साल की ट्रेनिंग में 12-12 दिन का ब्लॉक स्तर पर शिविर होगा। वहां सब छात्र आएंगे, वहां के शिक्षक आएंगे और यह छुट्टी के दिनों में होगा। उसमें प्रत्येक अध्यापक और छात्र का आमने-सामने संवाद होगा और सारी डिफिकल्टीज़ सॉल्व होंगी। हमने यह एक फूलप्रूफ सिस्टम बनाया है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि यह निश्चित रूप से सफल होगा, क्योंकि सभी राज्य इस बारे में हमारे साथ हैं। इसमें हमने सभी राज्यों का सहयोग लिया है और सभी राज्य इस स्कीम से सहमत हैं, अतः यह काम अवश्य होगा।

महोदय, चार-पांच अन्य महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे भी उठे। मैं उनका केवल एक-एक वाक्य में जवाब दूंगा। श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो जी ने इंग्लिश मीडियम की क्रेज़ के बारे में कहा, वह सही है। अब है, तो है। अभी-कहा कि इंग्लिश आनी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं आज हिन्दी में इसलिए बोला, क्योंकि इंग्लिश बोलें, तो ही स्मार्ट लगें, ऐसा नहीं होता है। अब लोगों के मन में यह बात आ गई है और अब तो गरीब के मन में भी यह बात आ गई है कि मेरा बेटा इंग्लिश मीडियम में पढ़े। अब स्थिति यह है कि इंग्लिश सीखने में किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। हमारे यहां, महाराष्ट्र में 20 साल पहले स्कूल में पहली कक्षा से इंग्लिश एज ए सब्जेक्ट शुरू हो जाती थी। लेकिन English medium एक अलग चीज़ है, उसकी पूरी चर्चा करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अनौपचारिक शिक्षा में out of school students कम होते जा रहे हैं।

वर्ष 2014 के आंकड़े हैं कि out of school students 60 लाख थे और अभी 50 लाख ...**(व्यवधान)**... में बता रहा हूँ। Census के जो फिगर्स आये थे, उसके बाद स्थिति बहुत बदली। उसके बाद, मेरा अंदाजा है कि यह संख्या अभी 50 लाख के आस-पास है। आपको भी देखने में आएगा कि जहाँ हर समय छोटे-छोटे बच्चे मजदूरी में लगते थे, आज नहीं दिखते हैं, वे स्कूल जाते हैं। इसमें वह भी एक बात है। इसे समाप्त करना है, इसलिए "स्कूल चलो, भई स्कूल चलो" यह एक मुहिम हम शुरू करें और हम सब उसके साथी हों, जैसे गुजरात में करते थे, कि केवल अधिकारी, विधायक और सांसद ही नहीं, बल्कि हर कोई एक-एक ऐसे out of school student को ढूँढ़ कर उसे वहाँ स्कूल में दाखिल करेगा। ऐसा भी एक मूवमेंट चलाने की जरूरत है।

यहाँ शिक्षकों के non-academic काम की बात आई। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमने clear instructions दिये हैं कि उनका काम केवल Census का होगा, जो कि 10 साल के बाद एक बार होता है। केवल इलेक्शन का काम होता है, जो कि पाँच साल के बाद होता है, उसमें roll बनाने का काम उनके पास नहीं है। फिर अचानक जो disaster होता है, तो उसमें काम होता है। इसके सिवाय कोई non-academic काम टीचर्स को नहीं देने चाहिए, यह हमने कहा है।

