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Tuesday

25 July, 2017

3 Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 25th July, 2017/3rd Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri Shivajirao Giridhar Patil**, a former Member of this House, on the 22nd of July, 2017, at the age of 92 years.

Born in March, 1925, in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra, **Shri Patil** was educated at the Pratap College, Maharashtra and the Christian College, Lucknow.

An agriculturist, industrialist and businessman, **Shri Patil** participated in the freedom struggle and underwent imprisonment. He served as the President of the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd. and of the World Association of Beet and Cane Growers, Paris, France. He was also the Chairman of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, and the Maharashtra Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation.

Shri Patil started his legislative career as a Member of Maharashtra Legislative Council in 1960 and was a Member of the Council from 1960 to 1967. He was also a Member of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly from 1967 to 1980. He served as a Minister of State and as Cabinet Minister in the Government of Maharashtra from 1968 to 1972 and from 1976 to 1978.

Shri Shivajirao Giridhar Patil represented the State of Maharashtra in this House from July, 1992 to July, 1998.

In the passing away of **Shri Shivajirao Giridhar Patil**, the country has lost a veteran freedom fighter, a distinguished parliamentarian and an able administrator.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri Shivajirao Giridhar Patil**.

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

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

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

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Annual Report and Accoutns (2016-17) of various Banks and related papers

III. Review of performance of Regional Rural Banks (2015-16) and related papers

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

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—

(1) G.S.R. 415 (E), dated the 28th April, 2017, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Staff) Amendment Rules 2017.

(2) G.S.R. 562 (E), dated the 8th June, 2017, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Special Allowance for In-House Development of Actuarial Capability) Amendment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 7206/16/17]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Draft Notification No. Nil, dated the Nil, notifying Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) having asset size five hundred crore rupees and above as per their last audited balance sheet, as 'Financial Institutions', under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7582/16/17]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. F. No. M-18012/03/2008-

Ins. III, dated the 11th May, 2017, publishing the Institute of Actuaries of India (Admission as Member and Issuance of Certificate of Practice) Regulations, 2017, under Section 58 of the Actuaries Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7207/16/17]

(iv) 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) S.O. 815 (E), dated the 15th March, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) No. 22/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 16th March, 2017, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 17th March, 2017.
- (3) S.O. 1015 (E), dated the 31st March, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 320 (E), dated the 31st March, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) No. 32/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 5th April, 2017, amending Notification No. 22/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 16th March, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) No. 33/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 6th April, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange Rate for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 7th April, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 356 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (8) S.O. 1177 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) No. 40/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 20th April, 2017, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for imported and export goods w.e.f. 21st April, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 393 (E), dated the 20th April, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 91 (E), dated the 14th February, 2011, to insert certain entry in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 400 (E), dated the 21st April, 2017, notifying supersession of the notification No. G.S.R. 991 (E), dated 25th October, 1958, so as to exempt goods falling under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 when imported into India by or along with a unit of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force or the Central Paramilitary Forces on the occasion of its return to India after a tour of service abroad, from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon which is specified in the First Schedule to the said customs Tariff Act and from the whole of the additional duty leviable thereon under section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act subject to the condition specified therein.
- (12) S.O. 1357 (E), dated the 28th April, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 394 (E), dated the 30th April, 2017, exempting basic custom duty on drugs and medicines imported for supply under specified Patient Assistance Programmes (PAP) of the respective pharmaceutical companies subject to the conditions specified therein.
- (14) No. 43/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 4th May, 2017, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 5th May, 2017.

- (15) G.S.R. 450 (E), dated the 9th May, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) S.O. 1562 (E), dated the 15th May, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) G.S.R. 473 (E), dated the 16th May, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 583 (E), dated the 11th September, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) G.S.R. 474 (E), dated the 16th May, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) No. 49/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 18th May, 2017, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 19th May, 2017.
- (20) S.O. 1743 (E), dated the 31st May, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) No. 52/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 1st June, 2017, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 2nd June, 2017.
- (22) G.S.R. 579 (E), dated the 12th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) No. 53/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 15th June, 2017, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 16th June, 2017.

(24) S.O. 1918 (E), dated the 15th June, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(25) G.S.R. 628 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2017, publishing the Project Imports (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (25) *See* No. L.T. 7106/16/17]

(26) G.S.R. 798 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, specifying to increase basic customs duty from Nil to 10% on parts of cellular mobile phones for use in manufacture of cellular mobile phones.

(27) G.S.R. 799 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (26) to (27) *See* No. L.T. 7143/16/17]

(28) S.O. 2051 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(29) S.O. 2064 (E), dated the 1st July, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 2051 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(30) No. 70/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 6th July, 2017, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 7th July, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (28) to (30) *See* No. L.T. 7106/16/17]

(v) 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. 710 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, notifying the rate of the Union territory tax under various

Schedules, on the recommendations of the Council, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

- (2) G.S.R. 711 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, exempting the intra-State supplies of goods, the description of which is specified in the Schedule appended therein from the whole of Union Territory tax, under subsection (1) of Section 8 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 712 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, exempting the intra-State supplies of goods, under sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and declaring 2.5% concessional Union Territory Goods and Services Tax rate for supplies to Exploration and Production, the description of which is specified in the Table appended therein, under Section 7 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 713 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, declaring the reverse charge on certain specified supplies of goods, the description of which is specified in the Table appended therein, under sub-section (3) of Section 7 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 714 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, declaring the supplies of goods in respect of which no refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed, the description of which is specified in the Table appended therein, under sub-section (3) of Section 54 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 715 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, declaring refund of 50% of Union Territory Goods and Services Tax on supplies to

Central Stores Department (CSD-under the Ministry of Defence), under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

- (7) G.S.R. 716 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, exempting the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax, the supplies made by Central Stores Department (CSD) to Unit Run Canteens and supplies by Central Stores Department/Unit Run Canteens to authorized customers, the description of which is specified in the Table appended therein, under sub-section (1) of section 8 and Section 55 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 717 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, exempting the intra-State supplies of goods or services or both received by a registered person from any supplier, who is not registered, from the whole of the Union Tax leviable thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the said Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (9) G.S.R. 718 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, exempting the intra-State supplies of goods or service or both received by a deductor under section 51 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 from any supplier, who is not registered, from the whole of the Union Territory Tax leviable thereon under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the said Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, subject to the condition that the deductor is not liable to be registered otherwise than under sub-clause (vi) of section 24 of the said Central Goods and Service Tax Act read with Section 21 of the said Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 719 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council, exempting the intra-State supplies of second hand goods received by a registered person, dealing in buying and selling of second hand goods and who

pays the Union Territory Tax on the value of outward supply of such second hand goods as determined under sub-rule (5) of rule 32 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, from any supplier, who is not registered, from the whole of the Union Territory Tax leviable thereon under sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

- (11) G.S.R. 808 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entry in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (11) See No. L.T. 7103/16/17]

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

- (1) S.O. 3160 (E), dated the 6th October, 2016, publishing the Income -tax (26th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 318 (E), dated the 31st March, 2017, publishing the Income -tax (5th Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 325 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2017, publishing the Income -tax (6th Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 331 (E), dated the 5th April, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 399 (E), dated the 21st April, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (8th Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R.1381 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (9th Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 1513 (E), dated the 11th May, 2017, notifying that the provisions of Section 139AA shall not apply to an individual who does not possess the Aadhaar number or the Enrolment ID.
- (8) G.S.R. 546 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (10th Amendment) Rules, 2017.

- (9) G.S.R. 554 (E), dated the 5th June, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (11th Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 1789 (E), dated the 5th June, 2017, notifying transfers for which the condition of chargeability to Securities Transactions Tax (STT) on acquisition shall not be applicable.
- (11) G.S.R. 1790 (E), dated the 5th June, 2017, specifying the Cost Inflation Index for the Financial Year, 2017-18 under clause (v) of the Explanation to Section 48 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (12) G.S.R. 1818 (E), dated the 8th June, 2017, issuing of Bonds by Power Finance Corporation under Section 54EC of Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (13) G.S.R. 561 (E), dated the 8th June, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (13th Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (14) G.S.R. 569 (E), dated the 9th June, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (14th Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (15) G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 15th June, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (15th Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (15) *See* No. L.T. 7105/16/17]

- (16) G.S.R. 642 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (17th Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (17) S.O. 2065 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2017, specifying the provisions of Section 269ST relating to Reserve Bank of India.
- (18) G.S.R. 826 (E), dated the 4th July, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (19th Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (16) to (18) *See* No. L.T. 7208/16/17]

(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. 330 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 11 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (2) G.S.R. 343 (E), dated the 11th April, 2017, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Linear Alkyl Benzene', originating in, or exported from Iran, Qatar and People's Republic of China for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier), pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (3) G.S.R. 344 (E), dated the 11th April, 2017, *Seeking* to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Flexible Slabstock Polyol', originating in, or exported from Thailand and imported into India, for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier), pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (4) G.S.R. 432 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 335 (E), dated the 4th May, 2012, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 433 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2017, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on import of Elastomeric Filament Yarn from China PR, South Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amendment earlier) in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties dated 24th March, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 449 (E), dated the 9th May, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 332 (E) dated the 2nd May, 2012, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 455 (E), dated the 11th May, 2017, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Hot Rolled Flat Products of alloy or non-alloy steel originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, Korea RP, Russia, Brazil or Indonesia and imported into India, for a period of five years, from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, *i.e.* 8th August, 2016, pursuant to the final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

- (8) G.S.R. 461 (E), dated the 12th May, 2017, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Cold Rolled Flat Products of alloy or non-alloy steel originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, Korea RP or Ukraine and imported into India, for a period of five years, from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, *i.e.* 17th August, 2016, pursuant to the final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (9) G.S.R. 462 (E), dated the 12th May, 2017, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Dclear Float Glass of nominal thicknesses ranging from 4mm to 12mm (both inclusive), falling under chapter heading 7003, 7004, 7005, 7009, 7013, 7015, 7016, 7018, 7019 or 7020 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, originating in or exported from Iran and imported into India for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 463 (E), dated the 12th May, 2017, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Aluminium Radiators, Aluminium Radiator Sub-Assemblies and Aluminum Radiator Core, including in CKD or SKD conditions, for use in used/on road vehicles and generator sets, excluding aluminum radiators meant for use in new Automobiles, falling under tariff item 8708 9100 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, originating in or exported from China PR' and imported into India, for a period of five years from 20th March, 2017.
- (11) G.S.R. 476 (E), dated the 16th May, 2017, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Amoxycillin', originating in, or exported from China PR, and imported into India, for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier), pursuant to the final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties from 3rd April, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 477 (E), dated the 16th May, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 574 (E), dated the 6th June, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (13) G.S.R. 478 (E), dated the 16th May, 2017, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of specified 'Aluminium Foil', originating in or exported from China PR and imported into India, pursuant to the final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties from 10th March, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (13) See No. L.T. 7107/16/17]

- (14) G.S.R. 479 (E), dated the 16th May, 2017, publishing the Determination of Origin of Goods under the Preferential Trading Agreement between the Republic of India and the Republic of Chile (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7108/16/17]

- (15) G.S.R. 549 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 874 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2012, by adding certain entries in the original Notification.

- (16) G.S.R. 555 (E), dated the 5th June, 2017, seeking to levy provisional anti-dumping duty on import of 'Toluene Dilsocyanate (TDI) originating in or exported from the China PR, Japan and Korea RP for a period of Six months (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD).

- (17) G.S.R. 560 (E), dated the 7th June, 2017, amending the Notification G.S.R. 240 (E), dated the 12th April, 2013, by adding certain entries in original Notification.

- (18) G.S.R. 576 (E), dated the 12th June, 2017, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on Ceramic Tableware and Kitchenware, excluding knives and toilet items, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period not exceeding six months (unless revoked, amended or superseded earlier) from the date of publication of this notification (*i.e.* with effect from 12.6.2017) in the Gazette of India.

- (19) G.S.R. 587 (E), dated the 14th June, 2017, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on import of 'Hydrogen Peroxide originating in or

exported from Bangladesh, Taiwan, People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan and Thailand for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties dated 11.04.2017.

- (20) G.S.R. 588 (E), dated the 14th June, 2017, seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on Soluble Salt Double Charge, GVT and PGVT, Porcelain/Vitrified Tiles with less than 3% water absorption and all sizes, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of five years (unless revoked, amended or superseded earlier) from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, the 29th March, 2016.
- (21) G.S.R. 623 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2017, seeking to impose definitive Anti-dumping duty on imports of "Sewing Machine Needles" originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China and Imported into India at the specified rates, pursuant to the final findings of the Designated Authority, Director General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties, for a period of five years from the date of imposition, *i.e.* 22nd June, 2017.
- (22) G.S.R. 731 (E), dated the 29th June, 2017, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on import of "Pentaerythritol" originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties dated 12.05.2017.
- [Placed in Library. For (15) to (22) *See* No. L.T. 7107/16/17]
- (23) G.S.R. 797 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7142/16/17]
- (24) G.S.R. 801 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed *vide* Notification No. 34/2012-Customs (ADD) dated the 3rd July, 2012 on import of Soda Ash originating in or

exported from the People's Republic of China European Union, Kenya, Pakistan, Iran, Ukraine and United States of America upto and inclusive of 2nd July, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7107/16/17]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 670 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 notifying the goods in respect of which no refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed, where the credit has accumulated on account of rate of tax on inputs being higher than the rate of tax on the output supplies of such goods (other than nil rated or fully exempted supplies).
- (2) G.S.R. 671 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, specifying the Canteen Stores Department (hereinafter referred to as the CSD), under the Ministry of Defence, as a person who shall be entitled to claim a refund of fifty per cent. Of the applicable central tax paid by it on all inward supplies of goods received by it for the purposes of subsequent supply of such goods to the Unit Run Canteens of the CSD or to the authorized customers of the CSD.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 7104/16/17]

- (3) G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying the rate of the central tax in respect of good specified in Schedule I to VI.
- (4) G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, exempting intra-State supplies of goods which is specified in Schedule appended with notification under section 9 of CGST Act, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 675 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, exempting intra-State supplies of goods from so much of the Central tax leviable thereon under section 5 of CGST Act, 2015.
- (6) G.S.R. 676 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, specifying the supply of goods in respect of which the Central tax shall be paid on reverse charges basis by recipient of intra-State supply of goods.

- (7) G.S.R. 677 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying the goods in respect of which no refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed under section 54 (3) of CGST Act, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 678 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, specifying the refund of 50 percent of applicable Central tax on supplies to CSD under section 55 of CGST Act, 2017.
- (9) G.S.R. 679 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, exempting supplies of goods specified in notification from the whole of the Central tax under Section 9 of CGST Act, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, exempting intrastate supplies of goods or services on both by received by a registered person from any supplier, who is not registered, from the whole of the Central tax leviable thereon under Section 9 (4) of CGST Act 2017 from reverse charge upto ₹ 5000 per day under section 11 (1) of CGST Act, 2017.
- (11) G.S.R. 681 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, exempting supplies to a TDS deductor by a supplier, who is not registered, under section 11(1) of CGST Act, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 682 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, exempting the dealers operating under Margin Scheme notified under section 11 (1) of CGST Act, 2017.
- (13) G.S.R. 807 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entry in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (3) to (13) See No. L.T. 7102/16/17]

- (ix) 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 Service Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying the rate of integrated tax, that shall be levied on inter-State supplies of goods.

- (2) G.S.R. 667 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, exempting inter-State supplies of goods from the whole of the integrated tax leviable thereon under Section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 668 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, exempting inter-State supplies of goods from the so much of the integrated tax leviable thereon under Section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 669 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, specifying the reverse charges on certain specified supplies of goods under sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 672 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, exempting inward supplies of goods, the from the whole of the integrated tax leviable thereon under Section 5 of the integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 809 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) See No. L.T. 7104/16/17]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 369 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, publishing the Service Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7583/16/17]

- (2) G.S.R. 370 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, publishing the Point of Taxation (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7109/16/17]

- (3) G.S.R. 371 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7584/16/17]

- (4) G.S.R. 434 (E), dated the 4th May, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7109/16/17]
- (xi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 372 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Second Amendment) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (xii) 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. 475 (E), dated the 16th May, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 577 (E), dated the 12th June, 2017, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Third Amendment) Rules, 2017.
[Placed in Library. For (xi) and (xii) *See* No. L.T. 7110/16/17]
- (xiii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 619 (E), dated the 21st June, 2017, publishing the India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (Bilateral Safeguard Measures) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Custom Tariff Act, 1975 and Section 159 of the Custom Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7112/16/17]
- (xiv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7203/16/17]

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, under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (i) Allahabad Bank | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7080/16/17] |
| (ii) Andhra Bank | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7096/16/17] |
| (iii) Bank of India | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7097/16/17] |
| (iv) Bank of Baroda | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7088/16/17] |
| (v) Bank of Maharashtra | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7081/16/17] |
| (vi) Canara Bank | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7089/16/17] |
| (vii) Central Bank of India | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7082/16/17] |
| (viii) Corporation Bank | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7090/16/17] |
| (ix) Dena Bank | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7083/16/17] |
| (x) Indian Bank | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7091/16/17] |
| (xi) Indian Overseas Bank | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7084/16/17] |
| (xii) Oriental Bank of Commerce | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7092/16/17] |
| (xiii) Punjab National Bank | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7085/16/17] |
| (xiv) Punjab and Sind Bank | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7098/16/17] |
| (xv) Syndicate Bank | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7093/16/17] |
| (xvi) Union Bank of India | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7086/16/17] |
| (xvii) United Bank of India | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7094/16/17] |
| (xviii) UCO Bank | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7087/16/17] |
| (xix) Vijaya Bank | [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7095/16/17] |

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

- (a) Review of the Performance of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7204/16/17]

MoUs (2017-18) between Government of India and various Companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): 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 (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI), for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7430/16/17]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7172/16/17]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7171/16/17]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. (AYCL), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7170/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. MoU (2017-18) between Government of India and SPMCIL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE

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

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002:—

- (1) S.O. 950 (E), dated the 24th March, 2017, exempting the Vessels Sharing Agreements of Liner Shipping Industry from the provisions of section 3 of the competition Act, 2002, for a period of three months with effect from the 21st March, 2017.
- (2) S.O. 1933 (E), dated the 16th June, 2017, exempting the Vessels Sharing Agreements of Liner Shipping Industry from the provisions of section 3 of the competition Act, 2002, for a period of one year with effect from the 20st June, 2017.
- (3) S.O. 988 (E), dated the 29th March, 2017, regarding exempting the enterprises whose control, shares, voting rights or assets are being acquired under Section 5 of the Competition Act, 2002.
- (4) S.O. 989 (E), dated the 29th March, 2017, rescinding the notification S.O. No. 674 (E), dated 04.03.2017.
- (5) S.O. 2039 (E), dated the 29th June, 2017, exempting every person or enterprise who is a party to a combination as referred to in section 5 of the Competition Act, 2002, from giving notice within thirty days mentioned in sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Act.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 7233/16/17]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Draft Notification F.No. 1/2/2014-CL-V, dated the July, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 463 (E), dated the 5th June, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under subsection (2) of Section 462 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7130/16/17]

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

Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 30B of Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and Section 40 of Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1957:—

- (1) No. 1-CA (7)/178/2016, dated the 25th May, 2017, publishing the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 376 (E), dated the 17th April, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 7234/16/17]

- (3) G.S.R. 391 (E), dated the 19th April, 2017 amending Notification No. G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7235/16/17]

- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 241 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:—

- (1) No. IBBI/2016-17/GN/REG009, dated the 31st March, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Information Utilities) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) No. IBBI/2016-17/GN/REG010, dated the 31st March, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Voluntary Liquidation Process) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 7227/16/17]

- (3) S.O. 1683 (E), dated the 24th May, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7239/16/17]

- (4) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG011, dated the 14th June, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Inspection and Investigation) Regulations, 2017.

- (5) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG012, dated the 15th June, 2017, publishing

the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Fast Track Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (4) and (5) See No. L.T. 7227/16/17]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/035, dated the 27th February, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) (Second 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. 7225/16/17]

- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 1180 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, appointing Shri M.G. Deshpande, who is presiding over the Court number 22, City Civil Court and Sessions Court, Greater Mumbai, as the Special Judge, 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.

- (vii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 822 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2017, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. For (vi) and (vii) See No. L.T. 7226/16/17]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Finance) and the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7220/16/17]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I present the Sixty-Fifth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee of Privileges on the matter of breach of privilege arising out of alleged premature disclosure of C&AG report to the press before its laying on the Table of the House.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (o) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 read with sub-section (1) and sub-section 4 of Section 6 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (48 of 1947), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, subject to the provisions of the Act, due to the retirement of Shri Aayanur Manjunatha."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I move the following motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-section (1) read with sub-section (1A) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**REGARDING REVELATION OF THE NAMES OF THE INDUSTRIALISTS
WHO ARE BIG DEFAULTERS OF BANK LOANS**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक point of order है।

श्री उपसभापति: क्या point of order है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा point of order यह है कि हर साल जब बजट पेश होता है और हम सदन में बजट राशि स्वीकार करते हैं, उसमें हर साल 1 लाख से 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए सरकार उन बैंक्स की स्थिति ठीक करने के लिए देती है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: इस में point of order कहां से पैदा होता है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम इस सदन से यह राशि पास कर रहे हैं, इसलिए हमारा यह राइट बनता है। श्रीमन्, रिजर्व बैंक ने एक एक्ट बनाया, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि वह बड़े कर्जदारों के नाम publish नहीं करेंगे। अभी हमारी एक मीटिंग में रिजर्व बैंक ने जवाब दिया कि देश का जितना टोटल एन.पी.ए. है, 12 बड़े उद्योगपतियों के पास उन एन.पी.ए. का 25 प्रतिशत कर्ज है। श्रीमन्, अब अगर स्टूडेंट 1 लाख का लोन ले ले, तो उसका नाम लिस्ट में आ जाएगा और उसकी वसूली शुरू हो जाएगी, किसान ले ले, तो उसका नाम दीवार पर लिख दिया जाएगा, तो उन उद्योगपतियों का नाम क्यों नहीं लिखा जाएगा? उनका नाम देश के अखबारों में प्रचारित क्यों नहीं होता है कि अगर 13 परसेंट लोन का पैसा ...(व्यवधान)... एन.पी.ए. उनके पास है, तो रिजर्व बैंक को कौनसा अधिकार मिल गया? श्रीमन्, यह संसद बड़ी है या रिजर्व बैंक बड़ा है? इस तरह देश का अरबों-खरबों रुपया उनके पास है। एक उद्योगपति 2,000 करोड़ रुपए लेकर लंदन में है, एक और लंदन में है, तमाम बाहर भाग गए और गरीब तहसीलों में बंद हो रहा है, लेकिन कोई बड़ा आदमी बंद नहीं हो रहा है। इस तरह छोटे लोगों पर ज्यादाती हो रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी सदन को आश्वासन दें और उन सौ लोगों की लिस्ट देश के सामने आनी चाहिए, जिन पर देश का अरबों-खरबों रुपया बाकी है ताकि देश जान सके कि ये कौन लोग हैं और किस के संरक्षण में पल रहे हैं? मुझे इस बारे में आपकी रूलिंग चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, the issue is important, but it is not a question of point of order. The matter you raised is important, but, it is not a question of point of order ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह इसलिए point of order है क्योंकि House involved है। सदन ने बजट पास किया है और बजट सदन की property है। अगर उस property को किसी को देते हैं और वह उसका misuse करता है, तो सदन को राइट बनता है। यह सदन में पास हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under what rule, are you raising the point of order?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I am raising the point of order so that you can direct the Government.

**REGARDING INCLUSION OF QUESTION LIST IN THE LIST OF BUSINESS
ON THE DAY OF SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW PRESIDENT OF INDIA**

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): मेरा भी point of order है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका point of order क्या है?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, मेरा point of order यह है कि सब को पता है कि राष्ट्रपति चुनाव के बाद शपथ ग्रहण 25 तारीख को लगभग 12—12:15 बजे दिन में होनी है। इसके बावजूद भी आज ये Members के Questions क्यों accept किए गए? आज जिन मॅबर्स के Questions accept हुए हैं, उनका क्या होगा? आज की तारीख में जो Questions accept हुए हैं और उन्हें print कर के दिया गया है, उन का क्या होगा? उन्हें दूसरे दिन डाला जाए। सर, यह सब को पता है कि शपथ ग्रहण के लिए House adjourn होगा, तो फिर Questions क्यों accept किए गए? यह मेरा point of order है। इस बारे में कृपया बताएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, Mr. Rajeev Shukla has a very important point because he says, today's Question Hour is lost because of the swearing-in ceremony. In that case, he should also explain as to who are responsible for many other days when Question Hours are lost. He should also explain that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: This is Secretariat's mistake. This cannot be compared with that ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot equate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Since it was known that today is the swearing-in ceremony, it should have been mentioned in the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an important aspect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not make it an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

REGARDING PROCUREMENT OF NOTES COUNTING MACHINES BY RBI MANY MONTHS AFTER DEMONETISATION

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, there is one very important question which was listed for today— since the Question Hour was not to take place— where the Finance Minister has given a reply on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India that post-demonetization, every week, earlier the Reserve Bank was giving out the number of the old currency notes returned and received and all the banks were counting. Now after nine months, in nine months even a new child is born, if the mother conceives, now they say they are going to get new counting machines. We don't know how much money has come. This is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a frivolous matter I am raising. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today on the one hand you are talking of going to moon and Mars, Digital India and you can't count money in nine months! ...*(Interruptions)*... This question is listed for today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आनन्द शर्मा जी क्या करेंगे? ...(Interruptions)... I am not going to count for the RBI.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is a list of questions, there are other means of having a discussion on that. ...(Interruptions)... You know that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Because of swearing in, we cannot ask the question. ...(Interruptions)... The question is listed, so I am raising it during Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can have it. ...(Interruptions)...

REGARDING SHORTAGE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, एक बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है, जिस पर न केवल मैं, बल्कि सारे देश के लोग चिंतित हैं। यहां रक्षा मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, अभी CAG ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि अगर युद्ध होता है, तो हमारे पास केवल 10 दिन का गोला-बारूद है और सीमाओं पर तनाव है। चीन और पाकिस्तान क्या कर रहे हैं, यह सब लोग जानते हैं, फिर क्या वजह है कि हमारे पास इतना Arms and Ammunition नहीं है कि हम 10 दिन से भी ज्यादा दिन तक युद्ध नहीं लड़ सकते हैं? जब यह चीज़ ओपन हो गई, तो आप जानते हैं कि "बंद मुट्ठी लाख की और खुली तो खाक की"।

अतः मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप इस बारे में यहां मत बताइए कि हमारी क्या स्थिति है, लेकिन CAG की रिपोर्ट से सभी लोग चिंतित हैं और जो भी खरीद-फरोख्त करनी होती है, बोफोर्स के बाद लोग इतने डर गए हैं कि अधिकारी दस्तखत नहीं करते हैं। देश को बचाने के लिए जो भी खरीदना पड़े या जो भी करना पड़े, आप वह करिए, लेकिन देश को बचाने के लिए आप लोग इस मामले में कोई लापरवाही न बरतें, यही मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, hon. Defence Minister. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Defence Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Please.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the hon. Member, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, has raised a very important point. A particular Report was given in 2013 and, as a follow-up of that, another Report has been submitted recently. It will

probably be taken up before the PAC. Normally, we don't discuss CAG Reports, but I don't want to rest on that technicality. The report has reference in relation to a particular point of time. Substantially, thereafter, significant progress has been made. ...*(Interruptions)*... Substantial progress has been made.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him explain. Listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mistryji, sit down. Let him explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It was reference to a particular point of time. Thereafter, procedures have been simplified, powers have been decentralized and the Armed Forces are reasonably and sufficiently equipped. Let me assure this House.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am sorry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That assurance is enough. No, no; that assurance is enough.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we also have a right as Members. My query comes out of the CAG Report which had been submitted to the Parliament. Hon. Finance Minister, who is also holding additional charge of Defence, has responded to what Ram Gopal Yadavji has said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The CAG can be discussed in PAC.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, Sir, I want to specifically know from the Leader of the House and the Defence Minister as to when this procedure was simplified. It was only ten days before when the Vice-Chief of the Army. ...*(Interruptions)*... A Committee has been set up and the Government has now taken a decision to go for emergency ammunition purchases.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, Defence Minister...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, no; it is not something which is available like, you buy an ice-cream in the market. How can you say? For three years, nothing was done. Sir, when the hon. Prime Minister took an oath of office, there was no regular Defence Minister. When Parrikarji came, he was a non-performer and now both the borders are tense.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't want to go into that. I am not allowing a discussion on this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Both the borders are tensed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing a discussion on this. If you want a discussion, give separate notice. I am going to Rule 267 notices. Now, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Those who want a discussion can give separate notice. No more about this. I am going for Rule 267 notices. The first notice is of Shri Pramod Tiwari. The same subject is being discussed today as a Short Duration Discussion. Therefore, it is not permitted. Then, Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati can repeat it in Zero Hour. Therefore, he is not permitted. Shri Derek O'Brien, you can speak for three minutes. Please finish within three minutes.

**REGARDING REMOVAL OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE FROM THE
SYLLABUS OF BOOKS**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I will take three minutes. Yesterday the HRD Minister was not here. So, we were gracious to check our facts and come back today. Sir, the HRD Ministry called for suggestions. They received hundreds of suggestions from hundreds of different people, which is their right. They will choose some of the suggestions. One of the suggestions which came among others was from an association, affiliated, very well known, run by Shri Dinanath Batra of the RSS. The preposterous suggestion is that Rabindranath Tagore should be removed from the syllabus of the books.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But yesterday the Minister said that it is nothing like that. I think yesterday the Minister said, 'Nothing like that.'

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me finish.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, the Minister said that it is nothing like that.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me finish.

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

AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKTAR ABBAS NAQVI): The Minister has already replied. So, it is wrong. गलत है यह।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, one minute. Yesterday the Minister was not here. To be fair, the Minister was not here yesterday. If someone is doing it to seek publicity, that is not my problem, but Rabindranath Tagore doesn't need a certificate from anybody here. He doesn't need a certificate from anybody here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is there any move from the Government?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know there is a move from the Government. Why do you worry?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I want a straightforward answer. I want one answer. Rabindranath Tagore, who said...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody is going to remove Rabindranath Tagore's name. What are you talking?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I want a straightforward answer from the Government. I have one question to put. Let them clarify it. This is a suggestion made by शिक्षा संस्कृति उत्थान न्यास. This has been the suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did the Government accept it?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Minister should disassociate the Government from the RSS-run institution. Let him say this, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, let me clarify. At the outset, we respect Rabindranath Tagore and all those who have brought freedom, culture, heritage and literature. They have made the country proud. So, we hail everybody and nothing of this kind will be removed. Let me tell you one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our hon. Member said that somebody is doing it for publicity, but we also should not do it for publicity. Let me tell you that if there is any factual error in the NCERT books, we ask for teachers' and others' suggestions. We have received more than 700 suggestions. So, only after seeing and verifying. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will not do anything which will create some problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not going to do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Give this to Mr. Dinanath Batra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you engaged in a shadow fight? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Who is Dinanath Batra? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, why are you in a shadow-fight?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we do not want to fight. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said it is only a correction of factual error. Are you saying that Rabindra Nath Tagore is a factual error? He is saying that it is only a correction of factual error, if at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Government is saying that there is no such step, why do you worry?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी...

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसा कुछ नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमारी बात सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दीना नाथ बत्रा कौन हैं?

...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Nareshji, don't you trust the Government?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उन्होंने मिर्जा गालिब के लिए भी लिखा है, उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के मरे हुए poet के लिए भी लिखा है। उन्होंने उर्दू के शब्दों को निकाल कर संस्कृत के शब्द डाले हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कौन हैं दीना नाथ बत्रा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: जीरो ऑवर। नरेश अग्रवाल जी, जीरो ऑवर।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): ये बत्रा कौन हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. Sit down, Nareshji. Now, Zero Hour. Shri Naresh Agrawal.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to stop live telecast of operations against terrorists

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम सब अपनी सेना पर गर्व करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only Zero Hour.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जी सर, जीरो ऑवर। हम सब को यह कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं है कि हम सब को गर्व है कि हमारी सेना विश्व में सबसे बढ़िया सेना है। हमारी सेना ने कभी हार स्वीकार नहीं की, लेकिन इस समय एक नया फैशन चल गया है। सभी टीवी चैनल्स पर हमारी सेना का जो ऑपरेशन हो रहा है, चाहे एलओसी पर हो रहा हो, चाहे श्रीनगर में पत्थरबाजों पर हो रहा हो, उसे सभी चैनल्स पर खुलेआम दिखाया जा रहा है। सैनिक फिल्म खींच कर भेज देते हैं और हमारी सीक्रेसी दिखाई जाती है। मुझे याद है, 26/11 का जो मुंबई पर आतंकवादी हमला हुआ था, उस समय टीवी पर दिखाया जा रहा था कि कैसे हमारे लोग अंदर जा रहे हैं, एक-एक सीन दिखाया जा रहा था और बाद में स्वीकार किया गया कि यह बहुत गलती थी। कुछ चैनलों पर श्रीनगर में हमारे मिलिट्री वाले दे रहे हैं कि हम पत्थरबाजों के खिलाफ यह ऑपरेशन कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not allowing point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not allowing. Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, कुछ लोग वहां पर जो मिलिट्री वाले हैं, उनके द्वारा कैसे वहां पर ऑपरेशन में पत्रकारों को एलाऊ किया जा रहा है कि वहां के कैसे सीन हैं? हम पाकिस्तान के बंकर कैसे उड़ा रहे हैं, हम यहां तक टीवी पर दिखा रहे हैं। मिलिट्री की सीक्रेसी, जैसा राम गोपाल जी ने कहा कि कितने दिन का एम्बुनिशन है यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं है और हम भी कहते हैं कि सेना क्या ऑपरेशन करना चाहती है, सेना को क्या छूट मिली हुई है, बताने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी इस चीज़ को देखें। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हमारे देश की सीक्रेसी लीक हो। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता था, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, it is an important point. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is a valid point. ...**(Interruptions)**... I think it is a valid point. The Government should look into this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, there was an all-party meeting.
...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: In the all-party meeting, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: In TV studios, every evening, the Defence-related sensitive matters are being debated just for the talk shows. Some retired Army Officers are

invited. Some retired Army Officers from Pakistan are invited, and they talk about what we have and what we don't have. It is a very sensitive period for India. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government must pay some attention to it.

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, ठीक है। You have raised a valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government will look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... आनन्द जी, बैठिए। श्री डी. राजा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Anandji, you have made your point. Please sit down.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, सरकार को जो काम करना है, वह नहीं करती है और जो नहीं करना है, वह करती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Now, Mr. D. Raja.

Rally organised by University and College Teachers at Jantar Mantar, Delhi

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, yesterday, I wanted to raise this issue. Today, I am raising this issue. I am happy that respected Prakash Javadekar is present in the House. He is the Minister of Human Resource Development. Sir, yesterday, thousands of college teachers and university teachers came to New Delhi, the National Capital, from all over the country. They came here to protest against the Government's apathy to the teaching community of our country. They came here to express their resentment towards the Government's apathy to the State-funded, public-funded educational system in our country. There are many serious issues and concerns. For instance, the teachers of our country have a great concern that the existence of distinguished institutions, like, the UGC, AICTE, etc., is at a great uncertainty. There are fears that they will be dismantled and they will be replaced by those organizations, called, the HEERA and EFFA. This is clearly an attempt towards further bureaucratization, further centralization and further commercialization of education. Privatization is already on board. This is a serious concern. The teaching community wants more budgetary allocations on education. Way back in 1960s, the Kothari Commission had recommended 6 per cent of the GDP to be spent on education. But we have not yet reached that target. We are, now, in 2017. Six per cent is very small. We should think of investing more, say, 10-15 per cent on our education. But, the Government is not doing that. And, this is what the teaching community is demanding, everybody is demanding. Moreover, the Government will have to engage with teachers' organizations and discuss the issues with them. As a Minister, you must call the teachers' organizations and must discuss with them the issues that the teaching community is confronting. You must discuss with them the problem that our educational system is facing. This is what we expect from the Government in a democracy.

But the Government is not engaging with the teachers organizations. There are so many problems. *(Time-bell rings) ... (Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. *... (Interruptions)...* Now, Mr. Ripun Bora. *... (Interruptions)...* Mr. Ripun Bora. *... (Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja has said.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja has said.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja has said.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मुनक्राद अली (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja has said.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja has said.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja has said.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja has said.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with what the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja has said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. All names will be added. Now, Shri Ripun Bora.

Concern over dismal picture of Defence and Army's preparedness as reported by C&AG

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, the issue, which I am going to raise, is a very important matter. It is concerned with the defence of our country. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me hear the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please be very brief. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I would like to inform the hon. House that we engage with everybody. I give time to every organization, which seeks time. Whenever they want, I discuss with them.

Secondly, we are not dismantling anything. We are reforming the regulators in order to give more autonomy to the institutes.

One more thing, the HEFA is a finance agency. It has nothing to do with what you have said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Yes, Mr. Ripun Bora.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, the recent CAG Report is very alarming on three counts.

Number one, in 2013, the CAG had pointed out that there was acute scarcity of defence ammunitions. Today, in 2017, despite a lapse of four years, the Government has not taken up any steps in this direction.

Number two, major decisions had been taken for defence procurements from 2009 to 2013. But, today, in 2017, even after a lapse of four years, the Government has not even given approval for those procurements. This is a very dismal situation.

Number three, in 2013, the Defence Ministry had prepared a plan of ₹ 16,500 crores to fulfill the deficit of arms and ammunitions. But that has also not yet been implemented.

Number four, as far as our Navy is concerned, the CAG has reported about the very bad condition of Navy. During the period 2007 to 2016, thirty-eight accidents had taken place where our warships and submarines had damaged. This had happened because of the poor preparedness of our Navy to deal with such situations. To rectify and counter all such exigencies, the Indian Navy had founded one safety organization in 2014. But, due to non-approval of it by the Government, it is yet to be made functional. So, Sir, these are the points the CAG has raised.

In view of this, I request the Government to take necessary steps immediately.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague, Mr. Bora.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Sanjiv Kumar, I think, there is no time. You can give the notice for tomorrow.

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखण्ड) : सर, अभी 1.5 मिनट बाकी हैं।

महोदय, मोती लाल बास्के नाम का आदिवासी मजदूर, जो झारखण्ड के गिरीडीह जिले के ग्राम चिरुवाबेड़ा, ढोलकट्टा, जो कि मधुबन थाने के तहत ही आता है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, यह क्या हो रहा है, ये सारे लोग चेयर के रहते हुए उठ कर कैसे जा सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): जी हां, सर, सदन उठने से पहले ही सारे मिनिस्टर उठ करके जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजीव कुमार: पुलिस द्वारा गोली मारकर 9 जून, 2017 को नक्सली बता कर उसकी हत्या कर दी गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, यह सदन की अवमानना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर बात है। यह चेयर की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजीव कुमार: महोदय, यह इस बात का ज्वलंत उदाहरण है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjiv Kumar, you may repeat your notice for tomorrow.

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**New form of revenues outside ambit of GST**

*91. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goods and Services Tax (GST) subsumes existing multitude of taxes into a single tax form;

(b) if so, whether some stakeholders like State Governments and local bodies are introducing new forms of revenues outside the ambit of GST Act; and

(c) if so, whether the GST Council will be empowered to arrest this trend?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes Sir. Goods and Services Tax (GST) subsumes a number of Central and State taxes including:—

(A) Taxes related to Centre

(i) Central Excise duty except that levied on manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products; and five petroleum products namely petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel.

(ii) Duties of Excise (Medicinal and Toilet Preparations).

(iii) Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance).

(iv) Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Products).

(v) Additional Duties of Customs (commonly known as CVD).

(vi) Special Additional Duty of Customs (commonly known as SAD).

(vii) Service Tax.

(viii) Central surcharges and cesses so far as they relate to supply of goods and services.

(B) Taxes related to States

(i) State VAT except that levied on sale of alcoholic liquor for human consumption; and five petroleum products namely petroleum crude, high

speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel.

- (ii) Central Sales Tax except that levied on sale of alcoholic liquor for human consumption; and five petroleum products namely petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel.
- (iii) Luxury Tax.
- (iv) Octroi and Entry Tax (all forms).
- (v) Entertainment and Amusement Tax (except when levied by local bodies).
- (vi) Taxes on advertisements.
- (vii) Purchase Tax.
- (viii) Taxes on lotteries, betting and gambling.
- (ix) State surcharges and cesses so far as they relate to supply of goods and services.

(b) and (c) Under the Constitution, certain powers of taxation still remain with the State Governments after introduction of GST also and within those powers, the State governments are free to decide their rates of taxation.

The examples of such taxation powers are as follows:—

- (i) Stamp Duty and registration charges;
- (ii) State Excise Duty and VAT on potable alcohol;
- (iii) Entertainment Tax over and above GST to be levied only for the benefit of local bodies;
- (iv) Duty on sale of electricity;
- (v) Taxes on vehicles.

Also, till such time that petroleum products mentioned in part (a) of the replies are brought into GST, the Central and State Governments retain their respective power to levy excise duty and VAT.

Some States have levied tax or changed the rate of taxation on items which are

within its power. The GST Council does not have any authority to direct States in the matter of taxes which are outside the ambit of GST.

Mushrooming of packaged drinking water units

*92. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the packaged drinking water units/plants are mushrooming without adhering to the standards prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such units/plants reported;
- (c) the action taken by Government against these units/plants; and
- (d) the effective monitoring mechanism adopted or being adopted by Government to ensure availability of safe packaged drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Reports of some Food Business Operators manufacturing/selling packaged drinking water without FSSAI/BIS certification mark have come to notice of FSSAI. As per Section 31 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, no person can commence or carry on any food business except under a license. Further, as per Regulation 2.3.14 (17) and (18) of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on sales) Regulations, 2011, no person can manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale packaged drinking water and mineral water except under the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Certification Mark. As per the information available through Food Licensing and Registration System (FLRS), a total of 8,024 active licenses/registrations for different kinds of business such as manufacturer, distributor, etc. for the category of Packaged Drinking Water/ Mineral Water have been issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(c) and (d) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 primarily rests with the State/ UT Governments. Commissioners of Food Safety of States/UTs are advised by FSSAI from time to time to undertake strict enforcement activities on regular basis against unauthorized manufacture and sale of packaged drinking water without FSSAI/BIS mark in States/UTs. Regular surveillance,

monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products is being undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance of the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations thereunder. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. As per the information made available, by State/UT Governments to FSSAI, the number of samples of Packaged Drinking Water/ Mineral Water collected, tested, found not conforming to the prescribed standards and action taken during the years 2014-2015, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as under:—

Year	Total No. of samples taken	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated/ Misbranded	No. of cases launched		No. of convictions/ penalties	
				Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
2014-15	806	734	226	54	76	16	14/ 3,18,000
2015-16	745	767	345	37	139	39	64/ 30,49,100
2016-17	743	697	224	48	83	33	40/ 7,05,500

Recovery of tax from big corporate companies

*93. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of various types of taxes due from big corporate companies to Government, as on date;

(b) the number of companies with an outstanding tax amount of ₹ 500 crore or more; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to recovery the taxes from such companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Direct Tax

The number of companies with outstanding corporate tax dues of ₹500 crore or more is 132 as on 31.03.2017 involving total dues of ₹3,38,098 crore. However, out of the outstanding dues, an amount of ₹2,45,480 crore is not realizable for the following reasons:—

Demand covered by stay:	₹ 1,20,604 crore
No assets or inadequate assets for recovery:	₹84,469 crore
Company under liquidation:	₹30,532 crore
Demand not fallen due:	₹2,443 crore
Company before National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT):	₹ 1,568 crore
Other reasons (like Protective Assessment, demand covered by instalments, demand against notified persons, etc.):	₹5,864crore

Indirect Tax

There is one case of service tax dues of ₹ 500 crores or more in which amount due is ₹ 1606.26 Crores (and an equal amount of penalty). It is in High Court. The High Court in its interim order has directed the department not to take coercive action.

(c) Direct Tax

The high-value cases are monitored regularly and all possible steps are being taken for speedy recovery. In appropriate cases, bank accounts and debtors are attached and recovery of outstanding dues is effected. Proceedings for attachment and sale of immovable properties are also undertaken in suitable cases. A new reward scheme for information leading to recovery of arrears of taxes has been notified. The names of confirmed defaulters are also placed in public domain.

Indirect Tax

Efforts to maximize recovery of tax arrears include preparation of detailed Annual Action Plans, in-depth review of arrears recovery cases involving ₹ 500 crores and above, early hearing of cases of large outstanding, vigorous pursuance of such cases in BIFR/Debt Recovery Tribunal/Official Liquidator etc.

Counting of demonetised currency notes

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

(a) whether Government/RBI has completed the counting of demonetised currency of denominations of ₹500/- and 1000/- deposited after 8 November, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of deposited scrapped currency notes till date, denomination-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons for inability of Government/RBI to count the demonetised currency notes deposited and divulging the data in this regard after a lapse of around 9 months time; and

(d) the achievements of Government from demonetisation on 8 November, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) RBI is still completing the counting. Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) received are being reconciled to obviate reporting errors and processed for verifying numerical accuracy and authenticity through machines. The progress is being closely monitored. Steps have been taken to augment RBI's machine processing capacity. Efforts are afoot to complete the process as soon as possible.

(d) Demonetisation resulted into several gains. Some of the major gains/achievements are:—

- (i) The Income Tax Department (ITD) during the period 9th November, 2016 to 10th January, 2017 has made more than 1100 searches and surveys. These actions have led to the seizure of valuables of more than ₹ 610 crore which included cash of ₹ 513 crore. Seizure of cash in new currency notes was about Rs 110 crore. The undisclosed income detected in these actions was more than ₹ 5400 crore.
- (ii) Digital transactions have increased from 71.27 crore in October, 2016 to 123.46 crore in December, 2016. Digital transactions were 111.45 crore during May, 2017.
- (iii) Fake Indian Currency Note (FICN) was dealt a heavy crippling blow by demonetization. No High Quality Counterfeit New Currency Notes have been seized by any agency post demonetisation.

- (iv) A large amount of currency notes which were not a part of the formal financial system have been deposited with the banks, leading to strengthening of the deposit base of the financial institutions as well as bringing this money stock into the formal financial channels.
- (v) The increased cash availability with the formal banking system has led the banks to reduce the Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR) by up to 90 basis points, enabling the reduction in the interest rates charged by the banks on their loans.

Dedicated cargo airports in the country

*95. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether air freight transport in India grew 20 times from 1970 to 2015;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering proposals to set up dedicated cargo airports in the country; and
- (c) if so, the States selected for it and the locations under consideration and by what time the proposals would get through and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) The air cargo handled in India has gone up by more than 20 times from 0.08 million metric tonnes in 1972-73 to 2.5 million metric tonnes in 2014-15, as per data maintained in this regard by the Airports Authority of India. Measured in million tonne-kilometers, the data maintained by the World Bank also shows that air freight transported by India went up from 96.3 million tonne-kilometers in 1970 to 1,833.8 million tonne-kilometers in 2015.

(b) No, Sir. No proposal is presently under the consideration of the Government for setting up dedicated airports exclusively for cargo in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Effect of GST on Make in India Programmes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) would lead to a big blow to Government's flagship programme "Make in India" in smartphone market of the country, as import duty on import of smartphones would become cheaper, if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) the steps being taken by Government to safeguard the domestic markets?

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

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Scrapping of Medical Council of India

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Medical Council of India (MCI) has failed in regulating the Medical Education in the country, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether NITI Aayog has recommended for scrapping the Medical Council of India which failed to increase the number of medical colleges in the country for producing more doctors in view of growing demand for healthcare services, if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) whether it is a fact that a new body is likely to be constituted in place of MCI, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The Central Government had constituted a Group of Experts (GoE) headed by Late Dr. Ranjit Roy Choudhary to study the IMC Act, 1956 and make recommendations to the Government to make the MCI modern and suited to the prevailing conditions. The report of GoE was subsequently examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee(PSC) and they too made their recommendations.

Further, a four member committee headed by Vice Chairman NITI Aayog was constituted to examine all options for reforms in MCI and suggest way forward. The Committee has framed a draft "National Medical Commission (NMC) Bill" which provides for constitution of NMC in place of MCI. The draft Bill has been relooked by a Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted for the purpose. The GoM has approved the draft Bill with some modifications.

Compensation for land acquired by Army in Arunachal Pradesh

*98. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Army has acquired land from residents of Arunachal Pradesh in the districts of Tawang, West Kameng, Upper Subansiri, Dibang Valley, and West Siang among others following the 1962 war with China, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government has now decided to give compensation to residents of Arunachal Pradesh whose land were acquired by the Army following the 1962 war with China, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government and the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh have worked out details for the compensation package, if so, details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the compensation will be paid?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) About 5881 acres of Private land has been acquired for Ministry of Defence and to be used by Army under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 from residents of Arunachal Pradesh post 1962 war with China in the districts of West Kameng, Tawang, West Siang and Upper Siang among others. The details of acquired land district wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) An amount of ₹ 1,65,95,27,672/- towards compensation for acquisition of 5881 acres of private land in Arunachal Pradesh for use by Army (details of which are at Statement) as awarded under the relevant Land Acquisition Act including enhanced compensation awarded by the competent court in some cases has been paid by Ministry of Defence to the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh for disbursement to the land owners.

(d) Not applicable in view of (b) and (c).

Statement

Details of private land acquired by Army since 1962, in the entire State of Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Location	Purpose	Year of acquisition	Area acquired (in acres)	Amount paid towards compensation to the land owners (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	West Kameng	Upper Bomdila	Army	1984	190	577000
2.	West Kameng	West Kameng	Army	1983	25.25	27398.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	West Kameng	Tenga	Army	1974	1115:941	696403.4
4.	West Kameng	Nechiphu	Army	2009	0.617	66000
5.	Tawang	Village Nuranang and Jung, Tehsil- Mukto	Defence purposes Viz for Army	1989	76.843	178932
6.	Tawang	Village- Gyangkhar, Bomdir, Wokhar, Paikhar, Khirmu, Sangeling, Teli and Lhou	Defence purposes Viz for Army	1989	1927	6106995
7.	Tawang	Bomdir	Army	1983	2.55	1466.25
8.	Tawang	Tawang	Army	1983	3.75	2156.25
9.	Tawang	Tadung	Army	- 1972	17.739	8200
10.				1969	6.45	900
11.	West Siang	Kayeng village	For Defence purposes	1984	131.57	355,415.70
12.	West Siang	Aalo, West Siang	For Defence purposes	1987	1.58	5,153.20
13.	Upper Siang	Mosi village	For Defence purposes	2015	157.5	48,195,000.00
14.	East Siang	Passighat	Army	2011	600	107,100,000.00
15.	East Siang	Sigar Village	Army	2013	747.94	683,583,850.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	East Siang	Passighat	Army	2015	562.47	247,644,375.00
17.	West Kameng	Baisakhi	Army	2016	314.28	564,708,426.00
TOTAL					5881.48	1,659,527,671.55

Note: In respect of land admeasuring 314.28 acres at SI. No. 17, the Defence Estates Officer, Tezpur placed the sum of ₹56,47,08,426/- as sanctioned by the Ministry of Defence at the disposal of Deputy Commissioner, West Kameng as per demand received from the Deputy Commissioner. However, award of compensation and formal handing / taking over of the land, though in occupation of Army, has not yet been completed. Reportedly all the beneficiaries have not been disbursed the compensation by the Deputy Commissioner.

Monitoring the activities of private hospitals

†*99. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measure to monitor the business activities of private hospitals operating in small cities and towns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Health being State subject, measures to monitor business activities of private hospitals falls within the remit of the State Governments. The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and has also notified the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of all Clinical establishments in the country with a view to prescribe the Minimum Standards of facilities and services provided by them. Currently, the Act is applicable in 10 States namely Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, U.P, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Assam and all Union Territories except Delhi. In accordance with the said rules, the clinical establishments (where the said Act is applicable) are to charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined and issued by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and the same

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have been shared with the States and Union Territories. The clinical establishments are also required to display the rates charged for each type of services provided and facilities available, at a conspicuous place in their premises both in the local language and English. However, implementation of the said Act and rules is with the State/UT Governments.

Prepaid cards to facilitate digital payments

*100. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether RBI in order to facilitate greater adoption of digital payments has allowed banks and other issuers of prepaid instruments to issue prepaid cards in bulk to corporate and other employers to replace cash salaries with electronic payments;

(b) whether banks have been restricted to extend this facility only to those employers that have bank accounts with them and after obtaining an undertaking that they are not availing of this facility by any other bank; and

(c) if so, the details of the modus operandi in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Reserve Bank's Policy Guidelines on Issuance and Operation of Pre-paid Instruments permitted banks to issue such instruments to corporates for onward issuance to their employees, subject to certain conditions, which included the condition that such instruments can be issued only to corporate entities listed in any of the stock exchanges in India. In order to facilitate greater adoption of digital payments, Reserve Bank extended these provisions to include other entities / 'employers' such as unlisted corporates / partnership firms / sole proprietorship / public organisations like municipal corporations, urban local bodies, etc. for onward issuance to their staff / employees / contract workers, etc.

(b) and (c) Verification of the entities / staff / employees / contract workers, etc. is the responsibility of the 'employer' concerned. Banks are to put in place proper systems to capture and maintain details of the employees to whom the cards are issued by the 'employer' along with copies of photograph and identity proof of such employees. The employer is required to make available to the banks, details of bank accounts, if

any, of the employees. Banks are to load/reload pre-paid instruments after obtaining necessary authorisation and the aforementioned details of the employees from the 'employers'. These instruments are to be loaded/reloaded only by the debit to the KYC compliant bank account, maintained by the corporate with the same bank. The maximum value outstanding on individual instrument at any point of time shall not exceed ₹ 50,000. If requested, banks facilitate transfer of funds from such instruments to regular bank account of the employee concerned.

Increase in fleet size of airlines

*101. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the top airlines in the country are preparing to increase their fleet size in the next few years;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the six airports which attract almost 70 per cent of domestic traffic may not be able to accommodate too many new aircrafts due to capacity constraints;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that due to huge delay in arrival and departure, fuel consumption increases and takes a toll on the utilisation of the aircrafts; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) Yes Sir. Most of the scheduled airlines have placed orders to increase their fleet size in the next few years. Details of aircraft induction plan of various scheduled operators are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Six top airports in the country have handled 61% of the domestic traffic during 2016-17. Steps have been taken to augment the infrastructure capacity at six metro airports to meet the traffic demand in near future. The Airport operators have taken steps like runway expansion, increase in runways, revision of master plan, construction of new airports, modernization of airports etc.

Statement

Details of Aircraft Induction Plan of Airlines (As per details provided by the respective Airlines) providing Scheduled

Air Transport Services (Passenger)											
Sl. No.	Name of Airline	Order Placed	Current Fleet Size	Actual Induction of aircraft during			Proposed Aircraft Induction plan over three years				Remarks
				2014	2015	2016	2017*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
1.	Air India including Air India Express and Alliance Air	162	144	8	12	10	12	21	7	0	Remaining aircrafts to be inducted in subsequent years
2.	Inter Globe Aviation Ltd. (Indigo)	609	135	15	13	23	14	42	54	40	
3.	Go Airlines (India) Pvt. Ltd.	164	24	2	-	4	3	14	22	16	
4.	Spice Jet Ltd. (Spice Jet)	255	55	2	5	11	8	18	24	30	
5.	Air Asia (India) Pvt. Ltd.	0	10	-	1	3	3	07	06	06	
6.	Jet Airways (India) Pvt. Ltd.	99	102	13	2	6	1	07	13	17	
7.	Tata SIA Airlines Ltd.	20	15	3	6	4	2	03	02	Nil	
8.	Zexus Air Services Pvt. Ltd.	20	01	-	-	1	1	06	06	09	
9.	Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd.	00	04	-	2	1	1	04	05	05	

*As on 24/07/2017

Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme in Karnataka

*102. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme being implemented in the country;
- (b) the details of physical targets set and achieved since inception of the scheme, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether the Khelo India—National Programme for Development of Sports is different from Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme;
- (d) whether it is a fact that no project has been undertaken under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme and Khelo India Scheme in Karnataka since their inception; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) was implemented as a Central Sector Scheme during the period from 2010-11 to 2015-16. This Scheme has been subsumed in the scheme "Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports" being implemented by this Ministry as a Central Sector Scheme from the financial year 2016-17. Under USIS, funds were granted to States/Union Territories (UTs) for development of sports infrastructure facilities. The following entities were eligible to receive grant under USIS:-

- (i) State Governments;
- (ii) Local civic bodies;
- (iii) Schools, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and
- (iv) Sports Control Boards.

Funds were granted for development of the following sports infrastructure:

- (i) Synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics); and
 - (ii) Multipurpose indoor hall.
- (b) USIS was a demand driven scheme. Proposals, as and when received from States/UTs, if complete in all respects and technically feasible, were sanctioned subject

to availability of funds. Funds were released to a State/UT as and when the proposal for development of sports infrastructure was sanctioned to that State/UT. Details of projects sanctioned under USIS to various States/ UTs during the period from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir. While development of sports infrastructure facilities was the only component under USIS, there are three components, namely, conducting sports competitions, development of sports infrastructure and identification of talented sportspersons under "Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports".

(d) No, Sir. Projects were/have been sanctioned to Karnataka under USIS / Khelo India. Details of projects sanctioned to Karnataka under USIS as well as Khelo India are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of Projects sanctioned under USIS to various States/ Union Territories during the period from 2010-11 to 2015-16

2010-11			(₹ in crore)	
Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant Released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00 (17.03.2011)	3.50 (17.03.2011)
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00 (24.03.2011)	4.00 (24.03.2011)
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98 (17.03.2011)	2.00 (17.03.2011)
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata However,	6.00 (17.03.2011)	3.00 (17.03.2011)

1	2	3	4	5
		the project could not be completed and hence the principal returned by Govt, of West Bengal on 29.08.2014.		
		TOTAL	19.98	12.50
2011-12			(₹ in crore)	
1.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00 (24.08.2011)	5.000 (24.08.2011)
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81 (18.10.2011)	3.620 (18.10.2011)
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00 (20.10.2011)	4.500 (20.10.2011)
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00 (29.08.2011)	3.000 (29.08.2011)
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at at Mualpui, Aizawl	6.00 (19.10.2011)	4.500 (19.10.2011)
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50 (01.03.2012)	4.300 (01.03.2012)
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia	6.00 (27.03.2012)	3.200 (27.03.2012)
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50 (28.03.2012)	4.465 (28.03.2012)
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	6.00 (23.03.2012)	3.540 (23.03.2012)
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00 (27.03.2012)	3.875 (27.03.2012)
		TOTAL	54.81	40.00

1	2	3	4	5
2012-13			(₹ in crore)	
1.	Haryana	Laying a synthetic Hockey playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar.	5.00 (22.06.2012)	3.75 (22.06.2012)
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	5.9999 (22.06.2012)	1.80 (22.06.2012)
3.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50 (03.10.2012)	3.50 (03.10.2012)
4.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon.	5.9779 (16.10.2012)	1.79 (16.10.2012)
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00 (16.10.2012)	1.80 (16.10.2012)
6.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar. However, the project could not be completed and hence the principal alongwith interest returned by Govt, of Odisha on 30.03.2015.	6.00 (19.11.2012)	1.80 (19.11.2012)
7.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District.	6.00 (03.01.2013)	1.80 (03.01.2013)
8.	Odisha	Laying of football turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar. However, the project could not be completed and hence the principal alongwith interest returned by Govt, of Odisha on 01.09.2014.	4.50 (07.01.2013)	3.50 (07.01.2013)
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar.	5.00 (14.02.2013)	1.26 (14.02.2013)
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00 (22.03.2013)	1.00 (22.03.2013)
TOTAL			54.9778	22.00

1	2	3	4	5
2013-14			(₹ in crore)	
1.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50 (27.06.2013)	3.00 (27.06.2013)
2.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00 (04.07.2013)	1.80 (04.07.2013)
3.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram.	4.50 (16.07.2013)	3.00 (16.07.2013)
4.	Mizoram	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram	6.00 (16.07.2013)	1.80 (16.07.2013)
5.	Punjab	Laying of synthetic athletic track at War Heroes Stadium, Sangrur, Punjab	5.50 (27.09.2013)	3.00 (27.09.2013)
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of synthetic hockey turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh	5.00 (04.10.2013)	3.00 (04.10.2013)
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Leh, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013)
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013)
9.	Uttarakhand	Laying of synthetic turf hockey field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	5.00 (07.11.2013)	1.80 (07.11.2013)
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mohan Lai Sukhadia (MLS) University, Udaipur, Rajasthan	6.00 (13.12.2013)	1.80 (13.12.2013)
11.	Nagaland	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Dimapur, Nagaland	6.00 (16.12.2013)	1.80 (16.12.2013)

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of football turf at SLSA Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	4.50 (27.12.2013)	2.25 (27.12.2013)
13.	Nagaland	Laying of synthetic football turf at Jalukie, Peren District, Nagaland	4.50 (31.12.2013)	3.00 (31.12.2013)
14.	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Bhim Stadium, Bhiwani.	5.50 (20.01.2014)	3.00 (20.01.2014)
TOTAL			76.00	32.85

2014-15

(₹ in crore)

1.	Maharashtra	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune	5.00 (23.07.2014)	3.00 (23.07.2014)
2.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Gauhati University, Guwahati.	6.00 (13.11.2014)	1.80 (13.11.2014)
3.	Karnataka	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Belgaum.	6.00 (03.12.2014)	1.80 (03.12.2014)
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagr, District Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Takshshila Campus, Khandwa Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	5.50 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)
6.	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak.	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Banarash Hindu University, Varanasi	5.00 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)
8.	West Bengal	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at University of Calcutta.	6.00 (08.12.2014)	0.58 (08.12.2014)

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Maharashtra	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at University of Mumbai.	6.00 (19.12.2014)	1.00 (19.12.2014)
10.	Jharkhand	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Ranchi University.	4.49 (14.01.2015)	0.62 (14.01.2015)
11.	Karnataka	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Chamarajanagar, Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka.	5.50 (26.02.2015)	0.75 (26.02.2015)
TOTAL			60.49	13.55
2015-16			(₹ in crore)	
1.	Assam	Laying of synthetic athletic track (08 lanes) at North Lakhimpur College, Lakhimpur, Assam.	5.50 (29.06.2015)	3.00 (29.06.2015)
2.	Assam	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Govt. Boys H.S. School, Dibrugarh under Dibrugarh Municipality Board, Assam.	6.00 (29.06.2015)	1.80 (29.06.2015)
3.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of six lane synthetic athletic track in Udthagamandalam, Tamil Nadu.	5.00 (13.08.2015)	3.00 (13.08.2015)
4.	Odisha	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor hall at Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha.	6.00 (07.10.2015)	1.80 (07.10.2015)
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Luhnoo Ground, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh	5.50 (03.12.2015)	3.00 (03.12.2015)
6.	Meghalaya	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tura, West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya	6.00 (07.12.2015)	1.80 (07.12.2015)
7.	Maharashtra	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nashik Municipal Corporation.	6.00 (18.01.2016)	0.695 (18.01.2016)
8.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	6.00 (01.03.2016)	1.50 (01.03.2016)

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Maharashtra	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj (RTM) Nagpur University, Maharashtra	6.00 (01.03.2016)	1.80 (01.03.2016)
10.	West Bengal	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Vivekananda Yuba Bharati Krirangan (Salt Lake Stadium), Kolkata, West Bengal	5.50 (01.03.2016)	2.50 (01.03.2016)
11.	Kerala	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Pathanamthitta, Kerala	6.00 (02.03.2016)	1.80 (02.03.2016)
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Vidyadharapuram, Vijayawada, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00 (31.03.2016)	1.20 (31.03.2016)
13.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	5.50 (31.03.2016)	2.50 (31.03.2016)
TOTAL			75.00	26.395

Statement-II

List of projects sanctioned to Karnataka under USIS and Khelo India Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Grant Sanctioned (Date)	Grant Released (Date)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Belgaum.	6.00 (03.12.2014)	1.80 (03.12.2014) 1.80 (20.09.2016) 1.00 (28.02.2017)	Status report on the progress of the project is called for from Government of Karnataka, <i>vide</i> letter dated 07.06.2017 after receipt of which the balance instalment will be considered for release.
2.	Laying of synthetic athletic track at	5.50 (26.02.2015)	0.75 (26.02.2015)	Status report on the progress of the project is called for

1	2	3	4	5
	Chamarajanagar, Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka.		1.50 (20.09.2016) 1.50 (01.03.2017)	from Government of Karnataka, <i>vide</i> letter dated 15.06.2017 after receipt of which the balance instalment will be considered for release.
Khelo India Scheme				
1.	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Sainik School, Bijapur	5.50 (20.03.2017)	2.00 (20.03.2017)	Utilisation Certificate (UC) for ₹ 2.00 crore released on 20.03.2017 will become due on 31.03.2018. The subsequent instalments will be considered for release after receipt of the UC.
2.	Laying of Synthetic Football turf at SAI Regional Centre, Bengaluru	5.00 (27.02.2017)	2.00 (27.02.2017)	Utilisation Certificate (UC) for ₹ 2.00 crore released on 27.02.2017 will become due on 31.03.2018. The subsequent instalments will be considered for release after receipt of the UC.
3.	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at SAI Southern Regional Centre, Bangalore.	8.00 (24.05.2017)	3.00 (24.05.2017)	Utilisation Certificate (UC) for ₹ 3.00 crore released on 24.05.2017 will become due on 31.03.2019. The subsequent instalments will be considered for release after receipt of the UC.