अभी प्राइवेट स्कूल्स की बात हुई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा सबका काम है। अभी रहमान खान जी ने, प्रभाकर कोरे जी ने तथा अन्य लोगों ने भी बहुत सी बातें कहीं। आज वास्तविकता यह है कि गवर्नमेंट स्कूल्स का enrolment प्रतिवर्ष 4 प्रतिशत घट रहा है और प्राइवेट स्कूल्स का 8 प्रतिशत बढ़ रहा है। हम इसको चैलेंज के रूप में, चुनौती के रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं। हम सरकारी स्कूलों का दर्जा ऐसा ऊँचा करेंगे कि एक healthy competition में सरकारी स्कूल जीत सकता है, यह हम दिखा कर रहेंगे। आप सबकी मदद से हम यह करके रहेंगे। जैसे आज केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, नवोदय विद्यालय के सीबीएसई का जो result का percentage है, वह उससे ऊपर है। ये सरकारी स्कूल्स ही हैं। आप सब लोग मेरे पीछे क्यों लगते हैं कि KV का कोटा थोड़ा बढ़ा दीजिए? ऐसा जो होता है, इसका कारण यह है कि अगर हम एक सिस्टम लाते हैं, तो एक सरकारी स्कूल भी क्वालिटी दे सकता है। यही बात जिला परिषद के स्कूलों में भी हो, कॉरपोरेशन के स्कूलों में भी हो। KVS जैसी संस्थाओं का भी कैसे विस्तार किया जा सकता है, यह करने की जरूरत है।

टीचर्स को contract पर या ad hoc पर रखना ठीक नहीं है। यह हम उच्च शिक्षा में भी कर रहे हैं, जो मुद्दा एक माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया था। Five-day school का जो concept है, उसमें राज्यों को अधिकार है। उसमें learning के कितने hours होने चाहिए, यह तय है। उसका टाइम टेबल कैसे एडजस्ट करें और छुट्टी कौन से दिन दें, इसमें उनका अधिकार है। इसलिए they can decide their own.

सर, बाकी बहुत सारे विषय सामने आये हैं। रहमान साहब ने EWS का उल्लेख किया। इसमें 25 परसेंट छात्रों की बात आई। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट स्कूल्स में जो 25 परसेंट छात्र जाते हैं, तो उसकी भरपाई का, compensation का पैसा भी सरकार देती है।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): टाइम पर नहीं देती।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक मिनट। टाइम पर नहीं देती! अब ऐसा है कि हर चीज़ में हम कहेंगे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं कि वह काम charity से होता है। उसका पैसा सरकार देती है। कहीं कम देती है, तो कहीं ज्यादा देती है। कहीं 5,000 रुपए प्रति छात्र देती है, तो कहीं 25,000-30,000 रुपए प्रति छात्र भी देती है। ये पैसे दिए जाते हैं। अभी इरफान का एक बड़ा अच्छा सिनेमा आया था — 'हिन्दी मीडियम'। अगर आपने नहीं देखा हो, तो देखिए। EWS में प्रवेश पाने के लिए लोग क्या-क्या करते हैं और कैसे अमीर आदमी भी खुद को गरीब दिखाने की कोशिश करता है, उसकी कहानी बताने वाला वह 'हिन्दी मीडियम' नामक सिनेमा है। जिनको समय मिले, वे उसे जरूर देखें।

जहाँ तक जयराम जी ने बजट की बात कही, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका बजट कम नहीं हुआ है। जो अनावश्यक खर्च थे, उसमें जो लीकेजें थे, वे कम हुए हैं। इसलिए वह उतना ही कम हुआ है, बाकी कम नहीं हुआ है। "मिड-डे-मील" नामक स्कीम में, केवल दो स्टेट्स में, सिर्फ आधार का लिंकेज करने के कारण 6 लाख students, जो कि students नहीं थे, ghost students थे, उनके नाम पर MDM का जो पैसा जाता था, वह जाना खत्म हुआ। हम ऐसा काम तो करेंगे, लेकिन शिक्षा के लिए पैसा कम नहीं करेंगे।