Debt of telecom companies

*103. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairperson of State Bank of India (SBI) has written to Government about the highly unsustainable levels of debt of telecom companies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the advances given to various telecom companies by public sector banks and to what extent these loans are expected to be sticky;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Chairperson of SBI has wanted Government to offer relief packages to telecom companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The Chairman, SBI has highlighted to Government the significant exposure of lenders to the telecom sector and the assessment that stress in the sector has reached highly unsustainable levels due to erosion of topline and earnings of telecom service providers.

(b) As per data available with Reserve Bank of India (RBI), total outstanding (funded) advances by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to the 'communications' sector (comprising of (i) telecommunications-Fixed network, (ii) telecommunication towers and (iii) telecommunications & telecom services) stood at ₹ 63,415 crore, while total exposure to the sector worked out to ₹ 97,681 crore. For PSBs, the Gross Non Performing Asset (GNPA) ratio and stressed advances (GNPA + Restructured standard advances) ratio for the sector stood at 3.68% and 11.29%, respectively, at end of Financial Year 2016-17.

(c) and (d) The Chairman, SBI has made certain recommendations for tackling stress in the sector which *inter-alia* include aligning Deferred Payment Liabilities (DPL) for spectrum to its life; rationalization of regulatory charges; quick resolution of litigation on definition of Adjusted Gross Revenues (AGR); easing of regulation on Merger and Acquisition (M&A) etc.

Government has already constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) for the sector.

Prescriptions in regional languages

†*104. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether the doctors having knowledge of the regional languages have been directed or will be directed to write the prescriptions in regional languages so that the common people understand the diagnosis and prescription?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): No, Sir. However, clause 1.5 of Ethics Regulations, 2002 of MCI provides "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".

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Action against pilots for sending offensive messages

*105. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) have filed police complaint against some pilots for allegedly sending offensive and abusive messages about its officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the names of airlines whose pilots have indulged in sending such derogatory or obscene messages to the officers of DGCA; and

(c) whether DGCA have issued any warning letter to the private airlines urging them to take appropriate measures as per the compliance policy of the airlines, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One of the pilots employed with one of the scheduled airlines used obscene and derogatory language against a DGCA official and widely circulated on whatsapp group of 34 persons. Accordingly, a police complaint was filed by DGCA against these 34 persons on 06 Jun 2017. Some of the pilots in this whatsapp group are employed with Indigo, Spicejet, Jet Airways and Go Air.

(c) No, Sir. DGCA has not contemplated any action against any of the involved pilots in the whatsapp group except filing a police complaint, which was subsequently withdrawn upon receipt of apology from the concerned airline management and the pilots of whatsapp group employed by them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Implementation of National AYUSH Mission and AYUSH Gram in West Bengal**

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

(a) the details about the total amount of grant-in-aid transferred to West Bengal

under the National AYUSH Mission and details of funds allocated under different activities;

(b) the number of Public Health Outreach Activities organised in West Bengal, district-wise details thereof;

(c) the details regarding the number of Integrated AYUSH Hospitals Government is planning to start in West Bengal and the funds that it has allocated and disbursed for the same, if any; and

(d) the number of villages selected under AYUSH Gram in West Bengal and district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), total amount of grant-in-aid of ₹ 471.230 lakhs, ₹ 1924.85 lakhs and ₹ 1,298.056 lakhs have been released during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively to West Bengal. The said amount have been allocated for the activities under AYUSH Services, AYUSH Educational Institution, Quality Control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Drugs, Medicinal Plants, Flexipool and Administrative cost.

(b) Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), eight camps have been organised in the district of Bankura under Public Health Outreach Activities.

(c) The details of Grant-in-aid provided to West Bengal for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the State Government of West Bengal has selected the following villages district-wise under AYUSH Gram:—

- (i) Village - Saguna. District- Nadia.
- (ii) Village- Pathra, District- Paschim Medinipur.
- (iii) Village- Polba, District- Hooghly.
- (iv) Village- Sahapur, District- Malda.

Statement

Status of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital approved for West Bengal under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17

(₹ in lakhs)							
Sl. No.	Proposal Approved with Location	Unit Approved during 2014-15	Amount Approved during 2014-15	Unit Approved during 2015-16	Amount Approved during 2015-16	Unit Approved during 2016-17	Amount Approved during 2016-17
1.	50 bedded Integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital : at Topsikhata, District Alipurduar.	1	300.00	-	300.00	-	300.00
2.	50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Paschim Midnapur District	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
TOTAL		1	300.00	-	300.00	1	600.00

Standardising Ayurvedic Medicines

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

(a) the steps being taken for standardisation of ayurvedic medicines; keeping in view the increase in demand of ayurvedic medicines owing to popularising of ayurveda;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps being taken for making adequate availability of medical ingredients required in manufacturing of medicines; and

(c) the standards being set for quality control in market and steps being taken to ensure that each medicine is manufactured in accordance with the set standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government has established Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy under the Ministry of AYUSH. Prime mandate of the Pharmacopoeia Commission is to steer the work of developing quality standards of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs and publish and revise Ayurvedic & other Pharmacopoeias, Formularies and regulatory compendia of these drugs. Pharmacopoeia Committees and Pharmacopoeia Laboratories of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy are in place for development of respective standards and to undertake quality analysis of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines.

(b) National Medicinal Plants Board is established under the aegis of Ministry of AYUSH to coordinate and support cultivation, conservation, resource augmentation and sustainable development of medicinal plants for making available quality raw materials to the AYUSH drug industry. Financial assistance is provided for these activities through Central Sector Scheme and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission and technical guidelines have been published and disseminated to promote scientific development, cultivation and harvesting of medicinal plants.

(c) Government has published Pharmacopoeias & Formularies containing standards of drugs and Good Manufacturing Practices are prescribed under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945, both of which are mandatory for the industry to comply in the manufacturing of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines. Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia contains monographs of 645 single drugs and 202 compound formulations; Unani Pharmacopoeia contains monographs of 298 single drugs and 150 compound formulations; Siddha pharmacopoeia contains monographs of 139 single drugs and Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia contains 1117 monographs. Similarly, Ayurvedic Formulary contains 985 standardised formulations, Unani Formulary contains 1229 standardised formulations and Siddha Formulary contains 399 standardised formulations.

New AYUSH colleges

963. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) how many new AYUSH colleges were approved by the Ministry during current year and the State-wise and subjectwise (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy, etc.) details thereof; and

(b) whether there are any applications from Karnataka which were rejected, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) A total of 73 Letter of Intent (LOI) have been issued by the Ministry during the current year to establish new Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Colleges. The State-wise and subject-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Three applications (01 Ayurveda, 01 Unani and 01 Homoeopathy) received from Karnataka have been rejected as detailed below:

Reason	No. of college
Late submission of application	01 Ayurveda
Non-availability of functional Unani hospital in the campus of proposed college	01 Unani
Non-submission of documents related to registered objectives of trust, land mortgage and copy of inspection report of Local Inspection Committee	01 Homoeopathy

Statement

State-wise and subject-wise details of Letter of Intent issued by the Ministry during the current year to establish new Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Colleges

(As on 21.07.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Gujarat	10	00	00	03	13
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	00	00	00	01

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
3.	Karnataka	08	00	00	00	08.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	08	00	00	00	08
5.	Maharashtra	04	00	00	03	07
6.	Punjab	01	00	00	00	01
7.	Tamil Nadu	00	01	00	00	01
8.	Telangana	00	00	00	01	01
9.	Uttar Pradesh	24	00	02	00	26
10.	Uttarakhand	06	00	00	00	06
11.	West Bengal	01	00	00	00	01
TOTAL		63	01	02	07	73

Achieving targets set under SAAPs

964. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under National AYUSH Mission, State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) are prepared for every State;

(b) if so, the details of SAAP prepared for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and Statewise; and

(c) the details of physical targets set and achieved during the above period, Statewise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission, State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) are prepared by every State/UT. The details of SAAP prepared by the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh along with physical targets proposed and status of approval of Ministry of AYUSH during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Implementation of the scheme comes under the purview of respective State Governments and presently they are under different stages of implementation. Further, till date States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have not reported the physical achievement cum performance against the approved activities as projected in the State Annual Action Plan.

Statement

The details of SAAP prepared by the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh along with physical units proposed and status of approval of Ministry of AYUSH during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

1. Telangana

Sl. No.	Component	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		No. of units proposed	Amount sought (₹ in lakh)	Status of Approval (₹ in lakh)	No. of units proposed	Amount sought (₹ in lakh)	Status of Approval (₹ in lakh)	No. of units proposed	Amount sought (₹ in lakh)	Status of Approval (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Core Activities of AYUSH Services										
1.	Co-location of AYUSH facility at District Hospital				02 unit	91.40	22.325 Approved	9-DHs	331.30	231.30 Approved
2.	Supply of Medicine at Hospital	01 Unani Hospital	2.00	Approved				136	244.00	156.06 Approved
3.	Supply of Medicines for Hospital & Dispensary				1 Hospital 105 Dispens.	187.00	Approved			
4.	Supply of Medicines at Dispensaries	136 Dispensaries	220.00	Approved						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Upgradation of Hospital	01-Ayurveda	75.00	Approved	3 Hospitals	155.20	Approved	5	152.92	140.86 Approved
6.	Upgradation of Dispensaries	08-AYUSH	160.00	Approved	8 Dispensaries	160.00	Approved	8	161.60	120.80 Approved
7.	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital							1 Unit	600.00	200.00 Approved
8.	Public health Outreach activities	4 Districts	20.00	Approved	4 Districts	20.00	Approved	9-Districts	45.00	Not approved
9.	Behavior Change Communication (BCC/IEC)				2 Districts	20.00	Approved	9-districts	20.00	Not approved
10.	AYUSH Gram	4 Districts	40.00	Approved	4 Districts	40.00	Approved	9 Districts	90.00	Not approved
11.	School Health Programme	4 Districts	4.00	Approved	5 Districts	5.00	Approved	10 districts	10.00	Not approved
12.	Mobility Support	At State level	5.00	Approved	1 Unit (At State)	5.00	Approved	1-State level 10-Districts	17.00	Approved.
Activities for Flexi Pool										
13.	AYUSH Wellness Centres	2	12.00	Approved	4 Units	24.00	12.00 Approved	6 Units	33.60	28.20 Approved.

14. AYUSH Wellness Centre		2 Units	10.80	Approved				
Core Activities for AYUSH Educational Institution								
15. JSPS Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College, Ramanthapur.	1 unit	300.00	108.00	Approved	1 unit	40.00	80.00	52.00 Approved.
16. Govt. Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad					1 unit	80.00	208.00	78.00 Approved.
17. Dr. BRKR Govt. Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad					1 unit	80.00	50.00	Approved.
Core Activities for Quality Control of ASU & H Drugs								
18. Strengthening of ASU&H Pharmacy	1	150.00	100.00	Approved.	1 unit	21.10	41.00	Approved.
19. Strengthening of State DTL	1	175.00	138.454	Approved.	1 unit	45.00	25.00	Not Approved.
Medicinal Plants:								
20. Medicinal Plants	PMU		111.350	111.316 Approved			550.33	252.085

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Administrative Cost										
21.		1 unit		36.852 approved	1 unit	38.949	Approved	1 Unit	52.760	Approved
2. Andhra Pradesh										
Core Activities of AYUSH Services										
1.	Co-location of AYUSH facility at PHCs				2 PHCs	46.60	Approved			
2.	Co-location of AYUSH facility at CHCs				1 CHC	35.50	Approved			
3.	Co-location of AYUSH facility at DHs				1 DH	45.50	Approved			
4.	Supply of Medicine at AYUSH Hospitals	08-AYUSH Hospitals	36.00	Approved.	-	32.26	Approved			
5.	Supply of Medicines at AYUSH Dispensaries	433 AYUSH Dispensaries	724.00	Approved	433 - Dispensaries	222.902	Approved			

6.	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals	1 Unit	50.00	Approved	1 Unit	50.00	Approved	2 units	160.00	Approved
7.	Upgradation of AYUSH Hospital	4-Teaching AYUSH Hospital	20.00	Approved.	1 Ayurveda Hospital	80.20	Approved			
8.	Upgradation of Dispensaries				1 Ayurveda Disp.	20.10	Approved			
9.	Public health Outreach activities	13 Districts	24.48	Approved.	13 Districts	60.00	Approved	13 Districts	13.00	Approved
10.	BCC/IEC	13 Districts	20.00	Approved	13 Districts	65.00	Approved	13 Districts	26.00	20.00 Approved
11.	AYUSH Gram	1 District	10.00	Approved	1 at Krishna District	20.00	Approved	13 Districts	130.00	Approved
12.	School Health Activities	6 Districts	12.00	Approved.	-	-	-	7 Districts	13.00	Approved
13.	Mobility Support at State level and district level	6 Units	18.00	Approved.	6 Units	18.00	Approved	6 Units	18.00	Approved

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Core Activities for AYUSH Educational Institution										
14.	Govt. Homoeo Medical college, Ravindra Nagar, YSR Distt.	1 -Unit	26.679	Approved	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Dr. Gururaju Govt. Homoeo medical college, gudivada, Krishna district.	1-Unit			-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Establishment of Govt. Naturopathy & Yoga Medical College,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-Unit	320.00	200.00 Approved
17.	Dr. A.R. Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College, Rajahmundry,	-	-	-	1 Unit	23.205	Approved	-	-	-
Core Activities for Quality Control of ASU & H Drugs										
18.	Pharmacy, NRS Ayurveda Medical College, Vijayawada	1 Unit	53.182	Approved	-	-	-	-	-	-

19. Strengthening of AYUSH Drugs Control Framework,	-	-	-	1 Unit	20.00	Approved	-	-	-
20. For setting up new State Government ASU&H Pharmacy Laboratories for Quality Control of ASU Drugs,	-	-	-	1-Unit	3.23	Approved	1 Unit	260.00	Approved
21. State Licensing Authority of ASU&H Drugs for documentation, publication and dissemination of quality control material for states,	-	-	-	1 Unit	8.00	Approved	-	-	-
22. For establishment of New the Drug testing Laboratory, for Quality Control of ASU Drugs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Unit	210.00	Approved
23. Quality Testing of Drugs	-	-	-	-	15.00	Approved	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Flexible Components									
24.	Wellness center through AYUSH including Yoga	04-Units	24.00	Approved	9- Units	54.00	Approved	-	-	-
25.	Establishment of OPD/IPD AYUSH Units under PPP & Strengthening of units sanctioned in 2015-16,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15-Units	75.00	Approved
26.	Sports Medicine	-	-	-	-	10.00	Approved	1 - Unit	10.00	Not Approved
27.	Out sourcing of Specialist AYUSH qualification to strengthen medical services and education	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 Units	40.44	Approved
28.	Innovations on mainstreaming of AYUSH including PPP.	-	-	-	-	86.307	Approved	-	-	-
29.	Tele-Medicine.	01-Unit	17.50	Approved	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Sensitization and	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 Units	20.00	Approved

capacity building of
AYUSH doctors and
teaching faculty with
modern trends in
AYUSH Systems

31. Evaluation Study	01-Unit	9.774	Approved	2 Units	19.548	Approved		
32. Training of AYUSH Practitioners	10-Units	20.00	Approved	10 Units	20.00	Approved		
33. Sensitization/Orientation	5-Units	10.00	Approved	5 Units	10.00	Approved		
34. AYUSH Health Bulletins	1	10.00	Approved	1 Unit	10.00	Approved		
35. Journal & Website	1	5.00	Approved	1 Unit	5.00	Approved	1 Unit	5.00 Approved
36. Establishment of State & District Epidemics and Disaster Management Cells	-	10.00	Approved	1 Unit	10.00	Not approved		
Medicinal Plants								
37. Medicinal Plants				-	133.924	133.780	1141.995	457.16 Approved
Admin Cost								
38. PMU	1	45.859	Approved	1	46.854	46.522	1	67.562 Approved
						Approved		

Medicines made from herbs/plants

†965. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medicines made of herbs/plants as per the traditional knowledge books of India and the number of medicines which have been patented and the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that some countries are patenting the Indian medicines, if so, the number of such incidents came to light and the details along with the actions being taken by Government; and

(c) whether Government proposes to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 with a view to register the Ayurvedic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) First Schedule to the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 provides the lists of 104 authoritative books of Ayurveda, Siddha and UnaniTibb on the basis of which classical or traditional medicines and patent or proprietary medicines can be manufactured under license. Presently, 8359 licensed drugs manufacturing units of traditional Indian medicine (Ayurveda, Siddha and UnaniTibb) are reported to exist in the country and 3,35,260 formulations based on traditional knowledge books are documented in the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) in a digitized format. Details of patents granted by Indian Patent Office to formulations/ processes based on herbs/plants are given in the Statement.

(b) Incidences of filing patent applications based on traditional Indian medicinal knowledge are reported from some foreign countries. In India, Government has set up Traditional Knowledge Digital Library for preventing piracy and its access has been provided to 12 International Patent Offices under non-disclosure agreement. With the help of this tool, grant of patent in 220 cases has been prevented and invalidated. The criteria of patentability i.e novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability are followed uniformly across all the patent offices in the world. A patent cannot be granted by any country for products/processes, if they are already in public domain and do not fulfill

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the patentability criteria. Indian traditional medicines being well documented in literature and TKDL cannot be patented in India or elsewhere. All countries provide mechanism for challenging any wrongly granted patent and invalidation of the same. Relevant steps for such proceedings are initiated by the respective Governments.

(c) Manufacturing of Ayurvedic medicines under license is regulated in accordance with the provisions of chapter IVA of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules 151 to 169 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, which are enforced by the State Governments. Amendments in these provisions are made, if required, on the recommendations of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board following a stipulated procedure of consultation and approval. Registration of Ayurvedic medicines is not envisaged in the existing regulatory provisions.

Statement

(A) Details of Patents granted by the Indian Patent Office to medicines made of herbs/plants

Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)

Sl. No.	Patent Number	Patentee	Country	Date of Grant	Title
1.	141170	CCRAS	India	28.07.1976	AYUSH-56 - Process for preparation of therapeutically active anti-epileptic preparation
2.	152863	CCRAS	India	28.07.1980	AYUSH-64 - A process for the preparation of a therapeutically active anti-malarial preparation.
3.	186243	CCRAS	India	15.02.2002	Ksharsutra -A medicated thread for Ano-rectal diseases
4.	193336	CCRAS	India	8.11.2004	AYUSH Ghutti -"A herbo-mineral formulation" for cough and cold
5.	196916	CCRAS	India	07.07.2006	BAL RASAYAN -A process for the preparation of a herbo-mineral preparation for general immunity and strengthening of children

Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM)

Sl. No.	Patent Number	Patentee	Country	Date of Grant	Title
1.	244034	CCRUM	India	19/11/2010	Z. N. 5- A herbal composition against bronchial asthma and process for preparation thereof
2.	249180	CCRUM	India	14/10/2011	Cap. Habis- A herbal composition effective against nazfuddam and a process for the preparation thereof
3.	250021	CCRUM	India	02/12/2011	Cap. Mubarak- A novel herbal composition effective as anti pyretic and to a process for the preparation thereof
4.	249186	CCRUM	India	14/10/2011	Cap. Nazla- A novel herbal composition effective against coryza and a process for preparing thereof
5.	250196	CCRUM	India	23/12/2011	Qurs. Mafasil-A novel herbal composition (sugar coated) effective against rheumatoid arthritis
6.	250700	CCRUM	India	27/01/2012	Cap. Hudar- A herbal composition effective against arthritis and to process for the preparation thereof
7.	251453	CCRUM	India	23/03/2012	Qurs. Mulaiyin- A novel herbal composition and a process for preparation thereof effective against constipation
8.	252163	CCRUM	India	30/04/2012	Cap. Deedan- A Novel Herbal Composition and a Process for preparation thereof effective against Abdominal Worm

Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS)

Sl. No.	Patent Number	Patentee	Country	Date of Grant	Title
1.	166740	CCRAS	India	11/09/1987	777 Oil-for Psoriasis

(B) Patents Granted to Foreign Companies for formulations/processes based on Herbal/plant -based products as on 30-6-2017

Sl. No.	Patent Number	Patentee	Country	Date of Grant	Title
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	202269	M/s. Universitat bern	Switzerland	12/09/2006	Medicament or nutritional formulation containing plant extract
2.	206049	Tianjin tasly pharmaceutical co., ltd.	China	16/04/2007	A method of producing a herbal composition for angina pectoris method to prepare same and uses thereof
3.	208786	Bright future pharamaceutical laboratories limited	China	09/08/2007	A composition comprising epidemium extract for treatment of prostatic hyperplasia and method of epimedium herb extraction
4.	211690	Ropapharm b.v.	Netherlands	07/11/2007	Process for preparation of a composition for both human and veterinary application
5.	214166	Tianjin tasly pharmaceutical co., ltd.	China	05/02/2008	Herbal composition for angina pectoris, method to prepare same and uses thereof
6.	216577	Tianjin tasly pharmaceutical co. ltd.,	China	17/03/2008	Herbal composition for angina pectoris

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	219566	Bui, cuong, q.	U.S.A.	07/05/2008	Nutraceutical for the prevention and treatment of cancers and diseases affecting the liver
8.	221614	Maoxiang wang	China	27/06/2008	A herbal injection and a method to produce the same
9.	221711	Suleiman dado	Austria	02/07/2008	A process for preparing a novel medicament mixture
10.	237838	Morinaga milk industry co., ltd	Japan	11/01/2010	Aloe vera extract, method of producing aloe vera extract, and hyperglycemia improving agent
11.	238006	Bright future pharmaceutical laboratories limited	China	18/01/2010	A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of prostatic hyperplasia and prostatitis
12.	238845	Viamonte, manuel jr.	U.S.A.	24/02/2010	A non-toxic mucosal disinfectant composition
13.	240243	Dong wha pharm.co.ltd	Republic of Korea	30/04/2010	A pharmaceutical composition comprising herb extracts of puerariae radix and mori cortex in the ratio 1:1
14.	242467	Indena s.p.a.	Italy	27/08/2010	"A composition for the better treatment of rheumatoid arthritis"
15.	243564	Sage r&d	U.S.A.	26/10/2010	A process for the preparation of a herbal composition for the treatment of viral infections
16.	243848	Scandinavian clinical nutritrioni sverige ab,	Sweden	09/11/2010	Formulation for treating obesity and associated metabolic syndrome

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	246818	Development center for biotechnology	Taiwan	16/03/2011	Pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of rheumatoidarthritis
18.	248562	Lifeline nutraceuticals corporation	U.S.A.	25/07/2011	An antioxidant-promoting composition
19.	253024	Indena s.p.a.	Italy	15/06/2012	"A composition, for the treatment of an affection of the oral cavity and upper respiratory tract"
20.	263530	Development center for biotechnology	China	31/10/2014	A pharmaceutical composition and process thereof for the preparation of plant extracts for treating skin disorders and enhancing healing of wounds
21.	265328	CSIR	South Africa	19/02/2015	Treatment of erectile dysfunction and libido enhancement
22.	272056	V-biotek holding aps	Denmark	16/03/2016	A process for preparing an extract of trigonella foenum graecum
23.	278986	Kartar singh lalvani	U.K.	06/01/2017	Cosmetic or pharmaceutical preparation for the skin
24.	284222	Sabell corporation	Canada	6/14/2017	Herbal compositions and methods for treating hepatic disorders

International Research Institute of Ayurveda in Kerala

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

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested for financial support of

Government to establish an International Research Institute of Ayurveda to standardize Ayurvedic medicines and to coordinate Ayurveda with modern biotics on the basis of DPR being prepared;

(b) whether Government has examined the proposal in detail; and

(c) whether such a path-breaking initiative to update and modernize traditional medicine in the country will be supported by the Centre in all aspects including finances, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) The Government of Kerala has requested for financial support of the Central Government to establish an International Research Institute of Ayurveda. However, the State Government is yet to furnish the DPR.

(b) The proposal of the Government of Kerala could not be examined for the want of DPR and other relevant information.

(c) The Central Government is not able to examine the feasibility of supporting the initiative because the State Government has not provided the DPR and other relevant information.

New Yoga Training Institutes in Rural Areas

967. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

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

(a) whether Government has any proposal to open new and more number of Yoga Training Institutes in rural and remote places of the country and also at each district-level so as to bring more awareness among people on the benefit of Yoga practice;

(b) if so, the details and the steps taken to promote Yoga and Naturopathy in rural areas; and

(c) presently how many institutions with proper facilities are functioning in the rural villages, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal with the Ministry of AYUSH at present to open new and more number of Yoga Training Institutes in rural and remote places of the country and also at each district-level. However, the Ministry takes up the opening of Yoga Training Institutes (including in rural and remote places) through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). Under NAM, there is a provision of financial assistance to the States/ UTs for AYUSH Wellness Centre, including Yoga. Under this scheme 755 AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga receive assistance from Ministry of AYUSH. The States/ UTs-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry, through Central Council for research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) takes the following steps to promote Yoga and Naturopathy in the country:

- (i) Clinical Research- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Collaborative.
- (ii) Establishment of Out Patient Department (OPD) of Yoga and Naturopathy.
- (iii) Training, Propagation and Promotional Activities through participation in Health melas/ exhibition.
- (iv) Celebration of International Day of Yoga by organising One Month Yoga Training Programme in all districts of India.

Further through the National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN) Pune the following steps are taken:

- (i) Free Consultation
- (ii) Modern Naturopathy Clinic
- (iii) Yoga Classes
- (iv) Acupressure Clinic
- (v) Free weekly Lectures
- (vi) Health Workshop

(c) At present no such institution of the Central Government is functioning in the rural villages.

Statement

*States/UTs-wise AYUSH Wellness Centres assisted during the financial year
2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 under NAM.*

Sl. No.	States/UTs Name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		3	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	9	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		1	1
4.	Assam	2	2	10
5.	Bihar			
6.	Chandigarh		3	
7.	Chhattisgarh		10	12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
9.	Daman and Diu		2	2
10.	Delhi	1	4	4
11.	Goa		4	4
12.	Gujarat		5	6
13.	Haryana	21	10	
14.	Himachal Pradesh		31	14
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	12
16.	Jharkhand		1	
17.	Karnataka			
18.	Kerala	5	10	2
19.	Lakshadweep			1
20.	Madhya Pradesh		31	31
21.	Maharashtra			
22.	Manipur	3	3	3
23.	Mizoram		5	3

Sl. No.	States/UTs Name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
24.	Meghalaya	1		
25.	Nagaland	1	3	4
26.	Odisha		34	14
27.	Puducherry	1	1	1
28.	Punjab		2	
29.	Rajasthan			295
30.	Sikkim			
31.	Tamil Nadu		9	17
32.	Telangana	2	4	5
33.	Tripura	12	5	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh		17	42
35.	Uttarakhand			
36.	West Bengal			
TOTAL		57	211	487

Strategic disinvestment of Air India

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

(a) whether Government has given in principle approval for strategic disinvestment of state owned Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the modalities being worked out in this regard;

(c) the total market share and the quantum of debt of Air India as on date;

(d) whether Government will consult all stake holders including workers' union before going for disinvestment;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which this strategic disinvestment will take place?

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 and its five subsidiaries and constitution of Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism.

To implement the decision of CCEA, appointment of Transaction Adviser, Legal Adviser and Asset Valuer shall be taken up as per terms and conditions and scope of work of Advisers/ Valuer in accordance with the model RFPs suggested by the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management.

(c) The domestic market share of Air India for the FY 2016-17 is 14.2%. The total debt of Air India Limited as on 31st March, 2017 is ₹ 48,876.81 crores (Prov.).

(d) to (f) To implement the CCEA decision, an Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism has been constituted which will decide the course of further action.

Capacity constraints at airports

969. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has cleared a summer schedule of 17,170 domestic flights a week from 77 airports by 12 airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that according to Airports Authority of India (AAI) those big airports are bursting at the seams; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the airlines have ordered hundreds of planes but no one knows where they will be parked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 17,170 weekly domestic departure slots for Summer Schedule 2017 for 77 airports by 12 airlines were approved in Slot Coordination Committee meeting which was held from 14th to 17th February, 2017.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is a significant growth in the top 7 airports, according to domestic passenger traffic during 2016-17 which handles about 68% of total domestic passenger traffic in the country.

(d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has coordinated with scheduled domestic operators for their future aircraft acquisition plan and their intention to park the number of aircrafts at AAI Airports. Accordingly, AAI has planned for creating additional aircraft parking stands at various AAI airports across India.

Low cost fare by airlines

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

(a) whether Government proposes to limit the low cost fares for the Airlines who will have ATRs aircrafts and regional services;

(b) whether Government is giving subsidy to the Airlines for ATR services in the regional sectors;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the foreign countries are giving better offers to low costs carriers which lower the rates of tickets thereof; and

(d) the details of Indian tourists deported for overseas destinations during last three years and the average price of the tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No Sir. With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the provision of tariff approval was dispensed with by the Government. Airlines were made free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

(c) No such analysis has been carried out by Ministry of Civil Aviation

(d) Information specific to Indian tourist departed for overseas destination and their average air ticket price is not required to be submitted by scheduled domestic airline to DGCA.

Flight package tourism in the country

971. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes lowcost regional flights in the country;

(b) if so, the present number of low cost airports under commercial operations in the country therein;

(c) the details of the proposal of new airports and the operations therefrom, citywise; and

(d) whether Government also plans for "flight-package" like railways tourism in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016. In 1st round of bidding, 27 proposals of the airlines to operate RCS flights from/to 43 RCS airports have been awarded. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the proposal for revival of 50 un-served / under-served airports / airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India and Civil enclaves at an estimate cost of ₹ 4500 crores, in three financial years starting from 2017-18. However, the revival of airstrips/airports will be 'demand driven', depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions as airports will be developed without insisting on financial viability.

(d) Offer of various types of services is the prerogative of airlines based on their assessment.

Statement

Details of unserved and under-served Airports in the country

Sl. No.	Name of unserved and under-served Airport	States
1	2	3
1.	Bathinda	Punjab
2.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
3.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Bikaner(Nal)	Rajasthan
5.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
7.	Ludhiana	Punjab
8.	Nanded	Maharashtra
9.	Pathankot	Punjab
10.	Vidyanagar	Karnataka
11.	Andal (Durgapur)	West Bengal
12.	Burnpur	West Bengal
13.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal
14.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
15.	Rourkela	Odisha
16.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
17.	Diu	Oaman and Diu
18.	Jamnagar	Gujarat
19.	Adampur	Punjab
20.	Kandla	Gujarat
21.	Kanpur(Chakeri)	Uttar Pradesh
22.	Kullu(Bhuntar)	Himachal Pradesh
23.	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Gujarat
24.	Mundra	Gujarat
25.	Pantnagar	Uttarakhand
26.	Puducherry	Puducherry
27.	Porbandar	Gujarat
28.	Shillong(Barapani)	Meghalaya
29.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh
30.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
31.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh
32.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
33.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra

1	2	3
34.	Jeypore	Odisha
35.	Jharsuguda	Odisha
36.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
37.	Mysore (Mandacally)	Karnataka
38.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu
39.	Ozar Nasik	Maharashtra
40.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh
41.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
42.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
43.	Utkela	Odisha

Construction of airports in nepal by AAI

972. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is planning to assist the Nepal authorities for building three airports in Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these airports will be constructed by Airports Authority of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India had conducted site visit to the proposed Nijgadh International Airport at Nepal, as a part of its business study. However, AAI has not undertaken any contract for construction of any airport in Nepal.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Provision of parking base to Indigo airlines at Gannavaram airport

973. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to provide Parking Base to Indigo Airlines at Gannavaram Airport in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Better air connectivity for North Eastern region

974. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any scheme for providing better air connectivity in North-Eastern States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the existing airlines charge hefty airfares in peak seasons, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry would frame a scheme so that airfares of poorly connected regions by other modes of transportation remain affordable to the general public, 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) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21-10-2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country, including North-Eastern States. 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 airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes and submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS from time to time.

Airfare cap under RCS-UDAN for fixed wing aircraft ranges from ₹ 1420/- for 151 kilometers to ₹ 3500/- for >800 kilometers. Details of Airfare caps specified for various stage lengths for fixed wing aircraft / flight duration for helicopters are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of applicable VGF caps for operations through Category-1, Category-2 and Category-3 fixed wing aircraft for a particular stage length or for operations through helicopters for a particular flight duration are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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. Out of which 6 airports are in North-Eastern region.

(b) With repeal of Air Corporation act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport service of different regions of the country including North-Eastern States. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by Government.

(c) Airlines offer fares on various levels which are driven by demand and market forces and as the demand goes up the seats on lower fare levels get filled. This is a global practice in the aviation industry. Airline pricing forms the strategic framework, day-to-day tactical changes in pricing to respond to demand/supply and market dynamics is through the Inventory Management process. However, Airlines remain compliant to the statutory provisions of Sub-Rule 2 of Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their respective websites.

With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the provision of tariff approval was dispensed with by the Government. Airlines were made free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

Statement-I

*Details of airfare caps specified for various stage lengths for fixed wing aircraft/
flight duration for helicopters*

Annexure-2: Airfare Cap under RCS

Airfare Cap to be considered for respective stage lengths / flight duration are as follows
(Refer Section 2.3 above):

Airfare Cap for Fixed-wing aircraft

Sl. No.	Stage Length (in km)	Airfare Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
1.	151 -175	1,420
2.	176-200	1,500
3.	201 - 225	1,580
4.	226 - 250	1,670
5.	251 - 275	1,750
6.	276 - 300	1,830
7.	301 - 325	1,920
8.	326 - 350	2,000
9.	351 -375	2,080
10.	376-400	2,170
11.	401 -425	2,250
12.	426 - 450	2,330
13.	451 -475	2,420
14.	476-500	2,500
15.	501 -525	2,500
16.	526 - 550	2,590
17.	551 -575	2,680
18.	576 - 600	2,770
19.	601 - 625	2,860
20.	626 - 650	2,950
21.	651 -675	3,050

Sl. No.	Stage Length (in km)	Airfare Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
22.	676-700	3,140
23.	701 -725	3,230
24.	726 - 750	3,320
25.	751 -775	3,410
26.	776 - 800	3,500
27.	>800	3,500

Airfare Cap for Helicopters

Sl. No.	Flight Duration (in minutes)	Airfare Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
1.	00-30	2,500
2.	31 -35	2,900
3.	36-40	3,350
4.	41 -45	3,750
5.	46-50	4,150
6.	51 -55	4,600
7.	56-60	5,000
8.	>60	5,000

Statement-II

Details of applicable VGF Caps for operations through Category-1, Category-2 and Category-3 fixed wing aircrafts for a particular stage length or for operation through helicopters for a particular flight duration

Annexure-3: VGF Cap under RCS

VGF Cap to be considered for respective stage lengths / flight duration are as follows (Refer Section 2.5 above).

VGF Cap for operations through Category-1 Fixed-wing aircraft

Sl. No.	Stage Length (in km)	VGF Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
1.	151 -175	2,470
2.	176-200	2,730

Sl. No.	Stage Length (in km)	VGF Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
3.	201 -225	2,980
4.	226 - 250	3,220
5.	251 - 275	3,480
6.	276 - 300	3,730
7.	301 - 325	3,980
8.	326 - 350	4,230
9.	351 - 375	4,480
10.	376 - 400	4,730
11.	401 -425	4,980
12.	426-450	5,230
13.	451 - 475	5,480
14.	476 - 500	5,730

VGF Cap for operations through Category-2 and Category-3 Fixed-wing aircraft

Sl. No.	Stage Length (in km)	VGF Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
1.	151 -175	2,350
2.	176 -200	2,600
3.	201 -225	2,840
4.	226 - 250	3,070
5.	251 -275	3,270
6.	276 - 300	3,360
7.	301 - 325	3,440
8.	326 - 350	3,530
9.	351 -375	3,620
10.	376 - 400	3,700
11.	401 - 425	3,790
12.	426 - 450	3,880
13.	451 -475	3,960

Sl. No.	Stage Length (in km)	VGf Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
14.	476 - 500	4,050
15.	501 - 525	4,220
16.	526 - 550	4,300
17.	551 - 575	4,380
18.	576 - 600	4,460
19.	601 - 625	4,540
20.	626 - 650	4,620
21.	651 - 675	4,690
22.	676 - 700	4,770
23.	701 - 725	4,860
24.	726 - 750	4,940
25.	751 - 775	5,020
26.	776 - 800	5,100
27.	>800	5,100

VGf Cap for operations through Helicopters

Sl. No.	Flight Duration (in minutes)	VGfCap per RCS Seat (in INR)
1.	00-10	0
2.	11-15	700
3.	16-20	1,800
4.	21 -25	- 2,900
5.	26-30	3,900
6.	31 -35	4,600
7.	36-40	5,200
8.	41 -45	5,900
9.	46-50	5,900
10.	51 -55	5,900
11.	56-60	5,900
12.	>60	5,900

Privatisation of Air India

975. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the Cabinet decision to privatise Air India, has any policy been formulated as to the modalities to be adopted for the privatisation; and

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the commercial value of landing rights in various countries that Air India enjoys at present?

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 and its five subsidiaries and constitution of Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism to guide the process on strategic disinvestment from time to time.

To implement the CCEA decision, an Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism has been constituted which will decide the course of further action.

Subsidised air connectivity for North Eastern region

976. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether regional air connectivity has been recognised as a prime mover for unlocking the economic potential of North Eastern Region (NER); and

(b) whether road map is under consideration for saturating NE region with substantially subsidised air connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21-10-2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. The 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 and submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS from time to time.

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. Out of which 6 airports are in North-Eastern region.

Periodical bidding would be a continues process under the Scheme for expanding the Regional Connectivity.

Growth in domestic passenger air traffic flow

977. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that substantial growth has been registered in passenger air traffic flow in certain domestic sectors during last few years;
- (b) if so, the details showing the growth during the last three years, sector-wise;
- (c) whether any study has been conducted to assess the reasons for sluggish air traffic flow in other domestic sectors and find out the reasons; and
- (d) which are the new domestic and international sectors identified for promotion during 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Sector wise passenger growth is not maintained by Government. However, passenger carried by the scheduled domestic airlines during the year 2014, 2015, 2016 & 2017 (up to June) and growth with respect to corresponding previous period are as follows:—

Year	Passenger Carried (In Lakhs)	% of Growth
2014	673.82	-
2015	810.91	20.35
2016	998.88	23.18
2017	561.55	18.03

Upto June

- (c) No such study has been conducted.

(d) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDGs issued by Government.

The operations on international routes is regulated under Bilateral Agreement between Government of India and the foreign Government and allocation of traffic rights to the airline.

Establishment of airbase centre at Adilabad in Telangana

978. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from Government of Telangana requesting for establishment of Airbase Centre at Adilabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Misbehaviour with airport employees

979. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the recent incident took place at Visakhapatnam Airport where an Hon'ble Member of Parliament has misbehaved with Airport Employee, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any plan of laying down the rules to be observed in such incidents in future; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that an incident took place at Visakhapatnam Airport which involved an Hon'ble Member of Parliament.

(b) and (c) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section - 3 Series - M. Part - VI titled "Handling of Unruly/disruptive passenger" in this regard.

Mandatory requirement of PAN/Aadhaar/Passport to buy air tickets

980. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to make it mandatory to submit PAN/ Aadhaar/ Passport for purchase of air tickets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this will come into force, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Various stakeholder consultations have been conducted and suggestions have been received for air passengers to furnish a digital identification number at the time of purchasing an air ticket to enable seamless air travel. 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 of passengers and adopting common protocols for data sharing across airlines, airports, travel agents and others. Ministry of Civil Aviation has constituted three Committees which *inter-alia* includes a Technical Committee for implementation of technology-enabled seamless passenger facilities across airports in India. No specific timeline has been fixed because input will be received from the Committee periodically regarding appropriate technology standards and interoperability protocols.

Impact assessment of joint ventures operating green-field airports

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

(a) whether any performance/impact assessment of joint ventures operating our

green-field airports has been done to find out, if these have achieved the desired objectives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether such a study will be done and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) At present, four Greenfield airports at Hyderabad, Bangalore, Cochin and Durgapur are operational out of which Hyderabad and Bangalore airports have been developed by setting Joint Venture under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Ministry of Civil Aviation has not conducted any specific performance assessment of joint venture companies of these airports. However, these PPP experiments have helped to create world class airports, which is regularly reflected in the Airport Service Quality (ASQ) rankings carried out globally by the Airports Council International (ACI) on annual basis. Hyderabad and Bangalore airports continuously feature among the top five airports in their respective categories.

Private investment in aviation sector

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry proposes to invite private investments for meeting the future demand in Aviation sector;

(b) if so, the status thereof;

(c) what are the specific areas identified; and

(d) what will be the role of Airports Authority of India (AAI) in this endeavour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 envisages development of airports under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Recently, State Government of Goa has awarded the project of setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Mopa under PPP mode whereas Government of Maharashtra has completed tendering process for setting up of Greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai. Besides, Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued tender documents for construction of Greenfield airports at Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram and Dagadarthi in Nellore under PPP mode. Further, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has given 'in principle' approval for

considering strategic disinvestment of shareholding of Government of India in Air India along with its five subsidiaries and Pawan Hans Limited.

(d) Airports Authority of India shall continue to carry out its sovereign functions at airports and to provide guidance to the PPP partners as and when required.

Debt burden of Air India

983. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has been staying afloat on a bailout package of little over Rs 30,000 crore extended by Government has a market share of about 14 percent whereas its debt burden is Rs 50,000 crore;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to privatise the Air India and if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government, in 2012, had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) that entailed an equity support ₹ 30231 crores over a period of 10 years. Out of this amount, the Government has released a total Equity Support of Rs 25440.98 crores till the end of June 2017. The domestic market share of Air India for the FY 2016-7 is 14.2% and in the current FY, the domestic market share of AI for the month of May, 2017 is 13.0%.

Further, at the end of FY 2016-17, the total debt of Air India Ltd is ₹ 48,876.81 crores (Prov).

(c) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held in 28.10.2017, 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.

Punishment to drunk pilots

984. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pilot of Jet Airways was tested positive for alcohol after the International flight landed on 3 August, 2016;

- (b) what official action has Government initiated against the erring pilot;
- (c) whether the punishment of one year imprisonment with a fine of 5 lakhs is adequate and sufficient for such violation; and
- (d) if not, whether Government will take initiative to amend such rules to make them more stringent for such violations where the lives of the entire passengers are put to risk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) A M/s Jet Airways pilot, after operating flight no. 9W 525 (AUH-MAA) was tested Breathalyzer (BA) positive on 03.08.2016 at Chennai during Post flight medical.

(b) This was his repeat violation as earlier he was tested positive for alcohol on 24.10.2011 during pre-flight medical at Mumbai while scheduled to operate flight no. 9W 118. Accordingly the privileges of his pilot license were suspended for 04 years and an FIR was lodged with police for taking further legal action as per Schedule VI of the Aircraft Rule 1937.

(c) and (d) The existing provisions of punishment are adequate and are comparable with other offenses listed in category II of Schedule VI of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

Methodology for computing on-time performance of airlines

985. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the methodology adopted by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for computing on-time performance of airlines put into a spat among the airlines in the private sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the airlines have been demanding revision over the methodology and urged for a review; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the DGCA in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) DGCA has issued Air Transport Circular 04 of 2009

titled "Airport Level Monitoring of On-time performance (OTP)". The computation of on-time performance of airline is in the domain of airport operators and airport operator is required to submit the report on OTP to DGCA on monthly basis.

(c) and (d) On receipt of concerns expressed by scheduled domestic airline operators on the inconsistency in On-Time Performance (OTP) data recorded through Airport Collaborative Decision Making (ACDM) process and that submitted by private airport operators to DGCA, a Committee was constituted by the Director General of Civil Aviation to look into the the source of data, its correctness and presentation. The Committee made few recommendations which are given in Statement (*See below*). These observations have been implemented by DGCA.

Statement

Observations made by the Committee constituted by the DGCA

1. Airport operator should ensure that a system to synchronize clocks/timings between ATC (Air Traffic Controller), AOCC (Aircraft Operation Control Centre) and Airport VDGS (Visual Display Guidance System) is in place.
2. Airline must ensure that the aircraft equipped with ACARS (Aircraft Communication Addressing and Reporting System), the ACARS "Out" messages for OTP (On-Time Performance) are configured to trigger on wheel movement/speed and not on parking brake release, to ensure that actual OTP is recorded and the same should be shared with AOCC.
3. The OTP of narrow-body jet aircraft and turbo-prop aircraft should be captured and declared separately.
4. Capturing OTP based on arrival data as is done in the USA, may be considered. Recording OTP based on arrivals will push the airlines to make up for delays, whenever practical.

Revenue earned from Aviation Sector

986. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the revenue earned by Government from the Aviation Sector during the last three years;

(b) whether the above said revenue is not proportional to the growth registered by the Aviation sector; and

(c) if so, the reformative measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The non-tax revenue receipts by way of Dividends, Guarantee Fee and Other Receipts booked to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) by Ministry of Civil Aviation which were ₹ 180.73 crore in 2014-15, ₹ 858.99 crore in 2015-16, and ₹ 1,203.54 crore in 2016-17 grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 87.8% during the period. CAGR for the aviation sector in terms of total passenger traffic in India was 15.1% and that of air freight handled at Indian airports was 8.8%, as per data maintained by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and Airports Authority of India (AAI), respectively.

(c) Measures have been undertaken, *inter alia*, under the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 in order to make flying by the masses affordable and convenient, establish an integrated eco-system for significant growth of the civil aviation sector to promote tourism, employment and balanced regional growth, enhance regional connectivity through fiscal support and infrastructure development, and engender ease of doing business through deregulation, simplified procedures and e-governance. The policy aims to promote the entire aviation sector covering cargo, maintenance, repair and overhaul, general aviation, aerospace manufacturing and skill development in a harmonized manner.

Conversion of Air India's high cost debt to low cost one by LIC

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

(a) whether it is a fact that LIC may come to the rescue of debt-laden Air India by converting a significant part of the airlines high-cost debt to a low cost one, at an interest rate which may be lower than one's home loan rate;

(b) if so, the total amount of loan with interest rate; and

(c) the details of working capital loan from the banks and aircraft purchase related loan with rate of interest of each loan and Return on Investment (RoI)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise in view of the (a) above.

(c) The total outstanding loans on Air India at the end of 31st March 2017 are Rs 48876.81 crores, the details of which are given hereunder:

(i)	Aircraft Loans	₹ 17359.77 crores
(ii)	Working Capital Loans	₹ 31517.04 crores
TOTAL		₹ 48876.81 crores

The rates of interest on Aircraft/Working Capital Loans are linked to the respective Bank's Prime Lending Rates/Base Rate/Libor Plus margins prevalent at the time when these loans are taken.

Impact of GST on civil aviation sector

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

(a) whether the airlines apprehend that their costs may rise because of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), leading to higher ticket prices which will have an impact on cash flow;

(b) whether GST is going to have an impact on Turbine fuel also as the airlines may lose CENVAT credit on the Central excise duty for fuel as petroleum products including ATF are outside the purview of GST; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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 civil aviation.

With regard to passenger tickets, under the GST regime while the applicable tax rate on economy class has been reduced from 6% to 5% (non-creditable for goods), the tax rate on business class has been increased from 9% to 12% with input tax creditable for both goods and services procured by airlines. Petroleum products including ATF are presently outside the purview of GST.

Increase in seats during festival seasons in Kerala-Gulf sector

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

(a) whether a meeting of aviation companies was called by Kerala Government recently in which officials of Civil Aviation Department also participated;

(b) whether there was a consensus to avoid unbridled increase of passenger fares to Gulf Region during festival season;

(c) whether the aviation companies requested approval to increase seats to be provided during that period; and

(d) whether the Civil Aviation Department granted their request, if not, will it do so immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Sir, a meeting was chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala on 15th May 2017 to discuss the connectivity issues with airlines and airport operators. The representatives of Ministry of Civil Aviation and various departments of Kerala Government attended the meeting. In the meeting the issue of increase in passenger fare in festival season was also discussed.

(c) and (d) No Indian carriers have requested for grant of additional traffic rights during the festival season. However, in order to cater to the demand during peak season, Air India Express' request to mount additional flights has been approved.

New airports in Uttar Pradesh

990. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to open new airports in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of places, where these are planned to be made; and

(c) the targeted year by which these airports are expected to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government of India (GoI) has granted 'in principle' approval to Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) for setting up of a new Greenfield

Airport at Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh. GoI has also granted 'site clearance' to the proposal of GoUP for construction of Noida International airport near Jewar, Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The timeline for construction of an airport projects depends upon several factors like land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, selection of the developer, financial closure, etc. by the implementing agency. In case of Kushinagar airport, GoUP made efforts for implementing the project under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, however, the project could not attract private investors due to non-viability. Subsequently, GoUP has decided to develop the airport at its own. In case of Jewar airport, GoUP is required to submit application along with Detailed Project Report (DPR) for grant of 'in principle' approval.

Subsidies to airlines under UDAN scheme

991. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) scheme, intended to revive air travel between 43 regional airports and metropolitan hubs has been launched recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the routes are being made viable by allowing subsidies of various sorts to airlines, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) 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. Details are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 971 (Part (a) to (c))].

(b) Central Government, State Governments and airport operators will be *inter-alia* providing following concessions under RCS:

1. Central Government:

- (i) Excise Duty at the rate of 2% on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) for Selected Airline Operators at RCS Airports for RCS Flights for a period of three (3) years from the date of notification of this Scheme.

- (ii) Freedom to enter into code sharing arrangements with domestic as well as international airlines pursuant to applicable regulations and prevailing air service agreements.
- 2. State Governments at RCS Airports within their States:
 - (i) Reduction of VAT to 1% or less on ATF at RCS Airports located within the State for a period of ten (10) years from the date of notification of this Scheme.
 - (ii) Provision of security and fire services free of cost at RCS Airports.
- 3. Airport Operators:
 - (i) Airport operators shall not levy Landing Charges and Parking Charges.
 - (ii) Selected Airline Operators shall be allowed to undertake ground handling for their RCS Flights at all airports.
 - (iii) AAI shall not levy any Terminal Navigation Landing Charges (TNLC) on RCS Flights.
 - (iv) Route Navigation and Facilitation Charges (RNFC) will be levied by AAI on a discounted basis @ 42.50% of Normal Rates on RCS Flights.

In addition to above, Central Government and State Governments will provide Viability Gap Funding (VGF). It will be shared between Ministry of Civil Aviation and the State Government in the ratio of 80:20 whereas for the States in North-Eastern region / Union Territories (UT's) the ratio will be 90:10.

Status of aircrafts procured by Air India

†992. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the main reasons behind the sale and disinvestment of Air India; and
- (b) the number of aircrafts procured by Air India in the last ten years and the number of aircrafts out of them that are in service and the number of aircrafts out of new aircrafts given on lease or have been sold, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) 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 Air India and has attributed the main reason as fragile finances of the company. AI has been incurring continuous losses and has huge accumulated losses. Further, NITI Aayog in its report on Air India says that further support to an unviable non- priority company in a matured and competitive aviation sector would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government.

(b) The details of the aircraft procured and those sold by Air India in the last ten years are given in Statement (*See below*). Except 5 in number B-777 LR aircraft, which have been sold, all other aircraft are in service/operations. The 5 in number B-777 LR aircraft were sold in order to rationalize its fleet and reduce its operational losses.

Out of the 23 B-787 aircraft, 21 B-787 Dreamliner aircraft have been acquired under the Sale and Lease Back Arrangement (SLB) and the remaining 2 aircraft have been procured under Bridge Loans till their SLB financing is finalized. As per the Turnaround Plan, approved by the Govt for Air India, these aircraft were to be procured by AI under SLB arrangement.

Statement

Details of aircrafts procured and sold by Air India in the last ten years

Sl. No.	Type of Aircraft	Purchased upto March 2017	Sold Outright	Under Sale & Lease Back
a)	A-320	04		
b)	A-321	20		
c)	A-319	19		
d)	B-777-LR	08	05	
e)	B-777-ER	12		
f)	B-787-8	23		21
	TOTAL	86	05	21

Bifurcation of domestic and international operations of Air India

993. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to privatise Air India;
- (b) if so, what is the percentage of share it is going to sell for private investment; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate domestic operation and international operations of Air India for making it a profitable venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) 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.

To implement the CCEA decision, an Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism has been constituted which will decide the course of further action.

Naming of Jaipur airport after Sh. Bhairon Singh Sekhawat

†994. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to name the international airport at Jaipur after the name of Shri Bhairon Singh Sekhawat;
- (b) if so, the possible date by which it would be implemented, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has received any proposal to this effect from the State Government of Rajasthan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Rajasthan for renaming of Jaipur Airport.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rules to tame rouge flyers

995. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to announce rules for no fly list of air passengers in order to tame rouge flyers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind framing these rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Draft amendment to the Civil Aviation Requirements(CAR) Section -3, Series M, Part IV titled handling of unruly/ disruptive passenger has a provision for airlines to develop "No Fly List".

(b) The unruly/disruptive behavior on-board aircraft has been proposed to be declared as an offence and is a punishable act. Although unruly passengers represent only a minute proportion of passengers as a whole, one aggressive passenger can jeopardise safety on board. Unruly passengers affect all personnel involved in the process connected with a flight operation. International Civil Aviation Organisation(ICAO) has also issued guidelines for unruly passengers.

Transfer of debt of Air India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has a debt of about ₹52,000 crores;

(b) if so, whether this is also a fact that this debt will also be transferred to the buyer; and

(c) if not, what are the details in this regard to deal with this debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The total debt of Air India as on 31st March, 2017 is ₹48,876.81 crores (Prov.).

(b) and (c) 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.

To implement the decision of CCEA, an Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism has been constituted which will decide the course of further action.

Expansion of infrastructure in Aviation Sector

997. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Aviation Sector is on the threshold of unprecedented expansion but the infrastructure available is unable to keep pace with the demand;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to develop necessary infrastructure to meet the demand early along with releasing the funds therefor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Aviation Sector has been witnessing significant growth in the recent past and the infrastructure for handling the same is sufficient for the present and for immediate future. The existing annual handling capacity at Indian Airports is 283 million passengers as against the demand of 265 million passengers during 2016-17. The government has already initiated the process of infrastructure development to meet the demand.

(b) and (c) Development of infrastructure at various airports is a continuous process depending on the passenger traffic, availability of land, operational and economic feasibility. Airports Authority of India (AAI) develops/upgrades various airports from its own Internal Resources depending upon demands and financial viability. However, whenever such infrastructure development is required for socio-economic reasons, which is not financially feasible, Government provides budgetary support to AAI on case to case basis. Further, Government has approved the proposal for revival of 50 un-served/under-served airports/airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India, Civil Enclaves and CPSUs at an estimated cost of ₹ 4500 crores.

Upgradation of Tulihal Airport in Imphal

998. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Tulihal Airport has been upgraded to Imphal International Airport, whereas the infrastructure of the airport remains very poor, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of funds released and sanctioned for its development to make it at par with international standards year-wise and project-wise; and
- (c) the agencies or contractors appointed for its development and whether their works are upto the expected results, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Imphal Airport in Manipur has been declared as an International Airport in 2013. Presently, the passenger terminal building at the airport is capable to handle 0.60 million passengers per annum and runway length is suitable for A-321 type of aircrafts. Development/Upgradation of infrastructure at 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, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, etc.

(b) AAI has undertaken the upgradation of Imphal Airport to international standards from its own internal resources. The details of funds released and sanctioned for projects undertaken at Imphal Airport to make it at par with international standards year-wise and project-wise are as follows:

1. Extension and modification of terminal building at Imphal Airport at a cost of ₹ 4.53 crores completed in 2013.
2. Renovation and modification of terminal building for international operations at a cost of ₹ 3.57 crores completed in 2015.
3. Construction of Runway End Safety Area at a cost of ₹ 2.34 crores completed in 2016.
4. Construction of boundary wall at newly acquired land for airport expansion at a cost of ₹ 15.71 crores completed in 2016.
5. Re-carpeting and widening of existing perimeter road at Imphal Airport at a cost of ₹ 2.03 crores completed in 2017.

(c) Various contractors/agencies have been engaged by Airports Authority of India (AAI) for development projects at Imphal Airport such as M/s Jesse Kamei Niekalong, Manipur Police Housing Corporation Limited, M/s Look East Nirman, M/s L.K. & Sons, M/s Kh. Gandhi Singh Nagampal, Tribal Development Corporation, Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Limited. M/s H.V.S. Construction Materials Pvt. Ltd. and M/s N.M. Construction. The work of all agencies is found to be satisfactory except M/s Look East Nirman, who has been debarred due to poor performance.

Direct flight boarding service to Haj Pilgrims from Andhra Pradesh

999. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any request regarding provision of direct flight boarding service to the Haj Pilgrims of Andhra Pradesh from Gannavaram Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any decision in this matter, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A request had been received from Hon'ble Minister for I&PR, ITE &C, IRI Empowerment & Relations, Government of Andhra Pradesh for designating the Gannavaram Airport, Vijayawada as an Embarkation Point for Haj 2017.

(c) Haj Committee of India has decided to maintain *status quo* in respect of number of embarkation points for Haj 2017 as for Haj 2016. Therefore, the request for designating Gannavaram airport as embarkation point for Haj 2017 could not be accepted.

Deregistration of companies

1000. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly one lakh companies have been deregistered in the last few months;

(b) if so, the number of companies deregistered, State-wise; and

(c) what was the total of their paid up capital and authorised capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Registrar of Companies have removed 1,62,618 companies from the register of companies as on 12.07.2017 after following the due process under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No such information is required to be maintained for removal of names of companies while striking off their names u/s 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Statement

*Details of Companies Struck off by the Registrar of Companies in
State/UT-wise as on 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
14.	Gwalior	4655
15.	Jaipur	5177
16.	Ahmedabad	9625

1	2	3
17.	Bihar	1543
18.	Ernakulum	4063
19.	Himachal	754
20.	Kanpur	3236
21.	Uttarakhand	731
22.	Kolkata	8078
23.	Chennai	12133
24.	Hyderabad	20588
TOTAL		1,62,618

CSR fund for panchayat under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

†1001. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of amount utilised by the public and private sector companies under the Corporate Social Responsibility and the major tasks undertaken during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the complaints regarding the non-compliance of the guidelines given in the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy Rules, 2014 are regularly received, if so, the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) the details of the number of the Panchayats which have been provided with Corporate Social Responsibility fund under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The year 2014-15 was the first year of Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by companies under the Companies Act, 2013. CSR expenditure by companies for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 have been compiled by Ministry of Corporate Affairs for 7334 and 5097 companies respectively. The details of expenditure are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Details of development sector-wise CSR spend of the companies for the years 2014-15 and 2015-2016 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Whenever violation of compliance of relevant provision of the Act regarding CSR is reported, the remedial measure under section 134 (8) of the Companies Act, 2013 is resorted to.

(c) CSR funds are permitted to be leveraged under various government programmes including the "Saansad Adarsh Gram Panchayats". The CSR expenditure of companies compiled by the Ministry is on major development sector-wise as listed in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, which includes 'rural development'. The details of contribution made towards 'rural development' by the companies is as under:—

Financial Years	2014-15	2015-16
Amount spent (₹ in crores)	1017	1051
Number of Companies for which data compiled	7334	5097

Statement-I

Details of CSR Expenditure during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Company Type	Financial Year 2014-15		Financial Year 2015-16	
		No. of companies for which data has been compiled	Actual CSR expenditure (in crore)	No. of companies for which data has been compiled	Actual CSR expenditure (in crore)
1.	PSUs	226	2497	172	3360
2.	Private Sector Companies	7108	6306	4925	6462
	TOTAL	7334	8803	5097	9822

Statement-II

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

CSR Expenditure

		(₹ in crores)	
Sl. No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Health/Eradicating Hunger/Poverty and malnutrition/ Safe drinking water/Sanitation	2246	3117
2.	Education/Differently Abled/Livelihood	2728	3073

Sl. No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16
3.	Rural Development	1017	1051
4.	Environment/Animal Welfare/Conservation of resources	1213	923
5.	Swachh Bharat Kosh	121	355
6.	Any other Fund	36	262
7.	Gender equality/Women empowerment/Old age homes/ Reducing inequalities	326	213
8.	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	192	136
9.	Encouraging Sports	160	95
10.	Heritage Art and Culture	157	90
11.	Slum area development	123	9
12.	Clean Ganga Fund	19	3
13.	Other Sectors (Technology Incubator and benefits to armed forces, admin overheads and others*)	465	497
TOTAL (AMOUNT)		8803	9822
Number of Companies for which data compiled		7334	5097

* Not specified

Cancellation of registration of companies

1002. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many registrations of companies have been cancelled recently in the country by the Registrar of Companies, the details thereof for the last two years with the reasons for their cancellation, State-wise;

(b) how many shell companies have been identified in the country during last 6 months, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) how many of the shell companies have been referred to CBI for investigation; and

(d) the fresh steps by Government to scrap the companies involved in money laundering?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) 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. Details are given in the Statement.

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.	Bengaluru	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
14.	Gwalior	4655
15.	Jaipur	5177
16.	Ahmedabad	9625
17.	Bihar	1543

1	2	3
18.	Ernakulum	4063
19.	Himachal	754
20.	Kanpur	3236
21.	Uttarakhand	731
22.	Kolkata	8078
23.	Chennai	12133
24.	Hyderabad	20588
TOTAL		1,62,618

Casualties in firing by Pakistan Army

1003. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of instances of firing by Pakistan Army during last six months, month-wise;
- (b) the details of casualties, both civilian and military, on Indian side; and
- (c) the details of India's responses to these incidents of firing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) The details of ceasefire violations by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir and the Indian casualties therein are as under:—

Month	Number of ceasefire violations		Casualties	
	Along the line of Control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) under operational control of Army	Along the international border in the State of J&K under operational control of BSF	Army	Civilian
1	2	3	4	5
January, 2017	08	02	00	00
February, 2017	11	04	00	00

1	2	3	4	5
March, 2017	22	02	01	00
April, 2017	26	02	00	00
May, 2017	73	06	00	03
June, 2017	76	07	02	00

(c) Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required, is carried out by Indian Army. In addition, all violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations of the two countries.

Holding of Defence Expo 2017

1004. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to hold Defence Expo 2017 in the near future, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) what is the main criterion of selecting the venue for this purpose; and
- (c) whether Government would consider organizing it in different parts of the country on rotational basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The next Defexpo is scheduled to be held in February 2018.

(b) The main considerations in selection of venue for Defexpo include air and road connectivity, availability of required infrastructure and facilities etc.

(c) Presently, there is no proposal to organize Defexpo in different parts of the country on rotational basis.

Attacks on Army jawans

†1005. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cross-border infiltrations and attacks on Army jawans have increased and more Indian soldiers were martyred than before during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of infiltrations, attacks on Army jawans and incidents of martyrdom of soldiers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The details of cross border infiltration bids eliminated, terrorists killed and Army personnel martyred along LoC during the last three years and current year are as under:—

Years	Infiltration bids eliminated	Number of terrorists killed	No. of Army Personnel Martyred
2014	23	39	09
2015	18	30	08
2016	27	37	09
2017	16	36	03

(Upto 17th July 2017)

The details of attack on Indian Army (tactical action) along the Line of Control and casualties suffered by own troops during the last three years and current year are as under:—

Years	Incidents	Martyred
2014	06	03
2015	-	-
2016	09	06
2017	04	06

(upto 17th July 2017)

Share of defence budget

1006. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of the defence budget as per the traditional format followed as a percentage of the GDP from 2013-14 to 2017-18;

(b) ratio of capital outlay for 2017-18 between state-of-the-art technologies, current technologies, and for those technologies nearing obsolescence; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the revenue to capital outlay has become skewed in favour of the defence share in GDP from 2013-14 to 2017-18, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The share of the Defence Budget as per the traditional format followed as a percentage of the GDP from 2013-14 to 2017-18 is as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Year	BE	GDP	Def. Budget % of GDP
2013-14	2,03,672.12	92,80,803.00	2.19
2014-15	2,29,000.00	99,21,106.00	2.31
2015-16	2,46,727.00	106,35,426.00	2.32
2016-17	2,49,099.00	114,43,718.00	2.18
2017-18	2,62,389.81	168,47,455.00	1.56

(b) Armed Forces maintain a balanced inventory by an optimal mix of vintage, current and state of art equipment. Ratio of capital outlay is not defined. Further, the Capital budget is reserved for committed liabilities incurred in the previous years for purchase of modern equipment and also for funding new procurements in the present year. The Revenue budget is for servicing of old equipment and its existing technology.

(c) The ratio of revenue and capital outlay to GDP from the year 2013-2014 to 2017-2018 is as under:—

Year	Revenue	Capital	GDP	Ratio of GDP	
				Revenue	Capital
2013-14	116931.42	86740.71	92,80,803.00	1.26	0.93
2014-15	134412.05	94587.95	99,21,106.00	1.35	0.95
2015-16	152139.00	94588.00	106,35,426.00	1.43	0.89
2016-17	162759.00	86340.00	114,43,718.00	1.42	0.75
2017-18	175861.16	86528.65	168,47,455.00	1.04	0.51

Trichy Assault Rifles

1007. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to buy Assault Rifles from other countries;
- (b) what is the assessment by the Defence Authorities about the Trichy Assault Rifles; and
- (c) what is the quantum of Trichy Assault Rifles procured so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The General Staff Qualitative Requirements (GSQRs) for Assault Rifles have been finalized in July, 2017. The procurement of the Rifles would be carried out as per the extant Defence procurement procedures.

(b) and (c) Trichy Assault Rifles have neither been assessed nor procured by the Army.

Russian defence firms in Make in India initiative

1008. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Russian Defence Sector firms to join the Make in India initiative; and
- (b) if so, whether the Russian Defence firms are showing interest to participate in the initiative, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Under the 'Make in India' initiative in defence sector, all foreign companies including Russian companies are encouraged to set up their manufacturing facilities in the country through partnerships/joint ventures with Indian companies. To promote manufacturing of spare parts/components of major Russian-origin platforms, so as to ensure life-cycle support, an India-Russia Military Industrial Conference was organized in New Delhi in March 2017. Large number of Russian defence companies and Indian companies participated in the Conference along with representatives of both the Governments.

Recruitment of women in the Army

1009. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to recruit women in male-dominated positions in the Army and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): The induction of women is based on the organizational requirement, fighting efficiency, combat effectiveness and functionality of the Army. Presently, women are recruited in Indian Army as Officers through Short Service Commission (SSC) on all India merit basis alongwith men candidates. Women Officers are inducted in Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, Army Education Corps, Judge Advocate General Branch including Engineers, Signals, Intelligence and Electrical and Mechanical Engineering branches. They are being employed in the above streams and are being tasked which commensurate to the rank and service on equal footing as male officers. There has been a progressive enhancement in the induction of women in the Army.

Professional Military Education

1010. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any international programmes and collaboration with think-tanks and universities under Professional Military Education for personnel of Armed Services and Para-Military Forces;

(b) if so, details thereof corresponding to different military and paramilitary services, if not, reasons therefor;

(c) the number of personnel who attended international programmes in last two fiscal years, grade-wise details thereof; and

(d) details about funding allocated by Government for the same in past three Union Budgets, year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Response to ceasefire violations by Pakistan

†1011. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the incident of beheading of two Indian soldiers by Pakistan took place on 1st May, 2017;
- (b) whether Government has given befitting reply to Pakistan for this effrontery incident;
- (c) the incidents of ceasefire violation by Pakistan in the months of April-May, 2017;
- (d) whether Army gave befitting reply to Pakistan for every ceasefire violation; and
- (e) if not, whether Government will give a free hand to Army to stop such type of activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Indian Army carries out appropriate retaliation to such actions.
- (c) Details of ceasefire violations (CFV) by Pakistan along the Line of Control (LOC) in the months of April-May, 2017 are as under:—

Month	No. of CFV
April, 2017	26
May, 2017	73

(d) and (e) Immediate and effective retaliation to the ceasefire violations is carried out by the Indian Army.

CAG's observations on strategic road construction

†1012. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 61 out of 73 roads of strategic importance along the China border were found defective due to poor planning of construction, bad implementation and financial irregularities in the last year's report of Comptroller and Auditor General;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has got the entire case investigated, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the length of the road that has been constructed so far and by when the remaining construction work will be completed; and

(d) the details of the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a), (b) and (d) The report of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) based on the Performance Audit (PA) carried out on 24 of the total 61 ICBRs entrusted to Border Roads Organisation (BRO), contains observations on the execution of various roads and recommendations for corrective action. The report *inter alia* also refers to earlier findings of the internal inspections of some roads, in respect of which investigations are ongoing.

(c) Out of 61 ICBRs of length of 3417 km entrusted to BRO, 27 ICBRs of length of 963 km have been completed. Work on the balance 34 ICBRs is under progress. The balance 34 ICBRs will be completed in phases by December 2022.

Delay in road constructions by BRO

1013. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in construction of 73 India-China Border Roads (ICBR);

(b) whether it is a fact that Border Roads Organisation (BRO) is facing shortage of road construction equipment and lack of expertise in building roads in mountainous terrains and also limited availability of resources for transporting equipments by air;

(c) if so, details thereof and steps taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Government proposes to give contract to private construction firms instead of BRO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) There are delays in execution of some of the 61 ICBRs entrusted to Border Roads Organisation (BRO), mainly due to the following reasons:—

(i) Delay in Forest/Wildlife clearance.

(ii) Hard rock stretches.

- (iii) Limited working season.
- (iv) Difficulties in availability of construction material.
- (v) Delay in land acquisition.
- (vi) Damages due to natural disasters.

(b) and (c) BRO has a long experience in building roads in mountainous terrain. Deficiency of construction equipment in BRO is made good from time to time and has not affected the construction of ICBRs. Indian Air Force is providing necessary air effort for transportation of equipment, as feasible.

(d) With a view to improve the pace of execution of infrastructure projects in the border areas, Government has approved a policy to enable BRO to outsource identified projects to other construction companies, including those in the private sector.

Incursions by Chinese Troops

1014. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps in regard to the repetitive and reported incursions of our neighbouring country China on borders of Ladakh and the North East;
- (b) if so, details of steps being taken in this regard; and
- (c) what are the actual conditions prevailing on the Line of Actual Control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) There have been no instances of incursions of Chinese troops in Ladakh and the North East. Since there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China, there are areas along the LAC where both sides have differing perception of LAC. Due to both sides undertaking patrolling upto their respective perception of the LAC, transgressions do occur.

Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms such as border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels.

Equipping armed forces with advanced weaponry

1015. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has deployed adequate forces in the bordering areas with sufficient effective arms and ammunitions, artilleries to combat and control the aggression by the Chinese and Pakistan troops, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken appropriate steps to provide defence personnel with technologically advanced arms and ammunitions, gadgets and infrastructure, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Government regularly reviews the threat perception to secure our borders and protect national interest. Appropriate measure are taken through development of infrastructure as well as deployment of defence forces to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India. Government is taking measures to ensure the modernization of Indian Defence Forces, to keep the Forces in a state of readiness to meet operational and security challenges. This is being achieved by inducting new equipment, technologically upgrading existing equipment and systems, training etc.

Induction of Tejas Aircraft

1016. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenously developed Light Combat Aircraft, Tejas has been inducted into the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, when and how many along with the details thereof;

(c) whether the aircraft has received Final Operation Clearance and if not, by when it is likely to;

(d) whether a Tejas Mark II is being developed and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, by when it is likely to join squadron service and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The first Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) - Tejas

squadron was formed on 1st July, 2016 with two aircraft. Three LCA Initial Operation Clearance (IOC) Series Production Aircraft have so far been delivered to the Indian Air Force by HAL.

(c) The Final Operational Clearance (FOC) is expected to be completed by June, 2018.

(d) and (e) The LCA Mk 2 is in the Design and Development stage.

Private sector involved in defence manufacturing

1017. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made several policy changes to ease the entry of private sector in defence manufacturing, if so, details thereof;

(b) the details of Indian companies to whom Industrial Licenses have been issued for manufacturing defence products indicating the terms and conditions of the licenses;

(c) whether those companies have commenced production and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of measures taken to watch the activities of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) Some of the policy initiatives taken by the Government to ease the entry of private sector in defence manufacturing are as follows:—

(i) The parts/components, casting and forgings of defence equipments have been excluded from the purview of industrial licensing under Industries (Development and Regulation) [IDR] Act, 1951. Initial validity of industrial licence for defence has been revised to fifteen years, further extendable upto eighteen years for existing as well as future licenses under IDR Act.

(ii) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy in defence sector has been reviewed in June 2016, and as per the new policy, FDI up to 49% is allowed under automatic route and above 49% under Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. To further the ease of process of approvals, the Government has abolished

Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). The work of granting Government approvals for Foreign Investment under the extant FDI Policy has been entrusted to the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments.

Since the opening of Defence Industry Sector for Private Sector Participation in 2001, the Government has issued 342 Industrial Licenses to 205 Indian Companies. The Licenses have been issued with the major conditions such as:—

- (i) Adequate safety and security procedure would need to be put in place by the licensee. The companies shall comply with the security guidelines applicable to them based on the security categorization indicated in the licence.
- (ii) The defence items produced by such companies will primarily be sold to the Ministry of Defence. However, they can also be sold to other Government Entities under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Public Sector Undertakings, State Governments and other different Licensee Companies without the approval of Department of Defence Production (DDP).
- (iii) The Companies shall furnish Half-Yearly Returns regarding details of items produced and entities to whom sold in the prescribed proforma to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and Department of Defence Production.

Till date, 66 Licensed Companies covering 109 Licenses have reported commencement of production.

As per the provisions of Security Manual, the companies who have reported commencement of production are security audited by Intelligence Agencies once in two years.

Standardizing of cash grants

1018. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that varying rewards for identical honours are creating tension and frustration within the armed forces and need to be examined by the Ministry in the interest of soldiers;
- (b) whether Government has so far consulted State Governments to standardize cash grants given to gallantry award winners; and

(c) if so, whether Government has laid down the minimum cash grant to be given to gallantry awardees by the States or left it to the choice of States concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Gallantry awards are given by the Central Government and the awardees are paid at uniform rates by the Government of India. However, in addition, various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations also provide certain benefits to the awardees, which vary from state to state. Payment of grants to the awardees by various states is a matter for the respective State Governments to decide depending upon varying factors like their financial recourses, etc. It is, therefore, not possible for the Central Government to ensure that all the states extend these benefits to the awardees at uniform rates.

Allowing women personnel in combat roles

1019. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to allow women to take up combat roles in the Army, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has prepared the ground before signaling such a radical move towards gender parity in one of the most male dominated professions; and

(c) if so, the details for a smooth transition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The induction of women is based on the organizational requirement, fighting efficiency, combat effectiveness and functionality of the Army. There has been a progressive enhancement in the induction of women in the Army since 1992.

Women are inducted in Indian Army as Officers through Short Service Commission (SSC). Initially, Women Officers were inducted in Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, Army Education Corps and Judge Advocate General Branch. In 1996, Engineers, Signals, Intelligence and Electrical and Mechanical Engineering branches were opened for Women Officers. Since September 2008, Women Officers are eligible for grant of Permanent Commission in Judge Advocate General (JAG) Department and in Army Education Corps (AEC) of Army.

Women Officers are being employed in the above streams and are being tasked which commensurate to the rank and service on equal footing as male officers.

As such, it is the endeavour of the Ministry to bring gender parity in the Army.

Monitoring system to check encroachment of defence properties

†1020. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system in place whereby Ministry of Defence continue to get information on illegal encroachment on vacant defence land in the various cities of the country which has earlier been in the occupation or control of the Ministry of Defence or Army;

(b) the details of such information and the action taken thereon;

(c) the State-wise details of such unutilized land of Ministry of Defence across the country; and

(d) whether Government is taking any steps to utilise such vacant land and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Defence lands to the extent of approximately 10220 acres are presently under encroachment by various agencies of Central and State Government/PSUs, Slums and other private persons. Detection, prevention and removal of encroachments is an ongoing process. While old encroachments are being removed gradually, due efforts are being made to take up the new cases of encroachment. Following steps have been taken to remove encroachments from Defence land:—

- (i) Defence land records management system has been strengthened by computerization of defence land records held by Defence Estates Officers and Cantonment Boards.
- (ii) Court cases are being pursued to evict encroachers.
- (iii) Close liaison is being maintained with revenue and civil police authorities to detect attempt to encroach upon the defence land by encroachers.
- (iv) State authorities are approached for removal of encroachers.
- (v) Defence lands located in isolated locations are fenced and regular patrolling is being carried out to safeguard the land from encroachers and unauthorized construction.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (vi) Verification of Defence land is being carried out regularly through Board of Officers, with the representatives of Defence Estates Officers and Land Revenue Authorities.
- (vii) Eviction notices are issued from time to time as per due process of law under the provisions of PPE Act, 1971.
- (c) All defence land is used for Military purposes or is earmarked for future use. Besides, certain defence land which appear to be unutilised land are open spaces allowed under land norms for purposes such as training, mobilisation practice, sports, parade, construction of Key Location Plans (KLP) and exercises, manouevres etc.
- (d) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

Budgetary allocation for defence forces

1021. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the allocations for "other equipment" for the defence forces have increased from ₹ 25,535.26 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 32,275.95 crore as per Budget 2015-16; and
- (b) the details of what the "other equipment" consists of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir. The allocation for Army, Navy and Air Force under "other equipment" in Revised Estimate (RE) 2014-15 was ₹ 26,535.26 crores. It was increased to ₹ 32,275.95 crores in Budget Estimates (BE) 2015-16.

- (b) Broadly, the following items are included under "other equipment".

Service

Army	(1) Armaments (2) Electronics (3) Ammunition (4) Engineering (5) Missiles (6) General Stores (7) Medical Equipment (8) Disaster Relief Stores (9) Security related Equipment, etc.
Navy	(1) Electrical/Electronics (2) Weapon Equipments (3) Space and Satellites Equipments (4) Electronic Warfare Equipments (5) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (6) Security related Equipment, etc.

Air Force	(1) Upgradation/Modernisation of facilities at BRDs. (2) Solid State Flight Data Recorder (3) Ground Power Unit (4) Servicing Air-Conditioning Trolley (5) Universal Hydraulic Servicing Trolley (6) Drive Generator and installation kit for IAF Aircrafts (7) Flash and Reader (8) Critical aggregates (9) Additional Sites for IMMOLS (10) Network Station (11) Booster and Accessories of VUHFRT set up-322 for Air Defence Radar Units (12) V/UHF RT set for OSA-AK system (13) Specialist Adventure equipment and accessories (14) Rotable, Test equipments, Machinery and equipment of all kinds including Medical and Security related equipment, DG sets and UPS (15) Guns/Tanks/BMPs and connected Stores (16) Radars and AD Systems (17) Various Signal Equipments (18) Equipments for Engineers (19) Security related equipment, etc.
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Stopping of free domestic ration

†1022. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has stopped the supply of free domestic ration being made to officers of Army, Air Force and the Navy every month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is considering to restart it or to provide an alternative arrangement for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Ration money allowance will be paid to officers of Defence Forces posted in peace areas instead of ration in kind.

Houses at concessional prices for army personnel

1023. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide houses at concessional prices to serving and retired Army personnel, if so, details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has recently conducted any survey to provide houses to the serving and retired Army personnel who belong to Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal to provide houses at concessional prices to serving and retired Army personnel. However, Army Welfare Housing Organisation (AWHO), an autonomous body (not an instrument of the Government) provides dwelling units to serving/retired Army personnel and their widows on "No Profit No Loss" basis.

(b) No, Sir.

Intrusions by Chinese Troops into Indian Territory

1024. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese Troops have entered into Indian Territory several times during the recent times;

(b) if so, how many violations have taken place in the last six months;

(c) whether Indian Troops have suffered any losses and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to boost our border areas and safeguard the people of the country living around border areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b): Since there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China, there are areas along the LAC where both sides have differing perception of LAC. Due to both sides undertaking patrolling upto their respective perception of the LAC, transgressions do occur.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government is fully seized of the security needs of the country. Necessary steps as required have been initiated to ensure that the national security concerns pertaining to borders are adequately addressed through capability and Infrastructure development.

Separate healthcare allowance for ex-servicemen

†1025. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to provide separate allowance for the healthcare of ex-servicemen and their family members living in the far flung areas;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) No decision has been taken to provide separate allowance for the healthcare of ex-servicemen and their family members living in far flung areas.

Developing infrastructure in border areas

1026. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of infrastructure, particularly road and rail connectivity in border areas of the country, is adequate for faster mobility of troops and weapon systems in forward border areas;

(b) whether the country is fully capable to tackle any foreign aggression, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for safety and security of border areas and people living in border areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Government is fully seized of the security needs of the country and reviews the same from time to time. Required measures including development of infrastructure like roads, rail and airfields are taken to safeguard the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India. Further, Military capacity enhancement and modernization of armed forces including armament and ammunition is a dynamic and continuous process and is done in consonance with our threat perception.

Audit of allotted defence budget

†1027. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has utilized the funds allotted under budgetary provisions for the modernization of 'Armed Forces' during last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the mechanism set up to undertake an audit of allotted funds for this purpose; and
- (c) the details of defence procurement deals signed during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Details of funds allotted and utilized for the modernization of Armed Forces under Capital Acquisition during last three years is as under:—

(₹ in Crores)				
Year	BE	RE	MA	Expenditure
2014-15	75148.03	66151.73	65706.04	65862.38
2015-16	77406.69	65400.00	61699.39	62235.54
2016-17	69898.51	62619.36	64853.86	68252.87

(b) Ministry of Defence is undertaking the following two types of Audit:—

- (i) **Internal Audit:** It is conducted by Defence Accounts Department while performing function of payment and accounting of all Defence expenditure. In certain cases this is pre-audit *i.e.* before release of payment and in other post-audit *i.e.* after payments have been realised. Internal Audit is a continuous function as it is clearly intertwined with the payment and accounting functions of Defence Account Department. The major findings of the internal Audit are highlighted in an annual internal Audit report issued by CGDA.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ii) **External Audit:** This is the statutory audit done by C&AG as in the case of other Ministries/Departments. This is also known as test Audit as it is a test check over the Internal Audit conducted by Defence Accounts Department. This is periodic and conducted as per Audit calendar.

(c) During the last three financial years, 154 contracts have been signed with Indian and foreign vendors involving value of ₹ 2,07,296.34 crore for capital procurement of defence equipment for Armed Forces.

Resolving of complaints regarding working of PSBs

1028. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a large number of complaints have been received regarding working of the Public Sector Banks;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received and disposed of during the last three years, bank-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve these issues and to improve the working of the Public Sector Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Bank-wise details regarding number of complaints received and disposed of during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) being the nodal agency issues policy guidelines on grievance redressal from time to time for better management of public grievances, strengthening of grievance redressal mechanism, monitoring, review and analysis for prompt and quality resolution of grievances and prevention. Based on guidelines and instructions of DARPG, all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were sensitised the importance of quick redressal of public grievances and also the use technology for increasing effectiveness in governance and redressal of public grievances within the stipulated time frame.

Statement*Details of complaint received/disposed/pending at the Offices of Banking Ombudsmen against PSBs from July 2013 to June 2017*

Bank Name	b/f from previous			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Pending	Received	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Received	Pending	Disposed	Received	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
State Bank of India	937	23176	22750	1363	25611	25635	1339	30581	28610	3310		
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	22	1177	1186	13	1267	1197	83	2033	2039	77		
State Bank of Hyderabad	31	611	625	17	777	744	50	862	882	30		
State Bank of Mysore	18	298	296	20	351	361	10	450	449	11		
State Bank of Patiala	32	498	497	33	760	767	26	1167	1109	84		
State Bank of Travancore	20	770	766	24	819	837	6	849	782	73		
Allahabad Bank	44	1099	1095	48	1218	1167	99	1413	1326	186		
Andhra Bank	33	649	680	2	1051	1023	30	1307	1285	52		
Bank of Baroda	101	2937	2907	131	3916	3701	346	5043	4889	500		
Bank of India	101	2707	2660	148	3210	3127	231	4191	3972	450		
Bank of Maharashtra	33	557	561	29	652	645	36	845	758	123		
Canara Bank	107	2885	2866	126	3838	3737	227	5248	5029	446		
Central Bank of India	77	2018	1974	121	2295	2262	154	2716	2540	330		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Corporation Bank	47	745	754	38	804	790	52	1254	1143	163
Dena Bank	32	686	683	35	784	774	45	1140	1085	100
Indian Bank	39	1207	1217	29	1369	1345	53	1673	1654	72
Indian Overseas Bank	68	1466	1494	40	2376	2313	103	2633	2616	120
Oriental Bank of Commerce	28	806	788	46	1080	1039	87	1522	1456	153
Punjab and Sind Bank	20	370	374	16	554	539	31	690	661	60
Punjab National Bank	225	4229	4265	189	4735	4577	347	6227	5919	655
Syndicate Bank	68	1127	1146	49	1225	1193	81	1416	1383	114
UCO Bank	54	1208	1223	39	1406	1370	75	1747	1709	113
Union Bank of India	85	2056	2013	128	2249	2249	128	2559	2308	379
United Bank of India	24	929	937	16	733	700	49	958	972	35
Vijaya Bank	16	395	398	13	489	481	21	690	666	45
IDBI Bank Limited	39	815	808	46	10	9	47	2079	2033	93
Bhartiya Mahila Bank	-	2	2	0	1453	1410	43	16	16	43
TOTAL	2301	55423	54965	2759	65032	63992	3799	81309	77291	7817

Benami transactions across the country

1029. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is taking steps to address the serious problem of benami transactions across the country; and

(b) if so, the details of both legislative and administrative measures and the proposed roadmap in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Government has taken several steps to address the problem of benami transactions across the country.

- (i) The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (the Act) 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 Act were duly notified.
- (iii) The Act prohibits benami transactions and empowers the authorities specified in the Act to provisionally attach and eventually confiscate the benami properties.
- (iv) The Act also provides for prosecution of any person found guilty of the offence of benami transaction by the competent court. The offence of entering into a benami transaction is punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than one year but which may extend to 7 years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to 25% of the fair market value of the property.
- (v) The Government has set up 24 Benami Prohibition Units (BPUs) across India for taking effective action under the Benami Act.
- (vi) Action against the benami transactions under the new law is an ongoing process. More than 400 benami transactions have been identified since the coming into effect of the amended law. Provisional attachment of properties under the Act has been done in more than 230 cases. The market value of

properties under attachment is more than ₹ 800 crore. The benami properties attached include deposits in bank accounts, immovable properties etc.

Financial support for Smart City Mission, Bhubaneswar

1030. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance will quickly consider the proposal of Government of Odisha for Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) support of ₹910.00 crore for implementation of projects under Smart City Mission, Bhubaneswar to avoid cost and time overrun of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): The Department of Economic Affairs has received following two project proposals for Bhubaneswar City under the Smart City Mission with the recommendation of the Ministry of Urban Development for JICA ODA loan:

- i. Bhubaneswar Railway Station Multimodal Hub for ₹205 crore with JICA ODA loan of ₹ 174.25 crore;
- ii. Bhubaneswar City Wi-Fi Project for ₹196 crore with JICA ODA loan of ₹166 crore.

The project proposals have been examined and it has been found that the Debt Sustainability Certificate submitted by the Government of Odisha for the above projects is not in conformity with the guidelines issued by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of finance. Therefore, the Ministry of Urban Development and Government of Odisha have been informed that the Debt Sustainability Certificate should confirm all the aspects mentioned in the guidelines.

Recommendation of Sixth CPC on Military Service Pay

1031. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Whether the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has accepted the recommendation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission (CPC) to make 'Military Service pay' up to 52 per cent of basic pay for the officers and 62 per cent for the soldiers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay; and
- (c) by when Government will accept the recommendations of the Sixth CPC regarding increase in Military service pay, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) This Sixth Central Pay Commission *vide* Paras 2.3.12, 2.3.14 and 2.3.26 of its report had recommended Military Service Pay (MSP) at the rate of ₹ 6000/- per month in respect of officers upto the level of Brigadier and ₹ 1000/- per month in respect of Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) of the Defence Forces. However, the Government while accepting the recommendations of the Commission had enhanced the MSP for PBOR to ₹ 2000/- per month.

Involvement of companies in money laundering

1032. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 9 lakh companies are not filing annual returns to the Ministry;
- (b) whether it was only last year or this trend was going on since long;
- (c) the number of companies that did not file their annual returns in the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (d) to what extent there are chances of indulging in money laundering by some of these companies;
- (e) whether notices have been sent to above companies; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per database of Income Tax Department, details regarding companies having PANs which were non income-tax filers during the last five years are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The year-wise and Region wise details (on the basis of Jurisdiction of Principal Chief Commissioner of Income Tax) are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

- (d) Non-filing of Return of Income by a company does not necessarily indicate its indulgence in money - laundering activities. However, in cases where instances of money laundering come to the notice of the Income Tax Department, suitable action is taken as per law.

(e) and (f) Under Companies Act, notices have been issued to all those companies which were *prima facie* not carrying out any business or operation for a period of two immediately preceding financial years and had failed to file their financial statements for the said period. Consequently, names of a large number of companies have been removed (struck off) from the Register of Companies.

Income Tax Department has also taken effective action against the shell companies as part of the on-going exercise against black money. Such actions include searches, surveys, enquires, assessment of income, levy of penalties and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable. Action against shell companies and associated persons/entities indulging in money laundering activities has got further intensified with the setting up of the task-force co-chaired by the Secretaries Revenue and Corporate Affairs.

Statement-I

Details regarding companies having PANs which were non-income tax filers during the last five years

Assessment Year	Number of non-income tax filers in status Company out of total companies having PANs
AY 2012-13	4,09,185
AY 2013-14	4,60,445
AY 2014-15	5,19,856
AY 2015-16	5,73,329
AY 2016-17 *	6,83,448

* Belated ITRs of AY 2016-17 can be submitted upto 31-Mar-2018

Statement-II

Number of Non-Income Tax filers with status 'Company' and having PAN for last five Assessment Years

Region	AY 2012-13	AY 2013-14	AY 2014-15	AY 2015-16	AY 2016-17 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
01-Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	28,386	31,963	36,696	41,480	49,664
02-Bihar and Jharkhand	7,357	8,764	10,761	12,227	15,746

1	2	3	4	5	6
03-Delhi	92,040	1,01,833	1,12,883	1,23,823	1,44,809
04-Gujarat	21,261	23,152	25,552	27,806	32,093
05-Karnataka and Goa	24,472	27,438	31,610	34,982	42,753
06-Kerala	9,203	10,526	12,191	13,543	16,709
07-Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	8,897	10,258	11,924	13,121	15,736
08-Mumbai	63,677	69,529	75,942	81,657	94,155
09-Nagpur	2,884	3,460	4,101	4,607	5,868
10-North East Region	3,754	4,109	4,499	4,804	5,591
11-North West Region	18,517	21,122	24,389	27,436	32,927
12-Odisha	5,491	6,737	7,603	8,233	9,956
13-Pune	20,315	23,955	28,366	32,065	40,166
14-Rajasthan	10,579	11,902	13,717	15,345	18,568
15-Tamil Nadu	40,951	45,148	50,072	54,871	63,567
16-Uttar Pradesh (East)	6,554	7,913	9,877	11,656	15,404
17-Uttar Pradesh (West)	8,835	10,351	12,468	14,509	18,753
18-West Bengal and Sikkim	36,012	42,285	47,205	51,164	60,983
TOTAL (ITR Non-Filers)	4,09,185	4,60,445	5,19,856	5,73,329	6,83,448

*(Belated ITRs for AY 2016-17 can be filed upto 31.03.2018)

Release of funds to Andhra Pradesh under resource gap post bifurcation

1033. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released funds to Government of Andhra Pradesh under resource gap that occurred to State in 2014-15 due to bifurcation as per the assurance given by the then Prime Minister while passing Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill;

(b) the amount requested by Government of Andhra Pradesh under this head;

(c) the amount released by the Central Government till date; and

- (d) the reasons for not releasing the entire resource gap claimed by State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes.

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh requested for resource gap of ₹16,078.76 crore for 2014-15.

(c) The Union Government has so far released an amount of ₹3979.50 crore on account of reimbursement for resource gap for 2014-15. This includes releases made during 2014-15 (₹2,303 crore), 2015-16 (₹500 crore) and 2016-17 (₹1176.50 crore).

(d) After discounting ineligible amount of expenditure, resource gap of Andhra Pradesh for 2014-15 has been finalized at ₹4117.89 crore on normative basis. Balance towards entitlement of the States under this head will be released in due course subject to availability of funds within gross budgetary support (GBS) with the Union Government.

Responsibility of safety of items kept in bank lockers

1034. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has ordered that the responsibility of safety for the things kept by the customers in the bank lockers lies with the customers themselves;

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

(c) what is the role of the bank in providing locker service to the customers in case they are not responsible for the safety of valuable things of the customers in lockers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the banks to ensure that the lockers remain safe and there should be no negligence in the matter of safeguarding the locker that would render the bank concerned liable to claims by the locker holders. The role of banks, in case of providing bank lockers to the customers is that of lessor and lessee.

Submission of turnaround plans by banks

1035. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked the Public Sector Banks to submit their turnaround plans;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;
- (c) the name of banks who have submitted their plans and also the name of those who have not done it so far; and
- (d) the further action proposed to be taken by Government on the proposals of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) During recapitalization exercise undertaken last year for FY17, it was decided that 25% of total capital requirement of banks, *i.e.* ₹ 8,586 crore, will be allocated after achievement of benchmarks set up for select parameters. However, only one bank *i.e.* IOB was able to achieve the target. Thereafter, based on capital requirement study carried out by RBI in Dec 2016, it was decided that the amount of ₹ 8,586 crore shall be released to recipient banks subject to submission of a turnaround plan by the concerned banks. The objective is to ensure that banks undertake transformation journey to become self-sufficient in terms of capital. The capital infusion by government of India will be subject to banks meeting agreed upon milestones.

To ensure the success of this plan, the recipient bank's board, management, employees and unions must have considerable stake in the success of the plan. Accordingly, MoU shall be entered between the Government, Bank management and Employee Union of the respective banks.

Till date, Allahabad Bank, Andhra Bank, Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Dena Bank, IDBI Bank, UCO Bank, Union Bank of India, United Bank of India and Bank of Maharashtra have submitted their turnaround plans. Indian Overseas Bank is currently in process of preparing the turnaround plan.

It has been decided that any future capital infusion in these banks shall be subject to achievement of select agreed upon milestones as per turnaround plan on quarterly basis. A monitoring mechanism has been put in place, whereby quarterly performance

of these banks shall be monitored by SBI Capital Markets Ltd. who, in turn shall keep DFS informed about the same. Banks that will not be able to deliver on the agreed upon turnaround plan for a period of two years will be identified as bank eligible for alternative recourse.

Action against negligent payment service providers

1036. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent and magnitude of data breach causes by malware injection into system of Hitachi Payments Services Pvt. Ltd. providing ATM solutions to banks;
- (b) whether security of any other ATM payments services providers was also compromised in last two years, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details regarding banks whose data was breached;
- (d) the details regarding pecuniary loss caused to any bank or its customers;
- (e) in cases of loss to customer, especially in Rajasthan, whether such loss was compensated by bank; and
- (f) the details regarding action taken or contemplated against negligent payment service providers, including Hitachi Payment Service (P) Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that 3,291 instances of misuse of cards on ATMs connected to a switch of M/s. Hitachi Payment Services Private Limited have been reported by 36 banks, and that it does not have information of any similar security breach by any other ATM service provider.

(d) and (e) Banks have made good the loss suffered by the customers as per RBPs extant instructions.

(f) M/s. Hitachi Payment Services Private Limited has been authorised under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 for installation and operation of White Label ATMs. Action for contravention of the provisions of the Act or failure to comply with the terms and conditions of authorisation is governed by the provisions of Chapter VII of the Act.

Losses to Maharashtra due to liquor ban on highways

1037. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the revenue losses of Maharashtra following liquor ban on highways by the Supreme Court, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) what action Government has taken or propose to take to make up the losses of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per Entry 51(a) and Entry 54 in List -II (State list) Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, sale of liquor is purely State matter. Moreover alcoholic liquor for human consumption is not covered under GST as per Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016. Information in this regard is therefore, not maintained in the Department of Revenue, Government of India.

Trading in virtual currency

†1038. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian citizens are trading in virtual currency (Bitcoins);
- (b) if so, the number of Indians who purchased Bitcoins along with denomination thereof;
- (c) whether such transaction is approved by the Reserve Bank of India;
- (d) if not, the reasons for which Government remains indecisive to impose a ban on such transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Government doesn't maintain data related to trading of Virtual Currencies/ Bitcoins.

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 Reserve Bank of India has 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.

Rising fiscal stress in the country

1039. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the rising fiscal stress in India, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the Debt-GDP ratio for financial years, 2014,2015 and 2016, State-wise; and
- (c) the initiative taken by Government to enhance the fiscal sustainability in Indian States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Government is committed to the policy of fiscal rectitude. The fiscal deficit of the Centre as percentage of GDP has declined consistently from 4.5 per cent in 2013-14 to 4.1 per cent, 3.9 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (provisional actual) and is further budgeted to come down to 3.2 per cent in 2017-18. As per the information from the Reserve Bank of India's "State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2016-17", the fiscal deficit of the States as per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) was 2.6 per cent in 2014-15, which increased to 2.9 per cent (without the UDAY liabilities) in 2015-16 (revised estimates) and then declined to 2.7 per cent (without the UDAY liabilities) in 2016-17 (revised estimates,

based on information from 25 States). The fiscal deficit-GSDP ratio is budgeted to decline to 2.6 per cent in 2017-18 (based on information from 25 States).

(b) The total outstanding liabilities of the State Governments as percentage of corresponding GSDP during 2014-15 to 2016-17 (BE) is given in the table below:—

Total Outstanding Liabilities - As percentage of GSDP							
State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		(RE)	(BE)			(RE)	(BE)
Andhra Pradesh	23.3	23.0	23.0	Maharashtra	18.0	17.6	17.6
Arunachal Pradesh	36.8	27.1	23.9	Meghalaya	28.3	28.5	29.1
Assam	17.9	18.4	18.8	Mizoram	60.6	54.6	48.5
Bihar	26.6	27.9	28.0	Nagaland	43.2	36.7	34.6
Chhattisgarh	13.2	14.6	15.8	Odisha	15.8	16.4	17.9
Goa	34.7	35.4	36.2	Punjab	30.5	32.9	32.6
Gujarat	22.6	22.5	22.5	Rajasthan	24.2	31.1	30.4
Haryana	21.2	25.9	26.3	Sikkim	23.0	24.0	25.0
Himachal Pradesh	36.6	35.4	34.4	Tamil Nadu	17.0	17.9	19.1
Jammu and Kashmir	48.0	47.1	48.8	Telangana	14.2	15.4	17.2
Jharkhand	20.1	23.6	23.7	Tripura	31.4	30.9	29.0
Karnataka	17.2	16.9	16.9	Uttar Pradesh	30.1	35.3	35.5
Kerala	27.3	27.2	27.7	Uttarakhand	21.0	21.2	21.8
Madhya Pradesh	22.6	22.8	23.1	West Bengal	34.6	32.5	33.8
Manipur	41.0	39.9	38.2				

Note: RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source: RBI Publication "State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2016-17".

(c) As recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) for its award period (2015-20), the Union Government approved the fiscal deficit target for States of 3 per cent of respective States' Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The Union Government also approved year-to-year flexibility for additional fiscal deficit to States for the period 2016-17 to 2019-20 to a maximum of 0.5 per cent over and above the normal limit of 3 per cent in any given year subject to the States maintaining the debt-GSDP ratio within 25 per cent and interest payments-revenue receipts ratio within 10 per cent in the previous year. However, the flexibility in availing the additional fiscal deficit will be available to a State if there is no revenue deficit in the year in which borrowing limits are to be fixed and in the immediate preceding year.

As per the recommendation of the FFC, the Union Government decided to increase the share of States in the Central divisible pool of taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, thereby allowing States greater autonomy in financing and designing schemes as per their needs. Besides, post-devolution revenue deficit grant has been provided to eleven States where devolution alone could not cover the assessed gap.

Merger of PSBs

1040. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has since examined the merger of certain Public Sector Banks for further consolidation in the Public Sector Banking;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and by when the merger is likely to be effected; and

(c) what are the specific reasons for consolidation of these banks and in what manner public interest would be served?

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 for consolidation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) at present.

Impact of Demonetisation on different sectors

1041. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demonetisation has impact on manufacturing, mining, trade, hotels, transport, communication, services related to broadcasting, financial, real estate and professional services in the fourth quarter; and

(b) whether construction sector was the hardest hit by demonetisation as it saw a contraction of 3.7 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The growth of any sector, including construction, mining, manufacturing and different services sectors depends on various global and domestic factors, including monetary factors (which is partly affected by demonetisation). Therefore, it is not possible to isolate the impact of demonetisation on performance of any sector including construction.

Change of financial year

1042. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to change the financial year;
- (b) from which year the same will be made applicable;
- (c) what are the incidental changes proposed to be made in this connection; and
- (d) whether any Cabinet decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) No decision has been taken by the Government on the matter of changing Financial year as yet.

Implementation of recommendations of Seventh CPC in all Government departments

1043. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has implemented the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission in all the Departments of the Central Government which were under ambit of the Seventh CPC;
- (b) if not, the names of the departments where the recommendations have not yet been implemented and why; and
- (c) by when Government proposes to implement the recommendations completely without leaving aside any department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission (7th CPC) relating to pay, pension and allowances have already been approved by the Government and are being implemented for all categories of employees covered under the terms of Reference of the 7th CPC as contained in the Resolution dated 28.02.2014 in all the Departments of the Central Government. Department of Expenditure issued Resolutions dated 25.07.2016, 16.05.2017 and 06.07.2017 notifying the decisions of the Government relating to the 7th CPC recommendations. Recommendations of the 7th CPC not relating to pay, pension and allowances and other administrative issues specific to Departments/ Cadres/Posts are being examined for implementation by the Ministries/Departments concerned as per the Allocation of Business Rules or Transaction of Business Rules.

Removal of extra charges levied on bank account holders

1044. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government is going to remove the extra charges being levied on the bank account holders, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): As the extra charges referred to have not been specified, no response regarding removal thereof can be provided.

Exempting Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam from GST

1045. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of discussions that took place in the GST Council on exempting Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam (TTD) from GST;

(b) whether the Ministry and GST Council is aware that till implementation of GST, TTD has been getting tax exemption from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the reasons for imposing GST on TTD and the efforts being made by the Ministry to remove them in the coming GST Council meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) During the 19th GST Council Meeting, held on 17th July, 2017, the issue of tax on renting of rooms by Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam (TTD) was

raised. The State of Andhra Pradesh suggested that TTD gave rooms on rent which was not in nature of business and accordingly renting of rooms by TTD may be exempted from GST.

- (b) The activities of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam (TTD) are as under:
- (a) Preparation and sale of Prasadam to pilgrims for a consideration.
 - (b) Providing Darshan and Aarjitha Sevas by collecting specified fees.
 - (c) Purchasing required raw materials majorly from other States and remaining from the dealers of within the State.
 - (d) Providing accommodation to pilgrims duly charging from ₹ 50 to ₹ 6,000.
 - (e) Publishing and selling calendars, diaries and other related books.
 - (f) Making sale of human hair and scrap of considerable volume.
 - (g) Awarding works contracts.
 - (h) Providing Kalyanamandapams at various places to perform marriages on rent.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh exempted T. T. D. from payment of tax on Sale of Goods under A.P.General Sales Tax Act,1957 and the same were continued under A.P.VAT ACT, 2005 *vide* Memo No:75655/CT-11)2)/2005-1 dt: 27-10-2005.

Further, Government of A.P. exempted T. T. D. from payment of Tax under Luxuries Tax Act, 1987 on the amounts received from pilgrims for providing the accommodation *vide* G.O.Ms No. 138 dated 21.04.2015.

- (c) The supply of following goods has been exempted: - [Notification No. 2/ 2017- Central Tax (Rate)]

"Prasadam supplied by religious places like temples, mosques, churches, gurudwaras, dargahs, etc." and

"Puja samagri namely:-

- (i) Rudraksha, rudraksha mala, tulsikanthi mala, panchgavya (mixture of cowdung, desi ghee, milk and curd);

- (ii) Sacred thread (commonly known as yagnopavit);
- (iii) Wooden khadau;
- (iv) Panchamrit,
- (v) Vibhuti sold by religious institutions,
- (vi) Unbranded honey [proposed GST Nil]
- (vii) Wick for diya.
- (viii) Roli
- (ix) Kalava (Raksha sutra)
- (x) Chandantika"

Further, the supply of following services has been exempted [Notification No. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate)]

"Services by a person by way of-

- (a) conduct of any religious ceremony;
- (b) 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:

Provided that nothing contained in entry (b) of this exemption shall apply to:—

- (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."

The above exemptions are available to all religious institutions and no blanket exemption has been given to any particular religious institution.

Rise in banking frauds

1046. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is steep rise of 72 per cent in loss to banks due to banking frauds during 2016-17, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 86 per cent of frauds reported in 2016-17 in value terms were frauds in advances or loan frauds, if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware that connivance of bank officials with fraudsters and non-compliance of the RBI guidelines are main reasons for rise in frauds; and

(d) if so, the details of complaints received in this regard and the action taken against officials during 2015, 2016 and 2017 so far, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of bank-wise, loss to banks due to banking frauds for the last five years given by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of bank-wise break-up of all frauds, advances frauds and percentage thereof for the year 2016-17 given by RBI are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) RBI has informed that there are many reasons for frauds, such as gaps in credit underwriting standards, liberal cash flow projection at proposal stage, lack of continuous monitoring of cash flow and cash profits (EBITDA), lack of security perfection and overvaluation, gold plating of projects, diversion of funds, double financing and general credit governance issues in banks.

Whenever a complaint against a bank official(s) is received and any irregularities are found or observed on the part of Banks' official(s), the Banks initiate action as per their extant rules and commensurate punishment is awarded to the delinquent employees based on the seriousness of the wrongdoings as per Bank's disciplinary rules.

Statement-I

Details of all active frauds involving ₹ 1 lakh and above bank-wise figures of extent of loss in these cases for the last 5 FYs

Sl. No.	Bank name	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		% increase/ decrease in last 5 yrs <i>i.e.</i> in respect of 2012-13 & 2016-17			
		No. of frauds	Extent of loss to the bank	No. of frauds	Extent of loss to the bank	No. of frauds	Extent of loss to the bank	No. of frauds	Extent of loss to the bank	No. of frauds	Extent of loss to the bank				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	0	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	2307.94	0	0.00	3	2307.94	0.00	0.00
2.	Allahabad Bank	125	34461.96	95	53289.27	47	7392.07	23	28246.19	60	50672.90	350	174062.39	-52.00	47.04
3.	American Express Banking Corp.	137	507.30	218	1926.68	176	353.04	187	556.64	166	234.23	884	3577.89	21.17	-53.83
4.	Andhra Bank	72	5308.52	38	20524.03	52	49933.27	44	24959.10	64	24433.79	270	125158.71	-11.11	360.27
5.	Axis Bank Ltd.	191	2821.02	193	43131.20	187	29949.73	227	28542.39	222	1428.92	1020	105873.26	16.23	-49.35
6.	Bandhan Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	13	133.95	14	133.95	0.00	0.00

7.	Bank of America, National Association	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait BSC	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.97	2	6.97	0.00	0.00
9.	Bank of Baroda	114	44098.77	204	42008.71	303	112995.44	255	158697.34	224	83381.87	1100	441182.13	96.49	89.08
10.	Bank of India	272	34610.07	100	22557.45	131	5682.51	156	58707.13	162	179987.96	821	301545.12	-40.44	420.05
11.	Bank of Maharashtra	23	3788.64	33	585.06	50	9871.83	45	100700.83	75	38920.29	226	153866.65	226.09	927.29
12.	Bank of Nova Scotia	1	7.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	2	7.60	0.00	-100.00
13.	Barclays Bank Plc	1	1.27	1	123.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	125.11	-100.00	-100.00
14.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	37.41	4	37.41	0.00	0.00
15.	BNP Paribas	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	-100.00	0.00
16.	Canara Bank	76	50646.82	81	17955.67	114	17404.85	94	158896.33	119	30780.26 j	484	275683.93	56.58	-39.23
17.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	8	2572.29	8	168.63	11	802.51	39	1686.86	66	5230.29	0.00	0.00
18.	Central Bank of India	118	13140.62	156	81910.68	214	195306.50	167	17438.91	146	86563.57	801	394360.28	23.73	558.75
19.	Citibank NA.	144	324.38	101	982.73	94	425.09	115	195.73	177	711.02	631	2638.95	22.92	119.19
20.	City Union Bank Ltd.	4	0.25	5	0.00	2	0.00	5	0.00	3	34.95	19	35.20	-25.00	13880.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21.	Corporation Bank	76	1321.59	77	25267.61	73	105150.16	135	109835.79	83	51651.56	444	293226.71	9.21	3808.29
22.	CTBC Bank	0	0.00	1	475.00	3	0.00	1	1891.40	0	0.00	5	2366.40	0.00	0.00
23.	DBS Bank Limited	1	3.00	3	14266.41	3	521.47	3	6950.63	1	5.32	11	21746.83	0.00	77.33
24.	DCB Bank Ltd.	5	126.75	8	20.73	2	3.43	14	445.04	0	0.00	29	595.95	-100.00	-100.00
25.	Dena Bank	26	18805.34	36	15657.15	41	38791.47	21	5269.15	43	45594.88	167	124117.99	65.38	142.46
26.	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	0	0.00	2	0.00	2	15.25	1	0.00	1	0.00	6	15.25	0.00	0.00
27.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	6	7.35	15	2905.81	7	6712.92	4	60.67	6	2475.00	38	12161.75	0.00	33573.47
28.	Doha Bank Qsc	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1532.00	3	1532.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.00	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Export-Import Bank of India	1	410.00	1	9992.40	3	13432.21	0	0.00	2	10878.83	7	34713.44	100.00	2553.37
31.	Federal Bank Ltd.	33	5565.67	37	841.84	44	7419.85	49	7835.59	58	25775.30	221	47438.25	75.76	363.11
32.	First Rand Band	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.67	2	1.67	0.00	0.00
33.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	191	1059.01	164	733.03	218	1042.42	260	4725.36	313	416.08	1146	7975.90	63.87	-60.71

34.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	68	541.78	116	7458.09	38	1966.78	36	8574.17	48	77.46	306	18618.28	-29.41	-85.70
35.	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	32.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	32.91	0.00	0.00
36.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	392	3232.36	485	72513.20	433	25527.73	588	31740.87	686	36844.99	2584	169859.15	75.00	1039.88
37.	IDBI Bank Limited	106	8199.38	92	61597.30	56	50932.97	129	25876.52	107	28884.42	490	175490.59	0.94	252.28
38.	IDFC Bank Limited	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.00	3	0.00	0.00	0.00
39.	IFCI LTD.	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9818.32	5	14943.06	1	0.00	7	24761.38	0.00	0.00
40.	Indian Bank	87	23920.79	54	3450.46	95	6302.84	87	11578.07	79	39050.92	402	84303.08	-9.20	63.25
41.	Indian Overseas Bank	108	45516.08	125	53776.93	138	57472.58	109	54385.01	95	122828.07	575	333978.67	-12.04	169.86
42.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	24	125.24	27	58.97	14	11405.21	21	12.32	23	64.10	109	11665.84	-4.17	-48.82
43.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	8	169.11	14	3936.17	35	470.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	57	4575.53	-100.00	-100.00
44.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	17	199.40	7	191.67	7	69460.14	14	762.44	23	10595.21	68	81208.86	35.29	5213.55
45.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	25	396.68	21	448.61	22	1763.99	15	8789.50	25	2868.10	108	14266.88	0.00	623.03
46.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	6	0.00	11	79.79	16	12118.17	21	17977.30	21	1329.92	75	31505.18	250.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
47.	Korea Exchange Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.00	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
48.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	50	25.44	80	636.07	56	14.35	114	54.57	126	45.83	426	776.26	152.00	80.15
49.	Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Local Area Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
50.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	28	779.52	6	6184.76	5	5405.17	12	1754.13	13	3201.16	64	17324.74	-53.57	310.66
51.	Mashreq Bank PSC	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
52.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	20	314.15	3	80.07	5	30.95	21	155.80	4	35.76	53	616.73	-80.00	-88.62
53.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	62	63139.26	92	5095.65	127	64707.69	114	78460.69	56	16236.38	451	227639.67	-9.68	-74.28
54.	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1778.18	1	1778.18	0.00	0.00
55.	Punjab and Sind Bank	34	9915.81	30	5204.93	30	3831.76	12	13188.93	16	17864.80	122	50006.23	-52.94	80.16
56.	Punjab National Bank	234	313811.66	239	54785.49	180	220052.86	131	35037.93	158	276229.76	942	899917.70	-32.48	-11.98
57.	RBL Bank Ltd.	4	38.87	5	1504.42	15	875.20	10	267.98	13	294.48	47	2980.95	225.00	657.60

58.	SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.	0	0.00	1	4629.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4629.17	0.00	0.00
59.	Shinhan Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	578.67	2	578.67	0.00	0.00
60.	Small Finance Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	18.20	0	0.00	2	18.20	0.00	0.00
61.	SIDBI	5	311.49	6	674.13	7	1091.41	2	4445.03	23	7652.92	-40.00	263.05
62.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	18	2412.53	20	859.70	9	703.08	7	68.46	61	30952.74	-61.11	1015.38
63.	Standard Chartered Bank	91	827.61	104	48002.01	81	6414.70	127	347.67	723	56216.50	251.65	-24.54
64.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	46	13997.44	43	13607.46	41	45360.22	48	14600.14	216	100528.61	-17.39	-7.39
65.	State Bank of Hyderabad	35	43011.16	27	32062.86	31	6289.13	34	65644.19	165	151977.76	8.57	-88.44
66.	State Bank of India	480	48503.76	549	86218.27	651	120302.40	562	176481.39	2786	622801.50	13.33	294.39
67.	State Bank of Mysore	11	270.39	20	9253.05	97	8812.71	67	2060.97	287	46328.14	736.36	9490.23
68.	State Bank of Patiala	29	14541.53	40	7772.80	39	28823.11	40	41072.97	195	95739.25	62.07	-75.73
69.	State Bank of Travancore	26	312.55	33	11457.59	34	21877.23	19	13748.98	156	52695.89	69.23	1595.58
70.	Syndicate Bank	135	17894.39	102	12182.94	208	66818.28	178	151118.45	789	272223.68	22.96	35.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
71.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	23	3652.50	27	2717.91	21	1139.31	12	523.88	20	4408.64	103	12442.24	-13.04	20.70
72.	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFI, Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
73.	The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	13	66.26	11	11.10	2	1.37	7	0.00	1	0.00	34	78.73	-92.31	-100.00
74.	UCO Bank	73	34868.28	56	35924.07	87	141097.72	85	24711.35	59	68459.94	360	305061.36	-19.18	96.34
75.	Union Bank of India	116	65496.72	85	7518.13	111	34904.36	146	120252.13	111	91554.56	569	319725.90	-4.31	39.78
76.	United Bank of India	201	18584.67	125	34890.27	128	39041.86	67	14263.16	30	8282.35	551	115062.31	-85.07	-55.43
77.	Vijaya Bank	34	34865.19	59	5636.36	35	35063.53	21	9743.55	58	12668.41	207	97977.04	70.59	-63.66
78.	Yes Bank Ltd.	7	20.78	12	156.78	5	33.94	10	5.11	7	1041.72	41	1258.33	0.00	4913.09
GRAND TOTAL		4235	986978.71	4306	948304.77	4639	1702554.57	4693	1660290.06	5076	1678853.56	22949	6976981.67	19.86	70.10

Statement-II

Bank-wise break-up of All frauds and Advances Frauds during financial year 2016-17

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Bank Name	All Frauds		Advances Frauds		%age of advances frauds to total frauds
	No. of Cases	Amt. involved	No. of Cases	Amt. involved	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Allahabad Bank	60	89508.67	39	50968.36	56.94
Andhra Bank	64	24560.11	38	24025.82	97.82
Axis Bank Ltd.	222	202037.9	30	67096.39	33.21
Bandhan Bank Ltd.	13	155.56	10	99.91	64.23
Bank of Baroda	224	116484.7	102	81516.12	69.98
Bank of India	162	277400.7	98	276422.3	99.65
Bank of Maharashtra	75	42502.25	59	39131.3	92.07
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	4	54.77	3	53.6	97.86
Canara Bank	119	61016.51	102	30045.65	49.24
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	39	2044.79	32	1711.39	83.70
Central Bank of India	146	86786.13	110	86307.06	99.45
Citibank N.A.	177	1171.58	8	473.6	40.42
Corporation Bank	83	69407.57	49	68990.35	99.40
Dena Bank	43	46809.33	34	41587.2	88.84
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	6	9085.09	3	9041.98	99.53
Doha Bank Qsc	3	897.94	2	865.03	96.33
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	2	201.52	1	192.38	95.46
Export - Import Bank of India	2	10878.83	2	10878.83	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Federal Bank Ltd.	58	25913.14	47	25818.08	99.63
FIRSTRAND BANK	2	2711.65	1	2709.98	99.94
HDFC Bank Ltd.	313	16034.61	82	14590.56	90.99
ICICI Bank Ltd.	686	41269.94	288	39173.34	94.92
IDBI Bank Limited	107	113683.5	45	113099.2	99.49
IDFC Bank Limited	3	39.1	1	15	38.36
IFCI LTD.	1	21486.11	1	21486.11	100.00
Indian Bank	79	48022.73	32	44503.63	92.67
Indian Overseas Bank	95	137210.7	63	89787.66	65.44
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	23	289.6	2	106.63	36.82
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	23	31147.54	15	30954.4	99.38
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	25	3103.62	23	3084.18	99.37
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	21	1782.35	16	1740.2	97.64
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	126	11154.66	18	10850.75	97.28
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	13	10995.43	9	10797.38	98.20
Nainital Bank Ltd.	4	35.91	3	33	91.90
Oriental Bank of Commerce	56	16276.83	39	5487.94	33.72
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	1	1778.18	1	1778.18	100.00
Punjab and Sind Bank	16	17878.35	12	17709.73	99.06
Punjab National Bank	158	280826.7	90	278838.2	99.29
RBL Bank Ltd.	13	315.44	2	254.1	80.55
Small Industries Development Bank of India	3	1130.86	3	1130.86	100.00
South Indian Bank Ltd.	7	31396.29	3	31362.63	99.89
Standard Chartered Bank	320	651.87	2	51.38	7.88
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	38	13287.2	31	13238.75	99.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
State Bank of Hyderabad	38	11215.62	30	10449.65	93.17
State Bank of India	544	242237.1	271	235877.4	97.37
State Bank of Mysore	92	27977.08	83	27574.63	98.56
State Bank of Patiala	47	3583.37	40	3379.09	94.30
State Bank of Travancore	44	5709.41	30	5661.53	99.16
Syndicate Bank	166	37623.15	133	36959.22	98.24
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	20	7478.6	18	5257.58	70.30
UCO Bank	59	69548.24	47	68927.97	99.11
Union Bank of India	111	92072.33	65	91567.81	99.45
United Bank of India	30	8382.14	11	8126.29	96.95
Vijaya Bank	58	13271.59	42	12708.62	95.76
Yes Bank Ltd.	7	1738.01	1	1645	94.65
GRAND TOTAL	4851	2390263	2322	2056144	86.02

Identification of PSB loan defaulters

1047. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether RBI has identified 12 defaulters who owe over ₹ 175000 crore of PSBs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, defaulter-wise and bank-wise; and
- (c) the details of action Government would take to recover above amount from these defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) 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 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.

However, the names and details of borrowers are not disclosed as prescribed under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and Banking Laws, which provide for the obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

The Central Government has enacted the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code), and the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act have been amended. These steps have facilitated effective legal action by lenders to recover their dues.

Exemption on gift tax

†1048. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an exemption on gift tax remains applicable on either side in the event of gift being exchanged among the relatives as defined under Income Tax laws;

(b) if so, whether there is no such exemption available on the gift to be given by maternal grand father to his grandson or a grand-daughter; and

(c) whether Government is considering to bring them also under the ambit of exemption; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Section 56(2)(x) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ('Act')

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provides the manner of chargeability of income arising in cases where any person receives from any other person, a sum of money or other property without consideration or with inadequate consideration on or after 1st April, 2017. However, certain exceptions have been provided when the said chargeability shall not be applicable. Receiving of money/property from any relative is one such exception. The meaning of expression 'relative' has been assigned under Explanation to section 56(2)(vii) and all the relatives enumerated therein stand covered.

(c) Currently, there is no proposal under consideration to amend the definition of the expression 'relative' as aforesaid.

Long term impact of demonetisation

1049. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's latest assessment on the long term impact of demonetisation on Indian economy six months after demonetisation; and

(b) whether the "short term pain" is over and "long term gain" has started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) As the Economic Survey, 2016-17 indicated, over the medium and long run, implementation of GST, follow-up to demonetisation and other structural reform measures should help in improving the trend rate of growth of the economy. There are many key economic indicators that have either remained resilient or have bounced back after showing some decline. Soon after demonetisation, the sales of two-wheelers that, to an extent, represents the dynamics of rural demand, has picked up again. The agricultural production in 2016-17 was at a record-high. The volume of digital transactions is higher than the pre-demonetisation levels. The growth of exports, too has, accelerated in the second half of 2016-17.

Non-achievement of projected economic growth

1050. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employment generation and capital formation is not picking up as projected by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) As per the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17), the average fixed investment (GFCF) to GDP ratio was projected to be 34 per cent at constant prices. As per the data released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the fixed investment to GDP ratio for this period works out to 31.7 per cent. As per the latest available data from the National Accounts Statistics, the fixed investment to GDP ratio in the public sector increased by 0.7 percentage points of GDP from 7.1 per cent in 2012-13 to 7.8 per cent in 2015-16. However, corresponding ratio of the private sector declined from 27.0 per cent in 2012-13 to 23.1 per cent in 2015-16. The private investment remained subdued largely because of their guarded investment decisions in face of global slowdown and the balance sheet problems faced by them.

The Government of India attaches the highest priority to job creation. As per the latest available information from the Labour Bureau quarterly surveys, 1.22 lakh additional jobs have been created in eight selected sectors including manufacturing, construction, trade, transport, accommodation and restaurants, IT/BPO, education and health from 1st October 2016 to 1st January 2017. This addition is higher than jobs created during the previous two quarters.

Tax exemptions for manufacturers of AYUSH products

1051. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what tax exemptions are being given to manufacturers of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathy medicines; and

(b) which are the above mentioned manufacturers availing benefit of these tax exemptions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Indirect tax exemptions are provided with reference to goods in general and not with reference to manufacturers as such. Further, Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines attract concessional rate of 12% GST.

Relaxation to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1052. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has relaxed the Debt-GSDP ratio prescribed under Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act in respect of certain States particularly Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such relaxations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) In view of part (a) above, the question does not arise.

Sanctioning of loans by PSBs in violation of laid down guidelines

1053. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received by Government and RBI during the last three years concerning sanctions of loans by Public Sector Banks in violation of laid down guidelines;

(b) whether Government and RBI has enquired into the complaints, responsibility fixed and suitable penal action taken;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to inquire into the conduct of nominee Directors of RBI/Ministry on the Bank Boards as well as the CMDs/MDs of banks who have sanctioned loans in contravention of the laid down guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India has intimated that as and when complaints are received these are examined on case to case basis. Comments are sought from concerned banks. Based on the comments received action as deemed necessary is taken. Wherever necessary, banks are advised to take corrective action and ensure strict compliance of their loan policies and RBI instructions. However, the information of such complaints is not available in compiled form for all banks.

Outstanding debt of Andhra Pradesh

1054. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the outstanding debt of the State of Andhra Pradesh is going from bad to worse with a debt of ₹ 1.15 lakh crores in 2014-15 to ₹ 1.53 lakh crores in 2016-17;

- (b) do the above figures not mean that the State is under 'severe debt stress';
- (c) what are the reasons for this mismanagement on the fiscal front by the State and to what extent, the bifurcation has its impact on this; and
- (d) how Government of India is going to help the State to come out of the financial mess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) 14th Finance Commission (FFC) has treated debt/ Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio at 25 per cent as ceiling for all States in aggregate at end of 2019-20. As per the State-wise illustrative fiscal roadmap drawn by FFC, the Debt/GSDP Ratio projected for the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is 23.88% for 2014-15, 24.33% for 2015-16 and 24.74% in 2016-17.

As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Report titled "State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2016-17", the outstanding liability of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh was ₹ 1.226 lakh crore (23.3% of GSDP) during 2014-15, ₹ 1.405 lakh crore (23.0% of GSDP) during 2015-16 (RE) and ₹ 1.609 lakh crore (23.0% of GSDP) during 2016-17 (BE). Hence, the Debt/GSDP ratio of State Government of Andhra Pradesh is within the projections made by FFC.

Exemption of coffee from GST

1055. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that representations have been received in the Ministry for exempting the entire process of coffee, growing and up to the stage of curing from the purview of GST;
- (b) whether any discussion on this has taken place in the GST Council, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Minister, being the Chairman of the GST Council, proposes exemption of coffee from the purview of GST; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Yes, Sir. During the 14th GST Council Meeting held on 18th and 19th May 2017, discussion was held on GST rate for the coffee industry, including exemption from

GST on unroasted coffee beans. The GST Council, thereafter, recommended that unprocessed coffee beans should be exempted from GST.

(c) "Coffee beans, not roasted" falling under heading 0901 are exempt from GST. "Coffee roasted, whether or not decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion (other than coffee beans not roasted)" falling under heading 0901, however attract 5% GST rate. Currently, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to completely exempt entire process of coffee, growing and upto the stage of curing from GST.

Tax exemption for charitable institutions

1056. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that trusts that hold majority of shares of large groups are actually directing and managing controlling companies and receive thousands of crores of dividends and do not pay any tax because they are supposedly tax exempt charitable institutions;

(b) what are the tax exemption criteria for charitable institutions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to plug this loophole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Such information is not maintained in CBDT in a centralised manner. However, the trusts and charitable institutions, whose income are exempt under the relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act 1961 (the 'Act') and meet the conditions prescribed therein, are not required to pay income tax.

(b) The main tax exemption related provisions for charitable institutions are prescribed under section 10(23C) and section 11 to 13 (read with section 2(15)) of the Act.

(c) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Independent regulator to oversee PPP projects

1057. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of infrastructure projects undertaken by Government under the Public Private Partnership Model in the last three years and the status thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve efficiency, transparency and framework that assures equal Public and Private returns;

(c) whether Government plans to have an independent regulator to oversee the PPP projects;

(d) whether Government has taken any action on the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee report on Public Private Partnership; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if no, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The PPP projects are being implemented by various different Sponsoring Authorities at Central and State and Local Bodies level and data is not maintained centrally.

(b) to (e) A Committee on Revisiting and Revitalizing the PPP model of Infrastructure Development chaired by Dr. Vijay Kelkar was constituted to review the RPP model in infrastructure. Recommendations of the Committee included, *inter alia*, a recommendation for setting up of independent sector regulators. Various Ministries have set up independent regulators. Other recommendations included steps to be taken by all stakeholders including public authorities, state and regulatory authorities, corporate sector, private developers, development contractors and financial institutions and constant capacity building by each group of stakeholders, etc. Steps taken with reference to recommendations for the Authority include the following: Triggers for Renegotiation Framework and Guidelines were finalized for Roads and Ports; financing vehicles like Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) have been introduced to promote secondary market for operational assets; new PPP structures like Hybrid Annuity Model and Toll-Operate-Transfer Model have been introduced.

Circulation of fake currency

1058. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the circulation of fake currency still exists in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to take any concrete and effective steps to check it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The data available from the National Crime Records Bureau indicates that the incidents of Fake Indian Currency notes (FICN) have been reported in some parts of country. However, examination of the specific parameters reveals that the notes are of low quality. No high quality counterfeit new currency notes have been seized by any agency so far.