राजीव जी ने जो प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की बात कही, साक्षरता की बात कही, मैं उसके बारे में भी कहूंगा। हम भी एक कल्पना पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि अब चूँकि हर घर का छात्र स्कूल में है, तो किसी को बाहर से आकर पढ़ाने की क्या जरूरत है? जो साक्षर नहीं हैं, उनको उनके ही बच्चे सिखाएंगे। इससे उसको भी कितना अच्छा लगेगा कि मैंने अपने दादा-दादी को सिखाया, मैंने अपने माँ-बाप को सिखाया और उनको भी कितना अच्छा लगेगा कि मेरा बेटा मेरा गुरु हो गया, उसने मुझे सिखाया। इस पद्धति पर भी हम काम कर रहे हैं कि इसको हम कैसे कर सकते हैं।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: क्या आप प्रौढ़ शिक्षा को खत्म करेंगे?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आज मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि इस कल्पना पर हम काम कर रहे हैं। मैं रोज ऐसे ही थोड़े-थोड़े आश्वासन दे रहा हूँ। आज इस पर बहुत सार्थक चर्चा हुई और मुझे लगता है कि शिक्षा की हर चर्चा यही साबित करती है कि शिक्षा नेशनल एजेंडा है। हम सब को मिल कर उसको अच्छा बनाना है और इसलिए मैं सबको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, did you mention about children being asked to go to schools on Saturdays? What about that?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I said that it is left to the States because we have decided on schooling hours throughout the year. इतना देना है, लेकिन अब हर शनिवार को छुट्टी देनी है या एक शनिवार के बाद दूसरे शनिवार को छुट्टी देनी है, that is left to the States.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But childhood is the right of the children and robbing that is not good. ... (Interruptions)... You should leave Saturday to the children for playing... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I agree. But, Sir, there is also another issue involved, जिसका उल्लेख चार सदस्यों ने किया है कि पैरेंट्स को भी प्रशिक्षित करने की जरूरत है। पैरेंट्स एक बच्चे के बारे में ऐसा समझते हैं कि सब कुछ होगा, हमारे सारे dreams पूरे होंगे, एक ही बच्चे में सब होगा। Parents education is also needed. But whatever it is, that is left to the States. The States can take the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, before you take up the Bill for voting, a special welcome to all the Ministers who were absent yesterday!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is Right of Children to Free and compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017. You have moved the motion, isn't it?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have moved the motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two Amendments (Nos.1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving the Amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, before my decision, I have a right to say as to what I feel. The RTE Act was enacted in the year 2009 to provide free and compulsory education to children up to 14 years of age and to provide in-service training to the untrained teachers before 2015.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all correct.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Unfortunately, the training could not be provided to all the untrained teachers—everybody said the same thing—to acquire minimum qualifications, and hence the Amendment Bill. In this Bill, the Government has provided that within a period of time, they would complete the task.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving your Amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I appreciate the spirit of the Government, but having seen the trend of training service, I am afraid that all untrained teachers cannot be covered in four years. Therefore, to help the Government, I have brought an Amendment to say that within five years' period, you propose ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is with the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Anyhow, I will not move the Amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving the Amendments? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: With your cooperation, we will complete the whole training in two years. That will make education more successful.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Wonderful! It is very good. I am giving inspiration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Hon. Minister, I just want to make a point. The Bill says that from the commencement of this Bill, from 2017, it is four years. So, four years should be counted from 2017 itself, not from 2015. It was written, "commencement of the Bill". See your own Bill.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Shri Derek O'Brien will explain it to you. It is four years from 2015, and, therefore, it is 2019.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So you have not moved the Amendment. Amendments not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even though it is a small Bill, the discussion was very good. I am sorry for the Members whom I could not accommodate because there were a number of requests. Yet there was a good discussion. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Now, we will take up Special Mentions. Dr. V. Maitreya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL) *in the Chair.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Just mention the heading of the Special Mention.
...(Interruptions)... Please maintain order in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to expedite the clearance of two water desalination projects as proposed by the Tamil Nadu Government