(b) and (c) To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to Fake Indian Currency Note (FICN). An FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/ information amongst different security agencies of Centre/States to counter the menace to effect more seizures. The issue has also been raised in International multilateral fora constantly.

Rules regarding payment of taxes by firms

1059. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules under place of effective management which require firms that are controlled from within the country to pay taxes in India will not apply to companies with annual turnover of ₹ 50 crore or less;

(b) whether this rule will come into effect from the next fiscal; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the explanation given by Government provided much needed clarity on the whole issue as per experts, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Sir, rules under place of effective management is applicable to the companies. Necessary clarification has been issued in this regard *vide* Circular No 08 of 2017 dated 23rd February, 2017.

(b) The rule has come into effect with effect from the financial year beginning with 1st April 2016.

(c) The concept of place of effective management being a new concept, clarifications *vide* Circular No 06 of 2017 dated 24th January, 2017 and Circular No 08 dated 23rd February, 2017 have been issued to bring out much needed clarity in this regard.

Scrutiny of data of links with offshore firms

1060. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India got data on 165 cases with links to offshore firms, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the data so received is under scrutiny with the Central Board of Direct Taxes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Information about certain offshore entities reportedly held by various Indian persons had appeared in media in April 2016 and thereafter and is attributed to the 'Panama Papers' leaks put in the public domain by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), a Washington based organization through its website (www.icij.org).

Large numbers of requests under tax treaties have been made by the Income Tax Department to foreign jurisdictions concerned as part of investigations into the specific cases. Responses have been received in 99 cases.

(b) With a view to facilitate coordinated and speedy investigation in these cases, the Government had constituted a Multi-Agency Group in April 2016. The Group consists of the officers of Investigation Division of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Foreign Tax and Tax Research Division of CBDT, Enforcement Directorate (ED), Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and Reserve Bank of India. The Group has so far submitted 7 reports to the Government. The information received under the tax treaties can be used for tax purposes and its disclosure is governed by the confidentiality provisions of such tax treaties. Further, disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Amendments in acts pertaining to political funding

1061. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any further amendments in the RBI Act and Income Tax Act to cleanse political funding; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recovery of loans from big corporate defaulters

1062. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision on the follow up action to be taken on the twelve biggest corporate defaulters who failed to repay the huge loans taken from commercial banks, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is probing into the possible lapses from the side of respective banks which led to sanctioning of loans to the companies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The amendments to the BR Act 1949, introduced through an Ordinance, empowers RBI to issue directions to any banking company or banking companies to initiate insolvency resolution process in respect of a default, under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC).

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 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.

Whenever any irregularities are found or observed on the part of Bank's officials, the Banks initiate action as per their extant rules and commensurate punishment is awarded to delinquent employees based on the seriousness of wrongdoings as per Bank's disciplinary rules.

Operational flexibility to multinational entities

1063. SHRI. T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has changed norms to provide Operational flexibility to multinational entities and their Indian subsidiaries

exposed to currency risks arising out of current account transactions in the country, if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the transactions under the facility will be covered under a tripartite agreement involving the Indian subsidiary, its non-resident parent/treasury and the bank, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *vide* A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No. 41 dated March 21, 2017, provided operational flexibility to Indian subsidiaries of MNCs who are exposed to currency risks arising from current account transactions. The circular is available in the website of RBI under the link <https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10891&Mode=0>.

(b) As per the operational guidelines, the transactions under this facility will be covered under a tripartite agreement involving the Indian subsidiary, its non-resident parent/ treasury and the AD bank. This agreement will include the exact relationship of the Indian subsidiary or entity with its overseas related entity, relative roles and responsibilities of the parties and the procedure for the transactions, including settlement.

Anxiety of bank employees over merger of PSBs

1064. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to merge certain Public Sector Banks into groups like the merger of five State Banks into State Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has asked NITI Aayog to study the subject;

(d) the advantage of such a merger; and

(e) the reaction of Government to the anxiety expressed by the employees of the Public Sector Banks that this merger would cause job losses, service problems and reverse growth to the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government, at present.

Impact of roll out of GST on small traders

1065. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the launch of the GST in the early hours of July 1, has brought along total confusion among small traders and short changing consumers at restaurants and shops/malls;

(b) whether the GST Council in its wisdom has relaxed the time-table for filing tax returns on GST compliant format, granting exemptions from penalties and fees for late filing; and

(c) whether rolling out GST in a state of unpreparedness, has spawned a large workforce of tax consultants and CAs with whose heavy bills will burden the small traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No Sir. The implementation of GST has been smooth so far and no major issues of confusion among small traders have been reported. GST has been launched after organizing large scale awareness programs through electronic and print media as well as large public outreach programs, especially for small traders, throughout the country. Social media platforms as well as online query solutions have been provided so that everybody can raise his issues and responses are being provided at the earliest.

(b) In the 17th GST Council Meeting held on 18th June 2017, to help trade and industry acclimatize themselves with the GST System, the Council decided the following: –

- (i) For the first two months of GST implementation, tax would be payable based on a simple return in Form GSTR-3B containing summary of outward and inward supplies, to be submitted before the 20th of the succeeding month;
- (ii) Invoice-wise details in the regular Form GSTR-1 would have to be filed for the months of July 2017 and August 2017 as per the timelines below -

Return	Return date for the month of	
	July 2017	August 2017
1	2	3
Proposed date for GSTR-3B	20 Aug. 2017	20 Sept. 2017

1	2	3
Proposed date for GSTR-1	1-5 Sept. 2017	16-20 Sept. 2017
Proposed date for GSTR-2	6-10 Sept. 2017	21-25 Sept. 2017
Proposed date for GSTR-3	11-15 Sept. 2017	26-30 Sept. 2017

- (iii) To provide a sense of comfort to the taxpayers and give them time to attune themselves with the requirements of the new system, no late fees and penalty would be levied for the interim period, if the returns are filed by the extended period.

(c) No Sir. The online taxation system set up under GST is very simple and provisions as mentioned in part (b) have been made to provide time to small taxpayers to acclimatize to the new law.

Fake insurance companies

1066. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether health insurance coverage in the country has witnessed a sharp increase over the years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been made about the penetration in urban areas and rural areas, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints have been received about fake insurance companies issuing policy and not honouring/ reimbursing the medical treatment of medical services, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Regulatory Authority to monitor health insurance schemes to obviate fleecing by insurance companies from the general public, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Health Insurance coverage has been witnessing a reasonable growth both in terms of number of persons covered and premium collected. Table showing number of persons covered and the gross premium procured under Health

Insurance (*i.e.* excluding Travel and Personal Accident) for the three years 2013-14 to 2015-16 is as under:—

Financial Year	No. of persons covered (in crores)	Gross premium (₹ in crores)
2013-14	21.62	17494.54
2014-15	28.80	20096.22
2015-16	35.90	24447.54

The following are the details of various Health Insurance schemes/policies during the last three years:—

Class of Business	No. of persons covered (in crores)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Government Sponsored Schemes including RSBY	15.53	21.43	27.33
Group (other than Government schemes)	3.37	4.83	5.70
Individual Business	2.72	2.54	2.87
GRAND TOTAL	21.62	28.80	35.90

(c) and (d) IRDAI has not received any complaint of fake insurance companies issuing policies and not honouring/reimbursing the medical treatment or medical services.

However, it was brought to the notice of the Authority that an entity by name "AKPCL General Insurance Company", was selling insurance policies, although was not licensed or granted registration by the Authority to sell insurance policies of any kind. The Authority has lodged a complaint with Station House Officer, GIDC Police Station, Vapi, Gujarat on 21st July, 2016. The Authority has also issued a public notice on 4.8.2016 cautioning the public about this fake company.

Review of various reports filed by Insurance Companies does not indicate any fleeing by Insurers. Every insurance Company before commencement of their business operations shall obtain the Certificate of Registration from IRDAI and carry out their operations within the statutory and regulatory framework enshrined in the Insurance Act, 1938 and Regulations notified thereunder.

IRDAI (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2016 specify that all health insurance products or any revision or modification thereon shall be marketed or offered by any

insurer only after filing the same with the Authority as per the Product Filing Guidelines issued by the Authority and duly disposed of by the Authority as provided therein.

SC direction to extend deadline for deposit of demonetised notes

1067. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed Government to extend the deadline for deposit of old notes of ₹500 and ₹1000 denomination; and

(b) if so, what decision has been/will be taken by Government in this regard and the reason for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No such directions from the Hon'ble Supreme Court have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Installation of One-Time Combination (OTC) locking system in ATMs

1068. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most ATMs are prone to fraud, lack basic security features;

(b) whether any survey has been made to find out the facts and to take remedial action, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of ATMs are operational in the country under various banks and what percentage of ATMs are using outdated technology and lacking basic security features;

(d) to avoid loading fake notes into ATMs, whether banks would install One-Time Combination (OTC) locking system, in all ATMs, immediately; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes. Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

have issued various alerts and advisories to different stakeholders and banks, advising them to initiate certain illustrative steps for improving the security posture of the ATMs.

(c) As per data reported by RBI, the total number of ATMs installed by Scheduled Commercial Banks as on 31.03.2017 stood at 2,12,621. The Banks are ensuring that the outdated ATMs are replaced periodically.

(d) and (e) One Time Combination (OTC) Locks uses dynamic passwords (instead of the static passwords used in the other locks), which are sent by ATM Server to Registered Joint Custodians. OTC locks and OTC systems are implemented in most of the ATMs, which are, serviced by Managed Service Providers. Banks are also examining different scenarios to prevent the fake notes.

Loyalty benefit to EPF subscribers

1069. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has accepted the recommendation of EPFO for payment of Loyalty Benefit scheme to its subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a slab system in payment of this Loyalty Benefit Scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

LIC MoU with Railways

1070. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation of India has signed an MoU with the Railways for providing assistance of ₹1.5 lakh crores by 2020;

(b) what are the basic terms of this financial assistance;

(c) how much of ₹ 1.5 lakh crores has been released so far to the Railways at 7 per cent rate of interest;

(d) whether similar assistance will be given to other State Governments for diverse schemes, particularly to Rajasthan; and

(e) the steps proposed to evolve a long term uniform financing policy by LIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), the Corporation has entered into an MoU with Railways for financial assistance up to ₹ 1,50,000 crore. The actual disbursement will depend on the compliance of the terms and conditions of sanction by Railways and availability of funds.

The terms of the financial assistance are: -

- Financial Assistance shall be invested in railway projects.
- A period of five years reckoning from the Financial Year 2015-16 and ending with the Financial Year 2019-20.
- Interest on each of the disbursements availed by borrower at a rate linked to 10 year G-sec yield plus spread, payable semi-annually.
- The Financial Assistance shall be secured by the Ministry of Railways' commitment to make available sufficient funds to meet debt service obligations.

(c) LIC has so far released ₹ 14,100 crore at various rates of interest based on the prevailing G-sec rate at the time of disbursement.

(d) and (e) LIC has a Board approved Investment Policy. All investment decisions are made based on LIC's Investment Committee recommendations as well as the guidelines, rules and regulations issued by IRDAI from time to time.

Impact of GST on economic reforms

1071. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GST has failed to meet the targets for weaker sections of the society;

(b) whether it is also a fact that passing of GST will also affect economic reforms;

(c) if so, whether Government is taking any action; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No. Sir. The GST regime has brought about reduction in tax rates of most of the commodities to be consumed by the weaker sections of the society, thereby benefiting them. Further, the provisions in GST law contain a self-policing mechanism, which is expected to bring about transparency and accountability in business transactions, thereby ensuring that the gains are actually transmitted in the form of reduced prices of goods and services to the end consumers.

(b) The passing of GST will have a positive effect on the economic reforms of the country. It is expected to positively impact the business environment in the country and help the domestic sectors to become more competitive.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) and (c) above.

VRS in SBI group

1072. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SBI group is finalising plans for Voluntary Retirement Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Voluntary Retirement Scheme is to help reduce headcount from a total staff base of 73,000 in associate banks;

(c) whether the SBI group has asked the employees who are eligible under it to opt for it; and

(d) if so, the total number of SBI group employees opted for Voluntary Retirement Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that there is no plan to launch Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) in their bank at present.

(b) to (d) SBI has informed that VRS was offered by the erstwhile Associate Banks of SBI to their employees and officers before merger and three thousand five hundred sixty nine (3569) employees/officers of erstwhile Associate Banks had opted for the same.

Illegal sale of banned drugs

1073. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drugs with their market/brand names banned by the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) internationally;

(b) whether Government is aware of the illegal sale of banned drugs and medicines on a large scale in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stringent action taken against the drug mafia by Government to curb illegal sale of drugs and unethical practices indulged in Pharmaceutical companies/ individuals and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) There is no procedure for banning of drugs internationally by Drugs Controller General (India).

(b) and (c) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of any provision of the Act and Rules. Manufacturing and marketing of banned drugs is a punishable offence.

Increase in costs of healthcare services

†1074. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing cost of healthcare services and difficulties faced by common man as a result of it;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard;
- (c) whether Government intends to spend 6 per cent of GDP for developing health services; and
- (d) if so, the details of the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the Publication titled "Health in India - NSS 71st Round" (January-June 2014) brought out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), the average total medical and other related non-medical expenditure per hospitalisation in rural and urban areas are ₹ 16,956/- and ₹26,455/- respectively and average total medical expenditure for non-hospitalized treatment per ailing person in rural and urban areas are ₹509/- and ₹639/-respectively. While as per the estimates published in "Morbidity and Healthcare and the condition of the aged" (60th Round January-June, 2004) the average medical expenditure incurred per hospitalised case in rural and urban areas were ₹5,695/- and ₹8,851/-respectively and the Average medical expenditure for non-hospitalised treatment per ailing person in rural and urban areas were ₹ 257/- and ₹306/- respectively.

As per the National Health Accounts estimates for India, 2013-14, the out of pocket expenditure is 64.2% of total health expenditure.

(b) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing accessible, affordable and quality healthcare lies with respective State Governments.

Under National Health Mission to reduce out of pocket expenditure on healthcare, support is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare system based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans.

In order to provide affordable health care services to the people of the country, especially the poor, the Government of India has taken several steps which *inter alia* includes:—

- Implementation of National Health Mission Free Drugs and Free Diagnostic initiative to provide essential drugs and diagnostics free of cost in public health facilities.
- Implementation of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakaram (RKSK)

and implementation of other National programmes like Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) etc. where free treatment is provided to patients of Tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, Vector Borne, Leprosy diseases etc.

- Decision to transform Sub-Health Centres/PHCs to Health and Wellness Centres to provide comprehensive primary care, to undertake promotive and health promotion activities.
- Screening and Management of 5 common NCDs of hypertension, diabetes, and cancers of oral, cervix and breast.
- Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme for free dialysis services to the poor in district hospitals.
- Making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions in the States and upgradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments.
- Rashtriya Swasthya BimaYojana (RSBY) which provides for smart card based cashless health insurance on family floater basis.

(c) and (d) The National Health Policy, 2017 provides for increasing public expenditure on health to 2.5% of GDP in a time bound manner by 2025.

Survey on medicines distributed in schools

†1075. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey regarding the quality of the medicines being distributed in the Government schools;

(b) if so, the details along with the evidence thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any recommendation regarding the survey;
and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) Under National Health Mission, Government of India is giving weekly Iron Folic Acid tablet and biannually Albendazole tablets to school age children. Under NHM, funds are being provided to the States through Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) for procuring IFA and Albendazole tablets. States/UTs have drug quality assurance mechanism to check the quality of the medicines before distributing to schools.

Upgradation of genetic diseases laboratories

†1076. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan of upgrading the integrated laboratories/centres regarding the genetic diseases in the various States including Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the places have been fixed/ identified for the establishment of such new laboratories/centres under this scheme, if so, the State-wise details of the places fixed for the same; and

(c) the salient features of these proposed centres and the State-wise details of the amount allocated for the establishment of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) The programme/projects in the area of Genetic diseases are funded as per ongoing activities in various States. No places have been identified for establishment of new laboratories/centres under the scheme. The projects are considered on case by case basis.

Immunization under UIP

1077. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) was started in 1985 and has been renamed as Mission Indradhanush, if so, reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the immunization done under Mission Indradhanush for the last three years. State/Union Territory/month/ year-wise; and

(c) whether there has been a reduction in infant mortality since 2014, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The Universal Immunization Programme which started in 1985 has not been renamed as Mission Indradhanush; the latter is a strategy under Universal Immunization Programme to cover unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children.

(b) As on 19th July 2017, more than 247 lakh children have been vaccinated. Around 67 lakh pregnant women have been vaccinated with Tetanus toxoid. The State/ UT/month/year-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes, as per the Sample Registration System data, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in India has declined from 39 per 1,000 live births in 2014 to 37 per 1,030 live births in 2015.

Statement

(A) State/UT-wise details of children immunized in Mission Indradhanush

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Phase 1 (Apr'15- July'15)	Phase 2 (Oct'15- Jan'16)	Phase 3 (Apr'16- Jul'16)	Phase 4* (Feb'17 onwards)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.477	0.702	0.239	0.334	1.752
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.118	0.161	0.061	0.102	0.442
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001
4.	Assam	1.271	1.334	0.481	0.316	3.403
5.	Bihar	3.910	3.041	3.183	1.474	11.607
6.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.045	0.000	.0000	0.045
7.	Chhattisgarh	2.155	1.640	0.474	0.605	4.874
8.	Delhi	3.054	2.980	2.425	0.790	9.249

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.005
10.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.006	0.000	.0.000	0.006
11.	Goa	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.008
12.	Gujarat	2.054	1.577	1.117	0.462	5.210
13.	Haryana	6.157	2.335	1.032	0.315	9.839
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.058	0.056	0.000	0.000	0.113
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.269	0.337	0.235	0.000	0.840
16.	Jharkhand	2.836	2.436	1.387	0.816	7.475
17.	Karnataka	1.358	3.469	1.287	1.697	7.811
18.	Kerala	0.324	0.404	0.318	0.333	1.378
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4.525	7.787	4.895	4.002	21.209
20.	Maharashtra	1.279	1.167	0.671	0.478	3.594
21.	Manipur	0.132	0.156	0.075	0.077	0.440
22.	Meghalaya	0.269	0.337	0.144	0.131	0.880
23.	Mizoram	0.023	0.045	0.031	0.036	0.135
24.	Nagaland	0.136	0.032	0.129	0.125	0.421
25.	Odisha	1.512	1.585	0.387	0.021	3.506
26.	Puducherry	0.001	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.006
27.	Punjab	0.927	0.350	0.299	0.265	1.841
28.	Rajasthan	6.367	, 5.240	2.433	1.473	15.513
29.	Sikkim	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.003
30.	Tamil Nadu	1.389	4.152	0.449	0.000	5.990
31.	Telangana	0.543	0.987	0.105	0.871	2.506
32.	Tripura	0.050	0.046	0.019	0.010	0.125
33.	Uttar Pradesh	31.026	26.022	38.922	23.711	119.682
34.	Uttarakhand	0.507	1.183	0.330	0.276	2.296
35.	West Bengal	3.018	0.526	0.913	0.450	4.908
TOTAL		75.744	70.157	62.041	39.171	247.113

*Phase-4 in North-Eastern States from Feb'17 onwards and in remaining States from Apr'17 onwards.

Lakshadweep not identified for any phase of Mission Indradhanush.

(B) State/UT-wise details of pregnant women immunized in Mission Indradhanush

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Phase 1 (Apr'15- July'15)	Phase 2 (Oct' 15- Jan'16)	Phase 3 (Apr'16- Jul'16)	Phase 4* (Feb' 17 onwards)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.127	0.156	0.049	0.048	0.380
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.009	0.025	0.007	0.013	0.054
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Assam	0.450	0.289	0.131	0.073	0.942
5.	Bihar	0.910	0.701	0.755	0.327	2.693
6.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.007
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.586	0.268	0.086	0.165	1.105
8.	Delhi	0.459	0.441	0.470	0.120	1.490
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001
10.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001
11.	Goa	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001
12.	Gujarat	0.547	0.294	0.296	0.141	1.278
13.	Haryana	1.583	0.599	0.328	0.119	2.630
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.014	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.025
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.034	0.018	0.016	0.000	0.067
16.	Jharkhand	0.685	0.539	0.359	0.237	1.820
17.	Karnataka	0.292	0.779	0.257	0.264	1.591
18.	Kerala	0.024	0.041	0.014	0.030	0.109
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1.395	2.202	1.469	1.379	6.446
20.	Maharashtra	0.209	0.114	0.102	0.053	0.477
21.	Manipur	0.023	0.018	0.029	0.015	0.085
22.	Meghalaya	0.043	0.059	0.022	0.021	0.145

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Mizoram	0.006	0.009	0.007	0.011	0.032
24.	Nagaland	0.023	0.005	0.018	0.020	0.066
25.	Odisha	0.448	0.480	0.096	0.006	1.029
26.	Puducherry	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001
27.	Punjab	0.186	0.074	0.074	0.066	0.399
28.	Rajasthan	1.707	1.272	0.702	0.392	4.072
29.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
30.	Tamil Nadu	0.274	1.117	0.058	0.000	1.449
31.	Telangana	0.092	0.212	0.028	0.088	0.419
32.	Tripura	0.012	0.012	0.006	0.003	0.032
33.	Uttar Pradesh	9.871	6.709	12.159	7.637	36.37
34.	Uttarakhand	0.150	0.274	0.112	0.084	0.620
35.	West Bengal	0.786	0.060	0.167	0.083	1.096
TOTAL		20.945	16.786	17.815	11.394	66.94

*Phase-4 in North-Eastern States from Feb'17 onwards and in remaining States from Apr'17 onwards.

Lakshadweep not identified for any phase of Mission Indradhanush.

Budgetary allocation for Delhi health department

†1078. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budget allocated for the construction of new hospitals and a hospital in Sarita Vihar; and

(b) the details of the reasons for which work related to hospital in Sarita Vihar could not be started, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Health being a State subject, this information is not maintained centrally. However, as per information furnished by Government of NCT of Delhi, budget allocation for Delhi Health Department for construction of building of new hospitals is ₹ 261.76 crore under Capital Head 4210.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, out of approved budget allocation of ₹ 87.14 crore for a hospital in Sarita Vihar, ₹ 10 lakh is earmarked for this financial year 2017-18.

(b) It has been further informed that initially the drawings of the Sarita Vihar Hospital project were approved for a 100 bedded hospital. Later on, it was decided that all the Hospital projects in planning stage or under construction stage costing more than ₹ 10 crore are to be reviewed by review committee for increasing number of beds by proper utilization of space as well as current FAR resulting review of this project for enhancement of beds as per current FAR.

CGHS centre and dispensaries in Goa

1079. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish a CGHS Centre and CGHS dispensaries in the State of Goa;

(b) whether accommodation for the purpose has been acquired;

(c) the total number of dispensaries Government proposes to establish in the State; and

(d) whether any agreements have been signed with the State Government and private hospitals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes, a CGHS Wellness Centre is going to be established in Panaji Goa.

(b) Yes, three D-type Quarters have been allotted in All India Radio, Doordarshan staff Quarters, Bambolim Goa.

(c) As (a) above.

(d) No.

Basic health facilities at Primary Health Centres

†1080. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will take effective measures to ensure deployment of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

doctors and nurses at primary health centres, keeping in view the utter lack of health facilities in rural areas;

(b) whether Government will take concrete steps to ensure availability of basic health facilities in primary health centres and district hospitals;

(c) whether Government is taking effective steps to ensure availability of life saving drugs at rural level; and

(d) if so, the details of Government's efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure deployment of doctors and nurses at public health facilities lies with the State/UT Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for insourcing or engagement of doctors and nurses on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

As the posts required for health facilities are filled up by respective State/UT Governments, they are impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant posts.

(b) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of basic health facilities in primary health centres and district hospitals lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems for providing accessible, affordable and quality health to all those who access public health facility. The Central Government is supporting States for provision of a host of free services including for maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/ AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala-Azar, Leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which states are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Hal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.

(c) and (d) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of life saving drugs in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs for provision of essential drugs free of cost in public health facilities. To ensure free availability of quality drugs in public health facilities, support under NHM is also provided to States/UTs for putting in place an IT enabled inventory management system to track drug availability.

Controlling chronic anaemia in women

1081. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of anaemia control in the country as regards women as on 31 March, 2017;

(b) the present nutritional policy for women and children in the country; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure optimum nutritional requirements are met by women of various age-groups to tackle the problem of chronic anaemia in women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-IV (2015-16), the prevalence of anemia among women aged 15 to 49 years is 53%.

(b) and (c) In order to prevent anaemia among women and children, National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI) has been launched in 2013, a flagship scheme under the National Health Mission based on the life-cycle approach, under which iron-folic acid supplementation is provided to the vulnerable age groups. It includes Pregnant and lactating women and Women in reproductive age (WRA) group.

Measures taken by Government to ensure optimum nutritional requirements for women are:

- 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 through the existing network of sub-centers and primary health centres and other health facilities as well as

through outreach activities at Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) and also through the ASHAs. 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.

- Government of India has given directions to the States for identification and tracking of severely anaemic cases at all the sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- To address anaemia due to worm infestation, deworming of pregnant women is done after first trimester preferably in second trimester of pregnancy.
- To tackle the problem of anemia due to Malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.

Cases of Zika virus in India

1082. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to World Health Organisation (WHO) some cases of Zika Virus have been reported in India, if so, details in this regard; and

(b) whether Government has adequate arrangement of treatment of Zika Virus disease in India and, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Four cases of laboratory confirmed Zika Virus disease have been reported from India, three cases from Ahmedabad district of Gujarat and one case from Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Zika Virus diseases is a mild disease with symptoms of fever, body ache, headache etc. Majority of those infected do not have any symptoms. Cases require only symptomatic treatment. Hospitalization is not required. Very few among those

affected develop neurological illness called Guillain Barre Syndrome which requires intensive care. Such patients can be managed in the intensive care units of Government and Private Hospitals.

Roadblocks in the implementation of new health policy

1083. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has unveiled any National Health Policy to promote and provide Healthcare for All and better Health Infrastructure in the country, particularly in the rural areas of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any bottlenecks or roadblocks in the implementation of health care schemes in some un-served regions; and

(c) whether Government has taken appropriate remedial steps with the coordination of State/UT Governments to resolve all pending issues and bottlenecks, to expedite the healthcare to un-served and under-served regions of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Government has brought out the National Health Policy, 2017 which aims at attainment of the highest possible level of health and well-being for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. The policy also recommends for focusing on development of infrastructure and deployment of additional human resources in the districts and blocks which have wider gaps.

(b) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to implement the various healthcare schemes in all regions including un-served regions under their jurisdiction. The Government of India provides assistance to the State Governments in their efforts to provide better health care facilities to people through various centrally sponsored schemes. There are challenges in terms of underfunding, paucity of human resources and infrastructure, etc., particularly in un-served regions.

(c) In order to address bottlenecks, the Government has taken up various initiatives. Some of these are given below:

- Strengthening of Primary healthcare by providing comprehensive primary care package through Health and Wellness Centers and establishing referral linkages to secondary hospitals.
- Social inclusion through assured free drugs, free diagnostics and free emergency services.
- Human Resource Development by increasing medical seats in medical colleges, up-gradation of District Hospitals to Medical Colleges in underserved areas etc.
- Health infrastructure development by strengthening of District Hospitals and establishment of new AIIMS

To resolve the pending issues, the Government also discusses the matters with concerned States/UTs.

Construction of new AIIMS

1084. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the four new AIIMS announced by Government during 2014-15 and the details thereof;
- (b) the funds so far released for the construction of AIIMS by the Ministry for the last three years and the current year and the details thereof;
- (c) which Government medical colleges in the country have been selected for the upgradation under Phase-IV by the Ministry; and
- (d) whether any funds are approved by the Ministry for the upgradation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) In Budget 2014-15, four new AIIMS at Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Vidarbha in Maharashtra and Poorvanchal in UP has been announced. The position is given as below:

Union Cabinet has approved setting up of AIIMS at Manglagiri in Andhra Pradesh at the cost of ₹1618 crore, at Kalyani in West Bengal at the cost of ₹ 1754 crore, at

Nagpur in Maharashtra at the cost of ₹ 1577 crore on 07.10.2015. HSCC (I) has been appointed as executing agency for project of these three AIIMS. Design Consultant has been appointed by the Executing Agency. Masterplan and Concept plan has been finalized. Design of OPD and Residential Block and BOQ has been finalized. Tender for OPD and Residential Block has been floated. Work of construction of Boundary wall is in progress.

The Cabinet has approved the proposal for the establishment of New AIIMS at Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 1011 crores on 20.07.2016. The site at Mahadev Jharkhandi, Part II, Tehsil Sadar, Gorakhpur, has been finalized for setting up AIIMS in Uttar Pradesh. HITES has been appointed as Executing Agency for the project. Pre-investment activities of soil survey, topographical survey completed. Work of construction of Boundary wall is in progress. REP for appointment of Architectural Consultant for Preparation of Master Plan and Concept Designs for AIIMS at Gorakhpur (UP) has been floated.

(b) ₹20 crore has been released for each AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) The following 13 Government Medical Colleges (GMCs) have been approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for the upgradation under Phase-IV of PMSSY:

1. Patna Medical College and Hospital, Patna
2. Government Medical College, Bhagalpur
3. Government Medical College, Gaya
4. Government Medical College, Bilaspur
5. Government Medical College, Jagdalpur
6. UCMS-GTB Hospital
7. Government Medical College, Surat
8. Government Medical College, Bhavnagar
9. Government Medical College, Indore
10. Government Medical College, Cuttack

11. Government Medical College, Jaipur

12. Government Medical College, Agra

13. Government Medical College, Kanpur

For each GMC, the cost approved is ₹ 200 crore with Central share constituting of ₹ 120 crore and State share constituting of ₹ 80 crore.

Measures to contain outbreak of viral fevers

1085. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have been infected with and died of viral fevers such as H1N1, Dengue, Hepatitis A and B, Chicken-pox, Malaria and Leptospirosis, in India starting from the beginning of this year till now, State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the measures taken by Government in reducing the infection and deaths due to viral fevers and cases of water-borne diseases and diseases caused by mosquito bites, which increases every year during the monsoon season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Details of the number of cases and deaths due to H1N1, Dengue, Chicken-pox and Malaria reported in the country during the current year, State/UT-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Even though Health is a State subject, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, through the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, extends assistance to all the States and UTs to effectively detect and respond to disease outbreaks including viral fever and water borne diseases by way of manpower, strengthening of laboratories, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), equipment and funds etc.

Central Government has also taken following steps to mitigate and contain the impact of Seasonal Influenza and to avoid recurrence of epidemics of Vector Borne Diseases (VBDs):

- Prior to the onset of Influenza season, the situation was reviewed by the Minister for Health and Family Welfare on 13th October, 2016 and on 9th November, 2016.

- 12 laboratories under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) and 30 laboratories under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) are providing diagnostic services for detection for Influenza virus to the States.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has procured laboratory diagnostics (to test 20,000 samples) for the laboratories under IDSP and ICMR networks.
- Vaccine Guidance including composition of the vaccine are issued every year. For the current season, the guidelines were updated on 25.4.2017 and provided to the States.
- Advisories are issued regarding Dengue and Chikungunya from time to time.
- Extensive IEC activities viz. observation of National Dengue Day, Advertisement in newspaper, TV discussions and audio-visual campaign were conducted.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of cases and deaths due to H1N1, Dengue, Chickenpox and Malaria in the country during the current year

(A) Cases and Deaths due to H1N1 in the year 2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	(As on 16.07.2017)	
		Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	375	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	117	2
5.	Bihar	1	0
6.	Chandigarh	3	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	2
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	278	4

1	2	3	4
11.	Goa	65	4
12.	Gujarat	339	81
13.	Haryana	21	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	34	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	0
16.	Jharkhand	11	0
17.	Karnataka	2480	15
18.	Kerala	1169	66
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9	4
21.	Maharashtra	2738	303
22.	Manipur	1	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	7	1
27.	Puducherry	161	9
28.	Punjab	21	6
29.	Rajasthan	412	59
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2908	15
32.	Telangana	1450	17
33.	Tripura	39	0
34.	Uttarakhand	21	5
35.	Uttar Pradesh	43	3
36.	West Bengal	461	16
TOTAL		12460	13188

(B) Cases and Deaths due to Dengue in the year 2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	(As on 09.07.2017)	
		Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	633	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	104	0
4.	Bihar	2	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	25	0
6.	Goa	98	0
7.	Gujarat	630	0
8.	Haryana	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	24	0
12.	Karnataka	2193	0
13.	Kerala	10377	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42	0
15.	Meghalaya	3	0
16.	Maharashtra	372	1
17.	Manipur	4	0
18.	Mizoram	24	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	102	0
21.	Punjab	8	0
22.	Rajasthan	56	0
23.	Sikkim	18	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4407	1

1	2	3	4
25.	Tripura	48	0
26.	Telangana	258	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	97	1
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0
29.	West Bengal	469	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	16	0
32.	Delhi	109	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258	0
34.	Daman and Diu	2	0
35.	Puducherry	273	0
TOTAL		12460	20664

(C) Cases and Deaths due to Chicken pox in the year 2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	(Up to May, 2017)	
		Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	586	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95	0
3.	Assam	81	0
4..	Bihar	1249	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	294	1
6.	Goa	384	1
7.	Gujarat	2267	0
8.	Haryana	428	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	432	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	468	0
11.	Jharkhand	593	0

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	1889	0
13.	Kerala	17226	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	458	0
15.	Maharashtra	5157	3
16.	Manipur	360	0
17.	Meghalaya	200	2
18.	Mizoram	224	0
19.	Nagaland	12	0
20.	Odisha	662	1
21.	Punjab	13	0
22.	Rajasthan	874	0
23.	Sikkim	89	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	833	1
25.	Telangana	40	0
26.	Tripura	286	2
27.	Uttarakhand	266	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	500	0
29.	West Bengal	3680	42
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	164	0
31.	Chandigarh	87	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	407	1
33.	Daman and Diu	76	0
34.	Delhi	103	2
35.	Lakshadweep	58	0
36.	Puducherry	206	0
TOTAL		40747	60

(D) Cases and Deaths due to Malaria in the year 2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	(Up to May, 2017)	
		Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6703	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	424	0
3.	Assam	1570	0
4.	Bihar	543	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	37768	0
6.	Goa	92	0
7.	Gujarat	7432	0
8.	Haryana	411	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	0
11.	Jharkhand	34556	0
12.	Karnataka	1653	0
13.	Kerala	295	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4452	0
15.	Maharashtra	4563	1
16.	Manipur	15	0
17.	Meghalaya	6248	1
18.	Mizoram	1310	0
19.	Nagaland	117	0
20.	Odisha	147286	7
21.	Punjab	71	0
22.	Rajasthan	798	0
23.	Sikkim	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1538	0

1	2	3	4
25.	Telangana	679	0
26.	Tripura	1377	0
27.	Uttarakhand	91	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4581	0
29.	West Bengal	2578	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	126	0
31.	Chandigarh	17	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	77	0
33.	Daman and Diu	11	0
34.	Delhi	28	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	14	0
TOTAL		12460	267466

Uterus transplants

1086. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of media reports on the success of the first two uterus transplants undertaken in Pune recently which have prompted more women asking for such procedure;

(b) whether Government considers that uterus transplants deserve a fair chance, like IVF or surrogates; and

(c) if so, whether Government will allow uterus transplants for the unmarried too?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. The Government is aware of media reports that two uterus transplant have taken place in Pune.

(b) and (c) Health is a State subject and it is for the State Appropriate Authority to consider such matters and to grant a certificate of registration for any organ

transplantation as per the provision of the Human Organs and Tissues Transplantation Act, 1994 (as amended in 2011).

Linking registration and Aadhaar numbers of doctors

†1087. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering linking the registration of the doctors in the country with their Aadhaar number, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether instructions have been issued by the Indian Medical Council to the doctors to link their registration with their Aadhaar number, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for this purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Yes. As informed by the Medical Council of India, the Council is actively working on the MCI Digital Mission Mode Project (DMMP). This includes the Unique Permanent Registration Number (UPRN) for each Medical Practitioner linked to Aadhaar.

Increase in infant mortality cases

1088. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cases related to infants deaths are increasing in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the reasons for deaths of infants, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No. As per the Sample Registration System report of the Registrar General of India, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in India has declined from 42 per 1000 live births in 2012 to 37 per 1000 live births in 2015.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per the latest available data from the Registrar General of India (RGI), the causes of infant deaths between 2010 and 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%).

The RGI does not provide State-wise causes of deaths.

Amendment to NMC Bill

1089. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to amend the National Medical Commission (NMC) Bill;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the amendment and the details of the amendment;
- (c) whether Indian Medical Association has opposed the proposal to dissolve MCI and replace it with a new Commission calling the move undemocratic; and
- (d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) A four member Committee headed by Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, was constituted on 28.03.2016 to examine all options for reforms in the Medical Council of India (MCI) and suggest a way forward. The Committee has framed a draft "National Medical Commission (NMC) Bill" which provides for constitution of NMC in place of MCI. The draft Bill has been relooked by a Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted for the purpose. The GoM has approved the draft Bill with some modifications.

The NITI Aayog Committee had consulted all the States/UTs while framing of the draft Bill. The opinion of experts and academicians was elicited through discussions. The draft Bill was also hosted on the website of Niti Aayog inviting public comments. Representation of IMA was also received in the matter which has been considered while framing the draft Bill.

Clinical trial involving HIV patients

1090. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clinical trial has been conducted involving HIV patients in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology has distanced itself from the clinical trial involving HIV patients at some medical colleges in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Drugs Controller General (India) has granted permission to conduct many clinical trials including those involving HIV patients. The clinical trial has been permitted for drugs such as Raltegravir, Lopinavir and Ritonavir used for treatment of HIV patients.

(b) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), which regulates clinical trial of new drugs in the country, has not received any report in this regard from Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT).

Findings of NFHS-4

1091. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently conducted National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 has been released with its full data, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the main findings of the survey as compared to the NFHS-3 and the details thereof;

(c) whether the NFHS-4 points to major issues in terms of health in the country, if so, details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon and steps being taken to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Key results containing

national, State and district factsheets from National Family Health Survey 4 (NFHS 4) 2015-16 have been released so far. NFHS-4 reveals overall improvement of health indicators in comparison to NFHS-3 (2005-06) estimates. Details of estimates of some key health indicators State/UT-wise from NFHS-4 in comparison to NFHS-3 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The NFHS-4 results demonstrate that the improvements over NFHS-3 are significant for many key indicators, but there are considerable rural, urban and inter-State disparities in key indicators. Health is a State subject and the lag in improvement of indicators is linked to low baselines, limited investment and inefficiencies in spending by States. The data also indicate that the country is undergoing a demographic and epidemiological transition and that life style related diseases are on the rise. There is also a significant influence on non-health determinants - such as education, income level, access to water, sanitation and nutrition, clean fuel, etc. that impact health status.

These actions require significant multi-sectoral convergence, and are beyond the purview of the Ministry of Health Family welfare alone. Though the health is a State subject, yet under National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system based on the requirements proposed by them under Programme Implementation Plans. NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable and quality healthcare services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs. The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas, Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) interventions and control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases. Based on the emerging issues some of the recent initiatives taken include:—

- Launching of Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Services Programme,
- Launching Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA) Programme,
- Launching of Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan,
- Introduction of Rubella vaccine- it is an Universal Immunization Programme as Measles-Rubella combination vaccine to provide protection against congenital birth defects caused by Rubella infection,
- Launching of "Mission Parivar Vikas" in 145 high focus districts having higher total fertility rates(TFR) in the country,

- Expansion of basket of choices, to include new contraceptives like Injectable contraceptive, Centchroman and Progestogen Only Pills (POP),
- Launching of a universal population based screening programme for early detection, management and control of common non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and cancers (breast, cervix and oral),
- Swachh Swasth Sarvatra (SSS), a joint initiative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) to leverage the achievements of the two Ministries for convergence of the interventions to maximise the health gains.

Statement

(A) Some Key indicators from NFHS-4(2015-16) and NFHS-3(2005-06)

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Total Fertility Rate		Institutional births (%)		All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)		Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (%)	
		NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	India	2.2	2.7	78.9	38.7	53.0	55.3	62.0	43.5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.8		91.6		60.0		65.3	
2.	Assam	2.2	2.4	70.6	22.4	46.0	69.3	47.1	31.4
3.	Bihar	3.4	4.0	63.8	19.9	60.3	67.4	61.7	32.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	2.2	2.6	70.2	14.3	47.0	57.5	76.4	48.7
5.	Gujarat	2.0	2.4	88.7	52.7	54.9	55.3	50.4	45.2
6.	Haryana	2.1	2.7	80.5	35.7	62.7	56.1	62.2	65.3
7.	Jharkhand	2.6	3.3	61.9	18.3	65.2	69.5	61.9	34.2
8.	Karnataka	1.8	2.1	94.3	64.7	44.8	51.2	62.6	55.0
9.	Kerala	1.6	1.9	99.9	99.3	34.2	32.8	82.1	75.3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	3.1	80.8	26.2	52.5	55.9	53.6	40.3
11.	Maharashtra	1.9	2.1	90.3	64.6	48.0	48.4	56.3	58.8
12.	Odisha	2.1	2.4	85.4	35.6	51.0	61.1	78.6	51.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Punjab	1.6	2.0	90.5	51.3	53.5	38.0	89.1	60.1
14.	Rajasthan	2.4	3.2	84.0	29.6	46.8	53.1	54.8	26.5
15.	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.8	99.0	87.8	55.1	53.2	69.7	80.9
16.	Telangana	1.8		91.5		56.7		68.1	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2.7	3.8	67.8	20.6	52.4	49.9	51.1	23.0
18.	West Bengal	1.8	2.3	75.2	42.0	62.5	63.2	84.4	64.3
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.1	3.0	52.3	28.5	40.3	50.5	38.2	28.4
20.	Delhi	1.7	2.1	84.4	59.0	52.5	44.3	66.4	63.2
21.	Goa	1.7	1.8	96.9	92.3	31.3	38.0	88.4	78.6
22.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	1.9	76.4	43.1	53.4	43.0	69.5	74.2
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.0	2.4	85.7	50.2	40.3	52.0	75.1	66.7
24.	Manipur	2.6	2.8	69.1	45.9	26.4	35.7	65.9	46.8
25.	Meghalaya	3.0	3.8	51.4	29.0	56.2	46.2	61.5	32.9
26.	Mizoram	2.3	2.9	80.1	59.8	22.5	38.1	50.5	46.5
27.	Nagaland	2.7	3.7	32.8	11.6	23.9	*	35.7	21.0
28.	Sikkim	1.2	2.0	94.7	47.2	34.9	59.5	83.0	69.6
29.	Tripura	1.7	2.2	79.9	46.9	54.5	65.1	54.5	49.7
30.	Uttarakhand	2.1	2.6	68.6	32.6	45.2	54.7	57.7	60.0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.5		96.6		65.7		73.2	
32.	Chandigarh	1.6		91.6		75.9		(79.5)	
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.3		88.0		79.5		43.2	
34.	Daman and Diu	1.7		90.1		58.9		66.3	
35.	Lakshadweep	1.8		99.9		45.7		86.9	
36.	Puducherry	1.7		99.9		52.4		91.3	

* Percentage not given because of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(B) Some Key indicators from NFHS-4 as compared to NFHS-3 (contd...)

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)		Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl) (%)		Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		Under Five Mortality Rate	
		NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	India	35.7	42.5	58.4	69.4	47.8	48.5	50	74
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.9		58.6		69.4		41	
2.	Assam	29.8	36.4	35.7	69.4	37.0	27.0	56	84
3.	Bihar	43.9	55.9	63.5	78.0	23.3	28.9	58	84
4.	Chhattisgarh	37.7	47.1	41.6	71.2	54.5	49.1	64	90
5.	Gujarat	39.3	44.6	62.6	69.7	43.1	56.5	43	61
6.	Haryana	29.4	39.6	71.7	72.3	59.4	58.3	41	52
7.	Jharkhand	47.8	56.5	69.9	70.3	37.5	31.1	54	93
8.	Karnataka	35.2	37.6	60.9	70.3	51.3	62.5	32	54
9.	Kerala	16.1	22.9	35.6	44.5	50.3	57.9	7	16
10.	Madhya Pradesh	42.8	60.0	68.9	74.0	49.6	52.8	65	93
11.	Maharashtra	36.0	37.0	53.8	63.4	62.6	64.9	29	46
12.	Odisha	34.4	40.7	44.6	65.0	45.4	44.7	49	91
13.	Punjab	21.6	24.9	56.6	66.4	66.3	56.1	33	52
14.	Rajasthan	36.7	39.9	60.3	69.6	53.5	44.4	51	85
15.	Tamil Nadu	23.8	29.8	50.7	64.2	52.6	60.0	27	35
16.	Telangana	28.5		60.7		56.9		32	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	39.5	42.4	63.2	73.9	31.7	29.3	78	96
18.	West Bengal	31.5	38.7	54.2	61.0	57.0	49.9	32	59
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.5	32.5	50.7	56.9	26.6	37.3	33	88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Delhi	27.0	26.1	62.6	57.0	47.3	56.5	47	47
21.	Goa	23.8	25.0	48.3	38.2	24.8	37.2	13	20
22.	Himachal Pradesh	21.2	36.5	53.7	54.4	52.1	71.0	38	42
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.6	25.6	43.3	58.5	46.1	44.9	38	51
24.	Manipur	13.8	22.2	23.9	41.1	12.7	23.6	26	42
25.	Meghalaya	29.0	48.8	48.0	63.8	21.9	18.5	40	70
26.	Mizoram	11.9	19.9	17.7	43.8	35.3	59.6	46	53
27.	Nagaland	16.8	25.2	21.6	*	21.4	22.5	37	65
28.	Sikkim	14.2	19.7	55.1	58.1	45.9	48.7	32	40
29.	Tripura	24.1	39.6	48.3	62.9	42.8	44.9	33	59
30.	Uttarakhand	26.6	38.0	59.8	60.7	49.3	55.5	47	56
31.	A and N Islands	21.6		49.0		48.3			13
32.	Chandigarh	24.5		73.1		58.2		*	
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38.9		84.6		37.9		(42)	
34.	Daman and Diu	26.7		73.8		31.6		(34)	
35.	Lakshadweep	23.4		51.9		14.9		23	
36.	Puducherry	22.0		44.9		61.2		16	

* Percentage not given because of less than 25 unweighted cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

New AIIMS in U.P.

1092. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to open new AIIMS in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the places where they are to be open; and
- (c) the targeted year by which they can be made functional for public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes.

- (b) AIIMS will be set up at Rae Bareilly and Gorakhpur.
- (c) The above two AIIMS are targeted to be made functional for public by year 2020.

Mandatory bio-equivalence tests of drugs

1093. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made bio-equivalence studies or tests mandatory for all drugs before they are launched in the market, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps taken by Government to ensure generic medicines have the same quality and efficacy as their branded counterparts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 were amended *vide* GSR No. 327 (E) dated 03.04.2017, stipulating a requirement that "the applicant shall submit the result of bio-equivalence study referred to in Schedule Y, along with the application for grant of a license of oral dosage form of drugs specified under category II and category IV of the bio-pharmaceutical classification system".

(b) All the drugs manufactured in the country, whether branded or generic, are required to comply with the same standards prescribed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder, in terms of the amendment of Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 stated above.

Mortalities from uterine cancer

†1094. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large number of deaths are occurring due to uterine cancer in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any special steps in order to put a check on this; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the data collected by Indian Council of Medical Research's - National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research-National Cancer Registry Programme, the estimated deaths due to cervix uterine cancer account for 20.6%, and corpus uterine cancer account for 1.5% of all female cancer deaths. Hence, uterine cancer is the leading cause of death among women.

(b) and (c) Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments 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) are interventions upto district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Operational guidelines for implementing population level screening for diabetes, hypertension and common cancer *viz.* oral, breast and cervix have been released to State Governments. These guidelines include screening for risk factors of these diseases. The Plan is to leverage services of the frontline workers (ASHA and Nurses/ANM) in screening of NCD risk factors as well as early detection and referral of NCDs. Initially, the programme is being implemented in 100 districts across the country during the year 2017-18. Such screening will generate awareness on risk factors of these diseases.

The Government of India is implementing "Tertiary Care Cancer Centre" Scheme under NPCDCS to assist to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

National Policy on handling mentally ill patients

1095. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court in a recent observation, favoured framing of uniform

National Policy to deal with those suffering from mental illness and their release from hospitals after treatment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government would bring forward National Policy for mentally ill patients and if so, by what time it will be finalized; and

(c) the efforts taken by Government to ensure underprivileged persons still languishing in mental hospitals, despite being cured, to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* order dated 14/02/2017 directed that the Union of India shall assist the Court, in finalising the norms, that should be adopted in the entire country, with reference to persons who have been cured of their mental illness, but are continued to be housed in mental nursing homes/hospitals.

Pursuant to the order of the Court, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare formulated the "Guidelines for discharge of 'mentally cured' or 'fit for discharge' patients from Mental Health Institutions".

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated the guidelines for "Rehabilitation of Persons who have been cured of Mental Illness" and submitted the same to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

ASHA training programme by NIOS

1096. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given time-limit to National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) for completing the ASHA training programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is not directly involved in the training of ASHAs. Under the Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, (MoHFW) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC) in 2014 the role of NIOS is a accreditation/certification

of Training Curriculum, Training Sites, Trainers, ASHAs and ASHA Facilitators. The MoU has a time-frame of three years. However, the implementation of the programme is dependent upon the readiness of NIOS and States to implement the activities.

Increasing the budget allocation for Central medical institutes

1097. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased budget allocations for Central hospitals and medical institutes during the last three years, if so, details thereof in respect of some premier hospitals and medical institutes, if not, reasons therefor;

(b) the estimates of expenditure incurred by Government on Central hospitals in Rajasthan, especially AIIMS, Jodhpur for the last three years; and

(c) whether Government has introduced in Central hospitals any new diagnostic techniques or methods of treatment developed across the globe in recent years, 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) The details of budget allocation of the Central Government Hospitals/Institutions during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The details of fund releases to AIIMS, Jodhpur by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during last three years are as under:—

Year	Fund Released
2014-15	107,13,83,812
2015-16	220,00,00,000
2016-17	155,00,00,000

(c) Modernization of a hospital is a continuous process and state-of-art medical equipments based on the latest techniques are procured in accordance with requirement and availability of funds in these hospitals/institutes from time to time.

Statement

Details of budget allocation of the Central Government Hospitals/Institutions during the last three years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospitals	Budget Estimates		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	610.50	668.50	929.00
2.	Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	361	435	462
3.	Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals, New Delhi	323.5	355	386
4.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi	1622	1820	2288

National level survey on dengue prevalence

1098. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national level survey is proposed to be conducted to gauge the prevalence of dengue in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by which the survey is proposed to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) under the Department of Health Research (DHR) has initiated a multi-centric study to estimate the sero-prevalence of dengue virus infection in India with the main objective to establish age specific sero-prevalence of dengue virus infection in different geographic regions/States. The study is expected to be completed by May-June, 2018.

Vacant posts in Government hospitals

1099. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise details regarding nursing staff in the Government hospitals;

(b) State/Union Territory-wise details of the vacancies lying vacant in the Government hospitals; and

(c) State/Union Territory-wise details regarding the appointments made in Government hospitals in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) According to the information received from States/UTs, the State/Union Territory-wise details of sanctioned, in position and vacant position of nursing staff in Government hospitals *i.e.*, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals, as on 31st March, 2016, are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of health human resources in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM) support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including engaging health human resources on contractual basis based on the requirements proposed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. State/Union Territory-wise details of contractual nursing staff in position in public health facilities during last three years are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of nursing staff at Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres (as on 31.03.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5117	4672	445
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	489	NA
3.	Assam#	2798	2552	246
4.	Bihar#	1662	1884	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	2335	1476	859
6.	Goa	80	86	*

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	3203	2710	493
8.	Haryana	1783	1685	98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	837	666	171
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1410	1391	19
11.	Jharkhand	703	1054	*
12.	Karnataka	3459	3293	166
13.	Kerala	3610	3969	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4624	3463	1161
15.	Maharashtra	3218	2429	789
16.	Manipur	484	397	87
17.	Meghalaya**	413	582	*
18.	Mizoram	NA	219	NA
19.	Nagaland	175	334	*
20.	Odisha	903	1411	*
21.	Punjab	2189	2124	65
22.	Rajasthan	13435	9311	4124
23.	Sikkim	NA	44	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	8133	7172	961
25.	Telangana	1666	1453	213
26.	Tripura**	421	540	*
27.	Uttarakhand	307	349	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4497	4412	85
29.	West Bengal	10677	8403	2274
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	138	129	9
31.	Chandigarh^	47	79	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	32	*

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Daman and Diu	14	16	*
34.	Delhi	5	7	*
35.	Lakshadweep	52	52	0
36.	Puducherry	127	137	*
TOTAL		78530	69022	12265

Data for 2013 used.

** Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

^ Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used.

* Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

Note:

All India figures for vacancy are the totals of State-wise vacancy ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

Statement-II

Details of staff nurse at Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDHs) and District Hospitals (DHs) (as on 31.03. 2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Staff Nurse at DH			Staff Nurse at SDH		
		Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	680	632	48	791	704	87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	134	NA	No SDH in the State		
3.	Assam ;	NA	1182	NA	NA	182	NA
4.	Bihar	NA	918	NA"	NA	176	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	837	732	105	194	107	87
6.	Goa	132	134	*	180	43	137
7.	Gujarat	907	781	126	978	695	283
8.	Haryana	1143	1045	98	395	349	46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	392	384	8	402	320	82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	548	NA	No SDH in the State		
11.	Jharkhand	144	228	*	47	32	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	1969	1874	95	2972	2675	297
13.	Kerala	113	692	*	506	753	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4935	4843	92	597	470	127
15.	Maharashtra	2765	2632	133	1346	1253	93
16.	Manipur	264	168	96	24	12	12
17.	Meghalaya #	NA	406	NA	NA	11	NA
18.	Mizoram	NA	485	NA	NA	97	NA
19.	Nagaland	NA	240	NA	No SDH in the State		
20.	Odisha	742	1273	*	258	353	*
21.	Punjab	1040	815	225	804	720	84
22.	Rajasthan	2739	2492	247	1393	847	546
23.	Sikkim	NA	73	NA	No SDH in the State		
24.	Tamil Nadu	3253	2954	299	4938	4395	543
25.	Telangana	493	458	35	572	509	63
26.	Tripura #	NA	251	NA	NA	165	NA
27.	Uttarakhand	358	338	20	221	219	2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2124	1749	375	No SDH in the State		
29.	West Bengal	3354	2908	446	2990	2708	282
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	24	14	No SDH in the UT		
31.	Chandigarh	125	288	*	NA	37	NA
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67	113	*	NA	42	NA
33.	Daman and Diu	47	47	0	No SDH in the UT		
34.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35.	Lakshadweep	13	13	0	10	1 10	0
36.	Puducherry	1104	1146	*	No SDH in the UT		
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		29778	33000	*	19618	17884	2786

* Surplus.

NA: - Not Available.

Note: Data on the basis of information received from the States/UTs (as on 31st March, 2016). All India figures for vacancy are the totals of State-wise Vacancy-ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

Data for 2013 used.

Statement-III

*Details of contractual staff nurse in position under NHM
during last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1036	1352	1758
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	368	498
3.	Assam	2806	2847	3635
4.	Bihar	1641	412	637
5.	Chhattisgarh	82	286	414
6.	Goa	32	30	62
7.	Gujarat	670	727	1407
8.	Haryana	2043	1742	1898
9.	Himachal Pradesh	210	334	130
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	743	768	901
11.	Jharkhand	509	509	523
12.	Karnataka	3875	3751	4882
13.	Kerala	977	913	1009
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1921	1910	2130
15.	Maharashtra	2768	2768	3939
16.	Manipur	230	230	269
17.	Meghalaya	173	211	230
18.	Mizoram	267	269	300
19.	Nagaland	282	275	275
20.	Odisha	1308	1360	1847
21.	Punjab	1742	1699	1699
22.	Rajasthan	6179	1389	1389

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	81	81	90
24.	Tamil Nadu	4705	7001	9906
25.	Telangana	751	751	1563
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3338	3338	4040
28.	Uttarakhand	311	315	363
29.	West Bengal	121	220	207
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	29	29
31.	Chandigarh	120	110	94
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	48	54
33.	Daman and Diu	49	43	47
34.	Delhi	237	204	188
35.	Lakshadweep	26	28	0
36.	Puducherry	36	65	68
TOTAL		39559	36383	46481

Top three types of cancer prevalent in India

1100. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what were the top three types of cancer detected in India between 2014-17;
- (b) whether these are consistent across States;
- (c) what is the emphasis of National Health Mission on oral, cervical and breast cancer;
- (d) whether according to ICMR's Three-Year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries for 2012-2014-2016, incidences of lung, mouth and stomach cancer are highest across men in India; and
- (e) whether the National Health Policy, 2017 also focus on oral, cervical and breast cancer, if so, despite being sites of most incidences of cancer the reason for lung, mouth and stomach cancer not been included in the NHM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (e) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research, as per Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) of National Cancer Registry Programme being implemented by National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research, it is estimated that leading anatomical sites of cancer are lung, mouth and tongue among males while breast, cervix and ovary are the leading anatomical sites among females during the period 2014-2017. The findings on leading anatomical sites of cancer vary across States wherever cancer registries are in place/operational.

As per ICMR's "Three year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries: 2012-14", estimated incidences for cancer lung, mouth and tongue are highest among men in India across the population based cancer registries in India.

Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Many of the risk factors of lung and stomach cancer are common to common NCDs. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level include awareness generation for cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral (mouth) cancer. Under strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme under NPCDCS, Government of India assists to established/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. These institutions will mentor all cancer related activities including prevention, awareness generation, research and treatment in their respective jurisdiction for all cancer including lung and stomach.

The National Health Policy, 2017 also has focus on breast, cervical and oral cancer.

Population level screening for diabetes, hypertension and common cancer *viz.* oral, breast and cervix is initiated under NHM. The plan is to leverage services of the Frontline workers (ASHA and Nurses/ANM) in screening of NCD risk factors as well as early detection and referral of NCDs. The screening activity will generate awareness on risk factors of common NCDs including cancer as such.

There are several types of cancer and under population level screening only those cancers have been considered where the detection methods are low cost and

feasible in addition to high incidence or prevalence. Cancer including lung, mouth and stomach are diagnosed and treated at other different levels of healthcare facilities including those of State and Central Government.

Extending time-limit of OPD at Central hospitals in Delhi

†1101. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the remedial measures taken by the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi and Central hospitals regarding the quality of treatment on the basis of the reactions of the patients there; and

(b) whether the Ministry will consider to extend the time-limit of the OPD with a view of increasing number of patients on daily basis in Safdarjung Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As far as Central Government hospitals in Delhi including Safdarjung Hospital are concerned, there has been constant endeavour by these hospitals to improve the quality of treatment on the basis of feedback received from the patients through 'MERA ASPTAAL'. Various parameters under quality treatment are monitored on regular basis and necessary instructions are issued to the Head of Departments with an objective to improve quality of treatment, cleanliness, behaviour, etc.

So far as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi is concerned, there is no proposal for extension of time-limit of the OPDs due to constraint of space and infrastructure. Further, in the Central Government hospitals namely Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, all the patients registered in the OPD on a particular daycare attended by the doctors on the same day. In addition, casualty services are available round-the-clock to provide treatment to the patient in case of emergency.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Acute faculty shortage in all newly established AIIMS

†1102. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is less number of faculty available than the sanctioned strength for teaching MBBS students in the newly established AIIMS across the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is an acute shortage of doctors in newly established AIIMS in the country and because of the inordinate delay in the process of filling up of vacancies, shortage of doctors does not seem to end in near future; and

(c) the details of vacant posts as compared to sanctioned posts of faculty as well as non-teaching staff in newly established AIIMS across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) A total number of 305 posts of various faculty disciplines have been created for each of six functional AIIMS namely AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh. Recruitment to various positions is done on need basis keeping in view the additional services and facilities planned to be added in the hospitals. Vacant faculty posts are being advertised regularly by the institutes depending on their requirement. However, as high standards have to be maintained in selection, keeping in view the stature of these Institutes of National Importance, all the advertised positions could not be filled up. Institute wise details of vacant posts of faculties against the sanctioned posts are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Various positions of Senior Resident and Junior Resident are also advertised and filled up on need basis by the respective AIIMS. Institute-wise details of vacant posts of non-teaching staff against the sanctioned posts are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

To facilitate expeditious filling up of vacancies, separate Standing Selection Committee (SSCs) have been constituted for each of the aforesaid six AIIMS.

The upper age limit for direct recruitment against the posts of Professor and Additional Professor in the six AIIMS has been raised from the present 50 years to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

58 years. This will make available experienced willing faculty of various Government Medical Colleges where the retirement age is 58/60 years.

Contractual appointment of faculty is also permitted as a stop gap arrangement.

Faculty recruitment by AIIMS Jodhpur and AIIMS Rishikesh has been finalised and appointment orders issued.

AIIMS Bhopal, AIIMS Patna, AIIMS Bhubaneswar and AIIMS Raipur have also initiated their recruitment process for faculty positions.

However, faculty strength at six new AIIMS is adequate for teaching MBBS students.

Statement-I

Vacant faculty posts against sanctioned posts in six new AIIMS

AIIMS	Sanctioned	Posts filled at present	Posts vacant at present
Bhopal	305	60	245
Bhubaneswar	305	134	171
Jodhpur	305	139	166
Patna	305	52	253
Raipur	305	74	231
Rishikesh	305	121	184
TOTAL	1830	583	1247

Statement-II

Institute-wise details of sanctioned and vacant posts

A. Vacant posts of non-teaching staff at six new AIIMS

AIIMS	Sanctioned	Regular	Contractual/ outsourced
1	2	3	4
Bhopal	3776	110 (105+5 on deputation basis)	574
Bhubaneswar	3776	307	537

1	2	3	4
Jodhpur	3776	5	91
Patna	3776	307	255
Raipur	3776	291	448
Rishikesh	3776	12	925
TOTAL	22,656	1032	2830

B. Vacant posts of senior residents at six new AIIMS

AIIMS	Senior Residents		Posts Vacant
	Sanctioned	Posts Filled	
Bhopal	327	70	257
Bhubaneswar	327	104	223
Jodhpur	327	94	233
Patna	327	111	216
Raipur	327	69	258
Rishikesh	327	81	246
TOTAL	1962	529	1433

C. Vacant posts of junior residents at six new AIIMS

AIIMS	Junior Residents		Posts Vacant
	Sanctioned	Posts Filled	
Bhopal	301	13	288
Bhubaneswar	301	35	266
Jodhpur	301	85	216
Patna	301	95	206
Raipur	301	26	275
Rishikesh	301	152	149
TOTAL	1806	406	1400

Evaluation of efficacy of Nai Roshni Scheme

†1103. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any evaluation for assessing the efficacy of the 'Nai Roshni' Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government in this connection in order to ensure proper implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog has conducted an evaluation study on 'Nai Roshni'-the Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women in 2015-16 and prepared a report in June, 2016. The main objective of the study was to assess the impact of the scheme on minority women and to identify policy/programme impediments in implementation of the scheme. The study covered 15 Districts, 30 Blocks, 87 Villages and 27 NGOs spread over 8 (eight) States namely Assam, West Bengal, Punjab, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

According to NITI Aayog, majority of the findings of the study indicate that the programme has been appreciated by most of the segments of the population of the society and it has assisted in creating confidence among minority women and developing leadership spirit in them. Moreover, the trained women are also utilizing their enriched knowledge within their surroundings and thereby helping their families as well as neighbours in raising their essential demands and claims from various Government authorities.

Garib Nawaz Skill Development Centres in Odisha

1104. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the prominent features of the proposed Garib Nawaz Skill Development Centres to be established in 100 cities in the country;
- (b) the parameters on which the selection of such cities has been made; and
- (c) how many such centres will be opened in the State of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Ministry of Minority Affairs through its Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) has launched a new scheme namely Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for Minorities. Under this scheme, short term job oriented skill development courses are to be provided to six (6) notified minorities' namely Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain and Parsi (Zoroastrians) youths so that they may find gainful employment.

(b) and (c) The scheme envisages implementation through Programme Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in all parts of the country. The empaneled PIAs would operate the Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Centres on their premises. In addition to these, the MAEF will also start Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Centres in association with the State Governments where the infrastructure would be provided by the State Government and the operational cost would be borne by the MAEF. In these Centres, the empaneled PIAs will implement the Skill Development Schemes.

The MAEF has not received any proposal from the State of Odisha to start the Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Centre.

Vacancies in Minority Commission

1105. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the sanctioned strength of the Minority Commission members; and
- (b) the number of vacancies exist in the Commission and by when would these vacancies be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) National Commission for Minorities is established under National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. As per Section 3(2) of NCM Act, 1992, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and five members to be nominated by the Central Government.

- (b) Two vacancies of members in National Commission for Minorities are being filling up.

Status of Muslim women

1106. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Muslim women are lagging behind the mainstream in terms of women development in the Bahraich, Deoria and Gorakhpur districts of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the status of the Muslim women as per the norm of literacy and line of poverty in the said districts along with the reason therefor; and
- (c) the efforts being made by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has been implementing the scheme-Nai Roshni for leadership development of 6 notified minority communities namely Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis that aims at empowering and instilling confidence in women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and intermediaries at all levels. The scheme provides one week sensitization programme followed by handholding for one year. This training is provided on various training modules covering issues relating to women *viz.* leadership of women through participation in decision making, educational programmes for women, health and hygiene, legal rights of women, financial literacy, digital literacy, Swachh Bharat, life skills, and advocacy for social and behavioral change. Under this scheme, achievements of number of women covered during the last three years in Bahraich, Deoria and Gorakhpur districts of Uttar Pradesh are as under:—

District	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Bahraich	-	-	515
Deoria	380	2014	3,124
Gorakhpur	-	-	-

The benefits of the Ministry of Minority Affairs' schemes and programmes are given to the targeted areas and eligible minority communities across the country including Bahraich, Deoria and Gorakhpur districts in Uttar Pradesh.

To improve the educational status of minorities, especially girls, it is ensured that at least 30% of all the scholarship schemes of this Ministry *viz.* Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based scholarships are earmarked for girl students belonging to the minority communities.

Under the scheme of Begum Hazrat Mahal National scholarships for meritorious girls belonging to minorities (for girls studying in Classes XIth and XIIth) is implemented by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) exclusively for girl students.

The Ministry also provides Maulana Azad National Fellowships to Minority students pursuing M.Phil./Ph.D. in Universities/colleges while under Naya Savera - Free Coaching and Allied Scheme, coaching is given to the minority students to empower them and prepare them for competitive examinations, so that their participation in Government and private jobs improves. In all these schemes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, a minimum 30% of the seats are earmarked for girls.

Besides, Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn), a skill development initiative for Minorities, upgrades the skills of the minority youths in various modern/traditional vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which can earn them a suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. The scheme guarantees minimum 75% employment of trained minority youths and out of them 50% in organized sector. Minimum 33% seats are earmarked for minority girls/women under the scheme.

The Government is committed to enhance the participation of minority girls in education. In order to promote participation of minorities at all levels of education, priority is given to identified minority concentration areas in Central schemes, for instance, Establishment of Model Degree Colleges, Women Hostels and Polytechnics.

The details of these schemes/initiatives including achievements are available on the website of Ministry of Minority Affairs-www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Achievements made under Hamari Dharohar Scheme

†1107. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the achievement made under ambitious scheme of Central Government named "Hamari Dharohar" in last three years;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under this scheme State-wise and various project-wise; and
- (c) the number of projects completed till now with regard to the conservation of rich heritage of minority communities under this scheme and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Minority Affairs formulated "Hamari Dharohar" Scheme for preservation of rich heritage and culture of minority communities of India in 2014-15. The scheme aims to support curation of iconic exhibitions, calligraphy, research and development, etc. Under this scheme, the-funding is project based and not the State/District-wise. The following two important projects have been undertaken so far under the scheme:—

1. An iconic exhibition of Parsis (Zoroastrians) *i.e.* "The Everlasting Flame" to showcase the civilization and culture of the Parsis (Zoroastrians) was

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

organized during March-May, 2016. This involved curating 3 travelling exhibitions on Parsi Culture namely- 'The Everlasting Flame'; 'Threads of Continuity'; and 'Painted Encounters', Parsi Traders and Community and No Parsi is an Island', at the National Museum (NM), National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) and Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) at New Delhi. A total of ₹ 18.72 crore was spent.

2. A project has been allocated to Dairatul Maarifil Osmania (an institution established in 1888 AD) under Osmania University, Telangana, for translation of 240 invaluable documents belonging to Medieval period on the subjects of Medicines, Mathematics, Literature, etc. from Arabic language to English, digitization and re-printing. The project implementation has already started and the state Government of Telangana is monitoring the same. A total of ₹ 2.77 crore has so far been released for this project.

The details of the funds allocated and utilized under this scheme are available on the website of the Ministry at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Scrapping of subsidy on Haj Pilgrimage

1108. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre will take note of the recent scrapping of Mukhya Mantri Teerth Darshan Yojna in Punjab which subsidises pilgrims' travel to places of worship and diversion of the earmarked fund allocation to education;

(b) whether the Centre currently allocates some of ₹ 600 crores to ₹ 700 crores annually for its Haj subsidy programme with additional funds from the Ministry of External Affairs for Haj and Kailash Mansarovar Yatra pilgrims; and

(c) whether the Centre will consider scrapping such subsidies for States emulating the State of Punjab by scrapping State subsidies on Kumbh melas and Kailash Mansarovar Yatras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) As per information received from Ministry of External Affairs the Government of India arranges, on self payment basis, facilities like transportation, accommodation, food, medical tests, guides, Chinese visa, porters and ponies for carrying goods and belongings of Yatris for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra.

From time to time the Ministry of External Affairs also extends financial assistance to the Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam for improvement of facilities, and the Indo Tibetan Border Police for facilitating medical checks etc., Facilities are continuously upgraded for the benefit of Yatris. The Government of India does not extend any direct monetary subsidy to individual pilgrims for the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra. Information on State Schemes relating to Religious Yatras is not maintained in the Ministry.

Ministry of Minority Affairs looks after the Haj Pilgrimage and matters connected therewith. In this regard it is stated that the expenditure towards Haj is borne by the pilgrims themselves. No financial assistance is given directly to the Haj Pilgrims. However for air travel of pilgrims, the Ministry of Civil Aviation makes air chartering arrangements through a bidding process among the Indian and Saudi airlines. The airfare for each embarkation points is discovered through this bidding process. In order to mitigate air travel costs for Haj pilgrims, Ministry of Civil Aviation provides subsidy (popularly known as Haj subsidy) which is the difference between actual airfare discovered through bidding process and the fixed uniform amount charged by Haj Committee of India towards airfare. This subsidy is paid directly to the airlines and per unit subsidy differs from embarkation point to embarkation point.

The Supreme Court, while dealing with the Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 28609 of 2011 *vide* its judgment dated 08.05.2012, *inter alia* observed that the Haj subsidy is something that is best done away with and directed the Central Government to progressively reduce the amount of subsidy so as to completely eliminate it.

Physical and financial achievement of scholarship schemes to minorities

1109. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of physical and financial achievement of the Pre-Matric Scholarship, Post-Matric Scholarship, Merit-cum-Means Scholarship schemes year-wise and State-wise from 2013 till date;

(b) whether financial achievement for all three scholarships has declined since 2014-15, if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether even in February 2017, disbursement of scholarship for 2015-16 was pending in some cases, if so, the details therefor along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The details of physical and financial achievement of the Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Schemes, year-wise and State-wise from 2013-14 till date are available on the website at now www.minorityaffairs.gov.in

(b) The introduction of National Scholarship Portal (NSP) from 2015-16 and subsequently launch of a revamped version of National Scholarship Portal (NSP) 2.0 in 2016-17, resulted in decline of financial achievement but yielded the following positive outcomes:—

- (i) Elimination of duplication and prevention of misuse of Government funds.
- (ii) Ensuring scholarship to genuine beneficiaries.
- (iii) Disbursal of scholarships done in fair and transparent manner.
- (iv) Timely and hassle free disbursement of scholarships directly to students.
- (v) Creating a detailed database of beneficiaries.

(c) There were some technical glitches in the National Scholarship Portal (NSP) in 2015-16, and some processes to be completed by the State Governments resulting in late disbursement of scholarships during that year. Nevertheless, the scholarship for the year 2015-16 continued to be disbursed during 2016-17.

New welfare schemes for minority sections of the society

1110. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has come up with any new welfare schemes for the minority sections of the society;
- (b) if so, which are the schemes that have been exclusively initiated by the present Government during last three years; and
- (c) what is the fund allocation made for each of the schemes and how much of it has been utilized in the past three years ending 31 May, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Government has initiated the

following new welfare schemes for the Minority Sections of the society during the last three years:—

- (1) "Padho Pardesh" - Scheme of interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies.
- (2) Nai Manzil - A scheme for formal school education and skilling of school dropouts.
- (3) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development).
- (4) Hamari Dharohar - A scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority communities under the overall concept of Indian Culture.
- (5) Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for providing short-term job oriented skill development courses to youths belonging to minority communities, namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains {implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)}.
- (6) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the Minorities (implemented through MAEF).

The details of the schemes at serial No. (1) to (4) are available on the website of this Ministry (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in) and those at serial No. (5) and (6) are available on the website of MAEF (www.maef.nic.in).

(c) The Scheme-wise details of /funds allocated/utilized under different schemes of the Ministry during each of the last three years and the current year are on the website of the Ministry at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Sports Associations in Rajasthan

†1111. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware of the fact that most of the sports associations presently functional in the State of Rajasthan are faced with pending litigations in courts and administrators therein have been appointed by Government;

(b) whether Government has no such policy to have a direct control over them and the sports can be protected from getting ruined; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Ministry has formulated any scheme whereby the senior players having retired from sports could be given the role and responsibility to lead these sports associations in future,. if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) 'Sports' is a State subject and this Ministry does not deal with matters relating to state level sports Associations/bodies.

(c) No, Sir. However, Government is considering to include sportspersons in the Boards of Sports Associations.

New Sports Policy

1112. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a New Sports Policy is under consideration; and

(b) whether the new policy will be based on overall change in direction of school curriculum rather than provisioning of infrastructure which gets diverted from sports to non-sports activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No. Sir. The existing National Sports Policy, 2001 is both comprehensive and holistic and aims to achieve the goals of mass participation in sports and promotion of excellence in sports. The salient features of the National Sports Policy, 2001, are as under:—

- (i) Broad basing of sports and achievement of excellence;
- (ii) Upgradation and development of infrastructure;
- (iii) Support to National Sports Federations and other sports bodies;
- (iv) Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports;
- (v) Special incentives to promote sports;
- (vi) Enhanced participation of women, scheduled tribes and rural youth;
- (vii) Involvement of corporate sector in sports promotion; and
- (viii) Promote sports mindedness among the public at large.

The various schemes of the department are tailored for achieving of the aforesaid objectives including development of sports infrastructure and promotion of sports in schools.

- (b) In view of reply part (a), the question does not arise.

Participation of East Bengal and Mohun Bagan in ISL

1113. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the interests of the Kolkata Football Giants Mohun Bagan and East Bengal are constantly compromised as far as their participation in Indian Super League (ISL) is concerned; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Indian Super League (ISL) is franchisee based league set up by All India Football Federation (AIFF) in conjunction with its marketing partners. The ISL is organized on commercial basis whereby teams could bid for participation. AIFF has informed that neither Mohun Bagan nor East Bengal had bid to participate in ISL 2017-18.

Coaching academies for Tennis, Badminton and other sports

1114. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that prestigious private academies, especially in tennis and badminton, charge hefty fee which economically poor but promising sportspersons cannot afford;

- (b) whether there is any scheme under which promising sportspersons may get financial support to get coaching in privately run sports academies, and if so, the details thereon; and

- (c) whether there is any plan in anvil to open sports academies of international standards under control of the Government to provide free coaching to promising sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Private Academies fix their fees of their own and Ministry has no role in this.

(b) Under National Sports Academy (NSA) Scheme of Sports Authority of India (SAI), no financial support has been provided to sportspersons to get coaching in private sports academies.

However, National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) provides financial assistance to top level sportspersons (including sportspersons selected under Target Olympic Podium Scheme), who are medal prospects in Olympics and other major international competitions, for their customized training and other support at Institutes having world class facilities; selected sportspersons can choose privately run Sports Academies in the country having necessary facilities for training with NSDF assistance. NSDF has been giving financial support to SAI-Gopichand Badminton Academy, Hyderabad (Telangana) for training of young potential Badminton players.

(c) National Sports Academies has been introduced to the basket of Sports Promotional Schemes of SAL These are the single disciplined high performance sports training centers of international standards having infrastructure, equipment and coaching facilities with adequate scientific back up, for promising sportspersons at free of cost, with focus on participation & medal winning in world sports tournaments and Olympics. At present Ten (10) SAI National Sports Academies are operational as per details given below:—

1. SAI National Cycling Academy at I.G. Stadium, Delhi.
2. SAI National Swimming Academy at Dr. SPMC, Delhi.
3. SAI National Athletic Academy Sprint at J.N. Stadium, Delhi.
4. SAI National Athletics Academy (Sprints and Jumps) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
5. SAI National Athletics Academy (Middle and Long Distance) at Bhopal, M.P.
6. SAI National Boxing Academy at Rohtak, Haryana.
7. SAI National Golf Academy at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
8. SAI National Hockey Academy at MDCNS, Delhi.

9. SAI National Cue Sports Academy at Dr. SPMSC, New Delhi

10. SAI Gopichand Badminton Academy at Gachibowli, Hyderabad.

Apart from above, 04 SAI Regional Football Academies are at Delhi, Kolkata, Kerala and Imphal and 01 SAI Odisha Regional Badminton Academy is at Bhubaneswar.

Expansion of National Service Scheme

†1115. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Service Scheme (NSS) is in operation with a view to develop the personality and character of the young students of the country through self-help community service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the relative success has not been achieved with regard to expansion in National Service Scheme due to insufficient funding by Government;

(d) whether Government has set up a mechanism to establish the self-finance units of the National Service Scheme so that the expansion of the scheme is not obstructed due to the lack of sufficient Government funding; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Service Scheme (NSS) was introduced in 1969 with the primary objective of developing the personality and character of the student youth through voluntary community service. The ideological orientation of the NSS is inspired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. The motto of NSS is "NOT ME, BUT YOU". An NSS volunteer places the 'community' before 'self'. NSS aims at developing the following qualities/competencies among the volunteers:—

(i) To understand the community in which the NSS volunteers work and to understand themselves in relation to their community;

(ii) To identify the needs and problems of the community and involve themselves in problem-solving exercise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) To develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility;
- (iv) To utilize their knowledge in finding practical solutions to individual and community problems;
- (v) To gain skills in mobilizing community participation;
- (vi) To acquire leadership qualities and democratic values;
- (vii) To develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters; and
- (viii) To practice national integration and social harmony.

(c) to (e) In order to ensure that the expansion of NSS is not constrained by lack of adequate Government funding, the Government has permitted setting up of Self-Financing Units (SFUs) of NSS in the States/UTs. Educational Institutions can set up any number of SFUs so long as they are prepared to meet the expenses of running of these units by themselves. The units set up under this mechanism enjoy the same status as that of any other NSS unit, the only difference being that these units are funded by the institutions that set them up. As on 31.03.2017, 3948 such SFUs have been set up in the country in which about 353102 volunteers were enrolled.

Provisioning of funds for State Sports Academies

†1116. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether services of National Institutional Sports (NIS) trained trainers provided by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) for Central as well as State schemes previously which have been discontinued at present, will be started again; and

(b) whether Central Government will also provide a certain percentage of fund to State Government for operating sports academy in view of the fact that sports academies like State men's hockey academy, shooting academy, horse riding, marshal art academy, water sports academy have been started by State Governments in identified sports disciplines from 1 July, 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sports Authority of India (SAI) earlier used to depute National Institute of Sports (NIS) trained coaches to State Coaching Centres (SCCs)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and District Coaching Centres (DCCs), but this was discontinued due to shortage of coaches to run SATs own schemes. There is no such proposal to start it again.

(b) Sports is a State subject. However, Sports Authority of India (SAI) under National Sports Academy Schemes has started following Sports Academies under collaboration with State Governments:—

1. SAI - Odisha Regional Badminton Academy
2. SAI National Boxing Academy, Haryana
3. SAI National Golf Academy, Trivandrum

There is no such scheme to provide a certain percentage of fund to State Governments for starting state level academies.

Filip to school sports in the country

1117. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Chief of International Association of Athletic Foundations (IAAF) has stressed on importance of school sports in India;
- (b) whether India has the talent to make a mark in the international arena; and
- (c) if so, what adequate steps Government is taking to give a filip to the school sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sir, 'Sports' is a State Subject. Promotion and development of sports is the responsibility of National Sports Federations (NSFs) and the State Governments. They are required to promote and develop sports for all categories of athletes including those at the school level. Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by giving financial assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations. The Government has given recognition to School Games Federation of India to promote sports and games among school children. School Games has been placed in the 'Priority' category so that it gets maximum assistance under the aforesaid scheme.

Regional sports centre at Kangra in Himachal Pradesh

1118. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced 'Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports' all over India to encourage mass participation of both boys and girls in sports;
- (b) the details of funds allocated/released to Himachal Pradesh under the scheme;
- (c) whether Government propose to establish Regional Centre in the District Kangra of Himachal Pradesh to implement the above sports promotional schemes in the region; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Yes, Sir. 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 provides for conducting sports competitions in two age groups of (i) under 14 and (ii) under 17 all over India to encourage mass participation of both boys and girls in Sports and creation of sports infrastructure facilities, namely, Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic Hockey Field, Synthetic Turf Football Ground, Multipurpose hall, Swimming pool, etc., and identification of sporting talents. This scheme is applicable all over India.

(b) During the year 2016-17, ₹ 58,12,000/- was sanctioned on 27.09.2016 to Himachal Pradesh Sports Council for conducting sports competitions at District and State level under Khelo India Scheme during the year 2016-17. However, Himachal Pradesh Sports Council declined to accept the grant due to certain administrative reasons. Hence, the sanction letter was cancelled on 08.12.2016.

As regards development of sports infrastructure facilities, proposals were received from Government of Himachal Pradesh for (i) laying of synthetic hockey field at Luhnoo Ground, Bilaspur at an estimated cost of ₹ 5.50 crore, (ii) Construction of multipurpose stadium at Gumarwine, District Bilaspur at an estimated cost of ₹ 8 crore and (iii) Construction of indoor stadium at Solan at an estimated cost of ₹ 8 crore. However, certain deficiencies were noticed in the proposals and a letter was issued on 13.12.2016 to Government of Himachal Pradesh. Reply is awaited.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, to implement sports promotional schemes, Sports Authority of India (SAI) has established its Regional Centre at Chandigarh to cater to the States of Punjab, UT of Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Further, to promote sports in Himachal Pradesh, SAI is implementing the following sports promotional schemes in the State to identify talented sports persons in the age groups ranging from 10-18 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions across the country:—

- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Extension Centre of STC
- Special Area Games (SAG)

Presently, SAI is running two SAI Training Centres at Dharamshala in the disciplines of Athletics, Hockey, Kabaddi and Volleyball and at Bilaspur in the disciplines of Boxing, Kabaddi and Volleyball. Total of 124 trainees (56 boys at Bilaspur and 68 girls at Dharamshala) are provided regular training. There are also 04 Extension Centres of STC, Dharamshala and STC, Bilaspur in the State at.

- Rainbow International School, Nagrota Bagwan (Kangra),
- Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Dhawl, Mandi, Sundernagar, Mandi,
- Sirda Sports Academy, Sundernagar, Mandi,
- Maharaj Laxman Sen Smarak College, Sundernagar, Mandi.

The sports persons admitted under the STC and its Extension Centre Schemes are provided with the facilities in the form of expert coaches, sports equipment, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical/insurance and stipend as per the approved scheme norms.

BCCI Logo

†1119. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to replace the BCCI Logo because the current logo carries a mark which was given by the British to their favourite kings during the colonial era; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Ministry's view on giving an Indian mark to the Logo replacing the one reminding of colonial error and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sir, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has informed that the BCCI Logo has undergone changes over the years and the current Logo of BCCI is not derived from a mark which was given by the British to their favourite kings during the colonial era. The alleged resemblance, if any, is only matter of coincidence and is not indicative of any "Colonial Legacy".

(b) BCCI is a body registered under the Societies Registration Act and has been authorized by the International Cricket Council for promotion and regulation of the sport of 'Cricket' in India.

Encouragement and training to women players from various States

1120. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government is aware that the women of our country have won laurels for the country in the field of sports;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for encouraging and giving training to the women players from various States in the field of various sports; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan for identifying and nurturing the sporting talents from rural areas of various States, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Women sportspersons of the country have made the country proud by winning a number of medals in international sports events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

(b) Based on standard of Indian athletes/teams at International level and their probability to win medal or give respectable performance at International level, sports disciplines are identified in four categories *i.e.* High Priority, Priority, General and Others.

Under the scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations", identified promising sportspersons/teams irrespective of their gender are provided with all the requisite facilities for their preparations, such as wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements, equipments, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging and travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and Foreign Coaches/Supporting staff, Scientific and Medical supports, Sports Kit etc. besides financial assistance for their abroad training and

participation in International Competitions in India and abroad. In addition the Government also provides financial assistance to the athletes and their coaches who brought laurels to the country by winning medals at the recognized international competitions under the scheme of Special Award (Cash Award).

Government is also providing financial assistance to meritorious sportspersons irrespective of gender under the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) and Target Olympic Podium (TOP) scheme for customised training/coaching under national / international coaches, participation in international tournaments held in India and abroad, purchase of sports equipment etc.

(c) To promote sports in the country, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the various sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons including women in the age group of 8-25 years and to nurture them to excel at National and International competitions:—

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
 - (i) Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA)
 - (ii) Akharas
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centre of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (CoE)
- National Sports Academies (NSA)

The sportsperson including women trainees identified and trained under SAI Schemes are provided with financial benefits in the form of services of expert coaches, indoor and outdoor Playfields, Sports Equipment (Consumable and Non-Consumable), Boarding and Lodging, Sports Kit, Competition Exposure, Educational Expenses, Medical/ Insurance and Stipend as per the approved scheme norms.

In order to provide women conducive environment, SAI has also established three SAI training centres exclusively for women sports person at Badal (Punjab), Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh) and Medikeri (Karnataka).

Further, the component of "Sports for Women" has been given special emphasis in revamped Khelo India - National programme for development of sports in India.

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

The House reassembled at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Farmers' distress leading to rise in incidents of their suicide in country

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Short Duration Discussion on the farmers' distress leading to rise in the incidents of their suicide in the country. Shri Digvijaya Singh to initiate.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद।

महोदय, यह देश इस वर्ष को चम्पारण के आन्दोलन का 'शताब्दी वर्ष' मना रहा है। उस समय महात्मा गांधी जी ने नील की खेती करने वाले चम्पारण के किसानों के पक्ष में तथा ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के शोषण के खिलाफ आवाज़ उठाई थी एवं आन्दोलन किया था। 100 साल के बाद, आज देश में जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं और आज भी किस प्रकार से सरकार अपनी मौजूदा सरकारी नीतियों के माध्यम से किसानों का शोषण कर रही है, वह मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, हमारे माननीय कृषि मंत्री श्री राधा मोहन सिंह जी सज्जन व्यक्ति हैं। ये बार-बार यही कहते हैं कि पहली बार इस सरकार ने यह किया है, लेकिन चम्पारण के 100वें वर्ष के आयोजन में हमें उनसे उम्मीद थी कि वे किसानों की बात करेंगे, परन्तु हमें पता लगा कि वहाँ वे योगासन के कैम्प में भाग लेने गए थे।

महोदय, मंत्री जी द्वारा जिस समय योगासन में भाग लिया जा रहा था, उसी समय मध्य प्रदेश की पिपलिया मंडी में, मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार बर्बरता से किसानों के खिलाफ गोलीबारी कर रही थी और यह भी अजीब बात है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार यह पता नहीं लगा पाई कि आखिरकार गोली किसने चलाई और गोली किस के आदेश से चली? गोली चलाने के लिए जो operating procedures हैं, वे भी नहीं अपनाए गए कि किस प्रकार से पहले crowd control के कुछ जो निश्चित तरीके हैं, उन्हें भी नहीं अपनाया गया। मध्य प्रदेश की पिपलिया मंडी में जब गोली चल रही थी, तब चम्पारण में एक योगासन कैम्प चल रहा था। माननीय, आज के समय में सही पूछिए तो खेती-बाड़ी, किसानी घाटे का सौदा है। एक समय जहाँ हमारे देश के जीडीपी में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत का योगदान कृषि क्षेत्र से आता था, अब वह घट कर 16-17 प्रतिशत रह गया है, लेकिन जितने लोग कृषि पर निर्भर थे, वह संख्या आज भी लगभग वही है। तो स्वाभाविक है कि इस देश में खेती-किसानी का जो धंधा है, वह viable नहीं है और उसी के कारण आमतौर पर किसान अपने बच्चों को खेती-किसानी से हटकर दूसरे कामों में लगाते हैं। देश के किसान जो आज अपनी फसल बेचते हैं, जो consumer pay करता है, वह लगभग 40 से 50 प्रतिशत होता है, जबकि developed countries में यह लगभग 80 से 82 प्रतिशत होता है।

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

सर, इस देश की व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए बड़े वादे किए गए। भाजपा कहती है कि सन् 2022 तक -- 2019 तक इनका टर्म है। इनको उम्मीद है कि 2019 से 2024 में इनको एक सरकार बनाने का मौका फिर मिल जाएगा। इसलिए बड़ी चतुराई से उन्होंने 2022 तक अपना एक टारगेट रखा है कि वे किसानों की आमदनी दुगुनी कर देंगे। कैसे करेंगे? जिस प्रकार की नीतियां बनायी हैं, वे तो किसान विरोधी हैं, यह मैं आपको बताऊंगा। स्वामीनाथन कमेटी रिपोर्ट के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था, चुनावी सभा में प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण हैं कि हम उसे लागू करेंगे, लागत की डेढ़ गुनी कीमत हम किसानों को देंगे। आपने अपनी व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए Minimum Support Price के बारे में रमेश चन्द्र जी की अध्यक्षता में 2015 में एक कमेटी बनाई। उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आ गयी है। डेढ़ साल से यह रिपोर्ट आपके पास है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी उस पर आप निर्णय नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

आज हालात क्या हैं? यह National Crime Records Bureau की report है, जिसके अनुसार 2014-2015 में आत्महत्या के मामलों में 42 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। तो पूरे तरीके से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार इस विषय में असंवेदनशील है। यदि आप देखें कि किस प्रकार से, कौन-सी नीतियों के कारण आज यह स्थिति बनी है, तो सबसे पहले मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि जान-बूझ कर भारतीय जनता पार्टी सरकार ने प्रोक्योरमेंट की पॉलिसी में जो राज्य सरकारें बोनस दिया करती थीं, उस पर कहा कि अगर कोई राज्य सरकार बोनस देगी, वहाँ पर हम प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं करेंगे। मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे राज्य, जहाँ पर हम लोगों ने अपने समय में एक बोनस देना प्रारम्भ किया था, उन्होंने कहा - नहीं, जो राज्य सरकार बोनस देगी, हम वहाँ प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं करेंगे। इसीलिए 2015-2016 का प्रोक्योरमेंट, जहाँ कि बम्पर क्रॉप थी, उसका आप देखें, तो प्रोक्योरमेंट घट कर 23 मिलियन टन हो गया, जबकि सामान्य तौर पर 28 मिलियन टन प्रोक्योरमेंट किया जाता था। उस बहाने उन्होंने कहा कि scarcity हो सकती है और scarcity होने पर हमें import करना पड़ेगा। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे बड़ा स्कैम यदि आज हमें कृषि क्षेत्र में नज़र आता है, बाबू साहब आपकी गलती नहीं है, वह तो कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री इस बात को देखती है। जब प्रोडक्शन अच्छा होने वाला है, आपके assessment हैं, मानसून अच्छा है, उस समय आप गेहूँ की इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी 25 परसेंट से घटा कर 10 परसेंट करते हैं और 10 परसेंट से फिर जीरो परसेंट कर देते हैं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर यहाँ पर मौजूद हैं। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि आखिर गेहूँ, जिसको हम एक्सपोर्ट किया करते थे, उसको इम्पोर्ट करने की क्या जरूरत थी? दिसम्बर में आपने जीरो परसेंट किया और उसके बाद फिर मार्च में जब इम्पोर्ट हो गया, जब फसल आने लगी, तब आपने वापस 10% कर दिया। इम्पोर्टेड गेहूँ की आज कीमत 1,300-1,350 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है, जबकि आपकी Minimum Support Price 1,625 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि import and export policy of agricultural produce is a very relevant subject to the interest of the farmers. हम लोग इस पर ध्यान नहीं दे पाते हैं। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि food grains में हमारा इम्पोर्ट 2014-15 में जो केवल 134 करोड़ रुपए का था, वह 2016-17 में बढ़ कर 9,009 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया, an increase of 6623 per cent, जबकि food

grains की availability में कहीं shortage नहीं थी। इसी प्रकार यदि आप देखेंगे, तो भारत सरकार का इम्पोर्ट का बजट जो 2010-2011 में 56 हजार करोड़ रुपए का हुआ करता था, वह अब 2015-16 में बढ़ कर 1,40,268 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि आप विदेशों से सस्ता अनाज मंगाएँ, सस्ती कृषि उपज मंगाएँ और यह स्वाभाविक है कि जब विदेशों से सस्ते में इम्पोर्ट होगा, तो इससे सबसे पहले नुकसान हमारे किसानों को होगा। स्वामीनाथन जी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में ठीक कहा है, 'Importing agriculture produce from outside is like outsourcing the interest of the farmers to the foreign countries.' उन्होंने यह भी कहा है, 'Import of agriculture crops leads to unemployment in the country.' सर, स्वामीनाथन जी की रिपोर्ट का वे वादा करते थे, कम से कम इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट के मसले पर तो वे ध्यान दें। इसी प्रकार उन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट की नीति को नियंत्रित कर दिया, जिसकी वजह से 2014-15 में एक्सपोर्ट 1.31 लाख करोड़ रुपए का था, वह 2015-16 में घट कर 1.08 लाख करोड़ रुपए हो गया। अब आप देख लीजिए कि foodgrains का जो import volume था, वह 2014 और 2017 के बीच में 110 गुना हो गया।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि imported fruits, जो 2014-15 में 5,400 करोड़ रुपए का था, वह बढ़ कर 5,897 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया। इस देश में किसानों की आत्महत्या और किसानों में असंतोष का जो एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है, वह आपकी इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट पॉलिसी है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अभी जो रमेश चन्द कमेटी बनाई है, उसने आपको सिफारिश की है कि जो कमिशन मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय करता है, उसका स्कोप बढ़ाया जाए। उस कमिशन के स्कोप को बढ़ाते हुए उसको यह जवाबदेही सौंपनी चाहिए कि जब कभी भी केन्द्र सरकार एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट की पॉलिसी बनाती है, तो कम से कम उस कमिशन को भी इसमें शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। मैं तो यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि आपकी एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट पॉलिसी के अंदर आपको कम से कम मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को भी उसमें रखना चाहिए और विशेषकर उनको, जो कृषि से जुड़े हुए हैं।

सर, इस साल दलहन की पैदावार लगभग दुगुनी हो गई है। चूंकि पिछली बार दलहन के भाव अच्छे थे, किसान तो इस मामले में होशियार होता ही है, इसलिए उसने जैसे ही देखा कि दलहन के भाव अच्छे मिल रहे हैं, उसने अपना एरिया बढ़ा दिया। जिसकी वजह से pulses की लगभग दुगुनी फसल आई है। Pulses की दुगुनी फसल आई है, लेकिन आपने उसमें जीरो परसेंट इम्पोर्ट-ड्यूटी कर दी है। इसकी वजह से मोजाम्बिक, म्यांमार तथा अन्य देशों से सस्ती दाल आने लगी। आपने अभी अरहर दाल का मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस बढ़ाया है, उसको बढ़ा कर आपने 5,400 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल किया है, लेकिन बाजार में तुअर दाल 3,400 से 3,600 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल से ज्यादा में नहीं खरीदी जा रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस ऑपरेशन किसी का सही तरीके से होता है, तो वह गेहूँ और धान का होता है। उसमें भी जितनी पैदावार है, उसका केवल 25 से 30 प्रतिशत ही आप खरीद पाते हैं, बाकी आप नहीं खरीद पाते हैं। बाकी के लिए किसान व्यापारियों पर निर्भर रहता है। दलहन की खरीद FCI नहीं करती है, NAFED करती है। दूसरी तरफ, लगभग 8 से 10 प्रतिशत दलहन भी NAFED नहीं खरीदती और उसमें भी भ्रष्टाचार होता है। व्यापारी

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आपके अधिकारियों से मिलकर, जो किसान का अनाज आता है, दलहन आता है, तिलहन आता है, उसे reject करा देते हैं और शाम को वही अनाज किसान के नाम से खरीदकर, व्यापारी दूसरे दिन मुनाफा कमा लेता है। अनाज की खरीद में FCI and NAFED भ्रष्टाचार का बहुत बड़ा माध्यम बना हुआ है।

एक ज़माना वह था, जब पूरे देश में कहा जाता था कि जिस तेजी से हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, यहां के किसान उतनी तेजी से उत्पादन नहीं कर पाएंगे, लेकिन जब इंदिरा गांधी जी के समय Green Revolution आया, उसके कारण 1964 में जो हमारे foodgrains का production केवल 10 मिलियन टन था, 1970 में वही बढ़कर 20 मिलियन टन हो गया, जो अब 95 मिलियन टन के रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर पहुंच गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जो इसका पहला बिन्दु था - export and import duty - अगर कभी भी आपका निर्णय होता है, तो इस मामले में Commerce Ministry का कृषि मंत्रालय से पूछना आवश्यक है। खाद्य मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं, उन्हें भी इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए ताकि सुनियोजित ढंग से काम हो सके।

उपसभापति महोदय, जैसे कहा जाता है - 'कंगाली में आटा गीला' - जहां किसानों को भाव नहीं मिल रहा था, उसी समय देश में नोटबंदी हुई। नोटबंदी कब हुई, जब 2016 की खरीफ फसल की पैदावार मार्केट में आ रही थी। वही समय शादी वगैरह का होता है। आप जानते हैं कि किसानों की 95 प्रतिशत खरीद-फरोख्त कैश में होती है। जब बाजार से कैश गायब हो गया, तब आप समझ सकते हैं कि किसानों को किन मुसीबतों से गुजरना पड़ा। व्यापारी उनसे कहते थे कि अगर नकद दाम चाहिए तो 200-300 रुपए कम भाव पर पैसा ले जा और अगर पूरी रकम चाहता है तो चैक ले जा। अब चैक लेकर किसान कहां-कहां घूमेगा? जन-धन योजना का आपने ढिंढोरा पीटा था। अगर 6 महीने account operate नहीं हुआ तो चैक को revive करने में समय लग जाता है। इसलिए इसके पीछे दूसरा बहुत बड़ा कारण नोटबंदी का रहा है, जिससे किसान परेशान हुआ है।

तीसरे, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी तक पूरे देश में गौपालकों के जो पशु unviable हो जाते थे, उन्हें वे बाजार में जाकर बेच देते हैं। हम सब गौमाता की रक्षा के लिए प्रतिबद्ध थे, हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी पहले से इसकी समर्थक रही है, लेकिन यह राज्य का निर्णय है। इस मामले को राज्यों पर विचार के लिए छोड़ा जाना चाहिए। आपने यहां से तुगलकी आदेश निकालकर नियम इतने कठोर बना दिए, जिससे किसानों को बेहद परेशानी हो गई। अब वे अपने unviable पशुओं को बाजार में भी नहीं बेच सकते हैं। वीर सावरकर जी, जिनका आप हमेशा ढिंढोरा पीटते रहते हैं, उन्होंने खुद ने कहा था कि मैं गौ-हत्या पर प्रतिबंध के विरोध में हूं। गौ-हत्या पर प्रतिबंध नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि इससे किसान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा, उसे दिक्कत आएगी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि crop insurance या फसल बीमा योजना के बारे में मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना से किसानों को बहुत लाभ हुआ है, लेकिन इतना मैं बता दूं कि अगर इससे लाभ हुआ है तो insurance companies को हुआ है, किसानों को लाभ नहीं हुआ है। आप यदि 2016 की gross premium collected figures देखें, तो वह 15,981 करोड़ रुपए थी, और claim approved 5,962

करोड़ रुपए था। इससे पता चलता है कि लगभग 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए केवल 2016 में बीमा कम्पनियों को लाभ हुआ है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इनका समझौता भी बड़ा अजीब है। यदि कंपनी को नुकसान होगा, तो उसकी भरपाई सरकार करेगी, लेकिन अगर मुनाफा होगा, तो उसमें सरकार का कोई हिस्सा नहीं होगा। उसमें भी claim decided in favour of farmers is 5,962 crores, but claim paid is only Rs.1,934 crore. It means that only 32 per cent claim approved by the companies have been paid by the insurance companies. आपने यह जो एक बहुत बड़ा नीतिगत फैसला लिया है, शुद्ध रूप से बाबू साहब, आप जो कहते रहे हैं कि हमने फसल बीमा में यह कह दिया, प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कर दिया, यह केवल बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए है। आपने कह दिया, हमने किसान का दो परसेंट ही प्रीमियम रखा है, लेकिन राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार का प्रीमियम आपने काफी बढ़ा दिया है। उसमें भी आपने जो टर्म्स तय की हैं, उनमें आपने indemnity level low रखा है और साथ ही, आपने उसमें threshold limit भी इतनी कम रखी है कि सामान्य तौर पर किसान को लाभ नहीं मिल पाएगा। इसलिए आपने फसल बीमा योजना का जो ढिंढोरा पीटा है, उसमें भी आप बहुत सफल नहीं हुए हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ, मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उसके अंदर कोई Grievance Redressal Mechanism भी नहीं बनाया है। इसके अलावा, आप जो scale of finance तय करते हैं, वह भी इतना low है कि उसकी फसल को जितना लाभ मिलना चाहिए, वह उसकी वजह से नहीं मिल पाता है। इसी के साथ-साथ, कई बार इस बात की शिकायतें आती हैं कि आपकी जो notified crops हैं, उनमें आप बीमा देते हैं, लेकिन जो प्रीमियम है, वह आप - किसान ने लोन लिया, आपने प्रीमियम काट लिया। जो नोटिफाइड क्रॉप्स नहीं हैं, उनका प्रीमियम भी आप काट लेते हैं। जो किसान cooperative banks और commercial banks, दोनों से लोन होता है, उसकी एक क्रॉप का दोनों जगह से प्रीमियम कट जाता है। इस तरह की कई शिकायतें सामने आ रही हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि रमेश चन्द्र कमिटी ने बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है। आप crop insurance की बजाय उसका price insurance कर दीजिए। उन्होंने कहा कि अभी केवल 6 क्रॉप्स के लिए आप Minimum Support Price तय करते हैं और उन्होंने रिकमंड किया है कि ऐसी कम से कम 22 क्रॉप्स हैं, जिनके लिए आपको Minimum Support Price तय करना चाहिए। उन्होंने आपको methodology में भी सुझाव दिए हैं। जब आप किसी भी agricultural crop का Minimum Support Price तय करते हैं, तो वह आपको उसकी sowing के कम से कम तीन महीने पहले अनाउंस करना चाहिए, ताकि किसान को मालूम रहे कि मैं जो फसल बो रहा हूँ और जब मेरी पैदावार आएगी, तो उसका न्यूनतम मूल्य इतना रहेगा, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। रमेश चन्द्र कमिटी आप ही ने बनाई है। आप स्वामिनाथन कमिटी की रिपोर्ट लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन Minimum Support Price के लिए आपकी जो रमेश चन्द्र कमिटी बनी है, उसकी सिफारिशों को आप कम से कम लागू कर दीजिए। उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा सुझाव दिया है कि यदि आपने Minimum Support Price 1,000 रुपए तय कर दी, उसमें अगर आप खरीद नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और एक Average Minimum Price, यानी किसान ने जिस मूल्य पर उसे बेचा, वह 800 रुपए है, तो उसमें सरकार को

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

200 रुपये की सब्सिडी देनी चाहिए, जिसको वे Deficiency Price Payment, यानी Price insurance कहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि क्रॉप इश्योरेंस का फायदा किसानों को तब मिलेगा, जब उसकी फसल खराब होगी। जब फसल बम्पर आई हुई है, बम्पर क्रॉप है, तो उस समय आप यदि उसके Minimum Support Price operation को सख्ती से लागू करें और लागू करने के बाद, उसको जो घाटा हो रहा है, उसको आप incentivize करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसानों को निश्चित तौर पर लाभ होगा। उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices को the Commission for Agricultural Costs, Prices and Policies कर देना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ जहाँ समस्याएँ हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ उन समस्याओं का सॉल्यूशन भी हम लोगों को देखना चाहिए। आखिर, इस देश के किसानों की जो समस्या है, वह अपने आप में सबके सामने है, लेकिन समस्याओं का निदान भी हमें इस सदन के माध्यम से बताना आवश्यक है। जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा है, क्रॉप इश्योरेंस के बजाय प्राइस इश्योरेंस को महत्व देना चाहिए। मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस ऑपरेशन पूरे देश में सख्ती से अब लागू होना चाहिए और आज जो हमारी पर-कैपिटा होल्डिंग्स हैं, वे धीरे-धीरे कम होती चली जा रही हैं। कैसे हम छोटी होल्डिंग को और अधिक उत्पादक बनाएं, इस पर अधिक रिसर्च करने की आवश्यकता है। Encourage integrated farming; Give price insurance. जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा है, जो सबसे जरूरी आज मांग किसानों की है कर्जा माफी की ...**(समय की घंटी)**... I will take five minutes more.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): कर्जा माफ हो गया।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आपने कर दिया होगा। आपके महाराष्ट्र में ...**(व्यवधान)**... राउत साहब, आप शायद उद्धव ठाकरे जी से चर्चा आजकल नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री नरेश गुजराल (पंजाब): पंजाब में भी हो गया।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा आपसे कहना यह है कि कर्जा माफी एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसमें कि हर व्यक्ति चाहता है कि मैं कर्जा न पटाऊं। लेकिन इस देश की व्यवस्था को हम लोगों ने इसमें कॉमर्शियल बैंक की एन्ट्री से बिगाड़ दिया। इस देश में कोऑपरेटिव बैंक का एक बड़ा मजबूत नेटवर्क था, जहाँ गांव-गांव में उनके गोडाउन थे, समय पर उनको फर्टिलाइजर और बीज भी समय पर मिल जाता था और उसका पेमेंट हो जाता था। लेकिन हमने कोऑपरेटिव बैंक सिस्टम को पूरा बिगाड़ दिया। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कर्जा माफ करें, दोनों का करें, लेकिन कॉमर्शियल बैंक का नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम आप कोऑपरेटिव बैंक के कर्जे पूरे माफ करिए और एक बार फिर से कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए आपको कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। Sir, I must also put on record and mention about the farmers' agitation in Tamil Nadu. Two days earlier, I had made a point that the promises

made by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu should be fulfilled. So, I came to know that the Tamil Nadu Government has written off all the cooperative loans and now, they are again demanding loan write-off from the Government of India. Sir, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to speak out in favour of the farmers of this country so that the loan write-off can take place.

Sir, at the same time, सबसे ज्यादा आज जो आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं, उसके दो-तीन कारण हैं। सबसे बड़ा कारण तो कर्जा है और कर्जा भी इसलिए है क्योंकि agricultural credit system choke हो चुका है और अब वह व्यापारियों के चंगुल में आ चुका है। साहूकार से कर्जा ले रहा है। 18 से 24 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर कर्जा ले रहा है और जब नहीं पटा पा रहा है तो फिर उसको आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। अधिकांश किसानों को अब cash credit limit मिल जाती है, जिससे वह खाद, बीज खरीदने के बजाय कहीं मोटर साइकिल, गाड़ी खरीद रहा है और इसीलिए आज किसान जो खाद और बीज खरीद रहा है, वह खाद, बीज व्यापारियों के माध्यम से खरीद रहा है और व्यापारी उसको काइंड में दे रहा है और 18 से 24 और 30-30, 32-32 परसेंट ब्याज ले रहा है। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इसको cleanup करने की आवश्यकता है और loan write-off की आवश्यकता है।

मैं साथ में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरा कारण है कि गिरता हुआ जल स्तर, Over-exploitation of groundwater is one of the major reasons of farmers' distress in this country. और इसलिए बड़े दिनों से इसकी बात होती थी। बड़ी आसानी से ground water recharge किया जा सकता है। जो known aquifers हैं, identified aquifers हैं, उसमें surface runoff डालिए, अपने आप रिचार्ज होगा और बिना रिचार्ज किए आपका ग्राउंड वाटर आगे काम नहीं कर पाएगा। इसी तरह से हमारा जो स्टोरेज में वेस्ट हो रहा है, अधिकांश स्टोरेज की जो हमारी व्यवस्था है, उसको सुदृढ़ बनाने की जरूरत है। Eight to ten per cent of our total crop is wasted in poor storage. हम लोगों ने cold chain बनाने का तय किया था, FDI in retail में हमने कहा था, लेकिन उस समय हमने विरोध किया, शायद अब आप उसको सही रास्ते पर आकर, कोल्ड चेन की आवश्यकता है। Perishable fruits and vegetables के लिए कोल्ड चेन की आवश्यकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जी, एजेंडा तो पूरा हमारा ही चल रहा है, केवल उसकी marketing हो रही है, packaging कर रहे हैं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं तो organic farming का पक्षधर हूँ। Sustainable agriculture तो organic farming के माध्यम से ही हो सकता है, हालांकि थोड़ा-बहुत production कम होगा, लेकिन मेरा यह अनुभव है, मध्य प्रदेश के कई गांवों में हमने organic farming की, जिसमें वे बैंक से एक पैसा कर्जा नहीं लेते थे और आसानी से अपना परिवार चलाते थे। इसलिए I strongly advocate the practice of sustainable agriculture, which is only organic agriculture.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस सरकार ने हमें... माननीय बाबू साहब हमारी बात सुन तो रहे हैं, मंत्री जी सुन तो रहे हैं, लेकिन बाबू साहब, आपसे हमें इसलिए उम्मीद नहीं है क्योंकि पूरा मंत्रिमंडल अधिकारविहीन है। Minimum Government is PMO. उसके बाद न आगे

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

कोई है, न पीछे कोई है और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री का तो नज़रिया है, "मेरी मर्जी", मैं जब चाहूंगा, demonetisation कर दूंगा, जब मन में आएगा, मैं यह कर दूंगा - "मेरी मर्जी"। यह सरकार केवल चल रही है - "मेरी मर्जी" से। इसलिए माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमें आपसे ज्यादा उम्मीद नहीं है लेकिन किसानों की लड़ाई, जो हम लोग इस मोहल्ले में बैठे हुए हैं, हमें यह लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ेगी, तभी जाकर किसानों का भला हो सकता है, धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन के माध्यम से आजादी के बाद जितने भी किसानों की किसी भी घटना में, किसी भी regime में हत्या हुई हो या आत्महत्या हुई हो, उन सारे परिवारों को, जिनकी संख्या लाखों में है, मैं जब यहां बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं तो एक किसान के बेटे के नाते मैं उन सभी परिवारों के प्रति अपनी असीम श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं। माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी दस साल तक हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री रहे। उन्होंने यहां पर बहुत सारी बातें गिनायी हैं और उन्होंने सीधे-सीधे कहा है कि "मेरी मर्जी"। माननीय पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री जी, मर्जी तो अब उन्हीं की चलेगी, जिन्हें जनादेश मिला है और आपकी हठधर्मिता यह है कि आप अपनी मर्जी थोपना चाहते हैं और जनादेश नहीं मान रहे हैं - आपके दिल में उथल-पुथल चल रही है कि यह क्या हो रहा है? आज भी जब शपथ समारोह हो रहा था * देश के जनादेश का अपमान करने का अधिकार किसी को नहीं है - न मुझे है न आपको है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: और न मोदी जी को है।

श्री प्रभात झा: मेरी सरकार, इस देश की सरकार ने किसानों के लिए क्या किया है, मैं नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के वाक्य से ही शुरू करता हूं। किसानों और गांवों की स्थिति में बदलाव लाना भारत सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। परम्परागत कृषि के साथ आधुनिक तकनीक का ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह जो आपने Central Hall का जिक्र किया, जब नए राष्ट्रपति शपथ ले रहे थे, * सब प्रसन्न थे। यह चीज़ आप यहां से मत कहिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उसे निकलवा दीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: लोगों को यह ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: अच्छी बात है। मैं अपनी बात का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): वे पार्टी के राष्ट्रपति नहीं हैं, देश के राष्ट्रपति हैं। उनका सम्मान करना चाहिए।

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं समझ गया

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सबको प्रसन्नता है, वे यहां हमारे साथी रहे हैं, दस-बारह साल यहां रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक): पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू को भूल ही गए।

श्री प्रभात झा: मुझे खुशी है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वह लाइन निकलवा दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... वह लाइन निकलवा दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: Yes. निकलेगी। That is expunged. ...(Interruptions)... That is expunged.

श्री प्रभात झा: मुझे बहुत अच्छा लग रहा है कि आप कह रहे हैं कि वे देश के राष्ट्रपति हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि स्थिति बेहतर बनायी जाएगी। Digital India का फायदा किसानों को दिलवाने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए जाएंगे। सबसे पहला काम प्रधान मंत्री ने किया है कि उन्होंने सबसे पहले कृषि मंत्रालय का नाम बदलकर कृषि एवं किसान मंत्रालय कर दिया। हमारी सरकार की मंशा इसी से जाहिर होती है।...(व्यवधान)... मैं उम्मीद भी यही करता हूं। सच सुनने की ताकत होनी चाहिए, ज़रा सच को सुनिये। जब आपने मंदसौर गोली कांड की बात कही, तो आप सब को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि जब हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री स्वयं दिग्विजय सिंह जी थे, 12 जनवरी, 1998 को 24 किसानों को गोली से मारने का काम किसके मुख्य मंत्री काल में हुआ था, हम यह जानना चाहते हैं? आप थे मुख्य मंत्री। आपने उनको कोई जानबूझ कर नहीं मारा था या शिवराज सिंह जी ने कोई जान-बूझ कर नहीं मारा था। ऐसी घटनाओं को राजनीति रंग देना, कोई मुख्य मंत्री इतना क्रूर या प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हो सकता, जो किसानों की हत्या करे और इसलिए मैं दिग्विजय सिंह जी से निवेदन करूंगा.. उस समय हम लोग थे, विपक्ष में थे, आप मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो हमने कभी नहीं कहा कि आपने मारा। अब ऐसा लग रहा है कि जैसे हम लोगों ने जान-बूझ कर मारा है। जबकि भारत में यदि कोई पहला राज्य है, आपने स्वामीनाथन रिपोर्ट की बात कही - सबसे पहला राज्य है जिसने स्वामीनाथन रिपोर्ट से दो कदम आगे, मैं एक-एक चीज़ पर आऊंगा, अपने निर्णय लिए हैं। हम खाली रिपोर्ट का हवाला देकर बात नहीं करते, मैं स्वामीनाथन रिपोर्ट की अनुशंसा की एक-एक लाइन पढ़ूंगा और हमारी सरकार द्वारा किए गए तुलनात्मक कार्यों को बताऊंगा। सोइल हेल्थ कार्ड, फसल बीमा योजना, ई-नाम, जैविक खेती, नीम कोटिंग इत्यादि हमने कभी नहीं सुने थे। इन तीन सालों में यूरिया को लेकर कहीं दंगा-फसाद नहीं हुआ है। कुछ तो अच्छा कहिए कि इस सरकार ने किया है, मैं कभी-कभी सोचता हूं कि तीन साल हो गए, क्या हमने एक भी काम अच्छा नहीं किया। जनता के बीच में कहिए, तो जनता जवाब देती है और फिर आपको जनता जवाब देगी, लेकिन जवाब के बाद भी आप समझने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना और पशुधन योजना कृषि को किसानों के लिए एक लाभप्रद व्यवसाय में परिवर्तित करने के लिए अहम योजनाएं हैं। पिछले तीन साल में फसलों का record उत्पादन हुआ है। वर्ष 2016-17 के अनुमानित आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस साल बम्पर फसल हुई है, record 241.98 मिलियन टन अनाज के उत्पादन का अनुमान है, जिसमें चावल का 108.86 मिलियन टन और गेहूं का 96.64 मिलियन टन उत्पादन है, यह record उत्पादन हुआ है। मोटे अनाजों का भी ज्यादा उत्पादन

[श्री प्रभात झा]

हुआ है। मुझे अच्छा लगा, जब आपने कहा - माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि दलहन की तरफ किसानों का रुझान बढ़ा है। जरा सी दाल की कीमत बढ़ गई थी, तो नाक में दम हो गया। अब किसान ने दलहन पैदा की है और आपने देखा होगा कि उसके समर्थन मूल्य में भी भारत सरकार किसानों कि हित के लिए सबसे आगे आई है। पिछले सालों में दालों के उत्पादन में कमी हुई थी, जिससे दालों का आयात करना पड़ा था, लेकिन इस साल record उत्पादन 22.14 मिलियन टन उत्पादन हुआ है और तिलहनों का भी record उत्पादन 33.60 मिलियन टन हुआ है। माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी आपने समर्थन मूल्य के बारे में कहा है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि समर्थन मूल्य में भी वृद्धि हुई है। कृषि उत्पादन में किसानों की आय को सुनिश्चित बनाए रखने के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य में अच्छी खासी बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है, जो पहले कभी नहीं की गई थी। वर्ष 2016-17 की खरीद फसल की दाल में अरहर के समर्थन मूल्य को 4,625 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5,050 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया। उड़द के मूल्य को 4,625 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5,000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और मूंग के मूल्य को 4,850 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5,250 रुपये कर दिया गया है। यह क्या किसानों के हित में लिए गए निर्णय नहीं हैं? इतना ही नहीं, आप जरा "किसान चैनल" को देखिए, जो मोदी के विज़न से निकला, "किसान चैनल" आज किसानों की जानकारी के लिए नई-नई चीज़ें दे रहा है। आप नहीं बोलेंगे, मैं जानता हूँ। देश की आत्मा को समझने की शुरुआत भारत के गांव, देहात से होती है। आपने 70 साल तक खाली "कृषि प्रधान देश" कहा, लाल किले की प्राचीर से अगर "कृषि प्रधान देश" में कृषि की यह हालत है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, निवेदन से, विनम्रता से कि इस देश में शासन किसने सर्वाधिक किया? कौन है इसका जिम्मेदार? हमसे आप तीन साल में सवाल पूछ रहे हैं और अटल जी के छह साल में फसल बीमा योजना आई थी और क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना को कौन लाया था? आपने कभी ऐसा कुछ किया नहीं। अगर इस देश के किसानों की दयनीय हालत के लिए सबसे बड़ा कोई जिम्मेदार है, तो इस देश में सर्वाधिक वर्षों तक जो सत्ता में रहे हैं, वे जिम्मेदार हैं। इसी आधार पर पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने मंत्र दिया था कि हर खेत को पानी। हमारी सरकार इस मूल मंत्र पर चल रही है, 'हर खेत को पानी, हर हाथ को काम'। और इसी अवधारणा को आगे बढ़ाते हुए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने हल के पीछे चल रहे आदमी की सुध ली, जो माटी पुत्र है, जो हमें अन्न देता है, उसकी सुध ली। हम उन्हें "अन्नदाता" कहते हैं, लेकिन उनकी तकदीर बदलने के जितने फैसले इन 3 सालों में हुए हैं, आपके 60 साल के राज्य में कभी नहीं हुए। 26 मई, 2015 को शुरू किया गया 24 घंटे का किसान चैनल, किसानों में नई जाग्रति पैदा कर रहा है। महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि देश के इतिहास में पहली बार किसानों की भलाई के लिए नई फसल बीमा योजना लागू की जाएगी। आपने भी "फसल बीमा योजना" लागू की थी, हमने उसमें एक शब्द जोड़ा, "नई फसल बीमा योजना" और जो किसान इस "नई फसल बीमा योजना" से जुड़ गए हैं, उन्हें कोई भी प्राकृतिक आपदा डरा नहीं सकती। महोदय, आज तक किसान को निर्भीक नहीं बनाया गया। पहली बार खलिहान में खराब होने वाली फसल के लिए "फसल बीमा" की बात अगर किसी ने की, तो वह भारत सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के कृषि मंत्रालय ने की। आप फसल बीमा देते वक्त उसमें से कर्जा काट लेते थे, अब फसल बीमा का पैसा किसान के कर्ज से नहीं काटा जाता है।

महोदय, हम किसानों के हितैषी कैसे हैं, इस बारे में कुछ बातों का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। भारत में आपने भी अनेक राज्यों में राज किया है, लेकिन मैं उस राज्य का नाम जानना चाहता हूँ, जो जीरो परसेंट ब्याज पर किसानों को पैसा देता हो। वे राज्य हैं, भा.ज.पा. शासित मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़। दूसरे, आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि यदि आप 1 लाख रुपए कर्ज देते हैं, तो आपको मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सिर्फ 90 हजार रुपए वापस करने हैं। उसे 10 हजार तत्काल वापस दिए जाएंगे। यह फैसला मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने किया है। महोदय, किसान ने बम्पर प्याज पैदा किया, लेकिन वह सड़ रहा था। वह उसे फेंकने जा रहा था, तब किसान की रीढ़ की हड्डी को मजबूत करने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने फैसला किया और मध्य प्रदेश में प्याज को 8 रुपए किलो में खरीदा। अब हम किसान हितैषी हैं या आप, यह आपको तय करना है। प्याज भंडारण के लिए जगह नहीं थी, मुख्य मंत्री शिवराज सिंह जी ने कहा कि प्याज सड़ेगा, लेकिन किसान को मरने नहीं देंगे। अगर किसान जिंदा रहेगा तो फिर से प्याज व अलग फसल उगाएगा, लेकिन उसे मरने नहीं देंगे। महोदय, मूंग 5,225 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल एवं उड़द 5,000 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल की दर से हमारी सरकार ने वहां खरीदी है। किसानों को 50 फीसदी नगद एवं शेष RTGS/NEFT के द्वारा प्रति दिन भुगतान किया जा रहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा 1,000 करोड़ की लागत से भारत के किसी राज्य ने नहीं किया है, लेकिन भा.ज.पा. शासित राज्य ने निर्णय लिया है कि मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष बनाया जाएगा। आपने कहा कि किसान की लागत कितनी होगी? महोदय, अगर किसान को घाटा होता है, तो इस मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष से उसकी भरपायी करेंगे। हमने यह भी फैसला किया है कि वह जो फसल पैदा करेगा, उस पर उसका कितना खर्च हुआ, यह अध्ययन भी वहां पर किया जायेगा और यह घोषणा की गयी है कि किसानों को घाटा नहीं, किसान को फायदे में खरीद कर देंगे, चाहे हमारी सरकार को अपनी ओर से कुछ भी करना पड़े। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

आपने कर्ज माफी की बात की। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में यह हुआ, यू.पी. में हुआ, मध्य प्रदेश में ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरे बाद अपनी बात कह दीजिए। मध्य प्रदेश भारत का भा.ज.पा. शासित राष्ट्र है, वहां के किसान कितने दमदार हुए हैं, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। वहां कि किसानों ने कहा है कि हम 78 फीसदी किसान कर्ज चुकाते हैं, हम कर्ज माफी नहीं चाहते। वहां किसानों से मुख्य मंत्री ने पूछा कि आप फसल की लागत चाहते हैं या कर्ज माफी? तो सारे किसानों ने शाजापुर में हाथ उठाकर कहा कि हमें उचित दाम चाहिए, कर्ज माफी नहीं। हम किसी की दया पर जिंदा नहीं रहना चाहते। आप सुनकर आश्चर्य करोगे कि कितना कर्ज होगा, 11 हजार करोड़, 12 हजार करोड़! आपको मालूम है कि भाजपा सरकार ने मुआवजे के नाम पर एक वर्ष में किसानों को कितनी राशि दी है, मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने 18,840 करोड़ रुपए किसानों को दिए हैं। आज कर्जा माफी की बात कर रहे हैं और यह जानना चाहते हो। हमें कृषि कर्मण पुरस्कार किसने दिया? जब माननीय डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे और कृषि मंत्री भी थे, उस समय दो बार पुरस्कार मिला। आप थोड़ी शाबासी भी तो दीजिए। आप छः दिन थप्पड़ मारते हो, एक दिन तो प्यार कर लो, झूठा ही प्यार कर लो, लेकिन कुछ तो कर लो। आप लोग कहते हैं कि हम गांधी जी के शिष्य हैं, वैसे शिष्य तो हम लोग भी उनके शिष्य हैं। गांधी जी कहते थे कि "कोई तुम्हारे एक गाल पर मारे, तो दूसरा आगे कर दो", लेकिन यहां तो मारने ही नहीं देते और यदि मारते हैं, तो दोनों गाल ही तोड़ देते हैं। आप यह मत करिए। मेरा सदन से एक ही निवेदन है कि अगर अच्छी बात होती है, तो उसे कहने की हिम्मत भी होनी चाहिए।

[श्री प्रभात झा]

आपने स्वामीनाथन की बात की, तो स्वामीनाथन रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि भूस्वामी से लेकर भूस्वामित्व तक किसानों का होना चाहिए। हमारी सरकार ने कहा है कि विकास योजनाओं या औद्योगिक विकास क्षेत्र या किसानों की भूमि जो नगरीय है, उसे जबर्दस्ती अधिकृत नहीं किया जाएगा। यह कैबिनेट का फैसला है। आप मुझे बताइए कि स्वामीनाथन की रिपोर्ट मानी या नहीं मानी? किसानों के आबादी पट्टे दिए जाने थे, यह स्वामीनाथन रिपोर्ट में कहा गया, तो हमने वन के पट्टे दिए और हमने अन्यान्य पट्टे बांट दिए। आप बताइए कि हमने स्वामीनाथन की रिपोर्ट मानी या नहीं मानी? आप वनवासियों से जाकर पूछिए। माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आप मुख्य मंत्री थे और उस समय मैं भाजपाका काम करता था, उस समय आपने घोषणाएं की थी। आपके जमाने के पट्टे हम बांट रहे हैं और ईमानदारी से बांट रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमारी नीयत साफ है। यदि यहां किसानों की कोई हमदर्द पार्टी है, तो वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी है। स्वामीनाथन आयोग द्वारा नेशनल लैंड यूज एडवाइजरी सर्विस बनाने की बात की गई थी, मध्य प्रदेश देश का ऐसा पहला राज्य है, जिसने इस पर अमल किया है। स्वामीनाथन आयोग द्वारा किसानों को जल उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुशंसा की गई थी, मध्य प्रदेश की पहली सरकार है, जिसने इन अनुशंसा के अनुसार काम किया है। इतना ही नहीं, स्वामीनाथन आयोग द्वारा किसानों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने हेतु जो भी अनुशंसा की गई थी, उसे बड़े दिल से यदि किसी ने स्वीकार किया है, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी शासित राज्यों ने किया है। मैं बहुत नाम गिना सकता हूं, लेकिन मैं यहां कुछ मोटी-मोटी बातें कहना चाह रहा था। आपने कहा कि क्या किया है, तो मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि दूध उत्पादन में आज विश्व में पहले स्थान पर कौन है? आज दूध उत्पादन के मामले में विश्व में भारत पहले स्थान पर है और उसमें भारतीय जनता पार्टी का ही शासन है। विश्व में 2015-16 में अगर 155 मिलियन टन दूध का उत्पादन यदि किसी ने किया है, तो वह हमारे देश भारत ने किया है। आप ऐसा मत कहिए कि कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

फल और सब्जियों में विश्व का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक देश कौन है, तो उसका नाम भी भारत ही है। 254 मिलियन टन फल-सब्जियों का उत्पादन आज भारत में होता है। चावल के उत्पादन में भारत विश्व में दूसरे स्थान पर है। मैं आपको लगातार गिनवा रहा हूं। मत्स्य उत्पादन में भी विश्व में भारत दूसरे नम्बर पर आता है। अंडों के उत्पादन में विश्व में भारत का स्थान पांचवां है, इसलिए देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण की अपार संभावनाएं हैं, जिन्हें देखते हुए मोदी सरकार ने पिछले सालों में नए-नए नीति निर्णय लिए और उनके परिणाम आशा के अनुरूप आ रहे हैं। खाद्य प्रसंस्करण में 100 प्रतिशत विदेशी निवेश की छूट दी गई है। देश में खाद्य उत्पादों के उत्पादन और खुदरा बिक्री में भी 100 प्रतिशत विदेशी निवेश की छूट दी गई है तथा कई प्रकार के करों में भी छूट दी गई है। इन नीतियों के परिणाम हैं। जनवरी, 2017 तक देश में 42 मेगा फूड पार्कों पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर काम किया गया है, जनवरी, 2017 तक 200 से अधिक कोल्ड चेन विकसित की जा रही हैं। किसानों को हर स्तर पर सहयोग देकर मोदी सरकार ने किसानों की आय को दुगना करने का वादा किया है।

अभी माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि 2019 में क्या होगा? दिग्विजय सिंह जी आप तो इतने पढ़े-लिखे इंजीनियर, मुख्य मंत्री, सांसद इत्यादि क्या-क्या नहीं हैं, यदि आप गाँव के गरीब गाँवार

से पूछेंगे कि 2019 में किसकी सरकार बनेगी, तो वह ताली बजाते हुए, आह्लादित होकर, नाचते हुए कहेगा नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार। आप राजनीतिक हो सकते हैं, लेकिन भारत का आम नागरिक राष्ट्र नीति से जुड़ा होता है। वह देखता है, उसकी पैनी निगाह होती है। आपकी, हमारी राजनीतिक निगाह हो सकती है, लेकिन आम नागरिक की राजनीतिक निगाह पैनी नहीं होती। यह मैंने नहीं कहा, यह जम्मू-कश्मीर के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि, "अरे विरोधियों एक हो जाओ, नहीं तो क्या होगा? 2019 तो गया, 2024 भी जाएगा।" यह मैंने नहीं कहा ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए जनवरी, 2017 तक किसानों को हर स्तर पर सहयोग देकर मोदी ...**(व्यवधान)**... **(समय की घंटी)**... अब कितने एक हैं, वह तो अभी पता लग गया ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभापति जी, दो मिनट दीजिए।

महोदय, जैविक उत्पादों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए भारत सरकार जैविक खेती के विकास के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर काम कर रही है। 2015-2018 तक 1 लाख समूहों के अंतर्गत 5 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र को जैविक खेती के दायरे में लाने का काम चल रहा है। राज्य सरकारें अब तक 7,186 समूहों के माध्यम से 3.59 लाख एकड़ भूमि को जैविक खेती के दायरे में ला चुकी हैं। देश के उत्तरी-पूर्वी राज्यों की भौगोलिक दशा को देखते हुए जैविक खेती पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है। इसके लिए 2015 से 2018 तक 400 करोड़ रुपए की एक परियोजना चल रही है। 2015 से 2017 तक 143.13 करोड़ रुपए दिए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें 2016-17 तक 1975 समूहों के माध्यम से 39,969 किसानों की जैविक खेती का विकास होगा। अब आप बार-बार कह रहे हैं, क्या होगा, क्या नहीं होगा, कुछ नहीं हुआ, अगर मैं गिनाने लूँ तो तीन सालों में जितनी भी कैबिनेट मीटिंग्स हुई हैं, अगर हर कैबिनेट में सबसे ज्यादा इस सरकार ने फैसला लिए हैं, तो आप कैबिनेट के डिसिजन्स उठाकर देख लीजिए, वे भारत के सिर्फ 67 फीसदी किसानों के हित में लिए गए फैसले हैं। दूसरी तरफ, आप अपने दस साल के फैसले उठाकर देख लीजिए।

महोदय, मैं एक छोटी-सी बात कहूँगा, यह मेरा रिकॉर्ड नहीं है, मैंने कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं देखनी है, आप देश के सर्वे को देख लीजिए, अगर वे इतने अच्छे प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं, तो विश्व की सर्वे रिपोर्ट में यह बात क्यों आ रही है कि यदि इस विश्व का कोई सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय नेता है, तो उसका नाम है नरेन्द्र मोदी? भारत के 73 फीसदी लोगों में से 54 फीसदी किसान कहते हैं कि अगर नरेन्द्र मोदी बने रहे तो 2022 में हमारी आमदनी दुगनी कौन करेगा? नरेन्द्र मोदी। आप चिंता मत कीजिए। हमें इस देश ने जनादेश दिया है। हम उस जनादेश को फलीभूत करने के लिए एक-एक निर्णय लेंगे। पहले हमारे बारे में कहा जाता था.. बस, एक आखिरी लाइन है। हमारे बारे में कहा जाता था कि ये सरकार में आते नहीं हैं, आते हैं तो सरकार चलाते नहीं हैं, बीच में ही भाग जाते हैं। माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, अब हम सरकार में आते भी हैं, सरकार चलाते भी हैं, दुबारा भी आते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... और अब आते रहेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... और आप वहाँ बैठते रहेंगे। जय हिंद, जय भारत।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में हिस्सा लेने का मौका दिया है। मैं अभी आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी और आदरणीय प्रभात झा जी को सुन रहा था। मैं अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्रभात जी बोल रहे थे, तब कभी-कभी मुझे ऐसा लगता था कि जैसे मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में बहस

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

चल रही है। अन्य बातों की चर्चा के बाद मैं करूंगा, लेकिन दो बातें, जिनकी चर्चा अभी-अभी प्रभात जी ने की, उन पर बोलूंगा। एक तो फसल बीमा योजना, पहले उसमें सरकारी कंपनियां थीं, जो बीमा का मुआवजा दिया करती थीं, वे 85 परसेंट तक दे दिया करती थीं, अब आपने इसे निजी कंपनियों को दे दिया और वे 15 परसेंट देती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रीमियम का कितना पैसा कंपनियों को जाता है और कितना पैसा किसानों को मिलता है, अगर उनकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है? दूसरा, फूड प्रोसेसिंग का, दूध से लेकर अन्य चीजों का इन्होंने जिक्र किया, यह सही है कि इन मामलों में भारत की स्थिति कपेरेटिवली बहुत अच्छी है, बल्कि दूध के मामले पर तो हम नंबर एक पर हैं, लेकिन जो अन्य पेरिशेबल फ्रूट्स और वेजिटेबल्स हैं, उनके लिए जो फूड प्रोसेसिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है। यह विभाग दस-बारह साल पहले आपनके इसी मंत्रालय में था, जो बाद में अलग हो गया, लेकिन फूड प्रोसेसिंग हमारे यहां दो, तीन, चार परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं हो पाई। नतीजा इसका यह होता है कि हर साल इस देश में 50 हजार करोड़ से लेकर 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए के फल, सब्जियां, मीट सड़ जाते हैं या फेंक दिए जाते हैं। कोई व्यवस्था, कोई टेक्नोलॉजी इस तरह की नहीं है कि हम अपने फलों को, अपने अन्य उत्पादों को बचा सकें। क्या कारण है कि जो विदेशों से आया हुआ सेब है, ज्यादा रसीला है? हम अभी खान मार्केट के सामने रहते हैं, वहां से विदेश का सेब लाएं तो बिल्कुल रसीला है और हमारे यहां का इतना बढ़िया जो सेब होता है, चाहे वह हिमाचल प्रदेश का हो, चाहे कश्मीर का हो, चाहे उत्तराखंड का हो, उत्तराखंड में भी अच्छा सेब होने लगा है, लेकिन उसमें दो-तीन दिन बाद ही पेट्रोल और ग्लुकोज जैसी स्थिति हो जाती है, फिसफिसा हो जाता है। हम अभी इसमें कुछ नहीं कर पाए हैं। ये ऐसी चीजें रहेंगी, जब तक हम नई टेक्नोलॉजी का प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे। दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा फार्म आउटपुट अमेरिका के बाद हिंदुस्तान का ही है, इसके बावजूद किसान गरीब क्यों है, किसान आत्महत्या क्यों कर रहा है?