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to read it. Chennai is a water stressed city with very limited surface and ground water potential. The present demand-supply mismatch of 500 MLD is expected to widen in the future. Tamil Nadu views desalination as the only permanent solution for Chennai's water problems. Chennai already has an installed desalination capacity of 200 MLD. To bridge the deficit, two additional desalination projects have been conceived. The first project of 150 MLD capacity is proposed to be constructed at Nemmeli, south of Chennai, at a cost of Rs.1,259 crores. This project has already received approval from kfW, the German funding agency for 100 million Euro loan assistance. It has also received assistance of Rs. 506 crores under the AMRUT scheme. The procurement process for this project has already commenced. The second project is an ambitious 400 MLD unit, which along with distribution system improvements, is estimated to cost Rs. 5866 crores. It is proposed on a 50-acre site at Perur, barely 600 meters from the Nemmeli plant. Japan International Cooperation Agency has expressed interest to finance this project through a loan assistance of Rs. 4,350 crores. Both the projects are pending for clearance before the Expert Appraisal Committee for Coastal Regulation Zone, under the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Chennai is fast progressing into a sought-after health tourism hub in Asia drawing more people to the city. In view of the growing need for more water, I appeal to the Government to expedite clearance of both these projects to improve water supply situation in Chennai.

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the subject mentioned by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue mentioned by the hon. Member.

**Demand to give greater priority to the settlement of Community Forest Rights
under the Forest Rights Act, 2006**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): The landmark Forests Rights Act was passed by Parliament in December 2006 for the welfare of tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers and to make them partners in forest conservation and regeneration. Under this law, both individual and community forest rights are recognized. Over the past decade, while there has been significant progress in recognizing individual forest rights, the law has not had any impact on the recognition of community forest rights. There are at least 1,70,000 villages in the country with forest land within the forest boundary but only a small fraction of them have got control under the Forest Rights Act, 2006. Even where the gram sabhas were given full control over bamboo cultivation, transportation and use like in Menda Lekha in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra in April 2011, the State Governments have taken steps to substantially weaken this control and reassert the supremacy of the forest departments. In addition, it is no longer mandatory to settle forest rights as a pre-condition for clearances of projects in tribal areas.

I call upon the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to give greater priority to the settlement of community forest rights under the Forest Rights Act, 2006. I also urge the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to restore the 2009 policy which had made adherence to the provisions of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 as a pre-requisite for environmental and forest clearance for projects in tribal areas of the country.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Jairam Ramesh.

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

**Demand to make arrangements for free of cost treatment for people suffering from
kidney disease in several villages of Gariyaband district in Chhattisgarh**

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ के जनपद गरियाबंद, ब्लॉक देवभोग के ग्राम सुपेबेड़ा सहित दर्जनों गाँवों के सैकड़ों लोग किडनी की बीमारी से ग्रस्त हो रहे हैं और इस बीमारी से 54 लोगों की असमय मौतें हो गई हैं। कई मामले तो ऐसे हैं, जिनमें पूरा का पूरा परिवार इस बीमारी का शिकार हो गया है। इस बीमारी का कारण जमीनी जल का दूषित होना है। यहाँ की जमीन और पानी अत्यंत दूषित हो गए हैं और उसी पानी को कुओं एवं हैंड पम्पों से निकालकर क्षेत्र की जनता पीने के लिए विवश है, जिसके कारण पूरे क्षेत्र में किडनी रोगियों की भरमार लग गई है।

राज्य सरकार अभी तक आधिकारिक रूप से यह पता नहीं लगा सकी कि आखिरकार यह बीमारी इतनी भयावह क्यों होती जा रही है। असहाय जनता असमय मारी जा रही है। इस क्षेत्र के लोग गरीबी के कारण, बिना आर्थिक अनुदान के इलाज कराने में समर्थ नहीं हैं। गरीबी और किडनी की बीमारी यहाँ की पहचान बन गई है। बीमारी की भयावहता से दूसरे क्षेत्रों के लोग इस क्षेत्र में अपनी बेटियाँ ब्याहने को तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं। यह पूरा का पूरा क्षेत्र समाज से कटता जा रहा है।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरी माँग है कि इस क्षेत्र के किडनी पीड़ितों के इलाज हेतु केन्द्र सरकार निःशुल्क व्यवस्था करे और शुद्ध पीने के पानी के लिए अविलम्ब पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत राजीव गांधी पेयजल मिशन के तहत शुद्ध पीने का पानी हर घर को उपलब्ध कराए। धन्यवाद।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Chhaya Verma.

Demand to set up a memorial for the great freedom fighter Veer Surendra Sai

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, the freedom struggle of India has a long history of dedication, sacrifice and sufferings. Many a patriot participated and led the movement at different point of time to free Mother India from the clutches of the foreign rulers. One such bravest freedom fighter is Veer Surendra Sai of Sambalpur in Odisha. An exemplary leader, who raised his voice against the Britishers at the age of eighteen, fought for freedom till his death in the British jail.

A heir apparent to the Sambalpur throne, Surendra Sai raised his sword against the British rule much before the War of Independence of 1857. All his brothers and other family members took part in the long-drawn armed struggle and sacrificed their lives. The tribal people of the region were the front-line soldiers of the guerilla warfare. Sahid Madho Singh of Ghensh, and all his brothers with family members' bravery and sacrifice, creates a special chapter in the history of this struggle for freedom. Veer Surendra Sai was imprisoned by the Britishers for thirty-seven long years in two phases, which is, perhaps, the longest period of imprisonment for a freedom fighter. He breathed his last in the

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

prison of Asirgarh Fort after suffering torture and negligence far away from his people, family, and homeland, at the age of seventy-five.

The history of struggle, bravery, patriotism and sacrifice of this great son of India will be an inspiration for all the freedom-loving people of the world for ever.

I urge upon the Union Government to set up a memorial in the memory of this valiant freedom fighter. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Prasanna Acharya.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Prasanna Acharya.

Demand to make a policy to assist and rehabilitate serving, injured and retired soldiers, who work under difficult climate and geographic conditions

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, soldiers live in a grim situation. It is a known fact that fairly a large segment of Indian Army is either deployed in highly sensitive areas facing threat from not alone across the borders but also fighting against insurgency, terrorism and militancy, many a time with the support of indoctrinated locals, which is far worse than fighting a known enemy. The soldier in peace station spends more time in the field than in peace. Soldiers spend most of their time in training for operational roles of the Unit they represent and thus their peace station posting too never remains easy. The above extended environment, that is, the peace station and field posting causes a great impact on the psychological mindset and physical well-being of the soldiers. A holistic view of the predicament of the soldiers and their families need to be taken urgently and find solutions to the growing disenchantment among the soldiers. The soldiers are succumbing to the inclement weather in high altitude areas or otherwise. The soldiers develop many physical problems while serving in adverse climatic conditions. The Government helps the families of Martyrs. We salute them for their sacrifices. But what about the serving, injured and retired soldiers who have also served the nation under adverse climatic conditions and in the process have developed certain deformities or have undergone physical or mental disorders. We must not forget that these soldiers who ensure the security of the nation and secure our peaceful sleep, keeping vigil day and night against all odds. Thank you, Sir.

Demand to formulate legislation for domestic workers

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the need for regulation of domestic work arises due to two reasons. These include (a) Domestic work accounts for 1 per cent of the total employment in the country. On an analysis of 2004-05 National Sample Survey, ILO found that 4.2 million persons were employed in private households. Unofficial estimates range from 2.5 million to 100 million, (b) There is absence of a countrywide mechanism that provides social protection and safeguards labour rights of domestic workers. This leads to undervaluation, underpayment and exploitation of domestic work. The Ministry of Labour and Employment set up a Task Force on Domestic Workers in 2009. It was supposed to draft a National Policy for Domestic Workers. However, there has been no update on the progress of this policy. Moreover, a policy will not guarantee that labour rights of domestic workers are protected since it is not enforceable. India must enact a National Legislation for domestic workers. This will regulate the sector, ensure minimum standards of a safe working environment and allow workers to enjoy labour rights. The other option includes extending existing labour laws to domestic workers. Some states are advanced in this respect, for example, Maharashtra which has enacted Domestic Workers Welfare Act, 2008. The Government must expedite the process of building consensus with State Governments over the issue and move towards implementing a national legislation.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the views expressed by Dalwaiji.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem. Not present. Shri K. Rahman Khan.