महोदय, हम कर्ज माफी की बात करते हैं। कर्ज माफी से किसान का कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है। दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने इशारा किया था, कई बार कर्ज माफी का जो तरीका है, जो अधिकारी फार्मूला निकालते हैं, वे ऐसा बनाते हैं कि जिसने कभी कर्ज repay न किया हो, सिर्फ उसी का कर्ज माफ हो पाता है और यदि किसी ने एक किस्त भी दे दी, तो उसका कर्ज माफ नहीं होता है। इसलिए अब किसान जो कर्ज लेता है, वह यह मानने लगा है कि किसी ने किसी दिन कोई सरकार कर्जा माफ करेगी ही, इसलिए पैसा वापिस देने से कोई फायदा नहीं है, कर्ज चुकाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। तो इससे कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। लाभ तभी हो सकता है, जब किसान को आप इस तरह की सहूलियतें दें, जिनकी उनको जरूरत है, जैसे नई टेक्नोलॉजी। आजादी के तत्काल बाद पंडित नेहरू जी ने कहा था - Everything can wait, but, not agriculture, लेकिन हमारे देश में अब बिल्कुल उल्टा हो रहा है।

1970 में GDP में agriculture का जो हिस्सा था, वह 43 परसेंट था और अब वह 11 परसेंट के आसपास रह गया है, 12 परसेंट होगा, उससे ज्यादा नहीं। हालांकि उसका कारण यह भी है कि दूसरे सेक्टर्स में बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की हुई, लेकिन GDP में इसका हिस्सा गिरा। खेती पर निर्भर रहने वाले लोग लगभग उतने ही हैं, जितने पहले थी, एक-दो परसेंट कम हो गए होंगे। इसका सीधा अर्थ हुआ कि

किसान गरीब हुआ, किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब हुई। आप नई टेक्नोलॉजी भी लाए, आपने कुछ नए seeds वगैरह देने की कोशिश भी की, जैसे बीटी कॉटन है। बीटी कॉटन से शुरू में तो किसानों की हालत खराब हुई, क्योंकि बीज इतना महँगा था कि लोग आत्महत्या करने के लिए विवश हो गए, लेकिन बाद में वह काम कर गया। उसका बीज कितना महँगा है! यह कम से कम चार गुणा महँगा है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि खेती पर अब भी लगभग 58 से 60 परसेंट लोग निर्भर करते हैं। आप अभी भारत सरकार की बात कर रहे थे। जब तक आप agriculture को बजट नहीं देंगे, तब तक आप कितनी ही घोषणाएँ करते रहिए, कितनी ही बातें करते रहिए, कितना ही यह कहते रहिए कि जितनी कैबिनेट मीटिंग्स हुई हैं, उन सबमें किसानों के लिए फैसले हुए हैं, उसका कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है। जो पिछला बजट था, उसमें agriculture के लिए total allocation यूनियन बजट का केवल 2.3 परसेंट था। जो सेक्टर देश के 58-60 परसेंट लोगों को रोजगार देता हो, जिस पर लोग इतने बड़े पैमाने पर निर्भर हों, उसके लिए बजट दो फीसदी है और जो एक परसेंट रोजगार नहीं दे सकते हैं, उनके लिए 16 परसेंट, 17 परसेंट, 18 परसेंट, 20 परसेंट बजट है। स्थिति इतनी खराब है, कोई कितना ही कहे, हालाँकि इसके लिए केवल आप जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, हम लोग भी जिम्मेदार हैं। कुछ दिन हम लोग भी सत्ता में रहे, कुछ ये लोग सत्ता में रहे, जो भी रहे, खेती की उपेक्षा, किसानों की उपेक्षा निरंतर हुई है। खेती और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय नाम रख देने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। खेती मायने किसान, किसान मायने खेती। उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है। आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने import liberalization के बारे में कहा। प्रभात जी ने बार-बार स्वामीनाथन साहब का नाम लिया। स्वामीनाथन साहब ने ही लिखा है कि जो import liberalization हुआ है, उससे हिन्दुस्तान में किसानों का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। आप उनको quote तो करते हैं, लेकिन उनके सुझावों पर अमल करने का प्रयास नहीं किया जाता है। मेरी उनसे हमेशा बातचीत होती थी। संयोग से जब मैं उस सदन में था और लगभग चार साल तक Agriculture Committee का चेयरमैन रहा, तो स्वामीनाथन साहब भी उस कमिटी के मेम्बर थे। हमें उनसे बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिला, हमारी पूरी कमिटी को उनसे सीखने को मिला, वे देश के इतने बड़े agriculture scientist थे। उन्होंने खुद कहा कि import liberalization की वजह से किसान को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। जब हमारे यहां जरूरत पड़ती है, तो बजाय इसके कि हम अपने उत्पादकों को ज्यादा पैसा दें, बाहर से मंगाना शुरू कर देते हैं। जब हमारे यहां पैदा होता है, तब भी बाहर से मंगाते हैं। मैं यहां किसी पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन चर्चा यही होती है कि यहां पैदा होने के बावजूद जो import किया जाता है, वह दूसरे ulterior motive से किया जाता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि दूसरे purpose से किया जाता है।

महोदय, अब इस वक्त क्या स्थिति है, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय स्थिति यह है कि कोल्ड स्टोरेजेज में आलू भरा हुआ है। हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में फर्रुखाबाद, कन्नौज, इटावा, फिरोज़बाद और आगरा ऐसे जिले हैं, जिनमें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर आलू पैदा होता है। कोल्ड स्टोर्स से आलू निकल नहीं रहा है, क्योंकि आलू खरीदने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है और यह आशंका है कि इसके कारण इस साल किसान आत्महत्या करने के लिए विवश होंगे। इससे कोल्ड स्टोर्स के मालिकों को और किसानों को भी नुकसान होगा। किसान कोल्ड स्टोर से अपना आलू निकालने इसलिए नहीं जा रहा है, क्योंकि जितना किराया कोल्ड स्टोर का है, उससे कम पैसा उसे आलू बेचने से मिलेगा। अगर किसान कोल्ड स्टोर से अपना आलू नहीं निकालेगा, तो कोल्ड स्टोर मालिकों को कुछ नहीं मिलेगा, यानी उसे

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किराया भी नहीं मिलेगा। इस प्रकार से उसका भी नुकसान हुआ और किसान का तो नुकसान हो ही गया। यह हालत है।

महोदय, अभी थोड़े दिनों पहले सब्जियों की स्थिति यह हो गई थी कि यदि किसान बाजार में टमाटर ले जाता था, तो उसे ट्रैक्टर के डीजल के पैसे के बराबर भी भाव नहीं मिल पाता था। इसलिए वह अपने टमाटर को मंडी में बेचने के बजाय टमाटर से भरी अपनी ट्रॉली को सड़क पर पलट कर आ जाता था। उस टमाटर को सड़क पर ही गायें खाती थीं। लौकी और तोरई की स्थिति यह थी कि दो रुपए में जितनी चाहे लौकी और तोरई ले लो। उसकी डलिया रखी रहती थी और दो रुपए में उसमें से जितनी चाहे लौकी ले लो। एक रुपए की तोरई ले आइए, आपकी चार दिन की सब्जी बन जाएगी।

महोदय, अब जक किसान की फसल, किसान के यहां से निकल गई, तो पता चला कि टमाटर सेब से ज्यादा महंगा हो गया। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? मैं आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूं। चाहे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हों या कोई ओर हों, लेकिन जब-जब किसान के पास उसकी फसल की उपज आती है, तब-तब, चाहे जो भी फसल हो, उसका बुरा हाल होता है और the moment, जैसे ही वह किसान के यहां से चली जाती है, वैसे ही बाजार में उसकी स्थिति सुधर जाती है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप पता कीजिए कि आजादपुर मंडी, दिल्ली में यदी actual रोजाना 100 से 200 करोड़ रुपए की बिक्री होती है, तो कागज पर वह 5000 करोड़ रुपए की वायदा बाजार के कारण ही हो जाती है। एग्रीकल्चर कमेटी के माध्यम से हम लोगों ने recommend किया था कि इस पर पाबन्दी लगाइए। वायदा कारोबार में केवल कागज पर लिखा-पढ़ी होती है। इसलिए आप महंगाई को रोक ही नहीं सकते हैं। जब महंगाई बढ़ती है, तो उसका एक कारण वायदा कारोबार भी होता है, लेकिन उस पर कभी पाबन्दी नहीं लगती। उसकी वजह से जब तक फसल किसान के पास रहती है, तब तक कुछ नहीं होता, परन्तु जैसे ही फसल किसान के पास से गई, वैसे ही उसकी कीमत बढ़ी। सर, अभी एग्रीकल्चर की जो ग्रोथ रेट है, वह पिछले 25-30 सालों में कभी 1 परसेंट हो जाती, कभी 2 परसेंट, कभी 2.5 परसेंट, तो कभी तीन परसेंट और कभी-कभी 4 परसेंट हो गई। जब तक sustained growth rate नहीं होगा, तब तक आप इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को नहीं सुधार सकते, किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति को नहीं सुधार सकते।

किसानों को हमने दिया क्या है? कर्ज माफी की बात कर दी और तो कुछ किया नहीं। टेक्नोलॉजी में, वह ट्रैक्टर लाता है, तो खुद अपनी तरफ से लाता है, ट्यूबवेल लगाता है, तो खुद अपनी तरफ से लगाता है, खुद खाद लाता है। कई बार तो स्थिति यह होती है कि खाद या DAP उपलब्ध नहीं होती है और जब वह लेने जाता है, तो वहाँ लाइन लगती है, उसे पुलिस की लाठी और खानी पड़ती है। ऐसा इसलिए, क्योंकि यहाँ systemic way में इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की कि कितनी खाद पड़नी चाहिए, कितना पानी दिया जाना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि जल-स्तर लगातार नीचे गिर रहा है। यह क्यों गिर रहा है? एक तो उसको रोकने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, फिर से जमीन को रीचार्ज करने की व्यवस्था कहीं नहीं की गई और दूसरे, उसका जो दोहन है, वह बहुत ज्यादा होता है। दुनिया के दूसरे देशों की तुलना में, ब्राजील या चीन की तुलना में हिन्दुस्तान का किसान 2 से लेकर 4

गुना पानी का प्रयोग करता है, जबकि उसके से ही काम चल सकता है। अगर आपने sprinkle system या drip system की technique को बड़े पैमाने पर प्रोत्साहित किया होता, तो जो पानी की समस्या है, वह हल हो सकती थी। आज भी आजादी के इतने लम्बे अरसे के बाद भी इस देश में 65 परसेंट जमीन अर्क्षित है। अगर आप उस जमीन को सिंचित बना दें, तो आबादी की बढ़ोतरी के बाद भी कभी आपको किसी भी अन्न का, किसी भी चीज़ का एक दाना तक इम्पोर्ट नहीं करना पड़ेगा और आने वाली कई पीढ़ियों तक के लिए यह आशंका निर्मूल हो जायेगी कि हमारे लोगों के सामने कभी खाने की समस्या, food scarcity की समस्या हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी रुकिये, साहब।

किसान ट्रैक्टर लेता है। पानी की व्यवस्था आप नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, पानी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, तो वह पम्पिंग सेट लगाता है। GST ट्रैक्टर पर 28 परसेंट और पम्पिंग सेट पर भी 28 परसेंट कर दिया गया। बड़ी-बड़ी लग्जरी कारों पर GST कर कर दिया, लेकिन पम्पिंग सेट पर 28 परसेंट कर दिया। चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह साहब, आप तो बहुत प्रतिष्ठित किसान हैं। पम्पिंग सेट पर 28 परसेंट GST और ट्रैक्टर पर 28 परसेंट GST है, तो यह कैसी किसान समर्थक सरकार है? जिस पर कोई GST नहीं होना चाहिए, उस पर GST! आपके आगे जो मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, इनको आप बताइएगा, क्योंकि ये हम लोगों की बात तो अभी मान नहीं सकते हैं।

आपने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में यह वादा किया था कि हम किसान को उसकी लागत का डेढ़ गुना मूल्य देंगे। लागत के लिए जो आपने कमीशन बनाया है कि कितनी लागत आयी और उसके बाद वह MSP तय करता है। मैंने तो एक बार सब मँगवाकर देख लिया था। ये लोग देते नहीं थे, लेकिन एक बार पूरी कमेटी ज्यादा एक तरफ हुई और कहा कि आप दीजिए, वरना हम लोग इसमें नहीं रहेंगे, न कमेटी के अध्यक्ष रहेंगे और न ही कमेटी काम करेगी और कहा कि आप यह बताइए कि MSP की कीमत कैसे निकालते हैं? तो एक-एक चीज़ को उन्होंने बताया। उन्होंने एक-एक चीज़ को बताया कि जमीन का इतना रेंट, किसान का बच्चा काम करता है, बीबी काम करती है, वह काम करता है, बैल है, बैल का, ट्रैक्टर है, तो ट्रैक्टर का और सीड का, pesticide का... सर, pesticide ने किसान को बरबाद कर दिया। मैं एक चीज़ भूला जा रहा था। इतना ज्यादा pesticides का यूज हुआ कि अभी पिछले कुछ वर्षों में एक सैम्पल सर्वे हुआ था, तो उसमें पंजाब के पुरुषों के ब्लड में जो नॉर्मल pesticide का अंश होना चाहिए, उससे कई गुना ज्यादा था। शिमला के पास कुफरी एक जगह है, जहां पर Central Potato Research Institute है, वह नई सीड तैयार नहीं कर पा रहा है। जहां असंचित जमीन है, ऐसी जमीन, जिसमें पानी कम मिल पाता है, वहां के लिए आईसीएआर अभी तक कोई सीड तैयार नहीं कर पाई है। हम लोगों ने आईसीएआर से बार-बार कहा कि आप ऐसी रिसर्च कीजिए, आपके पास साइंटिस्ट्स हैं, आप ऐसे सीड्स तैयार कीजिए, जिनमें पानी की कम जरूरत हो और पैदावार पूरी हो। इस तरह के गेहूं और धान के सीड्स होने चाहिए। आप जो अभी विभिन्न राज्यों में कर रहे हैं, आपकी सरकार कर रही है, उसकी वजह से एक बहुत भारी दिक्कत सामने आई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप सब लोग जानते होंगे और अगर न जानते हों, तो जान लें कि इस देश में जितना रेवेन्यू गेहूं और धान से मिलता है, लगभग उतना ही रेवेन्यू मिलता है दूध और मांस से। यह जो पशुधन है, जिससे इतने बड़े पैमाने पर रेवेन्यू मिलता है, जितना पूरे देश में गेहूं और धान से मिलता है, वह इतना neglected है, जबकि यह सब किसान से जुड़ा हुआ है। अगर इसको neglect करेंगे, तो किसान कहां

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

से संपन्न हो जाएगा, गरीबी कैसे खत्म हो जाएगी? देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है, उसकी रीढ़ है किसान। हमारी ऐसी नीतियां हैं, कल मैंने थोड़ी-सी बात कह दी थी, मैं फिर उसे रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन दूध और मांस, इन दोनों में आप एक-दो साल के अंदर देखिएगा कि कितनी बढ़ी गिरावट आ रही है। हमारे इस देश की एक मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने एक आदेश करवा दिया कि कोई जानवर को बांध नहीं सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। लोगों को यह अंदाज ही नहीं है, वे जानते नहीं हैं कि अगर गाय और भैंस को घर पर बांधेंगे नहीं, तो उसका दूध कहां से आएगा? अगर ये खुली रहेंगी, तो उसका बछड़ा, उसका पड्डा जो है, वही सारा दूध पी जाएगा। आप उसको बांध ही नहीं सकते हैं।

सर, लोगों को अपने खेत की रखवाली करने के लिए रात-रात भर खेतों पर बैठना पड़ता है। मेरे एक मित्र हैं, वे बहुत अच्छी खेती करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Ram Gopalji, please conclude.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। वे हमारे पास आए और बोले कि मैंने पिछली साल मूंग की खेती की थी, तो 235 क्विंटल हुई थी, उतनी ही जमीन में इस साल केवल 35 क्विंटल मूंग हुई। मैंने पूछा कि ऐसा क्यों? उसने खेत में तार लगा दीजिए, तो पुलिस आएगी और किसान को गिरफ्तार करके ले जाएगी क्योंकि मेनका गांधी का आदेश है। आदमी मर जाए, लेकिन कुत्ते को चोट न लग जाए, नहीं तो एफआईआर हो जाएगी। खान मार्केट में रोजाना कुत्ते लोगों को काट लेते हैं, वे चारों तरफ लेटे रहते हैं। हमने एक बार वहां के दुकानदारों से पूछा कि आप लोग इन कुत्तों को हटाते क्यों नहीं हैं? उन्होंने बताया कि साहब, आपके यहां एक मंत्री हैं मेनका संजय गांधी, वे हटने ही नहीं देती हैं, मुकदमा कर देती हैं। न जाने कैसे लोग हैं अनुभवहीन! मैं सब को नहीं कहता हूँ, आप सभी तो अनुभवी लोग बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन जिनको आदमी से कोई मतलब नहीं, आदमी मर जाए, किसान की फसल खत्म हो जाए, लेकिन आप अपनी गाय-भैंस को भी बांध नहीं सकते, सांकल नहीं लगा सकते, रस्सी नहीं लगा सकते। यह आदेश है! तुगलकी फरमान! उसके बाद आप चाहते हैं कि देश का किसान तरक्की करेगा, देश तरक्की करेगा। याद रखिए कि चाहे आप किसी भी सैक्टर में कितनी भी तरक्की कर लें, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जब तक किसान तरक्की नहीं करेगा, इस देश में तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। आपने समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, we have to complete the discussion today, and then one Bill also is to be taken. Therefore, please have some restraint. Shri K.R. Arjunan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.R. Arjunan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, no Bill today. आज सुबह यह तय हुआ था कि जब तक किसानों के विषय पर discussion पूरा नहीं हो जाता, कोई बिल नहीं लिया जाएगा। उस समय संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री जी भी उपस्थित थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we would like to have one full day's discussion on kisan. ...*(Interruptions)*... किसानों का विषय ऐसा है, जिस पर चर्चा के लिए पूरा दिन मिलना चाहिए। सब लोग यहां किसानों के लिए ही आए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† کسانوں کا وٹنے ایسا ہے، جس پر چرچہ کے لئے پورا دن ملنا چاہیے۔ سب لوگ یہاں کسانوں کے لئے آئے ہیں۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): क्या वजह है कि बिल का नाम सुनते ही नरेश भाई खड़े हो जाते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: बिलबिला उठते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इसके बाद बिल तो होना ही है। देर तक करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*]

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with heartfelt tributes to our hon. late leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma and sincere respect to our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, I request the attention of the Chairman to allow me to highlight some issues regarding the pathetic conditions of farmers. I would like to continue my speech in Tamil.

*Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir,

A Great Saint Ramalinga Adigalar has said,

'I suffered whenever I saw withered crops'.

But, in today's Tamil nadu, farmers lose their lives on seeing withered crops. The number of farmers who are committing suicide is increasing day by day. Tamil Nadu is facing unprecedented drought. The Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has met Hon. Prime Minister and has requested ₹ 39,560 crore as drought relief. Similarly, financial assistance of ₹ 2500 crore was demanded by the State Government from National Calamity Contingency Fund to provide compensation to those who were affected by Vardha Cyclone last year. But the Central Government has given only ₹ 1712 crore. Drought relief has to be provided to distressed farmers of Tamil Nadu as requested by the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*English version of the original speech made in Tamil.

[Shri K.R. Arjunan]

During the elections to our Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu in the year 2016, it was mentioned in our Party's Election Manifesto that loans given to small, marginal and medium farmers from cooperative banks will be waived off. Our Puratchithalaivi Amma had waived loans worth ₹ 5,780 crore. Tamil nadu farmers have received crop loans from Nationalised banks also. They are struggling in Delhi to get these loans waived off. Hon. Prime Minister has to immediately intervene in this matter. The loans obtained from Nationalised banks not only by Tamil Nadu farmers, but also by all farmers of the country have to be waived off.

What is the actual situation of Tamil Nadu farmers? What are the reasons of their crisis? What are the short term solutions to their problems? What are the long term measures for their welfare? I would like to point out these in detail.

In Tamil Nadu, 70 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture in one capacity or the other. But now, farming activities have virtually come to a standstill in the State as a result of drought. The State normally receives an average annual rainfall of 921 millimetres and has a gross irrigated area of 33.94 lakh hectares, 79 percent of which is under food crops.

The average rainfall that the State receives from the north-east monsoon from October to December is around 44 centimeters. But it received only 16.83 cm in the year 2016. Of the 32 districts, 21 recorded only 40 per cent of the rainfall from the north-east monsoon. There is an ancient axiom that Chola Empire is filled with rice. The land of Thanjavur was such a land where fertile crops were dancing like children. Such a district is filled with parched fields and dried crops today.

In the three Cauvery delta districts of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam, and the Cauvery belt which includes Erode, Karur, Namakkal, Pudukottai and Tiruchi districts, all crops have dried completely. Usually, farmers cultivate the kuruvai (short term crop) paddy crop between June and September. During this season, Karnataka has to release Cauvery water to the Mettur dam.

Tamil Nadu farmers raise another paddy crop called samba (long term crop) between September and January with the help of rains from the north-east monsoon. This is the usual situation. But this year the North East Monsoon also had failed Tamil Nadu. The Karnataka Government did not release 192 thousand million cubic feet (tmcft) of Cauvery water as per the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, given on

5th February, 2007. Instead, Karnataka provided only 66.10 tmcft in 2016. This included 31.10 tmcft released after a series of Supreme Court rulings. Failure of Northwest Monsoon and lack of Cauvery water caused crop losses and acute distress. The South West monsoon which brings rains to Southern Tamil nadu, also has failed this year. The repeated failure of the monsoons resulted in crop loss and a fall in farm incomes and a bulging debt burden led the farmers to take his own life.

The Cauvery delta has missed the kuruvai paddy crop for the second consecutive year owing to low storage levels in the Mettur reservoir. Not only the paddy crop, but the yield of other crops such as black gram, sorghum, maize, onion, tomato, citrus fruits (lemon), ladies finger, chilli, cotton, turmeric and grapes has been very poor. Snake gourd, bottle gourd, ash gourd, and pumpkin creepers have wilted. Medicinal plants grown in Vedaranyam taluk in Nagapattinam district have withered. Jasmine and Marigold have failed to bloom. Farmers engaged in Green house cultivation at Coimbatore and Krishnagiri districts also have been affected. The prices of tea leaves also have fallen. Cultivation of floriculture is deeply affected in Nilgiris district. All these districts are in the grip of a drinking water famine. There is scarcity of fodder for the cattle.

Rivers, irrigation canals, channels, lakes, ponds, and tanks all over the state are bone dry. There is no water in the Cauvery, in the Coleroon and in the Cauvery's tributaries such as the Vadavaaru, Vennaru, Vetaaru, and Kudamuruti. Irrigation canals such as the Periya Vaikkal, the Kalyani Canal, the Kannanur Canal, the Kallanai Canal and the Adappar drainage canal are running dry. Every dam and reservoir, including the Mettur dam, the Vaigai dam in Madurai district, the Manimuthar, Papanasam and other dams in Tirunelvel district, the Pechiparai and Perunchani dams in Kanyakumari district and the Tirumurthi dam in Coimbatore district has reached dead storage level. What has further devastated the farmers was that even the groundwater that was available in the borewells, too, has let them down. They are either drying up or they have to be drilled to a depth of a few hundred feet.

Sir,

On seeing the parched fields and the withered paddy crops, many farmers had collapsed in their fields. The severe all-round distress resulted in hundreds of farmers committing suicide. Those who took their lives did so by hanging themselves or by consuming pesticides. The Tamil Nadu Government declared the State as "drought-hit" and dispatched its Ministers to the districts to assess the situation. After assessing the situation It released over ₹ 2,000 crore as relief. All cooperative farm loans worth ₹ 5,000 crore were waived off. The State Government of Tamil Nadu had announced the

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following measures. Farmers' land tax would be waived. Farmers who lost 33 per cent of their crops would receive compensation. Families of farmers who committed suicide in the past two months would be given a solatium of ₹ 3 lakhs each. These are the steps taken by the State Government. What are the steps taken by the Central Government?

Agitating farmers from Tamil Nadu demand ₹ 40,000 crore drought relief package. Cauvery Management Board has to be set up immediately. With the Cauvery being the deficit river, the implementation of the Cauvery Management Board would solve the problems of Tamil Nadu farmers to a great extent. All the crop loans and agricultural loans taken by farmers have to be waived off by Nationalised banks. Farmers have to be given alternative source of employment. During non-cultivation seasons, alternative source of livelihood has to be provided to them. These are the short term solutions.

It is time for us to evolve a holistic approach to the entire issue. Farmers demand good price for their produce. The Government must come forward to implement the recommendations of the M.S.Swaminathan Commission report. The report suggests that the cost of cultivation plus 50 per cent as profit should be fixed as the basic price for a produce.

The present Government promised that it would usher in "ache dhin" for farmers and put an end to farm suicides. Increased public investments in agriculture and rural developments, a minimum of 50 per cent profit over the cost of production, providing agricultural inputs at cheaper rates, introducing latest technologies for farming, a national land use policy to protect farmers' interests, providing irrigation facilities, are the measures that were promised in your Election Manifesto. Three years have passed. How many of these promises have been implemented? When are you going to implement them? Our founder leader Dr. Puratchithalaivar M.G.R. has said,

"Farmers are the employees appointed by an employer called God".

Yes. Farmers are God's employees. Please protect their interests.

Saint Tiruvalluvar has said, the entire world is revolving around the farmer. But, now the farmer is running from pillar to post for his survival. Drastic relief measures have to be taken by the Government, as expeditiously as possible to save them. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, firstly, we would like to thank the Chair. Last week also, we took up some issues of national importance and had a nice good solid debate and discussion on an issue of national importance. Today also, Sir, we have taken up an issue of farmers in this Short Duration Discussion. As we heard this morning, there is also a Calling Attention Motion which has been admitted on the flood-like situation in many States. Also, it is raining very heavily in West Bengal. So, the sluice gates of DVC are being opened. Because of that opening also, there is a lot of damage being caused. Thank you, Sir, for allowing us to take this issue up. Sir, I was trying to find out where I should begin from and what benchmark I should make here. So, I thought the best benchmark here to make and to quote is the BJP's manifesto of 2014. Let's not think what happened before that and what happened ten years ago. There were two quotes. I am starting reading BJP's manifesto now. It is good to read because then you get to know what were the promises made and where we are today. So, see page No.25. "Within three years, increase the profit of farmers up to 50 per cent over the input cost." This is from BJP's manifesto on page No.25. Next one is also on page No.25. It says, "Strengthen and expand the rural credit facilities." Today, I am trying to tell you where the BJP Government has reached in the last three years. Since I was reading the BJP's manifesto, you pardon me for I have also read the Trinamool's manifesto of 2011 and where we have reached in six years in Bengal. Sir, some speaker from the BJP said that we never appreciate; the Opposition is forever opposing and we don't appreciate the Government. We appreciate the Government because for the last five years the Krishi Karman Award given by the Central Government for foodgrain production and coarse grain production has come to my State, West Bengal. So, thank you very much for that Award. Sir, the income of the farmers — these are the hard numbers — from 2010, when the promise was made, to 2016 now, in my State, West Bengal, an annual income of ₹ 91,000 has now moved up to a little over ₹ 2 lakhs. These are hard numbers. And, interestingly, the opening speaker, my colleague, Shri Digvijaya Singh from Madhya Pradesh and the speaker from Madhya Pradesh of BJP Shri Prabhat Jha both spent some time on the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Yojana. They both spent some time and tried to explain that. I would request both Madhya Pradesh and everywhere else one thing. You look at the West Bengal model which nobody has tried. It is working very well in West Bengal. Here is the model! Sir, the Minister for Agriculture is here; we have discussed it informally with him. The farmer gives 50 per cent. The Government gives 50 per cent. That is the share of the Central Government and the State Government. But what is unique in West Bengal is that the farmer does

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not give a single rupee. एक रुपया भी farmer नहीं देता है, पूरा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देती है, बाकी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती है। I am happy and appreciate that the Agriculture Minister is nodding. That is why, this residual money is also picked up by the farmer. So, rather than doing a *tu-tu-main-main* on Madhya Pradesh, we should see that this is a good model and I would urge many more States to follow this model.

Sir, there has been a lot of talk and it is good that we should also have something on the Table. Sir, I certify that the contents are correct, and they are based on authentic information because it doesn't matter which State it is, or, it doesn't matter which party is ruling the State. That is not important. This is what we believe and this is an authentic list of 90 farmers who committed suicide. So, we have got the State, we have got the name, we have got the age and we have got the reasons for the suicide. So, these farmers' families should be taken care of. Sir, I would like to place this on the Table. In the morning, before I came here, I had these documents authenticated. Sir, they do this for many reasons. We don't have the time to go into whether it is a psychological reason because they can't pay back their debt, or because they don't have enough counselling. In fact, it has been a reasonably good monsoon as compared to the last two-three years. We are very well aware that India is so dependent on the monsoon because when it comes to water capacity also, America has 2,000 cubic capacity, China has about 2,000 cubic capacity, Russia has about 6,000 cubic capacity, whereas we are at 200 cubic capacity. This has not happened in the last four years. This has been happening for a period of time. So, we need to address this issue.

Now, let us come to the issue of the great announcement of demonetization. In fact, I was quite intrigued by what the speaker from the BJP, Mr. Prabhat Jha, said. He said, "नाम बदल गया।" जी, नाम बदल गया लेकिन क्या काम भी बदला? That is the question we have to ask. Otherwise, when this country thought that it voted for a 'game-changer', I am sure this country does not only want a 'name-changer'. On the cashless economy, we have to see the hard facts. What did the farmers do? Whether it was in Western UP, whether it was in Gujarat or Rajasthan, what did they do? They went back to the old system. As there was no cash available, they went back to the barter system, and the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had to appeal to traders to pay, at least, a half in cash. Sir, if you look at what the RBI called the 'fire sale' of crops and you compare the sale of last year to that of this year, whether you do it in Kolar in Karnataka, whether you do it in Farrukhabad in UP, whether you do it in Lasalgaon in Maharashtra, whether it is potato, tomato or onion, all prices have shown a considerable drop.

Sir, everyone talked about the MSP. Let me make a specific recommendation to the Minister on MSP. I go back to a colleague of ours who used to sit here and he was an inspirational colleague, M.S. Swaminathanji, who was a nominated Member. There is too much of talk happening on MSP. Here is a hard suggestion coming from the Trinamool Congress. What did Swaminathanji say? He says that if you look at the Minimum Support Price, how do you calculate this Minimum Support Price? Sir, let us say, you call this 'C' For want of a better term, you call it 'C'. So, you take the seed cost and all the input costs. You take the seed cost, the costs of labour wages, all the agro practices, the insecticides and the pesticides. You put in all these together and you call it 'C'. Let us say that the cost is ₹ 1,000. Then, he suggests, which we have agreed, that the MSP must be 'C2'. So, if 'C' cost is ₹ 1,000, you need to arrive at 'C2' plus all expenses. If it is 50 per cent, then it becomes ₹ 1,500. Sir, this is a hard number which we are suggesting. We have done it in a different way in West Bengal because we have done this through actually paying for the farmer's share of the premium. I don't want to re-elaborate the point, which Mr. Digvijaya Singh and Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav brought up, on the insurance and the claims of farmers. Sir, in the Fasal Bima Yojana, and I am saying that this is not a problem in West Bengal because the State Government is covering for the farmer, but in the rest of the country, claims paid to farmers are less than ₹ 2,000 crores out of ₹ 6,000 crores, and the Agriculture Minister must look at these. Sir, there is no discussion on farmers' rights. Today, I heard a lot of rhetoric from the speaker from the BJP - we will do this, we will do this, we will do this. Fine; we wish you luck. But I want to tell you what was done for farmers, and, I will be failing in my duty if I do not recall, at least, in one minute, the historical 2006 Singur agitation for farmers. That was truly fighting for farmers' rights when a big corporate company like Tata, in association with all the media houses, wanted to snatch away 1,000 acres of land from the farmers. Sir, 600 acres of land was owned by farmers, who were willing to give their land without being forced by this company but Mamata di and the Trinamool Congress said that the 400 acres of land, which was belonging to the unwilling farmers, must not be snatched away. So, we all know what happened in 2006 and we all must remember what happened after that. In December, 2006, we saw, "One lady - 26 days - Hunger Strike - One objective; Save the Indian Farmer", and, that is why, Sir, and, we are glad, since then, a lot of the land movement and the way we look at land has also changed. What happened after that, Sir? When we said this, everyone said that we were making political points. Sir, we said it in 2006 and no less a body than the Supreme Court of India, in its historic judgement, on the 31st of August last year passed the judgement saying that 400 acres of land, which was usurped from the farmers, had to be given back

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to the farmers, and, now, farming is happening there. This is not rhetoric but I thought, this is an appropriate moment to make some constructive suggestions to the Government, to see how one or two States are using models which are different, and, to acknowledge the history and the contribution made by people who have been part of this movement, and, they are not either launching television channels or changing names.

Sir, sixty years ago, almost to the day, 'Mother India' film was launched. It was launched in 1957 and now, we are in 2017. Sir, we talk about bullet trains, smart cities, kisan channels but the life of the farmer is still the same. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar. You have 15 minutes.

SHRI MP. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Kerala): Sir, I would like to start with a newspaper report. Children and widows of farmers from Maharashtra gathered at *Jantar Mantar* to demand loan waivers and fixing of standard prices. A 13 year-old girl, Pallavi Pawar, with an unmoved expression on her face said, "I wish no parent does what my father did to me. At least, think about your children before you decide to end your life." It was around a decade ago that Pallavi's father, a farmer in Maharashtra's Jalgaon, decided to commit suicide, leaving behind his wife and four children. She said, "I don't remember his face clearly, but there are moments that flash before my eyes".

Pallavi was one of the over 40 children and widows of farmers from drought-hit Maharashtra who had gathered at *Jantar Mantar*. They had joined the on-going '*Kisan Mukti Yatra*', as part of which, farmers have demanded loan waivers and fixing of standard prices for their produce. Children dressed in white narrated tales of personal grief, with placards reading 'Suicide is not the answer', and 'Save our farmers'.

The stories of these families were grim reminder of how farmers' suicides in India might just be numbers for city dwellers, but are harsh reality for children and women living in the rural belt. That is something they see almost every day because of Government apathy. Agrarian suicides are a shameful feature on India's social scene. The Central Government itself submitted before the Supreme Court that there were 12,000 farmer suicides per year. There are statistics to show that 3.18 lakh farmers had committed suicide during the last 21 years.

Demonetisation also contributed to farm crisis. Farm incomes crashed and farmers' distress mounted, compounding already high suicide rates because of mass indebtedness.

Though some States have decided to waive off farm loans, the Central Government has not supported any of the States. There is an argument that there will be a big crisis in financial sector if you waive off loans.

According to the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament, the Non-Performing Assets of the country are ₹ 6,00,000 crore. Seventy per cent of this is in corporate sector. Only one percent is in the agrarian sector. Big corporates are given crores and crores of rupees as loans by public sector banks. Big names in Indian corporates are given loans to the tune of ₹ 2,00,000 crore by public sector banks. But the loan waivers for farmers amount to less than these massive *loot*. And these loans to corporates had been at minimal interest. How many crores of rupees did we lose in scams? I do not want to give the numbers here as there is no time.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

You will get loans on a low interest to buy a luxury car. Bank staff will come to your house to complete the formalities. But, to buy a tractor, which is for his livelihood, a farmer has to give ten to twelve per cent interest on loan. And for that he will have to spend weeks and months with the bank people. And a poor woman, who wants to buy a goat, will have to bear huge interest burden in micro finance.

I should say that the Central Government is ignoring the agricultural sector. Centrally-sponsored schemes have been reduced. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the allocation for agricultural sector was ₹ 1.8 lakh crore. The same amount was spent for the development of Terminal-3 of the Delhi International Airport.

The Central Government is destroying the cooperative sector, which has been helpful to poor farmers to an extent. Demonetisation was extremely harmful to the cooperative sector.

Mr. Arvind Subramanian, the Chief Economic Advisor to the Government, has already advised to waive off arrears of corporate loans. At the same time, our so-called experts refuse to support farm loan waive-off.

The Central Budget of 2017-18 has allocated to agricultural sector ₹ 10 lakh crore only. But certain studies indicate that the small farmer is getting only eight per cent of

[Shri MP. Veerendra Kumar]

this allocation. Seventy-five per cent is availed by the big farmers, that too at the rate of three per cent interest.

Free Trade Agreements with ASEAN countries affect the agrarian sector of India dangerously. Many of the cash crops in Kerala as well as dairy sector are vulnerable to import surges triggered by the lowering of trade tariffs.

India's global-centered policy has brought loss to this country than gains. Import of rice, palm oil, tea, coffee, pepper, fish and rubber from ASEAN countries has become a challenge to our farm economy.

There is an allegation that the US, Japan and certain other countries are squeezing their produces into India through ASEAN countries exploiting the Free Trade Agreements.

Import of milk products from Australia and New Zealand has increased enormously. After the withdrawal of import barriers, private companies and multinationals have imported milk powder and converted it into milk. This has brought crisis into cooperative milk societies and to small cattle farmers. More concession to import duty will cause more suicides among them. Sir, 92 per cent of our rural farmers' income depends on cattle farming.

Free Trade Agreements cause low production in labour intensive sectors. It will cause massive unemployment in those sectors, which will naturally lead to suicides among farm labour.

During free trade agreements, Government should seek the opinion of State Governments on products to be put in negative lists. With the introduction of GST, some 13 cesses including *Krishi Kalyan* are withdrawn. It is assumed that there will be a revenue loss of ₹ 65,000 crores to the Central exchequer. Central exchequer had gained ₹ 9,000 crores through *Krishi Kalyan* cess last year. By the withdrawal of *Krishi Kalyan* cess, the Centre will find it difficult to find fund for the farmers welfare activities.

Losses to the farmers due to GST have to be evaluated and necessary steps must be taken to compensate it. I go back to Pallavi's tears and pray the Government to take steps to wipe off tears from farmers' eyes. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Veerendra Kumarji. It was your maiden speech; yet you, have completed within the allotted time. Thank you very much. Shri K.K. Ragesh.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. I wanted to tell the hon. Members that some Members are coming and asking whether they can speak tomorrow. No. This discussion would be concluded today. There is no question of tomorrow. Yes, please.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, we are discussing this issue of farmers' suicide and agrarian distress at a time when farmers are organizing a lot of agitations, be it in Tamil Nadu, be it in Madhya Pradesh, in Maharashtra and elsewhere. At the very outset, I am requesting the hon. Members sitting there to go through their own election manifesto. The NDA's election manifesto clearly states: "Agriculture is the engine of India's economic growth and the largest employer and BJP commits highest priority to agriculture growth, increase in farmers' income and rural development." Unfortunately, today, the engine, which has been depicted here, has broken. That is what has happened. A lot of promises were being made in their election manifesto, as already explained here, 50 per cent profit over and above the cost of production, cheaper import and higher technologies for agriculture farming, high-yielding seeds, linking MNREGA with agriculture, price stabilization funds and many more. If, at least, 20 per cent of these promises were being met, we should have certainly avoided the present devastating situation so far as the agriculture sector is concerned. Yes, you had promised *acche din*, good days, for farmers. What are their 'good days'? The National Crime Records Bureau states that in 2015-16, there have been 12,602 farmers suicides. Compared to 2014-15, it is an increase of 42 per cent. In Maharashtra alone, 4,291 farmers have committed suicide. This is the highest figure ever in our country's history. Are these the good days that you had offered? When somebody raises the question about the suicide of farmers, what is your response? You say that farmers are committing suicide because of failure in love affair and due to impotency. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what you are saying. We have got a State Minister saying that those farmers committing suicide are cowards and criminals. How are you going to address the question of farmers' suicide? Do not put the blame on farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unfortunately, you are doing that. It has already been said in the House itself. It has already been said. You can go through the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, you have promised 50 per cent profit over and above the cost of production. But what is the situation? I had asked a question, in this House, whether the Government is going to implement the promise that they made in their election manifesto so far as ensuring 50 per cent profit is concerned. What is the answer? It was an emphatic 'No'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, that is what I am saying. And, explain that if it is being implemented, the private players will

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be compelled to run away from the market. Sir, whom are you concerned about? Are you concerned about the farmers who are committing suicides or are you concerned about the private players, the Adanis and the Ambanis, Tesco, Walmart and Wilmar, etc? Are you concerned about that? You must explain that. Sir, why is this happening? We all are saying that. On the one side, we are talking about the price rise when we go to market and purchase something when we know that there is a huge price rise. At the same time, on the other side, farmers are saying, 'We are not getting any prices'. What does it mean? It means that prices are there for the commodities but, at the same time, those prices are not going to the farmers who are producing those products. These prices are being looted by the middlemen and the corporates. How? It is through your speculative business and futures trading. Your futures trading and speculative trading pave way for price rise in a speculative manner which ultimately denies the right of the farmers, and also your import policy that leads to the farmers not getting even the remunerative prices. I can give you the example. That has already been explained here. There is an import duty on wheat. At a time when there is a bumper production of wheat, you have slashed the import duty on it from 25 per cent to zero per cent. Why? Why did you do that? Why did you allow the foreign players, and those who import commodities from foreign countries, to import and dump wheat in our country? That, ultimately, led to farmers not getting even the Minimum Support Price (MSP). What arrangements have you made to ensure MSP or to procure wheat? Did you make any arrangement to procure wheat at that time when farmers were compelled to sell wheat at a distress price? No, Sir. So, whom are you serving? Are you serving the interest of the farmers or are you serving the corporates? Unfortunately, Sir, their policies are serving the corporates only and not the farmers. That is one of the important reasons for suicides.

And, Sir, again, you have said that you are going to link MNREGS with agricultural sector but, unfortunately, you have slashed budgetary allocation for MNREGS. As per the Act, you have to pay back the wages within a fortnight period. I want to know whether the workers are getting the wages on time? No, Sir. The Central Government is yet to transfer 20,000 crores of rupees to the States under the head 'MNREGS'. So, they are destroying the very concept of providing jobs to the people and that also affect the agrarian sector. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana which has already been explained here... ...*(Time bell rings)*... Sir, the premium, in 2016-17...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is time. ...*(Time-Bell rings)*...

4.00 P.M.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I will take three more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take two more minutes, okay.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, in 2016-17, the total premium that has been collected is about ₹ 21,500 crores. What is the disbursed amount during the same period? It is only ₹ 714.14 crores. What does it mean? You have allowed the insurance companies to loot the Government, to loot the farmers to the tune of ₹ 20,000 crores and you are saying that we have made such a *yojana*. Yes, you have got lot many *yojanas* which are prefixed with Pradhan Mantri. There are lot many *yojanas*. There are about 11-12 *yojanas*. But irrespective of all these *yojanas*, why are the farmers committing suicides? You have to think of that. It is because you are allowing the corporates to loot the farmers.

Sir, so far as Kerala is concerned, nowadays, the rubber farmers are getting only ₹ 100. Earlier, in 2011, they were getting ₹ 243; but, now it is around ₹ 100. Why? It is because of the import duty and the import policy. The tyre manufacturers were allowed to import rubber from international market, Bangkok market, with a cheaper import duty and this amounted to a devastated situation so far as the rubber farmers are concerned. What is the result? The farmers are on the verge of suicide and, at the same time, the tyre manufacturers' profit is getting increased day-by-day. You can go through the records. They are making huge profits. You are allowing the tyre manufacturers to loot the farmers and that is what your policy is.

Sir, you are so concerned about the non-performing assets caused by corporates and are ready to write-off. Our Finance Minister, time and again, used to say that it is not waived but it is only book adjustment. Whatever may be the case, you are ready to write-off the NPAs made by the corporates. It is to the tune of lakhs and crores of rupees. What about the loans taken by the poor farmers who are committing suicides? Why don't you go in for a loan waiver so far as farmers' loans are concerned? You are more concerned about corporate loans. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: You are ready to adjust and write-off the corporate loans. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting, through you, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, this is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree that it is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: The Government is not concerned about that. ...*(Interruptions)*... When farmers are committing suicide, the cry of farmers is falling on deaf ears and they are not ready to listen to it. They are not ready to see the agony of the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; the Minister should listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I am requesting them to see the agony of the farmers and come with a loan waiver and a change in their policies. Whatever policies you are putting forward for the corporates, change those policies. That is the only way to address this question. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it seems that the whole country, today, is engulfed with an agrarian crisis. Sir, the Government is claiming that there has been a growth of 4.9 per cent. I do agree and I congratulate the Government also because, in earlier years, the growth was one per cent, two per cent or hardly three per cent. Last year, the growth was 4.9 per cent.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप किसानों को बधाई दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: I am coming to that, Sir. आप बात तो सुनिए, अभी तो मैंने शुरू किया है। आप तो बाहर जा रहे हैं, बैठिए, सुनिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: But, as the hon. Member was pointing out, the maximum credit for this growth goes to the farmers of this country. On the one hand, there is growth in the agricultural sector but, on the other hand, farmers are coming out to streets everyday in most parts of the country. They are *laathi*-charged. They are put inside the prison and they are fired at. They are killed by the police and, moreover, they are committing suicides in hundreds and thousands of numbers. That is the state of affairs in the country today, Sir. What is the reason? If there is a growth in agriculture, why

are the farmers dying? Why are the farmers agitating? Why are the farmers committing suicide? That is because the benefit of growth is not reaching the farmers. That is the main reason. That is why farmers are getting frustrated and committing suicide or resorting to agitations. Sir, in this situation, growth cannot be sustained if farmers' interests are repeatedly overlooked by the Government, and I mean both Central Government and the State Governments. Every Government has got a responsibility.

Sir, our farmers are agitating in different parts of our country. Farmers' agitation is not new to this country. If we go back into history, farmers' agitation was a part of our freedom struggle. We remember the agitation of the *Neel* farmers' in Bihar, led by Gandhiji. We remember the farmers' agitation of Bordoloi, led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the reason for which was that Britishers strangled the interests of the farmers of the country during the colonial days. Sir, in the post-Independence India, even after the success of the Green Revolution, there were farmers' agitations. I remember, Mahendra Singh Tikait, the great farmers' leader, who led many huge farmers' agitations. We must not forget Shri Sharad Joshi. Then, I remember another Samajwadi leader, Late Kishan Patnayak, who led several fiery agitations in Odisha and in some parts of Bihar. Late Kishan Patnayak was a Member of this House from 1962 to 1967, and he came to this House at the young age of 27. He is no more there.

Sir, there was a time when people in India were starving and we had a severe food crisis. We were dependent on PL-480, if you remember, the American foodgrain assistance programme. We had to import rejected foodgrains from America under PL-480. We now have surplus of foodgrains. When there is shortage of foodgrains, there is farmers' agitation. But when there is growth in agricultural productivity, and we claim to have surplus of foodgrains, then also there is farmers' agitation. The basic reason is that the farmer, who is actually responsible for the growth in agriculture, does not get the benefit.

As many hon. Members have already stated, this Government had made certain promises to farmers during elections. You promised them doubling of their farm income in five years. Then, you promised them 50 per cent more income over and above the cost of cultivation (2C) as recommended by Swaminathan Committee. That has not yet been fulfilled.

Where are your promises, Sir? Farmers are feeling cheated. I feel that is the prime reason why they are agitating today. It is because they feel cheated by this Government.

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

The monsoons have not betrayed them. The nature hasn't betrayed the farmer. It is this Government which has betrayed the farmer. That is why they are committing suicides. That is why there is widespread agitation all over the country. Farmers are feeling cheated by this Government. You brought in demon-tisation, which turned into demon-tisation; राक्षसीकरण हो गया। सर, विमुद्रीकरण राक्षसीकरण में परिवर्तित हो गया। And that demon's first victim was the poor farmer of this country. How? The much-hyped demonetisation drive resulted in the collapse of farm produce prices. At the time of demonetisation, many farmers were ready with their produce, but they found no buyers as every one's cash had been drained out. There was no cash in the market for a pretty long time, for months' together. In that situation, who would purchase his produce?

What are farmers demanding today? They are not demanding five-star hotels in villages. They are not demanding swimming pools in their villages. They are not demanding food malls in their villages, like the ones we have in our metros.

What do they expect from you? They expect a good, remunerative price for their produce. They want a good market for their produce. They want timely loans from financial institutions. Finally, they want a good insurance policy.

Sir, the Government announces the M.S.P. every year. But what is the mechanism for that? Many hon. Members mentioned about the Swaminathan Committee's report in this regard. Why don't you implement the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee, at least, in respect of the fixation of the M.S.P.? Sir, if you go into the report of the Agriculture Costs and Prices Commission of last six years, it narrates the bitter truth that MSP minus cost have already declined during the last three years in most agriculture commodities, such as paddy, maize, cotton, grams, pulses, sugarcane etc.

If we just look at 2016-17 data, last year's data, there were negative margins on several commodities, *e.g.*, jowar grain, it was minus by 18 per cent; ragi, it was minus by 20 per cent; sunflower, it was minus by 13 per cent, groundnut; it was minus by four percent; moong dal, it was minus by seven per cent; and arhar dal, it was minus by four per cent, to mention a few.

I do agree that prices are determined by the forces of demand and supply. Then, how do we set the market right? We must allow export when there is a bumper crop. But,

strangely, the Government is strangulating the market by banning export even when the market is in surplus. As a result, the farmer is getting price even below the MSP.

On the other hand, the Government is allowing import, and that too, free of import duty, *e.g.*, there is duty-free import of arhar from Myanmar. There is maximum import of arhar from that country. And what is the result? If I am mistaken, the hon. Members from Maharashtra may correct me. In the mandis of Maharashtra, and even in the mandis of Madhya Pradesh, what price are the farmers getting? The farmers are getting selling price which is much below MSP. (*Time bell rings*). Sir, give me three minutes more, and I will complete. The MSP is ₹ 5,050/-, but, they are selling at ₹ 4,000/-. In such cases, the Government has to intervene in the market.

Sir, the present Insurance Policy, the new Insurance Policy, I do admit, is a better Insurance Policy than the old Policy. Now, the village has been made a unit. I congratulate the Government for this decision. This has been the demand of the farmers; this is a pretty long pending demand of the farmers. Earlier, the tehsil was a unit, and now, the village is a unit. It is a good development, Sir. But, one problem is, the insurance companies are not accountable to the district administration where they will have to function, and every year, we will be changing the insurance companies, and there will be no stability. We are not interested for the non-loanee farmers. Insurance companies are not interested for the non-loanee farmers. They are only interested for the loanee farmers.

Sir, indebtedness, as many of the Members have stated, among the farmers, is a big challenge in the present agricultural scenario in our country. According to the NSSO Report of 2014, about 52 per cent of the total agricultural households are in debt. Accumulating loan burden is one of the major reasons of farmers suicide, as all of us know. Again, according to the NSSO Report of 2014, about 60 per cent of the outstanding loans were taken from the institutional sources. Among the non-institutional sources, 25.8 per cent loans are from the professional money lenders. The professional money lenders pose a major problem in this country. Most of the small and marginal farmers are indebted to professional money lenders. Once they fall into the *chakravyuh* of the money lenders, they can't escape, and the final result is suicide.

I would like to mention one more point. As if the hoard of problems we have thrust upon the farmers of the country is not enough, the Government is now planning to bring GM mustard to the country in a large scale. I think, it is under the active consideration of the Government, and the Government is on the verge of allowing the GM Mustard to this

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

country. This will be another blow to the agriculture of this country. This is a warning to this Government.

Sir, Mr. Jairam Ramesh is sitting here. The farmers' community is thankful to him. I think, he was the Minister in charge at that time. He prevented BT Brinjal, and the farmers of this country are very grateful to you, Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

Sir, my last point is, what the farmers are demanding are three things, three Ps. They demand remunerative price for their product. All Members who are sitting here, get pension after retirement, Sir. Farmer is demanding pension. After serving the country for whole life, when he gets older and cannot work, how will he survive? He wants a little pension. We all enjoy pension but he is deprived of pension. Third thing is three 'Ps'. Give prestige, price, and pension to the farmer in this country. These are the three basic demands of the farmers. I think both the Central Government and the State Governments are equally responsible for the crisis of the farmers. They should ponder over the matter. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cogently presented your point. Good thing. Now, Shri Parshottam Rupala. You are a Minister. Do you want to speak?

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): जी, सर।

श्री उपसभापति: कितने मिनट बोलेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: सर, मैं गुजराती में बोलूँ? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, our turn has not come.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Do you agree? ...(Interruptions)... Okay, आप बाद में बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Let him speak later. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He can speak later. The only thing is that you should remember that he is a Minister when he speaks. You should not think that he is sitting on that side. That is all. Shri Munquad Ali.

श्री मुनक्काद अली (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ

कि आपने मुझे किसानों की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में बोलने का मौका दिया है और मैं अपनी पार्टी की नेता, आदरणीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का भी शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे इस चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए अधिकृत किया है।

महोदय, हमारे देश के किसान को "अन्नदाता" के नाम से इसलिए जाना जाता है, क्योंकि वह हमारे देश के सवा सौ करोड़ लोगों के लिए खाद्यान्न, तिलहन, दलहन तथा गुड़, चीनी, सब्जी आदि का उत्पादन करता है, जिस कारण किसानों की मेहनत के बिना हम एक दिन भी देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते। लेकिन आज मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना है कि आज किसानों के कर्ज में डूबने के कारण, उनको फसल के उचित दाम न मिलने के कारण, बाढ़, बारिश एवं सूखे के प्रकोप के कारण, हमारे देश में प्रति वर्ष लगभग 12,000 किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं और प्रतिदिन लगभग 10,000 किसान खेती का कार्य छोड़ रहे हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि देश की केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारें किसानों के बारे में काफी बड़ी-बड़ी बातें, काफी बड़े-बड़े काम करने के लुभावने वायदे तथा बजट में उनके लिए अनेकों प्रावधान करने का डंका पीटती रहती हैं, परन्तु देश में खेती और किसानों से सम्बन्धित जो भी वास्तविकता है, वह अत्यन्त दुखद और दर्दनाक है।

केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों की हजारों घोषणाओं तथा आश्वासनों के बावजूद खेती किसानों की पसन्द का पेशा नहीं रहा, बल्कि एक मजबूरी का पेशा बन गया है। वास्तव में खेती और किसानों के घाटे का कारोबार हो जाने के कारण देश के करोड़ों किसान बैंकों व साहूकारों के कर्जदार होने के कारण कष्टमयी जीवन जीने के लिए मजबूर हैं। उनमें से हजारों गरीब मंझोले किसान कर्ज के अभिशाप से मुक्ति पाने के लिए आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर हो जाते हैं।

माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने ऐलान किया कि किसानों को उनकी फसल का डेढ़ गुना मूल्य दिया जायेगा, लेकिन डेढ़ गुना तो छोड़ो, किसानों को उनकी लागत का भी मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मोदी जी ने कहा था कि भारत का किसान "अन्नदाता" होता है। उसको हम आत्महत्या नहीं करने देंगे। उन्हें आत्महत्या नहीं करनी चाहिए। हम अपनी सरकार में उन्हें किसी भी हालत में आत्महत्या नहीं करने देंगे, लेकिन आज लगभग तीन सालों में भारी तादाद में किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। जितनी आत्महत्याएं तीन सालों में हुई हैं, उतनी आजादी से आज तक किसी सरकार में नहीं हुई।

उत्तर प्रदेश के विधान सभा के चुनाव के दौरान मोदी सरकार के नुमाइंदों ने ऐलान किया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार बनने के बाद किसानों के सभी कर्ज माफ कर दिए जाएंगे। सरकार बनने के बाद कर्ज माफ करने का ऐलान तो किया गया, लेकिन अभी एक भी किसान का कर्जा माफ नहीं किया गया और जिस तरीके का ऐलान किया गया है, उससे तो ऐसा लगता है कि मुश्किल से 5 प्रतिशत किसानों को इससे छोटा-मोटा फायदा होगा, बाकी किसानों के साथ धोखेबाजी की गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? केन्द्र और राज्य की सरकारें किसानों की समस्या का हल निकालने में क्यों विफल साबित हो रही हैं, जब कि अब किसानों को उनकी उपज का वाजिब व

[श्री मुनक्राद अली]

लाभकारी मूल्य न मिलने के कारण किसानों की समस्याएं और भी ज्यादा भयानक रूप धारण कर रही हैं? किसानों के द्वारा सरकारी नीति व उदासीनता का विरोध करने पर देश भर में उन्हें लाठियां व गोलियां खानी पड़ रही हैं। इस प्रकार से किसानों की समस्याओं को टाला तो जा सकता है, परंतु उन्हें समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। सरकारी दमन के कारण किसान अपने आपको लाचार व मजबूर समझने लगे हैं और खेती से मुंह मोड़ कर अपना जीवनयापन करने के लिए एक मजदूर बनते जा रहे हैं। कुल मिला कर नतीजा यह है कि खेती लाभ का पेशा नहीं रह गया, केवल धरती माँ से लगाव रखने के कारण अपने आपको किसान कहने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है।

महोदय, मैं किसान परिवार से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ। मुझे भी मालूम है कि पूरा देश जानता है कि 2011 में धान का मूल्य लगभग 4,000 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल था और जब मोदी जी की सरकार बनी, तो 1,100 और 1,000 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल धान का मूल्य रहा। इतना ही नहीं, चाहे दलहन हो या तिलहन हो या सब्जी हो या गन्ना हो, जो भी किसान से संबंधित है, उन सबके मूल्यों में गिरावट आई है, जिसके कारण किसान यूपीए सरकार से ज्यादा एनडीए सरकार में आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को कहना चाहूंगा कि वह बयानबाजी के बजाय किसानों के पक्ष में ठोस नीति बनाए। उनको मिलने वाले बीज, खाद, पानी, बिजली आदि को सस्ता करना होगा। किसानों की फसल को सीधे मंडियों में विक्रय करने का प्रबंध करना होगा, बिचौलियों की व्यवस्था समाप्त करनी होगी। एक बार किसानों के हर प्रकार के कर्जे को माफ करने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

गरीबी, भुखमरी व किसानों की समस्या का एक समाधान यह भी है कि खाली पड़ी हुई सरकारी जमीनों को भूमिहीनों को ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा बांटने की राष्ट्रीय नीति बना कर उस पर मुस्तैदी से, ईमानदारी से अमल करना होगा।

महोदय, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से हमारी एक और साथी बोल लें, तो बेहतर होगा। अंत में मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि किसान आज कितना बदकिस्मत है, वह भूख की मार खाता है, बारिश की मार खाता है, ठंड की मार खाता है, घर में भूख की मार खाता है और जब बाहर निकलता है, तो लाठी-गोली की मार खाता है, इसलिए मेरी सरकार से गुजारिश है कि असत्य वादे, राजनीतिक खोखले बहाने छोड़ दे और किसानों के हक में ठोस नीति और कदम उठाए, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Shri Praful Patel.

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम इस सदन में किसानों की विकट परिस्थिति के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं और शायद यह चर्चा हर साल हमारे सदन में होती है क्योंकि आज भी इस देश का सबसे बड़ा जो वर्ग है, सबसे बड़ा जो समाज है, वह कृषक समाज है। आज भी 60 प्रतिशत लोग अपना जीवनयापन किसानों के भरोसे करते हैं। आज हमारे आधुनिक भारत में इतनी प्रगति हो रही है,

जिसको हम देख रहे हैं, फिर भी इस प्रगति से हमारा किसान वंचित रहा है और 60 प्रतिशत कृषक इस देश की कुल जीडीपी का केवल 15 प्रतिशत का हिस्सेदार है, शायद यह उससे भी कम है। ऐसी परिस्थिति होने के बावजूद, हमारा किसान आज भुखमरी के कगार पर खड़ा है, आत्महत्या कर रहा है और फिर भी इस देश को सक्षम बनाने के लिए अपना खून-पसीना एक कर रहा है। यह कहना अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी कि ऐसी परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, इस देश में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में record उत्पादन, खासकर foodgrains के क्षेत्र में हुआ है। यहां मुझे शरद पवार जी के दस साल के कार्यकाल की याद आती है, जब उनके समय में, इस देश में गेहूं, चावल और सीरियल्स का सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ था। आज हमारा देश, विषम परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, विश्व में चावल का सबसे बड़ा exporter बना है, गेहूं का second largest exporter बना है और यही स्थिति cotton and even sugar की भी है। इसके अलावा horticulture क्षेत्र में खासकर, जैसे फल हैं, फूल हैं, सब्जियां हैं, इनमें भी विश्व का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक हमारा देश है। जब हम दूध का जिक्र करते हैं, विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा दूध का उत्पादन करने वाला देश भी भारत है। यह सब कैसे संभव हुआ, इस स्थिति तक देश को लाने में कई चीजों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। इस स्थिति को लाने में जितने हमारे प्रयास रहे हैं, आज उन्हें और गति देना जरूरी है। जब हम इस विषय पर चर्चा करते हैं, तो टीका-टिप्पणी करने के स्थान पर अगर हम कुछ constructive बातें करें, जिससे चर्चा के बाद कुछ ठोस सुझाव सामने आएँ, इस अवसर पर मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि उनके बयान मैंने कई बार पढ़े और सुने हैं। उन्होंने हमेशा जोर देकर कहा कि यहां सब कुछ indigenous होना चाहिए। अच्छी बात है कि indigenous होना चाहिए। लेकिन साथ-साथ research हो या कुछ और हो, उस पर भी हमें जोर देना चाहिए। नई उपलब्ध technology और नए साधनों का उपयोग करना भी बहुत जरूरी है। आज हमारा 125 करोड़ आबादी वाला देश है। उसमें अगर हम किसानों की आर्थिक परिस्थितियों को सुधारना चाहते हैं, उनकी समस्याओं को दूर करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें Science and Technology में हुई नई research का उपयोग करना ही होगा। ऐसा कहना इसलिए भी जरूरी है, क्योंकि कई वक्ताओं ने यहां स्वामीनाथन जी का उल्लेख किया, ICAR का उल्लेख किया, I am sorry to say कृषि मंत्री जी, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में Science and Technology क्षेत्र में हुई research को लेकर थोड़ा हमारा दुर्लक्ष्य रहा है। इस परिस्थिति को आपको कहीं-न-कहीं सुधारना होगा। BT कॉटन को लेकर हमारे भिन्न विचार हो सकते हैं, कुछ लोग उसका विरोध करते हैं, कुछ समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन हमने जब-जब नए सीड्स या नई technology का उपयोग किया है, उससे किसानों को कितना फायदा हुआ है, इसके कई उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं। इसलिए हमें नई technology and research का सदुपयोग करना चाहिए।

जहां तक दूध और मवेशियों का सवाल है, अगर हमने नए breed का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया, उसका लाभ नहीं लिया, तो किसान को आज इससे जो लाभ होता है, किसान को हम दो पैसे ज्यादा देना चाहते हैं, उसमें भी हमें वांछित सफलता नहीं मिल पायेगी। इसलिए चाहे indigenous seeds हों, देश में Science and Technology के जितने Research Institutes हैं, उन्हें बहुत ज्यादा ताकत देने की जरूरत है।

आज हमें देश में सिंचाई पर जोर देना भी आवश्यक हो गया है। अभी बारिश का मौसम है। हम TV में देखते हैं कि गुजरात में अतिवृष्टि हो रही है। मैं यहां विदर्भ की बात करूँ, तो पश्चिम विदर्भ में

[श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल]

तथा महाराष्ट्र के कई जिलों में आज भी बारिश की बहुत कमी है। देश में आज सभी जगह परिस्थितियाँ एक समान हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए, long run में irrigation के लिए, हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा। जैसा अभी मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि drift irrigation हो या पानी बचाने के हमारे पास जो भी साधन हैं, आज कम पानी से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार लेने की कोशिश करना निहायत जरूरी हो गया है। हम लोग इरिगेशन में दुर्भाग्य से बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स एक साथ शुरू कर देते हैं। 20-20 साल, 25-25 साल, 30-30 साल हो जाते हैं, लेकिन कोई प्रोजेक्ट पूरा नहीं होता है और उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि पैसा खर्च होता है, लेकिन उसका productive use होने के लिए, उसका फायदा पहुँचाने के लिए 25-30 साल का लम्बा अरसा निकल जाता है। इसलिए हमको उसके बारे में भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

आज पूरे देश में किसान बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सड़कों पर उतरा है। यह क्यों हो रहा है, इस पर भी हम लोगों को ज्यादा ध्यान देना जरूरी है। मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों का जो agitation हुआ, उसमें पाँच किसानों को गोली लगी। महाराष्ट्र में किसानों ने कई हफ्तों और महीनों तक अपनी पैदावार को कृषि मंडी या बाजार तक पहुँचाने का काम नहीं किया। उन्होंने सड़कों पर दूध बहा दिया, सड़कों पर सब्जी-भाजी फेंक दी। जब आज इस तरह से बड़े पैमाने पर किसान सड़कों पर उतरता है, तो उसके बारे में हम लोगों को यहाँ पर बैठकर एक बड़ा comprehensive view लेने की जरूरत है। इसमें एक विषय यह आता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव के वक्त प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रतिनिधि हूँ और उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों की कर्ज माफी होनी चाहिए। यह अच्छी बात है, खुशी की बात है। उनके कहने से और आपकी सरकार वहाँ आने के बाद आपने वहाँ कर्ज माफी की घोषणा भी की है। खैर, अभी वह मिला या नहीं मिला, वह समय की बात है। लेकिन, प्रधान मंत्री जी केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं, बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस पूरे देश के संरक्षक हैं, पूरे देश की सरकार के कर्ता-धर्ता हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए किसानों को हर जगह पर केवल — हमारे महाराष्ट्र में भी किसानों की कर्ज माफी की घोषणा हुई है, लेकिन — हमारे मित्र यहाँ बैठे हैं — इस घोषणा के पश्चात् भी वहाँ पर लोगों के मन में उत्तेजना है, लोगों के मन में नाराजगी है, क्योंकि घोषणा केवल कागज़ पर नहीं होनी चाहिए, उसको अमल में लाना भी जरूरी है। उसको किस तरह से अमल में लाया जाता है और उसमें इतनी शर्तों को रखना, यह किसी भी तरह से किसान के हित में नहीं है। जब यूपीए की सरकार थी और शरद पवार जी कृषि मंत्री थे, तब इस देश में पूरे देश के किसानों को एक समान कर्ज माफी देने का काम किया गया था। इतना ही नहीं, महत्वपूर्ण बात यह रही कि जब 2004 में शरद पवार जी कृषि मंत्री बने थे, तब किसानों को बैंकों से 12 प्रतिशत ब्याज लगता था, आज किसानों को 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज लगता है, क्योंकि उस वक्त की नीति से केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने interest का subvention करके — उस वजह से आज किसानों को 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज लगता है। महाराष्ट्र में एक लाख रुपये तक ज़ीरो प्रतिशत ब्याज लगता है। यही नीति कर्नाटक में भी है और कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने भी इसे लागू किया होगा, लेकिन आज जब हम पूरे देश के किसानों की बात करते हैं, तो आप राज्य सरकारों को मदद करके और एक लाख रुपए तक ब्याज की दर को ज़ीरो प्रतिशत तक करने की एक यूनिवर्सल योजना पूरे देश के लिए क्यों नहीं बना सकते? इसके लिए आपको सोचना होगा। किसानों के लिए जब तक हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम कितनी ही बातें करें, ये फिजूल ही रहेंगी। आज इस देश का जो सबसे बड़ा संरक्षक है, वह किसान है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: आपकी इश्योरेंस की जो योजना है, जो किसान के लिए कृषि-बीमा है, उसमें भी बहुत सारी कमियाँ हैं, इसके बारे में भी आप सोचिए। इसमें अब तो यह हो गया है कि private companies को यह बीमा दे दिया गया है। पहले जब सरकारी कंपनियाँ कृषि बीमा उतारती थीं, तो जनप्रतिनिधि उनको कम से कम कुछ कहने की स्थिति में भी होते थे, लेकिन आज जब यह पूरी योजना निजी कंपनियों के पास चली गई है, तो उसमें जनप्रतिनिधि का रोल इतना कम हो गया है कि वे सुनने को तैयार नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Okay.

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: उसका परिणाम यह है कि आज crop insurance के बारे में बहुत सारी शिकायतें सुनने को मिल रही हैं। In fact, लोग क्लेम भी नहीं करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं वही कह रहा हूँ कि इसमें निजी कंपनियों के प्रति आपको कोई न कोई निगरानी रखने की बहुत बड़ी जरूरत है। यही मैं आज के दिन कहूँगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: अंत में, मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि कृषि मंत्री जी, विशेषकर जो टेक्नोलॉजी के साधन हैं, जो भी नये संसाधन available हैं, उनके बारे में आप कृपा करके एक open mind रखिए, क्योंकि आपके बयानों में कई बार मैंने जो पाया है, यह मैं कोई टीका के लिए नहीं कहूँगा, may be आपकी भावना अच्छी रही है, लेकिन उसमें अमल करना बहुत जरूरी है। आज हम सब लोगों को बिना कोई राजनीति किए किसानों का साथ देना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for the opportunity given to me to speak on this important issue.

Sir, I was carefully going through the past records because I am a new Member. Every year, the House discusses on agrarian crisis and the hon. Members make so many suggestions. But I find that successive Governments for the last decade are doing very little so far as addressing the farmers' issue and agrarian crisis is concerned.

Sir, I have six issues. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for Agriculture, through you, six important issues. For all the six important issues, I would like to make the suggestions also. It is up to the Government to follow the suggestions or not.

Sir, I have no hesitation to say that this Government is sensitive and compassionate insofar as five aspects are concerned. One is, this Government has created a separate Department called 'Farmers' Welfare Department'; the second is, wide acceptance

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

for PM's *Fasal Bima Yojana*, the third is, Kisan Credit Cards; the fourth is, record agricultural credit; and the fifth is the recent decision of the Cabinet on 14th June to give an interest subsidy. On these five important aspects, of course, we need to appreciate the Government. But even then, even after taking these initiatives, still there are farmers' suicides. About 12,000 suicides of farmers have been reported every year in this country, and the Government needs to have an introspection as to why the suicide of farmers is increasing ever year and not getting abated.

Sir, as I have told you, I would like to bring to your notice six important issues. The first is, lack of bank credit. Why are farmers' suicides still persisting in the country? The first is, lack of access to bank credit. Sir, 90 per cent of the farmers in this country are either small farmers or marginal farmers or tenant farmers. They don't have access to the bank facility. Way back, between 2004 and 2009, when the Congress Government was headed by YSR, who was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he had introduced a Scheme by name of '*Pavala Vaddi*', that is, four per cent interest; and the difference between the Prime Lending Rate for the agriculture and four per cent, that used to be subsidized by the State Government. So, that was an excellent Scheme and every farmer during that period was happy and none of the farmers' accounts had got NPAs at that point of time. Therefore, such a Scheme has to be introduced in all the States, not only in that State but in all the States.

Sir, so far as non-availability of bank credit is concerned, I have one suggestion to make. Whatever is the investment that is needed by the farmer, so far as crop loan is concerned, the Government of India should innovate and find the ways and means of making the fund available to the farmer so that when the harvest comes to the hand of the farmer, whatever the Government has invested with a small interest, either two per cent or four per cent, it can be recovered from the farmer instead of leaving everything to the bankers because, all bankers, again, have the objective of making profit also apart from the social obligation. Sir, the second important issue which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is e-NAM, that is, Electronic National Agricultural Market. This is a very good programme by the Government of India. It aims to connect 585 wholesale *mandis* in the country with the objective that farmers get better prices for their produce. As per data available, 400 *mandis* have been linked to the Electronic

National Agricultural Market, and 185 would be linked in the next few months, probably by March. This is a very good programme. Karnataka is the best example; Karnataka is a success story so far as e-NAM is concerned. In Karnataka, 157 mandals are using e-trading, e-payments, e-permits, scientific trading, etc. Sir, while perusing records and going through various websites, I found that the average realization of prices had gone up by 40 per cent for every farmer because of the Electronic National Agricultural Market, which the Karnataka Government has successfully implemented. I wish other States in the country also implement this excellent scheme which the Government of Karnataka has implemented.

Sir, the third important issue that I wish to talk about is the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana. It is a very good programme, a very good insurance scheme, but it is not as penetrative as it was expected. That is my observation. Private insurance companies are the real culprits behind this. Here I would like to say that there is a great imbalance in claims paid and premiums collected. Let me give you an example. For the Kharif crop, an amount of ₹ 9,100 crores was collected as premium by private insurance companies. Now, the claims that are supposed to have been paid are ₹ 3,500 crores whereas actually they have paid just ₹ 2,700 crores. That leaves a difference of ₹ 800 crores, as there are umpteen numbers of disputes that have been raised by the insurance companies. My suggestion to the Government in this regard is to ensure that whenever there is a claim made by the farmer from insurance companies, it is settled within 15 days' time.

I would take just one more minute, Sir. Denial of loan waiver is another reason for farmers' suicides. Many State Governments in the country have promised farmers that they would be waiving their loans, but, in reality, these promises have not been fulfilled in letter and spirit. Instead of making these promises that remain unfulfilled, there must be a concrete plan for waiver and budgetary allocation made for the same. Appropriate steps need to be taken as far as loan waiver is concerned.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, let me make one last point.

Sir, we must focus on making the farmers strong and stand on their own legs and not allow them to become parasites. Lastly, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that we could have special agricultural zones just like we have Special Economic Zones. Special agricultural zones could be created for farmers for them to have better realization of prices for their crops.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Sir, last but not the least, is water availability. In one part of the country there are floods while in another part there are drought conditions. There is a wide variation in the average per capita availability of water in the various river basins. It is as high as 14,000 cubic meters in Brahmaputra and as low as 300 cubic metres in Sabarmati. The only solution for this is inter-linking of river waters. Government of India could think about it. That would be the solution for the problem of droughts and floods prevailing in different parts of the country.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important issue that the country is facing today. Many of my colleagues have made various points. So, I don't want to repeat the same. Today, Sir, I rise to bring to the attention of this House and the Government of India the plight of the Indian farmer. Across the States, farmers and farm workers are constantly praying, pleading and petitioning the Governments for some relief. I hope, no Member will contradict me when I say that this is the worst draught in our history since Independence. These are extraordinary circumstances and, therefore, I appeal to this House that we should take some extraordinary measures as well. A group of farmers from Tamil Nadu have been protesting earlier in the month of April and now again they have gathered at Jantar Mantar. They have sought a meeting with the hon. Prime Minister. Everybody knows, Sir, that these farmers were agitating during the winter season; in the chilly weather, they were on the streets. Then, in the hot summer, they were on the streets fighting for the same cause and today they are drenched in rain. Many leaders of this House visited them. We have consoled them and our leader, Working President, Mr. M.K. Stalin, also visited them. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu also gave them some assurance. In spite of all that, I do not know why the hon. Prime Minister is reluctant to meet them. Sir, I, on behalf of my Party, would request the hon. Prime Minister, through you, to meet them at least now and do the needful because it is their *bona fide* and genuine demand. I can assure you, Sir, that their demand is not disproportionate to the situation that they have faced over the past years. Rains have failed in Tamil Nadu. Banks have turned them away. Sir, here, I would like to mention that banks in Tamil Nadu are threatening the farmers. The reason for suicide by farmers in Tamil Nadu is that they are treated like criminals. Bank officials with the help of *goondas* are knocking the doors of farmers even at midnight. The prestige of farmers is involved here. A person who has refused to pay crores and crores of rupees to banks and fled to a foreign country is leading a pleasant life, whereas these poor farmers who have borrowed only some thousands or some lakhs are

being harassed in Tamil Nadu. This is the reason for their suicide. They have approached the State Government. The State Government said that the Centre should take care. In Tamil Nadu, Sir, in 2006, when our leader, Dr. Kalaingar took over as the Chief Minister, the very first day the first drop of ink was to sign the waiver of loan of ₹ 7,000 crore for farmers irrespective of the fact whether they were big farmers or small farmers. Sir, today, lakhs of farmers of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have been given loan waiver. The BJP Government speaks that it believes in one nation, one tax and one education. In spite of the fact that, this Government believes in one nation, one NEET, one tax and one entrance exam, then why not go in for one waiver of loan for farmers? Sir, when DMK Government was in power in Tamil Nadu, our leader, Dr. Kalaingar, enacted so many laws for the benefit of farmers of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969, was enacted whereby the Government adopted a uniform rate of fair wages for all kinds of works during cultivating season. Here, I would like to mention that during 2006 to 2011, there was one project known as *uzhavar santhai*, that is, weavers' market. The farmers' produce was procured and straightway came there. There were no middlemen. Many hon. Members have pointed out that the profit does not go to the farmers, but the middlemen are grabbing the profits. To curb all these practices, we had enacted a law in Tamil Nadu to open centres for the farmers and the farmers were benefited from 2006 to 2011. Likewise, we enacted the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers-Farmers (Social Security and Welfare) Act to provide comprehensive social security and for ensuring well-being of landless labourers and farmers engaged in direct cultivation.

Now, I will mention some of the primary challenges faced by the farmers across the country today. I would like to mention only three of them. The first challenge is the deteriorating soil health due to continued farming and indiscriminate use of chemicals and fertilizers. The second challenge is over-dependence on monsoons and depleting water resources. The third challenge is the acute farm labour scarcity. Sir, I urge the Government of India to call a special Session of Parliament to discuss the farmers' issues and enact a special legislation to address these challenges. Many of my friends have said that Government after Government has been only discussing the issues relating to agriculture, but nothing goes to the farmer. Therefore, at least, now, let us take a serious note of the farmers' situation and let us have a special discussion and enact a special legislation to address the challenges faced by the farmers. There is a famous kural.*

* The Hon'ble Member spoke in Tamil.

[Shri R.S. Bharathi]

Its meaning in English is, "Agriculture, though cumbersome, is the most excellent form of labour, for even though people go about in search of various employments, they all have to come back to the farmer. There is no form of labour nobler than the agriculture." The noblest profession in this country would be agriculture according to Thiruvalluvar. Therefore, Sir, the Government should take a serious note of this.

Sir, I would also mention that in Tamil Nadu today, there are two big problems which the agriculturists are facing. One is in Neduvasal village because of the hydrocarbon project. Because of this project, the entire Pudukkottai District will be spoiled. Farmers there cannot cultivate anything. They are agitating. Even experts have given opinion that this project should be stopped by the Central Government, but there is no reaction from the Centre. Likewise, for the last two weeks, Kadiramangalam farmers are fighting against ONGC. In Tamil Nadu, once again they say, at Karaikkal, we are going to stop the project. Once upon a time, Thanjavur was the source of rice produced for the entire State. '*Solai nadu sor azhitha nadu*', as they used to say, entire Tamil Nadu was dependent on the product of Thanjavur District, but I am afraid, Thanjavur District is going to be ruined. The Government has to take a serious note of this issue. I will also request the Agriculture Minister that our leader has written a letter regarding the BT mustard and that issue may be considered. Thank you.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, हम आज तक बहुत गर्व से कहते थे कि हम किसान परिवार से हैं, हम किसान हैं, लेकिन आज पूरे देश में जिस तरह से किसान प्रताड़ित हो रहा है, गोलियां खा रहा है, आत्महत्या कर रहा है, यह देखकर मुझे बहुत दर्द के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम किसान हैं और इंसान भी हैं। महोदय, हिंदुस्तान में 60 से 70 प्रतिशत लोग खेती और खेती पर आधारित व्यवसाय करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार के रवैये को देखकर, मुझे तो लगता है कि हम सभी किसानों के लिए "त्राहि भगवान" कहने का काम सरकार ने कर दिया है। महोदय, मैं हर बार इसी विषय पर बोलती हूं और यही मंत्री जी हमारे सामने रहते हैं, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहूंगी कि किसानों की मुश्किलों में कमी नहीं आयी है। आत्महत्या के आंकड़े तो बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं, आत्महत्या के वर्ष 2014 के आंकड़े देखें, तो आंध्र प्रदेश में 632 हुई हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी के गुजरात में 600 हुई हैं, कर्णाटक में 768 हुई हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में 1,198 हुई हैं। सबसे ज्यादा आत्महत्याएं मेरे राज्य महाराष्ट्र में 2014 में, 4004 हुई हैं। यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य की बात है। यही आंकड़े 2015 में बढ़ गए और कर्णाटक में 1559 तथा गुजरात में 301 हो गए और आत्महत्या के ये आंकड़े बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं। मुझे नहीं लगता कि इन आंकड़ों में कमी होने वाली है, जब तक सरकार कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाती।

सर, 41 per cent की बढ़ोतरी इन दो सालों में हुई है। मैं एक बात और बताना चाहती हूं कि पहले ऐसा माना जाता था, मेरी स्टेट सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में बहुत ही अग्रणी स्टेट है, लेकिन यह

सरकार सहकारिता को खत्म करना चाह रही है। जिस महाराष्ट्र ने सहकारिता के माध्यम से पूरे देश में अपना नाम रोशन कर दिया था और वही राज्य हिन्दुस्तान को नक्शे पर लाया था, आज उसी महाराष्ट्र में ग्रामीण सहकारिता जो अर्थ-वाहिनी का काम करती थी, वह खत्म होती जा रही है। चाहे सरकारी गन्ना कारखाना हो, चाहे सरकारी दूध संघ हो, चाहे और कोई हो, ये सब महाराष्ट्र से कम होते जा रहे हैं। इसका सीधा असर हमारे राज्य के किसानों पर हो रहा है, महिलाओं के ऊपर हो रहा है और खेत मजदूरों के ऊपर हो रहा है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने नोट बंदी का निर्णय डिक्लेयर कर दिया, तो हमारा जो किसान धक्के खा रहा था, उसी किसान को न बीज मिला, न खाद मिली और वह चार-चार, पांच-पांच दिनों तक बैंकों की लाइन में खड़ा रहा। उसको उस समय हजार, दो हजार रुपए मिलने भी मुश्किल हो गए थे, यह किसानों का हाल था।

अभी हमारे भाई शिव सेना से बोले थे कि महाराष्ट्र में ऋण मुक्ति हुई है और 34,000 करोड़ रुपए वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने ऋण मुक्ति के लिए डिक्लेयर कर दिए हैं। मैं इस सभागृह को और सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहूंगी जैसा कि संजय जी ने कहा है कि उनकी सरकार ने किस तरह से ऋण मुक्ति कर दी है, क्योंकि हम किसान हैं, इसलिए हम इसको अच्छी तरह से समझा सकते हैं कि उन्होंने बहुत selective ऋण मुक्ति की है। पहले उन्होंने बोला कि जो भी किसान कर्ज लेना चाहते हैं, हम उसको बैंक से ऐसे ही 10,000 रुपए दे देंगे। आज ताकि एक भी किसान को 10,000 रुपए की राहत नहीं मिली है, यह बात मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ। अभी संजय जी ने बोला कि डेढ़ लाख रुपए तक का हम ऋण मुक्त करेंगे। अगर उससे ज्यादा किसी के ऊपर कर्जा होगा, तो उस कर्जे के लिए पहले किसानों को वह पैसा वापस करना चाहिए और वह पैसा करने के बाद ही हम उनको डेढ़ लाख रुपया दे देंगे। किसानों के साथ यह कैसा मज़ाक है? अगर डेढ़ लाख से ऊपर पैसा किसान के पास होता, तो उसको आपके दरवाजे पर भीख मांगने की उसको आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

सर, उन्होंने किसान को 30 जून, 2016 की डेडलाइन दी और कहा कि अगर कर्ज माफी चाहते हो, हम 30 जून, 2016 के बाद उसको स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपके यहां भी होगा और हमारे राज्य में भी होता है। अगर कोऑपरेटिव बैंक है या कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी है, यदि हम उनके पास कर्जा लेने जाते हैं, तो जो पुराना कर्जा मार्च में देना होता है, पहले उसको नया किया जाता है। अगर वह नया हो गया, तो इस सरकार ने कहा कि इस तरह से जो कर्जा नया किया है, हम उसको डेढ़ लाख रुपया नहीं देंगे, हम उसको सिर्फ 25,000 रुपए ही देंगे। इस प्रकार से उन्होंने हमारी अवहेलना की है। यदि किसी के परिवार में दूर-दूर का आदमी भी नौकरी करता है, तो उसको कर्जा माफी नहीं मिलेगी। महाराष्ट्र में यह एक नया कानून लागू कर दिया गया है। हमारे परिवारों में तो कोई न कोई नौकरी करता ही है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि पूरे परिवार को कर्ज से मुक्ति नहीं मिलेगी। अगर इस तरह से किया जाएगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि किसानों के साथ बहुत बड़ी ज्यादाती होगी।

माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने दो दिन पहले ही ऑनलाइन घोषणा पत्र की घोषणा कर दी कि अगर आपको कर्ज मुक्ति चाहिए, तो आपको ऑनलाइन घोषणा-पत्र देना चाहिए। अगर हमारे किसान इतने पढ़े-लिखे होते कि वे ऑनलाइन घोषणा-पत्र दें, तो आपके पास आने की नौबत ही नहीं आती।

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

5.00 P.M .

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगी कि आप सिर्फ कृषि के लिए ऋण मुक्ति क्यों देते हैं, बल्कि जो जानवर पालते हैं, ट्रैक्टर लेते हैं, जो हॉर्टिकल्चर का काम करते हैं, उनको भी राहत देने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने लिस्ट ट्विटर पर 15 दिन पहले डिक्लेयर कर दी। हमने ट्विटर पर देखा कि कितने लोगों को कर्ज मुक्ति मिली, तो 36,10,000 लोगों की सूची दी थी। मैं आप सभी को बताना चाहूंगी और सभी को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि उसमें से 813 लोग मुम्बई शहर में खेती करने वाले थे।

क्या वे मलबार हिस्से में खेती करते हैं? उनमें से मुम्बई शहर के 813 लोग खेती करने वाले निकले। Press की कटिंग मेरे पास है। इन्होंने इस तरह से ऋण मुक्ति की है। इन्होंने किसान के हाथ बाँध दिए हैं, उनके पैर बाँध दिए हैं, उनके मुँह पर पट्टी भी बाँध दी है और उनको भगवान भरोसे छोड़ दिया है। उनसे बोला है कि जाओ मरो, कहीं पर भी जाकर मरना है। इन्होंने इस तरह से किसानों के साथ छेड़खानी की हुई है। मैं यहाँ पर बताना चाहती हूँ कि जब यूपीए की गवर्नमेंट थी, तब हमारी सरकार ने किसानों के 72 हजार करोड़ रुपये की ऋण मुक्ति की थी। मैं यहाँ पर खास तौर से बताना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा में दो बार गए थे। वे वहाँ पर किसानों का दो बार हाल पूछने के लिए गए थे। हम इतनी बार मोदी जी से बोल चुके हैं कि आप पूरे विश्व में घूमते हैं, देश-विदेश की यात्रा करते हैं, कम से कम हमारे किसानों का हाल पूछने के लिए एकाध बार तो आइए। हम कहते हैं कि आप कर्णाटक में जाइए, विदर्भ में जाइए, महाराष्ट्र में जाइए, लेकिन वे वहाँ पर जाने वाले नहीं हैं। जब उनकी विदेश यात्राएँ खत्म होंगी और 2019 में जब उनकी नैया डूबने लगेगी, तब उन्हें किसान याद आएंगे, क्योंकि यही किसान उन्हें उनकी असली जगह दिखाने वाले हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बस दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूंगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ने यह भरोसा दिया था कि स्वामीनाथन कमेटी के अनुसार एमएसपी देंगे, 2022 में किसान की आय दुगनी होगी, स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का अनुकरण करेंगे। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब अपने "मन की बात" कार्यक्रम को आह्वान किया, तब उन्होंने कहा कि अरहर की दाल लगाओ, अरहर की दाल लगाओ। महाराष्ट्र के हमारे सभी किसानों ने प्रधान मंत्री के शब्द मानकर अरहर की दाल लगाई और उस अरहर की दाल की इतनी बम्पर क्रॉप आई कि अरहर की उस क्रॉप को रखने के लिए हमारे पास जगह नहीं रही। उन्होंने इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी ज़ीरो करके, म्यांमार जैसे देशों से अरहर की दाल इम्पोर्ट कर ली। जब वह दाल उनसे इम्पोर्ट कर ली गई, तब हमारे किसानों को अपनी वह दाल घर में ही फेंकनी पड़ी। ये हमारे किसानों के आज के हाल हैं। उन्होंने जो हमारा भरोसा तोड़ा है, मैं उसको यहाँ पर बताना चाहती हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, किसानों की हालत बहुत गंभीर है। अगर किसान जीवित रहेगा, तभी देश रहेगा। किसान जिंदा रहेगा, तभी देश जिंदा रहेगा। इसके लिए मैं यह बोलना चाहती हूँ कि जब मंत्री जी भाषण देंगे, तो अलग-अलग नाम देकर, अलग-अलग योजनाएँ बताएंगे। वे उनके अलग-अलग

नाम बताएंगे, जैसे यह योजना, वह योजना इत्यादि, जो हमारी समझ में भी नहीं आएंगी। आप हमें ये योजनाएँ मत बताइए, आप हमें सीधा यह बताइए कि आप हमें क्या राहत देने वाले हैं? राहत देने वाले भी हैं या नहीं? हमें संपूर्ण ऋण मुक्ति चाहिए। आप संपूर्ण ऋण मुक्ति करने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं? लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने एक बार बोला था, "जय जवान-जय किसान", लेकिन इस सरकार के हाल में जवानों के हाल भी गंभीर हैं, क्योंकि वे हर रोज बॉर्डर्स पर मरते जा रहे हैं। किसान के हाल उससे भी गंभीर हैं, इसलिए उन दोनों को बचाने के लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से दरखास्त करूंगी कि सरकार को बहुत बड़े कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं अपनी बात को यहीं पर पूर्ण विराम देती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री परभोत्तम रूपाला: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे यह मौका दिया है कि मैं किसानों की इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में हिस्सा ले सकूँ। मैं अभी अपने सभी साथियों को सुन रहा था। यहाँ पर बहुत ही दर्दनाक चित्र प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा था। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि किसानों की आत्महत्या का मुद्दा हो या किसानों के दमन का मुद्दा हो, उनको बड़ी संवेदना से सुनना चाहिए और बड़ी संवेदना से प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि जब मैं पढ़ता था, उस समय सुना करता था कि इस देश में यदि कोई सबसे अच्छा व्यवसाय माना जाता है, तो वह खेती माना जाता है, उत्तम खेती कहा जाता है। पहले उत्तम खेती कहा जाता था, बार में मध्यम व्यापार कहा जाता था और नौकरी को कनिष्ठ माना जाता था। हम ऐसी बातें पुरखों से सुनते थे, शायद कहानियों में सुनते होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: बहुत साल हो गए।

श्री परभोत्तम रूपाला: यह बहुत सालों पहले की बात है। आप हमें जो 2014 से बता रहे हैं, क्या यह उत्तम खेती 2014 में कनिष्ठ हो गई है? यह मेरी समझ से परे हो रहा है। 2014 के बाद यह खेती निकृष्ट हो गई। हमारी बहिन बहुत ही ऊँची आवाज में हमें सुना रही थी कि हमारी सरकार ने इतना कर्ज माफ कर दिया। उस कर्जा माफी के बाद कितनी आत्महत्याएँ हुई थीं, उनकी फिगर्स भी आपको थोड़ी बता देनी चाहिए थी? किसानों के मन में क्या पैदा हुआ था? जिन्होंने जिंदगी भर पैसा लिया ही लिया और कभी जमा करने की कोशिश नहीं की, उन्हीं का कर्जा ज्यादा माफ हुआ था, न कि ऐसे किसानों का, जो मजदूरी कर रहे थे। ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ किसे मिला था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): आप किसानों के खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप किसानों का अपमान कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please don't interrupt.
...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: किसानों का अपमान मत करो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप किस तरह की बात करते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परभोत्तम रूपाला: अच्छा, जब आप बोल रहे थे, मैं इधर ही बैठा था। मैं इससे भी ऊँची आवाज में बोल सकता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आवाज ऊँची करने से सच्चाई को छुपाया नहीं जाता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आवाज ऊँची करने से सच्चाई को छुपाया नहीं जाता। मैंने सिर्फ इतना कहा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Rupalaji, you please resume. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला: आपका हक है चिल्लाओ, ...*(व्यवधान)*... और जोर से चिल्लाओ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: हम दबने वाले नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Smt. Rajani, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवड़: सर, मंत्री जी किसानों का अपमान कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला: आपने कौन सा किसानों का ठेका ले रखा है? जो आप बोल रहे हैं, ठीक और मैं बोलूँ तो किसानों का अपमान हो जाता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): When your turn comes, you can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your turn will come. Then you can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, you need not immediately retaliate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You need not immediately retaliate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला: हम बोलें, तो किसानों का अपमान और आप गालियाँ भी देते रहें तो आप किसानों की बात बता रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोग सुन रहे हैं, जो मैं बोल रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, we are debating an issue of great importance. I think, let all the views come. They will have other speakers who can contradict him. But, he should not be stopped from speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I am telling them the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... They need not immediately retaliate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Their next speaker could, of course, respond to what he is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, if a Member is passionately speaking in a loud voice, she should not be reprimanded. जोर की आवाज से ...*(व्यवधान)*... You should not be saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला: मैं उनकी तारीफ कर रहा था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: आप हमारी आवाज को दबा नहीं सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परबोत्तम रूपाला: हम आपकी तारीफ कर रहे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो आप इतनी ऊँची आवाज में बातें कर रहे थे, उसके बाद की बात आपने नहीं बताई। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सभागृह के सामने सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता था कि किसानों की हालत के बारे में जो यह चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि इसको ऋण नहीं मिल रहा है, इसको मंडी नहीं मिल रही है, तो इसके लिए अभी तक की सरकारों ने क्या किया? उसके बारे में तो जिक्र होना चाहिए कि हमने इतनी मंडियाँ की थीं, जो नई सरकार ने आकर बंद कर दीं। यह तो बताना चाहिए था। मंडियों में क्या चल रहा है, आपको, साहब, मालूम है? सर, आप जरा इधर मेरी ओर देखिए। शिवा जी सर, आप इधर देखिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि मंडियों में क्या हो रहा है? इस तरह से रूमाल निकाला जाता है, किसानों की चीज़ के लिए अंदर हाथ रखते हैं। खरीदने वाला इधर रखता है और अंदर से अंगुली पकड़ कर उस चीज़ के दाम तय होते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनका काम इस तरह से होता है, सर। इन मंडियों में इस तरह से हाथ डाल कर अंगुली पकड़ कर दाम तय होते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम किसान हैं। हमने भोगा है, इसलिए हम बोल रहे हैं। आपने किया क्या, जो अभी तक यह हालत है किसानों की? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने भी देखा होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Rupalaji, please address the Chair.

श्री परबोत्तम रूपाला: मैंने इसीलिए आपको बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको ही बोला, सर। इस देश में यह हो रहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order. मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि पहली बात तो यह है कि इस डिबेट में माननीय केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी का उत्तर आने वाला है और वे जिस प्रकार का भाषण दे रहे हैं, क्या यह उनको शोभा देता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... बात यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो व्यक्ति ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस व्यक्ति के पास अधिकार है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, he is a Member of our Party. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is not replying. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is not the way. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is my point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... They should have listened to my point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. He is speaking on behalf of his Party. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is not replying. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Digvijayaji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप बीच में कैसे interrupt कर सकते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Please allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Rupala is speaking on behalf of ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no point of order, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not interrupt him. ...*(Interruptions)*... If at all you do not agree with him, then, when your turn comes, you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... But when there is a Cabinet Minister, who is going to reply to the questions, what is the reason for him to respond? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No; he is speaking on behalf of his Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister will reply later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: There are so many Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are more Members who want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should allow your Members to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. He is speaking on behalf of his Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: वे इस हाउस के सदस्य हैं और उनको यह अधिकार है कि वे बोलें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, as a Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Digvijaya, I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Though he is a Minister, he is entitled to speak as a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Their turn has come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Their Party's turn has

come and he is speaking on behalf of his Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not speaking in the capacity of a Minister but as a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला: सर, मैंने सभा गृह के सामने तथ्या क्या रखा, क्या मेरी शोभा भी मिट गई? मैंने सभा गृह के सामने एक तथ्य रखा, अभी मैंने कोई नई बात तो कही नहीं। मैंने जो देखा था, वह मैंने कहा, एक किसान के नाते कहा। क्या मैं इससे शोभा के लायक भी नहीं रहा? क्या मुझे अपनी शोभा के लिए जो fact है, वह यहाँ नहीं रखना है?

सर, इस देश में यह बहुत सालों तक चलता रहा। कहीं हम न्यूजपेपर्स में पढ़ते थे कि किसी ने लट्ठा पी लिया और मर गया, तो सरकार की ओर से उसको मुआवजा मिलता है। ऐसा मैंने देखा भी है और सुना भी है। किसान खेती करने के लिए देश की जनता का पेट भरने के लिए जाता है। वहाँ उसको बिच्छू काटता है, साँप काटता है, thrasher में उसका हाथ चला जाता है और वह मर भी जाता है, तो क्या उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): हरियाणा में 5 लाख रुपए मिलते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला: इनका क्या सम्बन्ध है, अभी मुझे इनका सम्बन्ध भी बताना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं बताऊँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं बताऊँगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं बताऊँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने इसीलिए तो इसे शुरू किया था कि जो लट्ठा पीकर मर जाता है, उसके लिए प्रावधान है, लेकिन किसानों के लिए यह प्रावधान नहीं था, जो हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गुजरात में, अगर वहाँ इसके चलते अकस्मात किसान की मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो उन्होंने उसके लिए एक लाख रुपए देने का प्रावधान किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): अखिलेश जी के समय में 5 लाख रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : اکھلیش جی کے وقت میں پانچ لاکھ روپے کا پراوڈھان کیا گیا۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला: अभी तो इसका प्रावधान सभी जगहों पर हो गया है। सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये सारी चीजें किसानों के साथ होती रहीं और इसके बारे में इस सभा गृह के माध्यम से हमें जानने को मिला। मैं उन सभी सांसदों को बधाई देता हूँ, जिन्होंने अपने-अपने राज्यों में जो अच्छी practice हो रही है, उसे सदन के सामने रखने की कोशिश की। जैसे कर्णाटक में मंडी में बहुत ही अच्छा काम हो रहा है, e-NAM मंडी में। देश के सभी प्रांतों में इसकी शुरुआत कैसे हो, हमें इस दिशा में सोचना चाहिए। पश्चिमी बंगाल की ओर से यह जानने को मिला है कि किसानों की फसल बीमा योजना का प्रीमियम वहाँ की सरकार bear कर रही है। यह अच्छी बात है। लोक सभा में तेलंगाना के किसी

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला]

सदस्य ने बताया था कि उनकी सरकार वहाँ खाद, बीज वगैरह के लिए किसानों की मदद कर रही है। यह अच्छी बात है। कुल मिला कर मेरे कहने का इतना ही मतलब था कि राज्यों ने जो भी अच्छी practice शुरू की हैं, चाहे वह कर्ज माफी की हो, किसानों की मदद की हो, वे सारी practices सभी राज्यों में हम संकलित रूप से कैसे शुरू कर सकें, इस प्रकार की राय इस सदन की बने, उस दिशा में इस चर्चा को हमें ले जाना चाहिए, यह मेरी एक विनम्र प्रार्थना है। सर, हमारे जो भी सांसद किसानों की समस्याओं के बारे में बता रहे थे, वे ज्यादातर pesticides के उपयोग, कृषि के स्वास्थ्य और किसानों को ऋण दिए जाने के बारे में बता रहे थे। ये सब चिन्ताएं माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा अपने-अपने प्रान्तों के बारे में बताई गईं। वे सदन से अपने अनुभव शेयर कर रहे थे।

महोदय, शायद श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने अपने प्रवचन में भी बताया था कि पानी का समुचित उपयोग करना चाहिए। मुझे यह बताते हुए फख्र हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं प्रवचन ही कर रहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अब श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी नर्मदा नदी की यात्रा पर जाने वाले हैं। वहाँ उन्हें साल भर प्रवचन ही करने हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप यह देखिए कि दिग्विजय सिंह जी का प्रवचन कितना लोकप्रिय हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला: महोदय, एक अच्छी प्रैक्टिस के नाते, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने गुजरात में लोक भागीदारी से पानी को रोकने का एक बहुत बड़ा अभियान चलाया। चेक डैम बनाने में लोक भागीदारी और सरकार, दोनों ने साथ मिलकर काम किया, जिसके कारण भूगर्भ स्तर का लैवल बढ़ाने में बहुत सहायता मिली। अब इसे किस प्रकार से राष्ट्रव्यापी बनाया जाए, इस बारे में हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो घोषणाएं हमारे किसानों के हित में की थीं, उनमें सबसे अच्छी घोषणा यदि मैं किसान होने के नाते कहूँ, तो वह मुझे "प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना" लगी। देश में जो बांध किसी न किसी कारण 5 साल से 25 साल तक आधे-अधूरे पड़े थे, जिसके कारण जो पानी समुद्र में जा रहा था, उसे किसानों के खेत में जाना चाहिए था, वह वहाँ नहीं पहुँच रहा था। इसलिए उस पानी को किसानों के खेतों तक पहुँचाने के लिए 5 साल से 25 साल तक के अधूरे बांधों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। इस बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इस योजना के तहत 22 योजनाएं कंप्लीट हो चुकी हैं। यदि आप चाहेंगे, तो मैं उन कंप्लीट योजनाओं के नाम भी आपको बता सकता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं एक और बात माननीय सदन के सदस्यों के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि "प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना" के माध्यम से हर जिले का irrigation plan बन रहा है। इसलिए हम सभी सांसदों के ध्यान में यह बात होनी चाहिए और अपने-अपने क्षेत्र का अच्छे से अच्छा इरिगेशन प्लान बने, इस बारे में हम सभी को अपनी-अपनी सहभागिता करनी चाहिए। अतः हमें जिले को अपना नेतृत्व देना चाहिए, जिससे यह पता चल सके कि किस जिले में क्या potential है, क्या करना चाहिए और कैसे करना

चाहिए। इस प्रकार से जब प्लान बनेगा, तो केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से भी ऐसी योजनाओं को मंजूरी मिल सकती है।

महोदय, drip irrigation का जो मुद्दा है, वह प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रवचनों का एक अहम मुद्दा है, जिसमें उन्होंने 'Per Drop, More Crop' पर जोर दिया है। इसके कारण, पूरे राष्ट्र में ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Rupalaji, please conclude.

श्री परपोतम रूपाला: सर, मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी स्पीच खत्म कर दूंगा।

महोदय, इस योजना के माध्यम से किसान पानी का सही उपयोग करें और इस काम के लिए जो सहायता केन्द्र और राज्यों की ओर से मिल रही है, उसका लाभ उठाएं। इसलिए हम सबका दायित्व बनता है कि हम सभी लोग अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में किसानों को इस योजना का लाभ लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें। इस बारे में उन्हें aware करें, क्योंकि इसकी जानकारी के अभाव में वे लोग जो कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारा प्रयास होना चाहिए कि उन तक हमारी ये योजनाएं पहुंचें। मुझे आशा है कि आप सब इसमें सहभागी बनेंगे।

महोदय, सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रवचनों में दो-तीन चीजों पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया। इसके कारण मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि यदि किसी के प्रवचन बहुत ज्यादा गौर से सुने गए हैं, तो वे प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रवचन हैं, जो उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री बनने से पहले, यानी चुनाव के दौरान दिए थे। उन्हें देश की जनता ने भी बहुत गौर से सुना है और सुना ही नहीं, बल्कि देश की जनता ने इसके लिए बहुत दाद भी दी है, धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय राउत : सर, किसानों की हालत, खेती की हालत, इस बारे में एक अच्छी डिबेट यहाँ चल रही है। प्रभात झा साहब और रूपाला साहब के भाषण के बाद, मुझे लगता नहीं कि कुछ बोलने के लिए हमारे पास बचा है। आपने दोनों तरफ से थोड़ा फोड़ दिया है। पहले प्रभात झा साहब ने फोड़ दिया था और एक आपने फोड़ा है। ...(व्यवधान)... जिसका फोड़ना था, उसका फोड़ दिया, सबको मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, मैं रजनी ताई पाटिल का भाषण सुन रहा था। वे हमारे महाराष्ट्र की एक तेज-तर्रार नेता हैं। रजनी ताई, मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि आपने - महाराष्ट्र में हमारी सरकार, जो तीन साल से चल रही है, उसमें गरीब किसान कैसे आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, किसानों की हालत क्या है, इस पर मैं आपकी संवेदना समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन आपको यह हिसाब देना पड़ेगा कि आपके कार्यकाल में, 10 सालों में, सिर्फ विदर्भ में 30,000 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएँ कीं। ...(व्यवधान)... वहाँ 30,000 से भी ज्यादा और आपके मराठवाड़ा में 8,000 किसान। यह जो 30,000 का और 8,000 का आंकड़ा है, यह एक चिन्ता का विषय तब भी था और आज भी है। आत्महत्या अब तक रुकी नहीं है, चल रही है, ठीक है, लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि आज की सरकार एक कोशिश कर रही है कि किसान जिन्दा रहे, किसानों के परिवार जिन्दा रहें।

आज सुबह सेंट्रल हॉल में हमारे नये राष्ट्रपति महामहिम जी का भाषण मैं सुन रहा था। राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी कहा है कि किसान राष्ट्र निर्माण का कार्य करता है। अगर किसान राष्ट्र निर्माण का कार्य

[श्री संजय राउत]

करता है, तो राष्ट्र निर्माण का कार्य करने वाला किसान 60 सालों में ऐसी हालत में पहुँच गया है कि अब उसको खेती करना एक संकट लगता है। वह खेती छोड़ रहा है। दूसरी बात, महाराष्ट्र जैसे राज्य में किसान — इतिहास में कभी भी नहीं हुआ, कि किसान कभी हड़ताल पर गया है, लेकिन आप हँसो मत, रजनी ताई, इस बात की 60 सालों से उनके मन में जो चिढ़ थी, वह अब निकल गई। किसान जो 60 सालों से अंदर ही अंदर मर रहा था, उसका एक विस्फोट हुआ और किसान हड़ताल पर चले गये। 20-25 दिनों तक किसानों ने कोई काम नहीं किया, चाहे वह अनाज हो या दूध, फल हो या सब्जी हो। किसान को क्या हुआ? क्या किसान पागल हो गया है कि अपना उगाया हुआ अनाज वह रास्ते पर लाकर फेंक देता है? न वह अपने लिए कमायेगा और न ही हमारे लिए कमायेगा! इस परिस्थिति में किसान को कौन लाया? यह कोई आज की बात नहीं है। हमें, सबको इस बारे में, इस सदन में चर्चा करनी चाहिए। योजनाएँ बनती हैं। पहले भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कुछ अच्छी योजनाएँ घोषित कीं, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी करेंगे, लेकिन जीने के लिए जो पैसे चाहिए और कृषि उपज को बाजार में बेचने के बाद किसान को कितना पैसा मिलता है उसके ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। क्या किसान को उसकी फसल का सही मूल्य मिल पाता है, या नहीं, सिर्फ उसके ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। किसान हर महीने कितने रुपये कमा पाता है, इसके ऊपर बहस होनी चाहिए। बाकी तो रुपाला साहब, आपने बताया है कि सरकार क्या कर रही है, सरकार क्या करने जा रही है और सरकार काम भी करेगी। आज हमारे देश में हमारी चर्चा गोरक्षा के मामले में होती है। हम मानते हैं कि गोरक्षा होनी चाहिए। यह हमारा धर्म है, कर्तव्य है, लेकिन हमारा किसान जो मर रहा है, वह भी हत्या है, किसानों का परिवार मर रहा है, किसानों की आत्महत्या हो रही है, इसलिए गौर-रक्षा के साथ-साथ किसानों की भी रक्षा होनी चाहिए। हमें उनके परिवार को संभालना चाहिए। उसके बारे में भी हमें विचार करना चाहिए।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इजराइल जाकर आए, इजराइल की डिफेंस हो या कृषि हो, किसानों को, वह एक प्रोग्रेसिव राष्ट्र है, एक क्रांतिकारी राष्ट्र है, वहां कम पानी होने के बावजूद उन्होंने किसानों में, खेती में, कृषि में जो प्रगति की है, हमें उनसे कुछ सीखना भी चाहिए, लेकिन हमने इजराइल से क्या सीखा? हमारे बड़े-बड़े डेलिगेशन वहां जाते हैं, राज्य के जाते हैं, देश के जाते हैं, लेकिन सबसे पहले एक बात समझनी चाहिए कि वहां का किसान लाचार नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वहां 'किसान' शब्द का प्रयोग हमारी तरह नहीं होता है। हमारे यहां का किसान चेरिटेबल ट्रस्ट है, वह दया के ऊपर जीता है, लेकिन इजराइल का किसान चेरिटेबल ट्रस्ट नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां का किसान कभी आत्महत्या नहीं करता है। वह क्यों नहीं करता है, इस बारे में हमें बहस करनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां की खेती घाटे का सौदा क्यों बनी है और उसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है, यह देखना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, योगी आदित्यनाथ जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ, उन्होंने मुख्य मंत्री पद की शपथ लेने के बाद, दूसरे ही दिन ऋण मुक्ति की घोषणा की। चूंकि योगी जी ने इसकी घोषणा की, इसलिए महाराष्ट्र को भी ऋण मुक्ति करनी पड़ी। यह मैं आपको बता दूँ कि हमने उनसे प्रेरणा ली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: उससे पहले पंजाब में हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय राउत: हमने 15 साल तक संघर्ष किया था, 10 साल तक कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 15 साल के बाद योगी जी ने घोषणा की, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वहां पर मुख्य मंत्री हमारे हैं, तब हमने कहा कि जब यह काम योगी जी कर सकते हैं, तो हम क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, ये गलत बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले पंजाब में हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय राउत: हमने ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो ऋण मुक्ति का आंदोलन शुरू किया गया था, उसमें शिवसेना और भारतीय जनता पार्टी एक साथ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शिवसेना पार्टी के श्री उद्धव ठाकरे जी ने इस आंदोलन का नेतृत्व किया है और आज भी ऋण मुक्ति की घोषणा होने के बाद ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जैसा आपने कहा कि कुछ मिला नहीं है, हम यह मानते हैं, लेकिन अभी इसका प्रोसेस शुरू है। कितने किसानों को इसका लाभ मिला है, कितने किसान ऋण मुक्त हुए हैं, हमने सरकार से इसकी लिस्ट भी मांगी है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Sanjay, address the Chair and please conclude.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, हमने महाराष्ट्र सरकार और बैंकों से यह भी मांग की है कि आपने जिन 36 लाख किसानों की ऋण मुक्ति की घोषणा की है, इन 36 लाख किसानों की लिस्ट आप declare कीजिए ताकि यह पता चल सके कि इससे किसको-किसको लाभ मिला है। हम यह भी एक बड़ा काम कर रहे हैं। जिस किसी भी किसान को ऋण मुक्ति का लाभ मिलना चाहिए, उसको उसका लाभ मिलेगा।

रजनी ताई, आपने कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट की बात की। महाराष्ट्र कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट का सबसे बड़ा गढ़ रहा है। आज महाराष्ट्र में कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट की हालत क्या है? शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हों या और कुछ हो, यह हालत तीन साल की नहीं है, जो आप बोल रही थीं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमारे पास या यहां महाराष्ट्र के जो लोग बैठे हैं, उनके पास कितनी शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं, ये सब आपके पास हैं, कांग्रेस के पास है, एनसीपी के पास है, हमारे पास क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रजनी पाटिल : आपके पास नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

श्री संजय राउत: अभी हम बनाना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बेच कर खाने वाले शुगर फैक्ट्रीज में ये कौन लोग हैं? कोऑपरेटिव बैंक है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों के बारे में बहुत गंभीरता से चर्चा होनी चाहिए। चाहे यहां के लोग हों या वहां के लोग हों, किसान, उनकी आत्हत्या, किसानी, खेती, हमें इस पर राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर बात करनी चाहिए। मैं रुपाला साहब के भाषण से बहुत प्रभावित हूँ। आपको बीच-बीच में यहां आकर सदन को संबोधित करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि बहुत-से विषय हैं, किसानों की खुदकुशी रातों-रात खत्म नहीं हो सकती है और दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर किसान जिएगा, तो देश बचेगा, यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHISIVA) : Thank you, Mr. Sanjay Rout. Shri D. Raja.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : किसानों के बच्चों का कोई भविष्य नहीं है, इस पर भी बता दीजिए। उनके बच्चों का क्या भविष्य है? खेती तो लोग करना चाहते नहीं है।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. Today, we had the opportunity to listen to the Address given by the newly-elected President after he took oath in the Central Hall of the Parliament. In fact, the newly- elected President referred to those people empowering the new India, building the nation. I would like to remind the House of one thing. I would like to refer to one former President at this point of time. The former President is none other than Mr. K.R. Narayanan. He made a speech. He addressed the nation, in fact, on the eve of the Republic Day on 25th January, 2000. I quote what Mr. K.R. Narayanan had said. "On three way fast lane of liberalization, privatization, and globalization, we must provide safe pedestrian crossings for the unempowered India so that it too can move forward, equality of status and opportunity. Beware of the fury of the passionate man, says the old adage. One could say, beware of the fury of the passionate and long suffering people. They are the Indian farmers; they are the Indian kisans, and the whole country is witnessing the fury of those passionate, long suffering kisans of this country." That is why, my party also, along with other parties, has been organizing countrywide protests. Thousands of people have been picketing, and courting arrest; yesterday, today, and it will happen tomorrow also. But, Sir, agrarian crisis is real, let us admit it, and it is acute also. While even one farmer committing suicide out of increased indebtedness or from lack of remunerative prices, it should sadden us, it should be unacceptable to every one, unacceptable to you, unacceptable to me, and every one, it should sadden us, and the high number of suicides officially admitted, speak for themselves. So, how are we going to address these issues? It is a fact that agriculture output has been volatile. Eighty-six per cent of holdings are less than two acres; informal sources of credit constitute forty per cent of loans; these are all data available in public domain. What are the key issues? We must have long term approach, we should have the short term approach. The short term approach, because the farmers are passing through unprecedented distress, and they must be saved, they must be rescued, for which I think,

the Government should seriously think of loan waiver, interest waiver. Several States have done it, and why can't the Centre take initiative? That is what I am asking. What is the role of the Central Government, Union Government? And there is a demand to constitute a Debt Relief Commission. Can you think of constituting a Debt Relief Commission? It is there in States like Kerala. We will have to address certain key issues, Sir. What are the key issues which we confront today? One, increasingly, there is a decline in cultivable agricultural land for various reasons. There is continuous dependence on monsoon whether monsoon will be all right or monsoon will fail. There is inadequate access to irrigation, imbalanced use of soil nutrients, uneven access to modern technology, lack of access to formal agricultural credit, limited procurement of foodgrains by Government agencies and failure to provide remunerative price to the farmers. These are the key issues which we should address. As a nation, as a Government, as a Parliament, how can we address these key issues? This is where the Government will have to apply its mind. How can you ensure remunerative price? Dr. Swaminathan was our esteemed colleague. We all know him. Everybody refers to Swaminathan Commission Report. What about Ramesh Chand Committee Report which has been constituted for MSP fixing methodology? They have given certain equations how it should be C2 plus 50 per cent. It is there. Why are you not implementing that? This is what I am asking. If we are concerned about farmers, why can't we think of implementing the very Committees which you constitute, the Government constitutes? I am not asking for anything else, anything beyond that. You constituted a Commission, why did you constitute that Commission? What is the purpose of constituting such Commissions? They give Reports and these Reports are kept in cold storage. Farmers are dying and committing suicide and we are crying here on the floor of the Parliament. If you think Parliament is supreme, I am asking you in the name of Parliament, why can't you implement those recommendations and ensure remunerative price for the farmers? On the one side you allow the cost of inputs to go up because they are all agri-business corporations. So, you support the agri-business corporations, let them increase the prices of fertilizer, let them increase the price of seeds, let them increase the price of everything. But farmers cannot get remunerative price. The farmers go to private money lenders, farmers go to other lending agencies. Finally, what happens? My good friend, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, was referring to Pt. Nehru that anything can wait but not agriculture. But I refer to other economist who said that Indian farmers are born in debt, Indians farmers live in debt, and Indian farmers die in debt. Is it what we want? They are the people who produce food for the whole nation. Why did you pass this Food Security Act, 2013? I am asking you. We passed it because we want food security for our citizens and this food security is given by farmers. For instance, the Food and Agricultural

[Shri D. Raja]

Organization, FAO, defines food security as a situation where all people have at all times physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets the dietary needs and food preferences for a healthy and active life. This is the FAO of the United Nations. Sir, as Members of Parliament, we may belong to different parties, but we should think of our people. Our people should have decent living, our people should have food and our people should not starve. Here in this case the very food producers are dying. How can we tolerate this, Sir? That is why I am pleading with you. There are certain other issues. We are talking of doubling the income. Is there any Farmers' Income Commission in this country? How can you ensure doubling the income of the farmers? How can you ensure providing pension to the farmers? There are many problems, Sir. Another serious issue is that we are having water problem. It has become a precious one. I know there are several river water disputes and there are several tribunals. Whatever Awards Tribunals gave in the past are not being implemented! The Cauvery Management Board has not been constituted! The problem is this. The inter-State river disputes must be settled and the time has come we should think of interlinking of rivers. It will help us to improve our agriculture. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am concluding, Sir. I take the example of Tamil Nadu and it is also applicable to other States. The size of cultivable land is declining! For instance, in Tamil Nadu, GAIL's pipeline goes through the entire Western part of Tamil Nadu. Farmers are asking it to have along the national highways and not to lay it through cultivable lands as it affects agriculture. But, GAIL and the Government of India are not listening!

Tamil Nadu farmers are fighting against hydrocarbon project at Neduvasal. Nobody knows how it was conceived. People have serious doubts. It will suck away the entire groundwater. It will destroy agriculture. So, there is a demand that Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam should be declared as an exclusive agricultural zone.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You are speaking for Tamil Nadu. What about other States?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am speaking for the entire country. I speak for Punjab. I speak for Haryana. I speak for Maharashtra. When farmers commit suicide in Marathwada, my heart bleeds. I shed tears as to why my Marathi farmers should commit suicide.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, Mr. Raja. Please, look at the clock.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, one Karnataka farmer committed suicide. I felt sad. Why our people should die like that? And, if farmers pass through such distress in Odisha, I feel sad. Why? We have perennial rivers and ordinary rivers. What are we not having in this country? We have everything. We are blessed with such a beautiful nature. We have such a fertile land. We have hard working, toiling and energetic people who are building the nation.

Finally, when it comes to life, what life does a farmer have? What life does an agricultural worker have? What is their living condition, Sir? Go to any village. Look at the living condition of agricultural worker. How can we sleep peacefully? So, Sir, my humble request is that the Government should address these issues with a sense of urgency, with all seriousness and the Government should take short and long-term measures to save agriculture, farmers, agriculture workers and India. Thank you.