**Demand to take necessary steps for efficient management of the
National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd.**

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, the National Wakf Development Corporation Ltd. (NAWADCO) was established in January, 2014 as per the recommendations of the JPC, Select Committee of Rajya Sabha and Sachar Committee to develop wakf properties and generate resources for the socio-economic and educational empowerment of the Muslim community and to contribute towards nation building. There are more than 4.9 lakh registered *auqaf* in the country presently generating annual income of over Rs. 200 crores. The total area under the wakf properties all over India is estimated at about 6 lakh acres, the market value of which is about Rs. 1.12 lakh Crore. Many of

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

these *auqaf* are on prime land and estimated to have the potential of generating income of more than Rs. 12000 crores per annum for fulfilling objectives of the *auqaf*. Unfortunately, the performance of NAWADCO is very bleak and I am given to understand that it has not initiated a single project till date in its fourth year of existence. The organisation is believed to have become defunct and non functional and is almost on the verge of going into oblivion. Lack of initiation and the lackadaisical approach of the bureaucracy are taking its toll. It is firmly believed that for any organisation to survive the patronage of the government is absolutely essential. Sir, I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to activate the organisation and ensure that National Wakf Development Corporation is managed in professional manner towards achieving the desired goals. Thank you.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand to address the problem of mal-nutrition among
children in the country**

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, there is a nutritional crisis in contemporary India. Nutritional challenges deserve serious and immediate attention by the Government because they intimately and adversely affect at one level or the other. The entire spectrum of India's human capital, that is, children and adults, males and females, urban and rural population and the rich and the poor and the average 29 per cent of the children below the age of five in India are underweight and 39 per cent are stunted, according to the International Food Policy Research Institute, 2014. These indicators have witnessed improvement of about one per cent per year. For instance, 50 per cent of the children under the age of five in 1992-93 and 40 per cent in 2005-06 were underweight. About 58 per cent of children were stunted in 1992-93 as compared to 48 per cent in 2005-06 according to National Family Health Survey-I and II. Although in percentage terms these figures are improving, but at a very slow pace as compared to other developing countries. India, on the other hand, is home to 40 million stunted children, the largest in the world. Additionally, India ranks 120 out of 130 countries in prevalence of wasting or low weight for height at 15.1 per cent, according to the 2016 Global Nutrition Report which ranks countries from lowest to highest prevalence. In fact, child under nutrition in India is double that of sub-Saharan Africa and five times than that in China. Traditionally, policy discourse on nutrition has focused on ensuring food security, thereby neglecting several important non-food dimensions of nutrition. All this is a cause of grave concern and deserves immediate attention of the Government.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by hon. Member, Shrimati Vandana Chavan.

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

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

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to reconsider the decision of disinvestment of the Air India

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, recently Union Cabinet has given its approval for Air India's disinvestment and set up a Committee to work out how the decision would be implemented. The Civil Aviation Minister suggested that the airline with its debt could not be continued to be funded by the Government. He said, 'The Maharaja is now impoverished.'

Why has Air India failed to achieve objectives in its functional areas mandated under the financial restructuring plan? If we go by the reports of the CAG, we understand the reasons why Air India is going downhill. Air India earned passenger revenue almost 20 per cent lower than the projected target. This loss of revenue was due to lack of aircraft availability, faulty deployment, low utilization of human resources and lack of ancillary revenue. There was over-provisioning of wide body aircraft whereas it didn't have required number of narrow body aircraft which often resulted in a mismatch in demand and availability of the airline. Air India's prospects were turned into losses due to mismanagement in granting bilateral agreements with foreign countries. Also, International operations of Air India, like flights to North America and Europe, also ran into heavy losses further making the picture bleak.

Several decisions taken by the management as per the guidelines of the Aviation Ministry which proved detrimental to the health of Air India, recognised Unions and associations which represented the employees were never consulted in decision-making process and thus, now the sufferers would be the employees.

[Shri Anil Desai]

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to reconsider its decision to sell Air India as it is a 'National Carrier' held in high esteem by the people of India.

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

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

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. He is absent. Shri Bandyopadhyay. He is also absent. Now, Smt. Wansuk Syiem.

**Demand to take immediate action to curb racial discrimination
in elite clubs in Delhi**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I would like to raise on the Floor of this august House an incident of human disgrace, enacted in the premises of an elite social club in Delhi, forcing a Khasi woman, accompanying a family of a member-guest, to leave the club for violation of the dress code imposed on guests as she was dressed in her own traditional attire of Jainsem.

India has consistently been raising at international fora the sub-human treatment meted out to its citizens on racial discrimination in developed countries in the Western Hemisphere. Not a day passes without the national media blaring on incidents of racial profiling of the Indian origin migrants and visitors on foreign soil. Yet, this incident of reinforcing social apartheid on a section of its own citizens need to be condemned and censured in the strongest terms possible.

There are many such clubs functioning in the national capital serving a few exclusively. Even after sixty-and-odd years of freedom from the colonial yoke, many of us act as descendents of Bara Sahibs, both on the attire and attitude.

These clubs occupying prime Government land in New Delhi serving only the elite society should be closed down and the space be utilized for public utility projects.

I urge the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, to crack the whip on this abhorrent practice. Thank you.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague, Smt. Syiem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri Rathinavel. He is absent. Shri P.L. Punia.

Demand to take appropriate action against the persons involved in adulteration of food supplied to the Public Distribution System

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम, 2006 और इस के अधीन बनाए गए नियमों तथा विनियमों के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत बांटे जाने वाले खाद्य उत्पादों की नियमित निगरानी, मॉनिटरिंग व निरीक्षण किया जाता है और जिन मामलों में खाद्य नमूने अनुकूल नहीं पाए जाते, उन पर अधिनियम के अध्याय 9 के अधीन दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही किए जाने का प्रावधान भी है, लेकिन ये नियम सिर्फ कागज़ों पर ही चल रहे हैं क्योंकि हकीकत तो इससे कोसों दूर है।

वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान सार्वजनिक प्रयोगशालाओं में कुल 45,085 नमूने आए और 42,857 नमूनों का विश्लेषण किया गया। उनमें से 7,515 नमूने अपमिश्रित तथा misbranded पाए गए। सरकार ने इन पर कोई खास कार्यवाही नहीं की और केवल 4,694 (आपराधिक 664+सिविल 4,030) मामले ही शुरू किए गए। शेष 2,821 मामलों को देखना भी सरकारों ने जरूरी नहीं समझा। यही नहीं 7,515 मामलों में से केवल 288 मामलों में ही दोषसिद्धि हुई और 1,049 मामलों में दंड देकर छोड़ दिया गया।

अपमिश्रित तथा misbranded नमूनों की संख्या सब से ज्यादा पंजाब (2,240), राजस्थान (1,276), गुजरात (839), मध्य प्रदेश (609) और छत्तीसगढ़ (425) में है। दोषसिद्धि/ दंड के मामलों में राजस्थान में 65, गुजरात में 2 हैं, जबकि छत्तीसगढ़ और राजस्थान का रिकॉर्ड सरकार ने नहीं दिया है। अतः आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि स्कीम के अंतर्गत बांटे जाने वाले खाद्यान्न के अपमिश्रित तथा misbranded नमूनों पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही हो तथा राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और छत्तीसगढ़ में भारी भ्रष्टाचार को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर जांच करवायी जाए।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague, Shri Punia ji.

Demand to settle the unrest among the resident doctors of Akhil Bhartiya Ayurveda Sansthan, in Sarita Vihar, Delhi

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, आयुष मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है। यह अस्पताल सरिता विहार, नई दिल्ली में स्थित है और देश के नागरिकों को बढ़िया आयुर्वेदिक उपचार की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के साथ-साथ आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टरों भी तैयार करता है। पिछले कुछ दिनों से इस संस्थान के रेजीडेंट डॉक्टरों में स्टाइपेंड और वेतन नहीं दिए जाने से असंतोष की स्थिति है। रेजीडेंट डॉक्टरों ने 10 और 11 जुलाई को अपनी मांगों को लेकर हड़ताल भी की थी। रेजीडेंट डॉक्टरों का यह कहना है कि उन्हें 8 महीने से वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है, जिससे उनके सामने संकट की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। रेजीडेंट डॉक्टरों ने अस्पताल के प्रबंधक मंडल पर यह भी आरोप लगाया है कि अस्पताल प्रबंधन उन्हें स्टाइपेंड से संबंधित नियमों की सही जानकारी भी उपलब्ध नहीं करा रहा है। डॉक्टरों की इस हड़ताल और असंतोष के कारण मरीजों को भारी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अस्पताल प्रबंधन ने मरीजों और डॉक्टरों के लिए संकट की स्थिति पैदा कर दी है। आयुष मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है, किंतु जिस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां आयुर्वेद से जुड़े इस अग्रणी प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान में पैदा की जा रही हैं, वह बहुत ही गंभीर बात है, जिसकी अपेक्षा आयुष मंत्रालय से नहीं की जा सकती।

[श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर]

भारत के समक्ष भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति को प्रोत्साहित करने का महान लक्ष्य है, लेकिन इनते बड़े लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के बजाय सरकार आयुर्वेदिक उपचार के लिए स्थापित इस अग्रणी संस्था को समुचित संसाधन उपलब्ध नहीं करा रही है।

अतः इस विशेष उल्लेख के जरिए, आपके माध्यम से मेरी सरकार से यह अपील है कि सरकार सरिता विहार, नई दिल्ली स्थित अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान में प्राप्त असंतोष की स्थिति का शीघ्र ही समाधान करे।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Ram Nath Thakur has said.

Impact of demonetization and flood on tomato prices

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, tomato is a household staple without which no meal is complete. Especially during the month of *Shravan*, many communities throughout the country avoid onion and garlic and mostly rely on tomato. Despite a good monsoon season, tomato prices have escalated to Rs. 60-80 per kg in retail markets, across the country.

The major concern for the rise in tomato is attributed to '*notebandi*' (demonetization). Demonetization came on top of a bumper autumn/ kharif crop. Earlier, in November, when demonetization was rolled out, the tomato prices went as low as Rs. 2-4 per kg. Since the farmers were not able to recover money by summer, they terminated the crop, the impact of which is being felt now. Farmers, therefore, were inclined to plant less tomato in summer 2017. As a result, the early part of summer saw very low prices, which were followed by an unusual spike.

Consumers are feeling the brunt of demonetization now, even after good monsoon year. Because of the flood-hit areas of West Bengal (Purulia), Jhalawar, and Jaipur-Chomu belt in Rajasthan, many crops have also been destroyed. The demonetization along with heavy flooding has resulted in the rise of tomato prices which needs to be seen immediately by the Central Government. The inconvenience and the long run costs to the economy need to be realised as both, food output and consumption, are affected.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (TELANGANA): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, has said.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, has said.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Thank you. The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd August, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-nine minutes past six
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,
the 2nd August, 2017.*