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। 2014 के बाद एक बड़ी कैटेगरी आई भक्तों की। उन्होंने हर जगह कहना शुरू किया कि यह सरकार बड़ा जबर्दस्त काम कर रही है। लोगों ने पूछा कि ऐसा जबर्दस्त क्या किया? उन्होंने कहा कि दिखाई तो कुछ नहीं पड़ रहा, लेकिन जबर्दस्त काम हो रहा है और समय बताएगा और इसी में तीन साल निकल गए। भक्तों ने कहा कि हजारों साल पहले अगस्त्य मुनि ने समुद्र का पानी पी लिया था, यह तो 2014 में हिन्द महासागर में पानी आया है। 70 साल पहले देश आजाद हो गया, 60 साल तक जनता कांग्रेस को वोट देती रही, लेकिन कांग्रेस के जमाने में कुछ हुआ नहीं। पहले तो रेगिस्तान प्रधान देश था, अब 2014 के बाद कृषि प्रधान देश बना है। मान्यवर, आज तो हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं किसानों के दुख, तकलीफ और उनकी आत्महत्या पर... मैं कोई data नहीं बता रहा हूँ। अभी दो-तीन दिन पहले मैं जंतर-मंतर पर गया था। वहां तमिलनाडु के किसान जिस तरह से कपड़े उतारकर भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे हैं - वहां सैंकड़ों किसानों के नरककाल, आत्महत्या किए हुए किसानों के अवशेष जंतर-मंतर पर सड़कों पर पड़े हैं। आज वे भले ही सत्ता पक्ष से कह दें कि कांग्रेस के समय में क्या आत्महत्याएं नहीं हुईं - इसलिए आत्महत्या जायज़ हैं, ठीक है, हो रही है! मैं तो मान लूंगा कि आपने तीन साल में बहुत अच्छा काम किया, खेती बहुत अधिक सुधर गयी है, किसान की हालत सुधर गयी है अगर एक भी आत्महत्या न हो, तो मैं मान लूंगा कि आपका काम बहुत अच्छा है। अगर आप data देखें तो पहले से ज्यादा आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं। आप कोई भी data उठा लीजिए, आप देखेंगे कि वह हर तरह से नीचे जा रहा है, किसान की हालत खराब है। चाहे ऋण माफी का मामला हो, ऋण माफी का बहुत गाना गाया जा रहा है, पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में ऋण माफी की चर्चा हुई, मध्य प्रदेश में हुई। आप देखें कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंड में कितने परसेंट किसानों का, जो किसान कर्जदार थे, उनका कितने परसेंट ऋण माफ हुआ। आप देखिए, जहां-जहां घोषणाएं हो रही हैं, वास्तव में कितने किसानों को उससे लाभ हो रहा है - इसको भी देखने की आवश्यकता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में किसानों के द्वारा ऋण माफी की डिमांड हुई, आपने तब ऋण माफ किया, जब मध्य प्रदेश में कई लोग मर गए, गोली चली, लाठी चली,

[डा. संजय सिंह]

उत्तर प्रदेश में लोगों ने डिमांड की। आज हिन्दुस्तान का किसान सबसे बड़ा unorganized sector है। किसानों का कोई संगठन नहीं है, भले ही उनकी कोई यूनियन हो, कुछ हो, लेकिन उनकी एक आवाज़ कहीं से नहीं निकल पाती। मैं आज यह भी बता दूँ, सबसे ज्यादा चिंता इस बात की है कि जिस कृषक वर्ग की हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वह सिंचाई के पानी के लिए भगवान के भरोसे है। आज अगर सरकारी कांटे में खरीद लिया गया तो उसका अनाज का दाम मिल जाता है और वह category, जो अनाज को बेचकर अपनी बेटी की शादी का इंतजाम करती है, अपने बच्चे की फीस का इंतजाम करती है, जिसकी land holding कम है और जो अपनी पैदावार को हफ्ते भर से ज्यादा hold नहीं कर सकता है, आज सबसे ज्यादा उसी वर्ग के बारे में हम लोग चिंता व्यक्त कर रहे हैं। माननीय महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ, मैं दो-तीन बातें कह रहा हूँ, अगर आप कर दें तो इस देश के किसान की हालत ठीक हो जायेगी, इस देश का जो अन्नदाता है, जिसने आज हमें इस दुनिया में जिंदा रखा है, जिसकी वजह से हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हैं - जो वह पैदा करता है, अगर आप एक हफ्ते के अंदर उसे खरीदकर उसका उचित दाम उसको दे दें तो मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि उससे देश की स्थिति सुधर जाएगी। खेती करने वाला किसान जाड़े में, गर्मी में, बरसात में, हर odd स्थिति में काम करता है - उसे सही टाइम पर बिजली नहीं मिलती है, सही टाइम पर पानी नहीं मिलता, खाद नहीं मिलती, इस सबके बावजूद वह खेती करता है। उसके लिए आप यह कर दें क्योंकि आज खेती वह किसान करता है, लेकिन उससे ज्यादा लाभ आढ़ती कमाता है, middle man कमाता है। आप जितने भी नारे लगा दें कि बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है, जबर्दस्त काम हो रहा है, कृषि में इतना काम हो गया है, आप data बता दें, slogans सुना दें, लेकिन हर जगह आप देखिए - फर्रुखाबाद में आलू का हाल क्या है? आपने मंडियों में eNAM चला दिया कि पूरे देश में किसान कहीं भी अपनी पैदावार को बेच सकता है। आज आप देखिए, मंडियों में जितनी खरीद-फरोख्त होती है, उसका एक परसेंट भी eNAM से नहीं हुआ। यहां data की बात करना, announce करना, नारे लगाना, ये सारी चीजें बहुत हो रही हैं। आज महाराष्ट्र में प्याज की हालत क्या है, कर्णाटक में टमाटर की क्या हालत है, मध्य प्रदेश में लहसुन और मेथी का क्या हाल है - इस सबको आप देखिए। आपने नोटबंदी कर दी और कहा कि बहुत अच्छा हो गया है, cashless society हो गयी - ठीक है, पूरा देश cashless हो गया है, बहुत अच्छी बात है। आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज मंडियों में कैसे क्या होता है - क्या card से होता है या क्या cash से होता है? आज जितना नुकसान नोटबंदी से हुआ है, अगर इसकी आप ठीक से बैठकर जांच करें और इस पर विचार करें तो आपको समझ में आ जाएगा।

माननीय महोदय, इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी के बारे में कहा गया। जब देश में पैदावार बढ़ती है तो आप इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी घटा देते हैं। आप चाहते क्या हैं? आप चाहते हैं कि कम्पनीज़ का फायदा हो या वाकई किसान का फायदा हो? अगर आपके यहां पैदावार हो रही है तो उसका सही दाम उसे तभी मिल सकता है, जब उसका बाहर से इम्पोर्ट बंद हो। मान्यवर, इसके बारे में आप गंभीरता से सोचें। फसल बीमा योजना में आप जांच कर लें कि किसानों को फायदा हुआ या प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़ को ज्यादा फायदा हुआ। मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारा मकसद क्या है? हम चाहते हैं कि किसानों का भला हो या हम चाहते हैं कि technology के नाम पर तमाम बातें हों? ...(समय की घंटी)... उपसभाध्यक्ष

महोदय, ये लोग कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस के ज़माने में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं दो-तीन चीज़ें बताना चाहता हूँ, इसके लिए आपसे निवेदन है कि आप मुझे थोड़ा सा पढ़ने का वक्त दे दीजिए। कांग्रेस के regime में एक्सपोर्ट सात गुणा ज्यादा बढ़ा था। India became world's number one exporter of rice ahead of Thailand and Vietnam. India became number two exporter of cotton after the US. Cotton exports contracted by 62 per cent from what it was in 2011-12, that is, during the Congress regime. It was 4.3 billion dollars in 2011-12, and it came down to 1.6 billion dollars in 2016-17. Soyabean-meal exports plunged from ₹ 14,000 crore in 2012-13 to a mere ₹ 1,500 crore in 2015-16. Tractors' sale rose from 1.90 lakh units in 2003-04 to 6.34 lakh units in 2013-14, indicating prosperity of the farmers. Tractors sale came down to 4.94 lakh units in 2015-16, which shows the cold shoulder treatment meted out to agriculture by the Modi Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

डा. संजय सिंह: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं एक अंतिम निवेदन आपके माध्यम से करना चाहता हूँ।

अंत में, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरी सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहुत बढ़िया नारा है, मैं आज भी कहता हूँ कि "सबका साथ, सबका विकास", लेकिन देश इसको सही तब मानेगा, इसका मजाक नहीं उड़ायेगा, जब आप वास्तव में इस पर खुद चलना शुरू करें। आप यह दिखाइए कि हम "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" करना चाहते हैं। आज सरकार के सामने सबसे बड़ी चुनौती इस देश के माहौल को ठीक करना है, इसके बिना खेत तो रहेगा, लेकिन खेती नहीं रहेगी, ऐसे ही किसान मरते रहेंगे। स्कूल, कॉलेज, विश्वविद्यालय रहेंगे, लेकिन पढ़ाई नहीं होगी और जो वातावरण विश्वविद्यालयों में और कॉलेजों में हो रहा है, उस पर आप स्वयं ध्यान दे सकते हैं। उद्योग होंगे, लेकिन लाभकारी व्यापार नहीं होगा। पुलिस, पैरा-मिलिट्री फोर्स और आर्मी रहेगी, लेकिन न रक्षा होगी, न सुरक्षा होगी और न शांति होगी। यह संसद थी, है और रहेगी। अगर आप वास्तव में चाहते हैं कि सार्थक और सकारात्मक चर्चा का माहौल जारी रहे, तो आपको माहौल ठीक करना होगा और यह आपके लिए सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे किसानों की समस्याओं पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि किसानों की समस्याओं पर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा में अपने विचार रखे और कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने भी अपने विचार रखे। जब देश आज़ाद हुआ और आज़ादी के बाद 60 साल तक इस देश पर कांग्रेस की सरकार की नीतियां चली, तो उनकी जो नीतियां थीं, उन्हीं के चलते किसानों के सामने आज समस्याएं खड़ी हुई हैं और आज वे कह रहे हैं कि आपकी नीतियों की बदौलत किसान आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। मैं उन महानुभावों से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें जुम्मा-जुम्मा तीन साल हुए हैं और इन तीन सालों के अंदर हमारी जो नीतियां हैं, जिस प्रकार से हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इस देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, आज हमारी नीतियां जिस प्रकार से काम में ली जा रही हैं, उनके संबंध

[श्री राम नारायण डूडी]

मैं मैं इनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आपकी जो 60 साल की नीतियां रही हैं, उनके कारण किसान कमजोर हुए हैं। यदि किसी ने किसान को कमजोर किया है, तो उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल और केवल कांग्रेस की नीतियों ने किया है। जब देश के अंदर अनाज की कमी थी, उस वक्त हम बाहर से अनाज मंगाते थे, बाहर से अनाज मंगाने पर हमें जिस प्रकार के संकटों या मनमानी शर्तों का सामना करना पड़ता था, उस वक्त इस देश के किसानों ने इसको एक चैलेंज समझ कर, इस देश को अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर किया। अगर इस देश को किसी ने आत्मनिर्भर किया है, तो इस देश के किसानों ने किया है। आज 60 परसेंट काश्तकार लोग खेती पर निर्भर हैं। और उस challenge को स्वीकार करते हुए देश के किसानों ने अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाया, इस के लिए मैं उन किसानों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। आज वही किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, ये आत्महत्याएं किसान को फसल का उचित मूल्य न मिलने के कारण हो रही हैं क्योंकि उसकी उपज पर लागत ज्यादा आती है और उचित मूल्य न मिलने से उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति हमेशा कमजोर होती जाती है। इस कारण उसके सामने कई तरह के खर्चे आ जाते हैं और जब उन खर्चों की वह भरपाई नहीं कर पाता है और साहूकार पैसे मांगने आ जाता है, तो मजबूरी में वह आत्महत्या करता है। आज देश के अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग हालात हैं, जिन के कारण अलग-अलग जगहों पर अलग-अलग फसलें पैदा होती हैं, लेकिन उन फसलों का सही दाम निर्धारित न होने से किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति लगातार कमजोर होती गयी है। इसे सुधारने के लिए कई बार सोचा गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी और जनता दल की सरकार थी, उस वक्त भी किसानों का कर्जा माफ किया गया। उसके बाद अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की गवर्नमेंट के समय में भी किसानों का कर्जा माफ किया गया, लेकिन इस से समस्या का हल नहीं हुआ। महोदय, जब तक किसान आत्मनिर्भर नहीं होता, जब तक वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं होता, जब तक उसे अपनी उपज का सही मूल्य नहीं मिलता, तब तक समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। महोदय, कर्जा माफ होना अलग बात है। यह तो एक सुविधा है। हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि किसानों की आय को दोगुना किया जाए। उसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई तरह की योजनाएं शुरू की हैं। उन योजनाओं के अंदर कई चीजें शामिल हैं, जैसे कि मृदा जांच करना। जहां काश्तकार को यह पता ही नहीं है कि उसे अपने खेत में किस प्रकार का बीज बोना चाहिए, किस प्रकार की खाद देनी चाहिए, किस प्रकार से खेती करनी चाहिए, यदि वह इन सब चीजों का सही आधार बनाकर खेती करेगा तो उसकी आय दोगुनी होगी। यह असली वजह है क्योंकि आज तक आपने किसी प्रकार का नवाचार नहीं किया और उस के अभाव में हमारा किसान पिछड़ता चला गया। आप सिर्फ उनके वोट लेने तक ही सीमित रहे।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण यहां रखना चाहता हूं। हमारे राजस्थान में मुख्य मंत्री जी ने "जल स्वावलंबन" योजना प्रारंभ की है। उसे first phase में 350 पंचायतों में शुरू किया गया है और second phase में और 4200 पंचायतों में करना तय हुआ है। इस तरह से हम पूरे राजस्थान में मुख्यमंत्री "जल स्वावलंबन" योजना के आधार पर पूरे प्रदेश में सिंचाई सुविधा develop करना चाहते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: डूडी जी, अब conclude करिए।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: उपसभापति महोदय, जब तक काश्तकार के प्रति हमारे मन में संवेदना नहीं होगी, तब तक उनका हित नहीं होगा। मैं उस वक्त का थोड़ा सा जिक्र इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2003 में राजस्थान में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी और उस वक्त वसुंधरा जी की सरकार में मैं राजस्व मंत्री था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay Dudiji, please.

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: महोदय, कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के शासन में काश्तकारों से 18 परसेंट ब्याज और late payment पर 6 परसेंट की penalty ली जाती थी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: और किसानों के खेत नीलाम होते थे। ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने 6 परसेंट penalty को खत्म किया।

श्री उपसभापति: अब समाप्त कीजिए, 6 मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: और ब्याज को 18 परसेंट से 12 परसेंट पर लाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap, you have got only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: महोदय, इस तरह यह संवेदनशीलता हमारी सरकार के अंदर है। यह पहले भी थी, आज भी है...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap, take only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: और हम उसे आगे बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Kashyap. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, now it is six o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the time should be extended and it should be disposed of today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: No, Sir; tomorrow. Tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

6.00 P.M.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सर, आपने मुझे किसानों की समस्याओं के संबंध में बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Minister will give a good reply tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**... Take the sense of the House. Since we all have had a good debate, the Minister can be requested to reply tomorrow at 2.00 p.m. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, it is already 6 o'clock. The Minister can make a reply tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What does the Parliamentary Affairs Minister have to say?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, better तो यही होता कि आज ही reply हो जाता, लेकिन ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर से पूछ लें कि वे कितनी देर तक reply करेंगे। इस पर बोलने वाले कितने मेम्बर्स रह गए हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: इस पर बोलने वाले 3 मेम्बर्स हैं। इसका मतलब यदि एक मेम्बर पांच मिनट लेगा, तो कुल 15 मिनट लगेंगे।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): सर, माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा यहां जितने विषय उठाए गए हैं, निश्चित रूप से उसका उत्तर नहीं, लेकिन जो सही जानकारी है, इस सदन के माध्यम से सभी लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए। पिछली बार यह स्थिति थी कि पूरा विषय नहीं आ पाया था। जैसे "फसल बीमा योजना" है, इस पर जो बोल रहे हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से जो तथ्य है, वह सदन के सामने आना चाहिए, जैसे "कृषि बाजार योजना" है, हमें इसके लिए अधिक समय चाहिए। हम पिछली बार भी पूरा नहीं बोल पाए थे।

श्री उपसभापति: इसका मतलब यह है कि आप बोल रहे हैं कि यह reply कल होगा। इसका मतलब क्या है?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है, मतलब यह है कि Sir, he is ready to reply, but he wants more time, may be one-and-a-half to two hours. ...**(Interruptions)**...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह किसानों का मुद्दा पूरे देश का मुद्दा है, इसलिए इसमें सरकार और विपक्ष की बात नहीं है। हम सब कृषि मंत्री का जवाब सुनना चाहते हैं। पिछली दफा भी इनका जवाब ऐसे ही रह गया था। अब पहले ही 6.00 बज चुके हैं। सर, आधे से ज्यादा सदस्य 2/3 तो बाहर हैं और अभी यहां 1/5 हैं। यह reply जितना ज्यादा लम्बा होता

जाएगा, उतने ही लोग और बाहर जाएंगे। मैं चाहूंगा इस दफा और पिछली दफा के भी जवाब को पूरा सदन भी सुने और पूरा देश भी सुने। बीच में सवाल-जवाब होते रहें, तो उस वक्त सदन के पूरे सदस्य मौजूद होने चाहिए। ऐसा तो सिर्फ कल दो बजे ही हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आज बोलने का काम खत्म कर लिया जाए। तीन मिनट के बजाय पांच-पांच मिनट भी बोलें या छः मिनट भी बोलें, क्योंकि साल में एक-आधे दफा किसानों के बारे में चर्चा होती है, तो उस पर कोई अंकुश लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है, न इस तरफ अंकुश लगाने की जरूरत है और न उस तरफ अंकुश लगाने की जरूरत है तथा कल दो बजे जवाब हो जाए, यही मेरा आप से अनुरोध है।

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** آنریبل ڈپٹی چئیرمین سر، یہ کسانوں کا مدعہ پورے دیش کا مدعہ ہے، اس لیے اس میں سرکار اور ویکش کی بات نہیں ہے۔ ہم سب کرسی منتری کا جواب سننا چاہتے ہیں۔ پچھلی دفعہ بھی ان کا جواب ایسے ہی رہ گیا تھا۔ اب پہلے ہی چھ بج چکے ہیں۔ سر، آدھے سے زیادہ ممبران 2/3 تو باہر ہیں ابھی یہاں 1/5 ہیں۔ یہ رپیلانی جتنا زیادہ لمبا ہوتا جائے گا، اتنے ہی لوگ اور باہر جائیں گے۔ میں چاہوں گا اس دفعہ اور پچھلی دفعہ کے بھی جواب کو پورا سدن بھی سننے اور پورا دیش بھی سننے۔ بیچ میں سوال جواب ہوتے رہیں، تو اس وقت سدن کے پورے سدسنیے موجود ہونے چاہیں۔ ایسا تو صرف کل دو بجے ہی ہوسکتا ہے۔ اس لیے میرا نویدن ہے کہ آج بولنے کا کام ختم کر لیا جائے تین منٹ کے بجائے پانچ پانچ منٹ بھی بولیں یا چھ منٹ بھی بولیں، کیوں کہ سال میں ایک آدھ دفعہ کسانوں کے بارے میں چرچہ ہوتی ہے، تو اس پر کوئی انکش لگانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے، نہ اس طرف انکش لگانے کی ضرورت ہے اور نہ اس طرف انکش لگانے کی ضرورت ہے تنہا کل دو بجے جواب ہو جائے، یہی میری آپ سے گزارش ہے۔

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): सर, मैं भी यही चाहता हूँ कि सभी लोगों को टाइम मिले। अब जो बोलने वाले रहते हैं, आप उनको दो-तीन मिनट का समय देंगे। हर एक सदस्य ने जो बात कहनी है, वह अपने हिसाब से कहनी है, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 6.00 बज गए हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब भी और हम सब भी यही चाहते हैं, इसको कल पर छोड़ दीजिए, क्योंकि हाउस में संख्या बहुत कम है। हम कल फिर सात बजे तक बैठ जाएंगे। हम सब बैठकर बिल पास करेंगे, इसलिए यह ठीक होना चाहिए। इसको ऐसे न करें। यह तो सबसे बड़ा मसला है। इस देश में किसान और जवान ही तो सबसे बड़े हैं। एक दूसरे को गलत कहने से कुछ नहीं होगा। यह तो फिक्र की बात है, यह गलत कहने की बात नहीं है। देश में बहुत कुछ होने वाला है।

श्री उपसभापति: इसका मतलब यह है कि कल होना है?

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, आज यह भी हुआ था कि डिस्कशन होगा, reply होगा और उसके बाद हम बिल भी लेंगे। अगर चेयर और ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स का यह मानना है कि कल reply करना चाहिए, तो I think three or four Members are left to speak. मुझे लगता है कि इसको नए मेम्बर्स से न जोड़ा जाए।

दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि हमारे दो बिल हैं, एक तो OBC बहुत important है, जो Select Committee को भेजा गया था और दूसरे बिल भी हैं, तो कल हमें उनको भी साथ में ही लेना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the remaining speakers are Shri Kashyap, Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, मैं एक मीटिंग में भाग लेकर यहां 3.00 बजे आ जाऊंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say, reply tomorrow at 3.00 p.m.?

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Yes, Sir.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Also, Sir, we have already allotted one hour for the Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill. It is a very small Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are only three more speakers. We will finish the discussion today and the reply will be tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us finish the discussion today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, if the Minister comes at 3 o'clock, we will have one hour from 2 o'clock to 3 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my suggestion is that from 2 o'clock to 3 o'clock, let the remaining speakers speak and from 3 o'clock to 4 o'clock, let the hon. Minister speak and 4 o'clock onwards, we will do the Bill Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't understand why we are complicating a simple issue. From 2 o'clock to 3 o'clock, let all the Members complete and from 3 o'clock to 4 o'clock, let the Minister reply because the Minister requires an end point also. You are giving him the starting point. You have to indicate when he will have to stop. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, he stops at 4 o'clock and then you may take up the Bill after 4 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, the Chair has to consider all aspects. Firstly, the time for Short Duration Discussion is two-and-a-half hours but we have already taken four hours. That is one. Secondly, there is other Business also to be taken up. If you take the whole time for this Business tomorrow, then that is not fair because there is other Business also. That is my concern. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the challenge tomorrow will be for the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to restrict the Minister's reply. We are prepared to listen to him for three hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, we have three more speakers. We finish the discussion today and then the Minister replies tomorrow. I think that is okay.

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: कल पर छोड़िए। आज तीन स्पीकर्स बचे हैं। दो-दो तीन-तीन मिनट का क्या मतलब है? हम भी उतना ही बोलना चाहते हैं, जितना बाकी लोग बोले हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take more time.

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: इसको कल पर छोड़िए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको कितना टाइम चाहिए?

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: मिनिमम दस मिनट चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, दस मिनट। Naqviji, tomorrow?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it is better कि रिमेनिंग स्पीकर्स बोल लें, कल रिप्लाइ हो जाएगा। रिप्लाइ तीन बजे और, Sir, reply at 3 o'clock and between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock, we can take up the Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill. One hour is already allotted for it. ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: जब रिप्लाइ ही नहीं होगा तो who will sit here? Everybody will go. तीन स्पीकर्स अभी हो जाएंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: रिप्लाइ कल होने वाला है, रिप्लाइ कल होगा। There are three speakers. We should finish them today. Mr. Kashyap; you have five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

एक माननीय सदस्य: उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत बड़ा इश्यू है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जावेद अली खान: किसान भी बोलना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot add more speakers. That is against the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... More names cannot be added. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कश्यप जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: उपसभापति जी, आपने अंत में मुझे आज ही बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसलिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। आज किसानों के लिए खेती करना एक घाटे का सौदा हो गया है। एक तरफ तो किसान को खाद, डीजल, बीज, कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ इत्यादि दिन-प्रतिदिन महंगी मिल रही हैं, जिसके कारण किसानों के खर्चे बढ़ रहे हैं और किसानों के खर्चे किस कदर बढ़ गए हैं, मैं इसका एक उदाहरण देकर अपनी बात स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि आज से कुछ साल पहले, जब किसान पशुओं के लिए चारा पैदा करता था, चाहे वह चरी हो, बरसीम हो या ज्वार हो, उस चारे को पैदा करने के लिए उसे कभी भी कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ इस्तेमाल नहीं करनी पड़ती थीं, परंतु आज समस्या इस कदर बढ़ गई है कि किसान को अपने पशुओं को चारा पैदा करने के लिए तीन बार कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ स्प्रे करना पड़ता है, जिसके कारण उसका खर्च बढ़ गया है, दूसरी तरफ, उसकी आमदनी घट गई है, क्योंकि उसे अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। इसके कारण इस घाटे को, इस भरपाई को पूरा करने के लिए उसे साहूकार, आढ़ती व सरकारी बैंकों से कर्ज लेना पड़ता है। इसके अतिरिक्त किसान का बेमौसम बारिश व सूखे की मार भी पड़ती है। जिसके कारण किसान कर्ज को वापिस नहीं कर सकता, इसलिए मजबूरी में किसान को आत्महत्या करनी पड़ती है। यह चिंता का विषय है कि देश में हर साल लगभग 12 हजार किसान आत्महत्या करते हैं। वर्ष 2013 में 11,772 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की, वर्ष 2014 में 12,360 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की, वर्ष 2015 में 12,602 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की। किसान आत्महत्या क्यों करते हैं? इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं, परन्तु इसका जो प्रमुख कारण मैं मानता हूँ, वह किसानों के सिर पर कर्ज का बोझ होना है। यह हमारे लिए, देश के लिए, सरकार के लिए, सभी के लिए एक चिंता का विषय है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस समस्या के निपटारे के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे। दूसरा जो चिंता का विषय है, उसका भी मैं उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ कि आज किसानों के बच्चे, यानी युवा पीढ़ी का खेती में कोई इंटरेस्ट नहीं है। वे खेती नहीं करना चाहते हैं। किसानों के बच्चों को आज यह भी नहीं पता कि उनके पास कितनी जमीन है और खेतों में क्या पैदावार हुई है? इसके ऊपर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा। तीसरा जो चिंता का विषय है, वह यह है कि आज किसान जागरूक हो चुका है, उसको पता है कि कौन सा काम करने से उसका फायदा है और कौन सा काम करने में उसको घाटा है। आज के जागरूक किसान को यह पता लग चुका है कि उसको खेती करने में घाटा हो रहा है, इसलिए कुछ किसान खेती छोड़ कर शहरों में चले गए हैं। उन्होंने खेती करना छोड़ दिया है और उनकी जगह जो भूमिहीन किसान हैं, जो मजदूर हैं, वे जमीन को लीज पर लेकर, पच्चीस-पच्चीस हजार रुपए, चालीस-चालीस हजार रुपए प्रति एकड़ जमीन को लीज पर लेकर खेती करते हैं। यह एक बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है, क्योंकि अगर ऐसा चलता रहा, तो किसान खेती करना छोड़ देंगे, तो फिर हमारे देश की हालत वही हो जाएगी जो 1960 में थी। फिर देश में अन्न की समस्या पैदा हो जाएगी और हमें अन्न दूसरे देशों से मंगवाना पड़ेगा।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, इससे हमारी बहुत विदेशी मुद्रा भी खर्च होगी। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इस विषय को बहुत ही गंभीरता से ले जो कृषि की समस्या के सुधार के लिए मैं तीन-चार सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। एक तो जो हमारे कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं, वहां पर जितनी भी एग्रीकल्चर साइंटिस्ट्स की

पोस्टें हैं, वे सारी खाली पड़ी हैं, जिससे हमारा रिसर्च का काम प्रभावित हो रहा है। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि जितनी भी पोस्टें एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटीज में खाली पड़ी हैं, उनको भरने का काम करें, ताकि वे लोग रिसर्च करके किसानों के विकास के लिए काम करें और इसमें अपना अहम योगदान करें। दूसरा, मेरा सुझाव यह है कि किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए। मैं हरियाणा से संबंध रखता हूं। इस समय हरियाणा में किसानों की एक बड़ी भारी समस्या है कि हरियाणा में आज किसानों के हजारों नए ट्यूबवेल के कनेक्शन की एप्लीकेशन पेंडिंग पड़ी हैं। हरियाणा के कई जिलों को ड्राइ ज़ोन घोषित कर दिया गया है, जिसके कारण किसानों को नए बिजली के ट्यूबवेल कनेक्शन नहीं मिल रहे हैं। मैं सरकार की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि हमारा वाटर लेवल बहुत नीचे चला गया है, परन्तु वाटर लेवल नीचे चला गया तो किसान को नए ट्यूबवेल कनेक्शन न देना, यह समस्या का हल नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जितने भी ऐसे केस पेंडिंग पड़े हैं, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी ट्यूबवेल कनेक्शन मिले, ताकि किसान को सिंचाई की सुविधा मिले और खेती में काम करके किसान आत्मनिर्भर हों और देश के लिए भी योगदान कर सकें। तीसरा, किसानों को उनकी उपज का सही मूल्य मिले, चाहे वह टमाटर की फसल हो, चाहे मटर की फसल हो, चाहे प्याज की फसल हो, चाहे अन्य फसल हो। देखने में क्या आता है कि किसान की जिस फसल के ज्यादा भाव मिल जाते हैं, किसान अगले साल उसी को ज्यादा मात्रा में पैदा कर लेते हैं और फिर होता यह है कि उस साल उसकी मांग उतनी न होने से उसे उचित रेट नहीं मिल पाते हैं। इसलिए सरकार ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था बनाए कि जब किसान कोई फसल पैदा करे तो किसान को पता हो कि उसका कितना रेट उसे मिलेगा और उतना रेट मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। ऐसा बताना भी सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बनती है, क्योंकि इसका ज्ञान न होने के कारण उसे टमाटर, प्याज, मटर को सस्ते भाव में बेचना पड़ता है। तो इसको रोका जाए। मेरे यही तीन-चार सुझाव थे। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। जय हिंद, जय भारत।

श्री आनन्द भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, महानुभाव, आपकी इतनी कृपा हुई कि आपने मुझे थोड़ा बोलने का मौका दिया। यह मुद्दा देश में कृषि क्षेत्र में पैदा हुए संकट के बारे में है। अभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बहुत उदार होकर गुजरात पुत्र होने के नाते गुजरात गए हैं और वहाँ बाढ़ का जायजा लेने के लिए उड़ान भर रहे हैं। अहमदाबाद से लेकर पूरे गुजरात में जहाँ-जहाँ बाढ़ का प्रभाव है, वे उन सबका अंदाज़ा ले रहे हैं। इस मौके पर मुझे प्रधान मंत्री की दो-तीन घटनाएँ याद आ रही हैं। उनमें से एक यह है कि साउथ इंडिया के कुछ कृषकों ने पूरे भारतवर्ष का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है, जो तमिलनाडु से आए हैं। वे कृषक हरे रंग के कपड़े पहन कर जंतर-मंतर पर अर्धनग्न अवस्था में बैठे हैं। अगर आजकल के स्कूल में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों से पूछा जाए कि खेतीबाड़ी करने वाले किसान कैसे होते हैं, तो उनको जंतर-मंतर पर हरे रंग के कपड़े पहन कर अर्धनग्न बैठने वाले जो किसान हैं, उनको दिखा कर बताना पड़ेगा कि वैसे होते हैं। इस प्रकार का माहौल बन गया है और इस प्रकार का उनका परिचय हो गया है, मगर अभी तक प्रधान मंत्री का उन लोगों को बुला कर एक मिनट बात करने का मन नहीं हुआ है। मगर प्रधान मंत्री बहुत दयालु हैं। जब श्रीलंका में बाढ़ आई थी, तो उन्होंने फौरन संदेश दिया। साथ ही साथ वहाँ की दिक्कत हल करने के लिए भारत की तरफ से रिलीफ भी भिजवाई। जब पाकिस्तान में बाढ़ आई, तो उस बाढ़ के संकट में घिरी पाकिस्तान की जनता की तरफ आपका ध्यान देते हुए उन लोगों को सहारा देने के लिए और मदद देने के लिए

[श्री आनन्द भास्कर रापोलू]

उन्होंने वहाँ के प्रधान मंत्री से भी अनुरोध किया और अपनी संवेदना भी व्यक्त की। इस बीच अरुणाचल प्रदेश से लेकर असम, मिजोरम और त्रिपुरा तक जहाँ भी देखिए, बाढ़ आई थी। जुलाई के पहले और दूसरे हफ्ते में वहाँ बाढ़ आई, तब वहाँ की जनता बाढ़ देख रही थी कि कभी हमारे पंत प्रधान उड़ान भर कर हमारी विकट स्थिति देख कर जाएँ, मगर कुछ भी नहीं हुआ और उनके ट्विटर से संवेदना का एक ट्वीट निकला। प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से ऐसा होता रहता है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब 2015 में तमिलनाडु में चेन्नई में बाढ़ का बहुत बड़ा संकट आया था, तब पंत प्रधान ने वहाँ जाकर उसे देखा भी और संवेदना भी व्यक्त की। उसके बाद उनकी डिजिटल टीम, ट्विटर टीम और वेबसाइट पर काम करने वाली टीम ने उनकी फोटो को वेबसाइट पर डाला, जिसमें यह दिखाया गया कि पंत प्रधान बाढ़ के पानी को देखने के लिए चल रहे हैं और उस संकट को देख रहे हैं। वह फोटो मार्क करके, फोटो शॉपिंग करके, जिसमें पंत प्रधान सीधे-सीधे जनता को देख रहे हैं, उस तरह की एक तस्वीर वेबसाइट पर, ट्विटर पर, उनके खुद के ट्विटर पर लगाने की वजह से पूरे विश्व के मीडिया चैनल्स, न्यूज एजेंसीज़, जिनमें राइटर्स हैं, एपीआई है, इसके साथ ही साथ बाहर वाली international dailies, Independent, Guardians वगैरह ने पंत प्रधान के इस photo shopping के शौक के बारे में बताया कि बाढ़ में भी इनको photo shopping का शौक है। ऐसा कह कर गालियाँ देने की वजह से फौरन वेबसाइट और ट्विटर से उनका फोटो निकालना पड़ा। ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है। 2014 में जम्मू-कश्मीर में बाढ़ आई थी। आज के दिन भी जम्मू-कश्मीर की जनता याद करती है कि उस बाढ़ के संकट की वजह से उन लोगों को कितना दुःख हुआ। उसे देखने के लिए भी पंत प्रधान गए थे। मगर कितना इंतजाम करना है, कितनी रिलीफ देनी है, कितनी मदद करनी है, आज के दिन भी उसका अंदाज़ा नहीं है। अभी गुजरात से लेकर असम तक के क्षेत्र में बाढ़ आई हुई है, मगर हमारा दक्षिण का अधिकतर भाग जिसमें तमिलनाडु भी है, वह पूरा का पूरा क्षेत्र सूखाग्रस्त है। सूखाग्रस्त होने के कारण उस क्षेत्र की जनता मर रही है। इसी बीच हमारे तेलंगाना की स्थिति भी बहुत खराब हुई। इस बारे में भी मंत्री जी को बताया गया, लेकिन कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। हमारे तेलंगाना में मिर्ची और हल्दी की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई। आपने मिर्ची और हल्दी को सरकारी माध्यमों से खरीदने का आश्वासन देते हुए ऐलान भी किया था, किन्तु वह ऐलान केवल ऐलान ही रह गया। जहाँ और जिन क्षेत्रों में ये चीज़ें खरीदी जानी चाहिए थीं, वहाँ नहीं खरीदी गई। आपके ऐलान और आश्वासन का कोई फायदा वहाँ के लोगों को नहीं मिला।

महोदय, मुझे मालूम है कि मुझे ज्यादा समय बोलने के लिए नहीं दिया जाएगा और मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि अभी उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अपना भाषण समाप्त करने के लिए कह देंगे। मुझे मालूम है कि मुझे अभी हमारे सभाध्यक्ष महोदय टाइम करने वाले हैं, मगर मुझे चन्द बातें इस सदन में कहनी बहुत जरूरी हैं, जिन्हें आपके माध्यम से मैं इस सभा में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसलिए मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि मुझे थोड़ी देर बोलने का और मौका दीजिए, क्योंकि मैंने अभी तो अपनी बात शुरू भी नहीं की है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): नहीं-नहीं। कृपया अब आप अपना स्थान ग्रहण कीजिए।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलु: महोदय, जो मैं बोल रहा हूँ, यह मेरे क्षेत्र के लोगों की वेदना है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों की संवेदना व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं कोई जान बूझकर आपका समय केवल औपचारिक या परम्परा के रूप में बातें कह कर समाप्त नहीं कर रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बातें आपके माध्यम से सदन में कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछली बार जब इस बारे में चर्चा हुई थी, तो हमें कृषि मंत्री का जवाब भी नहीं मिला था। सरकार द्वारा यदि कृषि क्षेत्र की इसी प्रकार अनदेखी की जाएगी, तो देश की कृषि का भविष्य क्या होगा, यह आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जब हमें आज़ादी प्राप्त हुई थी, let me speak a little more on it. When we got independence, 75 per cent of the population was dependent on agriculture.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude in one sentence.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: And their contribution to the GDP was 61 per cent. If we take the latest data into consideration, 58 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture. But their contribution to the GDP is only 19 per cent. Why has this gap occurred? And now we are thinking that the agriculturists and farmers would become entrepreneurs. Are we really going ahead? We are not at all going ahead. You intend to double the income of the agriculturists by 2022. Is it possible within five years? Former Chairman of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices said that this would be the miracle of miracles if we can double their income.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Bhaskarji, please conclude. I am calling the next speaker. Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude in one sentence.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Let me conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you calling the next speaker when I have not concluded?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You were given three minutes. आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है। आप डबल टाइम ले चुके हैं। कृपया अब आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Then I will sit down. I am making a plea. I am making an observation. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am making a pertinent point. I am supporting the initiative of the Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The Congress Vice-President has advocated in the situation of merging of the General Budget and the Railway Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): I am bound by time-limit. Please conclude.

SHRIANANDABHASKAR RAPOLU: He has advocated a separate comprehensive agricultural budget. Please think about a separate agricultural budget which will have irrigation, cooperation, food processing and agriculture into it. This would help you in envisaging certain projects, programmes and policies. Then you can expect to double the income of the farmers.

In Telangana, the Telangana Government intends to have an agricultural budget from the next year. Kindly envisage this to alleviate the suffering of the farmers. Then you can look towards "per drop, more crop" and you can at least plan to double the income of the farmers. Then alone will it be possible. Otherwise, you will only be dreaming. Let us not dream about the miracle of miracles. Let us be realistic in addressing the problems of the farming community. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति (पीठासीन हुए)

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर : ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आज किसानों पर सारा हाउस बड़ी गंभीरता से चर्चा कर रहा है। मैं भी उसी पर बात कर रहा हूँ। न तो मैं इधर की बात करता हूँ और न ही मैं उधर की बात करता हूँ। मुश्किल यह है कि जब ये सीट्स उधर चली जाती हैं, तो आवाज़ कुछ और हो जाती है और जब वे सीट्स इधर आ जाती हैं, तो आवाज़ कुछ और हो जाती है। लेकिन, किसानों की किस्मत बदलने के लिए हम एक आवाज़ नहीं हुए। हम एक-दूसरे को यह कहने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि मैंने चंगा किया, मैंने चंगा किया। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश आज़ाद हुआ, तो इस देश में 80 परसेंट किसानों थी, लेकिन अब हम 60 परसेंट पर आ गये हैं, क्योंकि अब 60 परसेंट लोग खेती करते हैं। जब यहाँ अंग्रेज़ थे, तो हमारे पंजाब में जो मूवमेंट चल रही थी, जोकि देश भर में चल रही थी, तो सरदार भगत सिंह के जो ग्रैंड फादर या उनके अंकल किशन सिंह जी थे, वे कविता गाते थे। वे कहते थे- "पगड़ी सम्भाल जट्टा, पगड़ी सम्भाल ओए। लुट लया माल तेरा, लुट लया माल ओए।" पगड़ी का मतलब हमारी respect है। अब भी वही बात है। अंग्रेज़ तो चले गए, लेकिन "पगड़ी सम्भाल" कहने के बजाय मेरे ख्याल में हमें यह कहना चाहिए कि "जिन्दगी सम्भाल जट्टा, जिन्दगी सम्भाल ओए। लुट लया माल तेरा, लुट लया माल ओए।" तब तो पगड़ी का सवाल था, respect का सवाल था, लेकिन अब दो जिन्दगी का सवाल पैदा हो गया है। प्वाइंट तो यह है कि यह सवाल क्यों पैदा हुआ? हम कहते हैं कि हमने ठीक किया, हमने ठीक किया, मैं तो किसी को

नहीं कहता कि किसी ने बुरा किया। लेकिन, बात यह है कि आज 70 साल बाद, पहली दफा यह हो रहा है कि अगर आप साउथ में जाइए, तो जहाँ माल्टा पैदा होता था, शुगर पैदा होती थी, वहाँ भी खुदकुशी हो रही है और इधर पंजाब है, जो कि किसानों में टॉप का स्टेट है, वहाँ भी खुदकुशियाँ हो रही हैं। यह जो सरकार हमारे पंजाब में आई है, इसे आये तो 120 दिन हो गये, लेकिन खुदकुशियाँ 150 हो गयी हैं। इससे आप सभी लोग अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि देश में किसान की हालत क्या है। अब बातें करने से तो बात सुधरती नहीं, यह सोचिए कि ये हालात क्यों पैदा हुए? मैं सुन रहा था, जब ऑनरेबल सदस्य और मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व चीफ मिनिस्टर, दिग्विजय सिंह जी बोल रहे थे। वे बड़ी अच्छी तरह बोल रहे थे। इन्होंने एक बात कही कि आप इम्पोर्ट तब कर रहे हैं, जब किसान को जरूरत नहीं है, हमारे यहाँ बम्पर क्रॉप हो रही है। मैं आपको, किसी को दोष नहीं देता। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इम्पोर्ट आज ही हो रहा है? इम्पोर्ट तो पहले भी हो रहा था। जब हमारे पास अनाज होता था, तब भी हम इम्पोर्ट करते थे। हम सिर्फ इम्पोर्ट ही नहीं करते थे, जब हमारे पास सरप्लस हो जाता था, हम एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए बैन कर देते थे। इससे भी बड़ी ज्यादाती किसान के साथ और क्या हो सकती थी? तब अकेले पंजाब में किसान surplus production करता था और थोड़ा-सा हरियाणा करता था। जब देश में हमारी कनक के रेट अच्छे हो जाते थे, इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में नहीं, तो आपके समय में इंटर स्टेट बैन हो जाता था। किसान के साथ इससे भी बड़ी ज्यादाती क्या हो सकती है कि जब उसको प्राइस मिलता है, इंटरनेशनल प्राइस अप होता है, तब भी हम एक्सपोर्ट बन्द करते हैं और इंटरनल प्राइस अप होता है, तो हम इंटर स्टेट बंद कर देते हैं! अगर हमारे यहाँ कमी आ जाती है या सरप्लस हो जाती है, तो हम किसान की हेल्प नहीं करते। इसलिए अब नहीं, शुरू से ही किसान की एंटी पॉलिसी चल रही है। हमारा जो कमीशन है, वह प्राइस ...**(व्यवधान)**... वही मैंने इंटर स्टेट बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शायद जिलाबंदी भी थी, लेकिन इंटर स्टेट का मुझे पता है। हमारा जो किसान है, उसके साथ इससे भी बड़ी जो ज्यादाती हो रही है, वह यह है कि हमने पिछली बार ओनियन का मामला देखा, उसका रेट पिछले साल 100 रुपये प्रति किलो चला गया था, तब उसका एक्सपोर्ट बन्द कर दिया गया और कहा गया कि अब यह हो नहीं सकता है। इससे किसान को नुकसान हुआ। अब किसान का प्याज खराब हो रहा है, तो सरकार उसको सपोर्ट नहीं कर रही है। यही हाल पिछली बार पोटेटो का भी हुआ और अब भी यही हाल है। टमाटर का हाल भी पिछली बार यही हुआ, अब भी यही हाल है। इसी तरह, बासमती की डिमांड आई, तो पिछली साल बासमती बरबाद हो गई, किसान फिर बरबाद हो गया। मैंने तो यहाँ तक देखा है कि अगर असम में जाओ और चाय वाले को देखो, तो चाय वाला रो रहा है। यानी, जो फार्मर टी पैदा कर रहा है, वह भी रो रहा है। कोई फार्मर देश में सुखी नहीं है, सभी फार्मर्स दुखी हैं। इसका कारण क्या है? कारण देश की नीति है। जो नीतियाँ हैं, वे किसान के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। चूंकि टाइम कम है, इसलिए अब मैं ज्यादा न बोलकर कुछ सुझाव दूंगा।

आज जो बात हो रही है कि तीन साल में हम गवर्नमेंट से हिसाब पूछते हैं, मैं नहीं कहता, अब भी प्रॉब्लम वही है, लेकिन जो 30 साल पहले करने वाले थे, क्या करने वाले थे? आज देश में कितना अनाज बरबाद होता है? इसके बारे में एक प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया गया है कि 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये के foodgrains, vegetables and fruits बरबाद हो जाते हैं। इसके लिए आपको कोई सोच क्यों नहीं है कि देश में फूड पार्क बने, फूड प्रोसेसिंग सिस्टम लगे, कोल्ड चेन बने तथा बड़े-बड़े गोदाम बने। यह 30 साल पहले होना चाहिए था। अगर 30 साल पहले बड़े-बड़े गोदाम बन जाते, तो फूड ग्रेन्स की इतनी

[सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

वेस्टेज क्यों होती? अगर उस समय ही कोल्ड चेन बन जाती, तो जो कहीं पोटेटो रोता है, कहीं टमाटर रोता है, कहीं ओनियन रोता है, वह जहां कमी है, वहां चला जाता। कुछ दिन पहले टमाटर रो रहा था और अभी टमाटर 80 रुपए प्रति किलो है। जो बातें सरकार अब कर रही हैं, कोशिश कर रही है... मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सब कुछ सॉल्व हो गया, इतनी देर में सब कुछ हो सकता था, यहां बड़ी-बड़ी प्रॉब्लम्स हैं। हम सब लोगों को यह सोचना चाहिए कि देश में प्रॉब्लम क्या है? आज देश में दो ही प्रॉब्लम्स हैं- एक किसान और दूसरा जवान, जो बेरोजगार है। बच्चे भी बेरोजगार हो गए, लैण्ड होल्डिंग कम हो गई, इनपुट्स की प्राइस बहुत बढ़ गई और जब मिनिमम प्राइस फिक्स किया जाता है... जो कमिशन मिनिमम प्राइस फिक्स करता है, उसको गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह हिदायत दी जाती है कि आप जो मिनिमम प्राइस फिक्स करेंगे, वह इस तरह फिक्स करेंगे कि उसका मार्केट पर affect न पड़े। अगर ट्रैक्टर महंगा होता है, सीमेंट महंगा होता है, कपड़ा महंगा होता है, चाहे और कोई चीज महंगी होती है, तब कोई affect नहीं पड़ता है। किसान कंज्यूमर भी है, किसान प्रोड्यूसर भी है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, दुनिया में प्रोड्यूसर कभी भी फायदे में नहीं रहा है, ट्रेडर फायदे में रहता है। प्रोड्यूसर को दो मार पड़ती है, प्रोड्यूसर को कंज्यूमर के रूप में पड़ती है और प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में भी मार पड़ती है। जब टमाटर का रेट 80 रुपए प्रति किलो होगा, तब वह भी लेगा और जब किसान टमाटर को सड़क पर फेंकता है, जब भी किसान रोता है। इस तरह से दोनों तरफ से किसान रोता है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि आपने जीएसटी लगा दिया, लेकिन पहले कोई टैक्स नहीं लगता था। मैं यह सुन कर हैरान हूँ। क्या किसान पर कोई टैक्स नहीं है। किसान जो भी सामान खरीदता है, उस पर टैक्स देता है। किसान को उसकी पैदावार की उचित कीमत मिलती नहीं है, लेकिन जब वह कोई चीज खरीदने जाता है, तो ऐसी कौन-सी चीज है, जिस पर टैक्स नहीं है। किसान हर चीज पर इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स देता है और सबसे ज्यादा देता है। अब और दुख की बात यह हो गई कि जीएसटी भी लगा दिया, जिसके तहत यह 5 परसेंट से 28 परसेंट तक चला गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस जीएसटी को रोकिए।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, किसान को तो बहुत तरह का टैक्स देना पड़ता है। मैं इसका उदाहरण देता हूँ। एफसीआई wheat परचेज करती है, अगर एफसीआई एक किलो wheat का एक रुपया देती है, जब वह उसको स्टोर पर ले जाती है और फिर मार्केट में लाती है, तो वह तीन रुपए प्रति किलो पड़ता है। इस प्रकार से उस पर दो रुपए एक्स्ट्रा हो गये। वह दो रुपए किसके गए? अगर वह दो रुपए उधर न जाते, एक ही रुपया जाता, तो किसान के पास एक रुपया और आ सकता था। ये जो मिडिल मैन हैं, ट्रेडर्स हैं, ये किसान को तब भी अंग्रेज की तरह लूट रहे थे और अब भी लूट रहे हैं।

मैं हैरान हूँ कि सरकार की पॉलिसी कौन लोग बनाते हैं। जो पॉलिसी बनाते हैं, उनको पता ही नहीं है कि किसान क्या है, किसान करने वाला कैसे रो रहा है, किसानों की तकलीफ का किसी को पता नहीं है। किसानों के सामने जो दो साल बाद या तीन साल बाद वैदर की प्रॉब्लम आती है, कहीं हिल स्टॉर्म आ गया, कहीं सूखा पड़ गया, कहीं फ्लड आ गयी, यह जो मार पड़ती है, इसमें जो उसकी फसल खराब होती है, उसका मुआवजा कौन देता है? मेरा यह कहना है कि उसका भी मुआवजा देना चाहिए। किसान की जो किरमत्त है, उसके बारे में मेरे पहले भी डी. राजा जी ने बोला है कि किसान

कर्ज में जन्मता है, कर्ज में रहता है और कर्ज में मरता है। उसका कारण है। हमारे मुल्क में किसान की ऐसी हालत है, लेकिन अमेरिका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया आदि में जो किसान खेती करता है, वहां की सरकार किसान को बहुत ज्यादा सब्सिडी देती है, तभी वहां के किसान जिन्दा रहते हैं। वहां की गवर्नमेंट उनको कहती है कि आप सरकार से हेल्प लीजिए और खेती कीजिए। वहां लैंड भी है और गवर्नमेंट हेल्प भी करती है, लेकिन हमारे पास लैण्ड भी नहीं है, इरिगेशन सिस्टम भी नहीं है, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी भी पूरी नहीं है। यहां पर किसान को कोई चीज़ पूरी मिलती नहीं है, जो वह चाहता है, लेकिन इसके बाद भी वह खेती करता है, क्योंकि उसके पास इसके अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है, यह उसकी मजबूरी है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी को दोष देने की बजाय, मैं इधर वाले से भी कहना चाहता हूं उधर वाले से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हम सब लोग इकट्ठे होकर इसके बारे में सोचें। अगर किसान को समझ आ गई... किसान में एकता नहीं है, यह किसान की बदकिस्मती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... किसान को कुछ भी करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: आप और हम तो भूख हड़ताल करते हैं, मुलाजिम भी भूख हड़ताल करता है, कोई टंकी पर चढ़ता है। मैं किसानों से विनती करता हूं कि एकता कीजिए, खेती की भूख-हड़ताल कीजिए। आप रेट भले ही one-third कर दीजिए, अगर किसानों ने एकता कर ली तो सरकार को उनकी मिन्नतें करनी पड़ेंगी कि आइए, खेती कीजिए, हम आपको रेट ठीक देंगे। आज बदकिस्मती है कि किसानों में एकता नहीं। वह रोता है, खुदकुशी करता है और हम उसे देखते रहते हैं। यहां बोलकर चले जाते हैं, लेकिन उनकी समस्याओं को seriously बिल्कुल नहीं लेते।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। जैसे हालात आज चल रहे हैं, उससे देश में क्रांति आने का खतरा है। आज देश में क्यों Naxalite Movement चल रही है? क्यों जगह-जगह लोग टंकियों पर चढ़ रहे हैं? क्यों देश की हर स्टेट में किसान बगावत पर उतारु हैं? यह सिलसिला यहीं नहीं रुकेगा। अगर इस देश से अंग्रेज चले गए, तो हम भी कोई बड़े लोग नहीं हैं। इसलिए खतरनाक क्रांति आ सकती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: उसे रोकने के लिए, मैं किसी को ब्लेम नहीं करता, सिर्फ request करता हूं कि आप देश के किसान को बचाइए। अगर किसान ऐसे ही समस्याग्रस्त रहे, तो देश आगे बढ़ नहीं सकेगा और देश का नुकसान होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, I have requests from three more Members. I am allowing them three minutes each. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, आप मुझे एक मिनट ही दे दीजिए। ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't allow me to speak! ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you know I am speaking? Allow me to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that I have three more requests. I am allowing them three minutes each. Number one is Shrimati Chhaya Verma; number two is Shri La. Ganesan and number three is Shri VP. Nishad; then, after these three, the discussion is over and then, we will take up the Special Mentions. The reply is tomorrow at 3.00 p.m.; from 3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m., one hour. It is limited to one hour, so the Minister has to manage within one hour. From 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m., we will take up the Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill, 2017. It is a one-hour Bill. It is only a technical Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one hour is not enough for the Minister because he has not replied the last time also. So, give him some more time as one hour is not enough.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only gave a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jairamji, what I said is only a suggestion, okay.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: उसमें कोई समय-सीमा नहीं रहेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, guidance to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Chhaya Verma.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: समय देने के लिए, उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। अंतिम वक्ता ही सही, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं अपनी पार्टी के कालिता जी और गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी। सदन में 2.00 बजे से इस विषय पर discussion चल रहा है। मैं यहां पुरानी बातों को न दोहराते हुए, सिर्फ अपनी बात रखना चाहूंगी।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): इसी बात पर इन्हें दो मिनट और देने चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: महोदय, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और किसानों की समस्याओं पर तीन मिनट में मुझे यहां बोलना है। इस देश में कृषि ही किसानों की शक्ति है, उनकी भक्ति है, उनकी निद्रा है और उनका जागरण है, लेकिन बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि किसानों की जो दुर्दशा आज भारत में है, वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। आपने देश में GST लागू किया। उसमें BMW गाड़ी की कीमत कम कर दी, लेकिन tractor जो किसानों का औजार है, उसकी कीमत आपने बढ़ा दी। ऐसे ही, किलोस्कर पम्प, जो खेती में काम आता है, उसकी कीमत आपने GST में कम कर दी, लेकिन किलोस्कर कम्पनी वालों ने उसके रेट बढ़ा दिए। इससे किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। किसानों की हालत और खराब हुई। यूरिया खुले मार्केट में कम रेट पर मिलता है, लेकिन society में उसी खाद

की कीमत, चाहे यूरिया हो या गो-मोर हो, काफी अधिक रहती है। किसान पढ़ा-लिखा होने के कारण society की दुकान में जाता है और बोलता है कि मुझे एक बोरी फलों खाद दे दो और खाद लेकर चला जाता है। जब किसान खरीदने जाता है, तो उसे खाद की कीमत पता नहीं होती और वह पूछता भी नहीं। खुले मार्केट में उसी खाद की कीमत काफी कम है।

यहां सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने स्टेट की बात की है, मैं भी अपने राज्य छत्तीसगढ़ की बात करना चाहूंगा। विधान सभा चुनाव के ठीक पहले वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में लिखा था कि मैं किसानों के धान का एक-एक दाना खरीदूंगा, समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदूंगा और 300 रुपए बोनस भी दूंगा। सारे किसानों ने भारतीय जनता पार्टी को वोट दिया और चुनाव के बाद से आज तक चार साल बीत गए, लेकिन किसानों को न तो उनके धान का समर्थन मूल्य मिला, न बोनस मिला और न उनके धान का एक-एक दाना खरीदा गया। आज वहाँ कि किसान अपने आपको ठगा-सा महसूस कर रहे हैं। किसी जमाने में छत्तीसगढ़ को "धान का कटोरा" कहा जाता था, लेकिन आज वहाँ पर धान नहीं है, किसानों के पास केवल कटोरा रह गया है। वहाँ पर एक साल में 954 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएँ की हैं। सर, भारत के इतिहास में जो कभी नहीं हुआ था, वह अब जाकर हुआ। वहाँ के कुरुद गाँव का एक किसान, जिसकी चार बेटियाँ थीं, उसने जब आत्महत्या की, तो पुलिस वहाँ पूछताछ करने गई। पुलिस ने उसकी पत्नी से पूछा - क्या आपके घर में लड़ाई-झगड़ा होता था? सर, लड़ाई-झगड़ा किसके घर में नहीं होता। उसकी पत्नी ने कहा - हाँ, कभी-कभी मनमुटाव हो जाता था। जब उससे पूछा गया कि आपके पति कभी दारु पीते थे, तो उस पर उसने जवाब दिया नहीं, वे नहीं पीते थे, कभी-कभार पी लेते थे। उसके बाद, दूसरे दिन अखबार में बड़े-बड़े अक्षरों में यह छप गया कि इसके घर में आपस में मनमुटाव था, झगड़ा होता था, इसलिए दारु पीकर इसने स्यूसाइड कर लिया। इसका मतलब यह था कि सरकार को उसे मुआवजा न देना पड़े, इसलिए उसके बारे में गलत बात सामने रखी गई। उसके घर में शासन का एक भी अधिकारी या कर्मचारी नहीं गया, बल्कि पुलिस उसके घर के लोगों को प्रताड़ित करती रही। सर, वहाँ पर जिन 954 किसानों ने स्यूसाइड किया है, उनमें से अधिकांश इसी तरह से प्रताड़ित होते रहे हैं। वहाँ के किसानों की हालत बहुत दयनीय हो गई है। वहाँ के किसान बहुत ही विषम परिस्थिति में जीवनयापन कर रहे हैं।

अभी मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे कि हम वहाँ पानी दे रहे हैं। मैं बताना चाहूँगी कि छत्तीसगढ़ में बहुत सारे उद्योग लगे और नदी का पानी उन उद्योगों तथा उद्योगपतियों को जा रहा है, जबकि किसानों को दो फसल तो क्या, एक फसल के लिए भी सही तरीके से पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। वहाँ के किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब है। सर, मैं बस यह कहना चाहूँगी कि भारत में अगर हमारे भारत के किसान खुशहाल नहीं रहेंगे, तो हमारा भारत संपन्न नहीं हो सकेगा, हमारे भारत के लोग खुशहाल नहीं हो सकते। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri La. Ganesan.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, when the saintly poet Vishwakavi Thiruvalluvar can express the glory of kisans in two lines, I can

[Shri La. Ganesan]

very well put forth my points in three minutes. I have to share some information. Why are the *kisans* indebted? The reason is, according to National Sample Survey Organisation, the average amount of outstanding loan per agriculture household is ₹ 47,000 while the income is ₹ 77,000 only. Practically, two-thirds of the income of the *kisans*, on an average, according to the survey, goes for the debt. This is the situation prevailing. It is a very serious thing. Actually, the people from South should get more time to talk about that because among the indebted farmers, the highest number is from Andhra Pradesh, followed by Telangana. Surprisingly Tamil Nadu comes on the third position with 82.5 per cent. The average amount of outstanding loan is highest for Kerala. Compared to other States, the Southern States are suffering more. Though there are other reasons for suicides, the suicides cannot be ignored because according to the survey, around 60 per cent of the suicides are clearly for farming-related issues, bankruptcy or indebtedness. It is very clear. That is why suicide is a very important matter. Our hon. Minister has also mentioned that simply a loan waiver cannot solve the problem and I also agree with him. For that what I want to say is, *kisans* are getting loans not only from official institutions like banks and other bodies, but they are getting credit from non-institutional sources also. That is more important here. Though they are getting only 25.8 per cent of the loan from non-institutional sources—it is difficult for *kisans* to repay them. It is easy to repay to the banks, because the interest rates are comparatively lower. But, from money lenders, they are being harassed. The interest rate is more. The *kisan* is not able to repay, and the sufferings are more because of the non-institutional sources like moneylenders. This is an important aspect that we need to take note of.

Then, as the hon. Minister has rightly said, we have taken steps. The Government of India, especially the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has taken steps in this regard. Firstly, agricultural credit flow has considerably increased over the years. Secondly, you have the *kisan* credit card system; thirdly, with a view to ensuring availability of agricultural credit at reduced interest rate of seven per cent per annum to the farmer, the Government of India has initiated an interest subvention scheme for short-term crop loans up to rupees three lakhs. Under this scheme, an additional subvention of three per cent is given to those farmers who would repay their short-term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to four per cent per annum for such farmers. This is one of the important points that I wanted to mention.

Sir, according to statistics available, in 2007, when UPA Government waived the

loan, for 30 million farmers in 18 States 16,379 committed suicide. As he rightly put it, later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What is he talking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Sir, I am only quoting statistics given by the survey. You may deny it later. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow me to speak. I have been given just three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सोर्स तो बतला दें, इनको जानकारी कहां से मिलेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता: व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Later, in 2009, even in Maharashtra... ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you have given me only three minutes. I don't wish to yield to anybody. Please allow me to speak for three minutes. If you want, you could give them a chance to speak later. I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Sir, in 2007, in Maharashtra alone, 4,238 persons had committed suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI LA. GANESAN: The figures clearly show that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the hon. Member has to take the House into confidence and disclose his source of information.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: I got these statistics from the Parliament Secretariat only. If you want, you could also go and get them. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not prepared to answer to them. I wish to conclude. I would conclude it within two minutes. Later, you can ask him to speak. I have no problem with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may speak now. Please go on. You have little time left.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Sir, our respectable colleague from Tamil Nadu said that banks were harassing farmers. I agree with him. But the Government of India, through the Reserve Bank of India, has issued guidelines for relief measures by banks in areas affected by natural calamities, like Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu, from where I have come. Through a Circular dated 21st August, 2015, the State-level bankers committee, district-level committees, the banks were directed to take a view on rescheduling of loans, if the crop loss was 30 per cent or more. Banks have been advised to allow maximum period of repayment up to two years and, in some cases, if necessary, up to a maximum of five years. Already, banks have been instructed. This is an information that I wanted to share from the Government side.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Finally, indebtedness.....(*Interruptions*)... Indebtedness has somehow existed for centuries.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, banks have been harassing farmers despite instructions having been issued. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Sir, I agree with my colleague from the DMK that banks are harassing people. But, at the same time, I have talked about instructions that my Government has given to banks. I agree with you. But as compared to banks, the harassment of farmers is more from the non-conventional, non-institutional financial institutions. To that extent, the Central Government cannot give instructions to them. That is the problem that needs to be addressed. The remedy I would suggest is the same. Indebtedness of one form or another has been in existence for centuries. That may, perhaps, not be the root cause of the present agrarian crisis. Measures like loan waivers can provide only a temporary relief, but long-term solutions are needed to solve farmers' woes. For that, the only solution is increasing the income of the farmers. For that, the Government is already making efforts. We have already declared that by 2022, income of farmers would be doubled. We are going to rule till 2022 and we are going to implement it. यह सत्य है, आप भी देख सकते हैं। I wanted to share this information with you. Finally, I would like to give one more suggestion. What is the outcome of the discussion? At least, I would like to make one prayer from my side. Forgetting about all political differences, in this Session, we will unanimously plead with the farmers; we will unanimously request the farmers, at least, hereafter, they should not indulge in suicide activity. We are here to save them; we are here to protect them. Why don't we give that promise to the farmers? Thank you, Sir.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी, आप तीन मिनट में समाप्त करिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे किसानों की समस्याओं के कारण देश में हो रही आत्महत्याओं की वृद्धि पर अल्पकालिक चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मान्यवर, जो किसान धरती को चीरकर अन्न पैदा करने का काम करता है, पूरे देश को खिलाने का काम करता है, आज उसकी ऐसी हालत है क्योंकि उनकी कोई यूनियन नहीं है, कोई संगठन नहीं है, आज वे आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हैं, आज उनकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप सबके लिए गारंटी देते हैं - बीमा कम्पनियाँ, जो फसल का बीमा करती हैं, उन कम्पनियों को आपने घाटे के लिए गारंटी दे दी कि अगर उनका घाटा होगा तो सरकार उसकी भरपाई करेगी, उसी प्रकार किसानों की जो उपज है, उसके न्यूनतम मूल्य का निर्धारण करना चाहिए और उसके घाटे की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार को लेनी चाहिए। महोदय, बुंदेलखंड के किसानों की समस्या के लिए मैंने 31 मार्च को एक संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया था, जिसमें माननीय मंत्री जी को जवाब देना था, लेकिन समय समाप्त हो गया था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस संबंध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि बुंदेलखंड का किसान बहुत परेशान है, उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। वहाँ वर्षा आधारित कृषि होती है। वहाँ 62 लाख से ज्यादा किसान पलायन कर चुके हैं, वे प्रतिदिन आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आत्महत्याएं क्यों हो रही हैं, किसान क्यों परेशान हैं, क्यों पलायन कर रहे हैं, इस पर प्रधान मंत्री जी को और माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी को चिंता करनी चाहिए और इसका समाधान ढूँढकर इस समस्या का निवारण करना चाहिए- इसीलिए हम आज खड़े हुए हैं।

मान्यवर, भारत में प्रति वर्ष लगभग 12,000 से अधिक किसान आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। 2015 तक कुल 1,33,623 किसान आत्महत्याएं कर चुके हैं - चाहे कर्णाटक हो, तमिलनाडु हो, उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंड हो, छत्तीसगढ़ हो या आन्ध्र प्रदेश हो। मान्यवर, हमारे बुंदेलखंड में एक विशेष समस्या है अन्ना प्रथा। माननीय मंत्री जी फसल दुर्घटना बीमा लाए, लेकिन उसमें अन्ना प्रथा covered नहीं है। आपने agriculture में FDI को 100 प्रतिशत दे दिया है। अब जो बीज बाहर से आ रहा है, उसमें फल नहीं लग रहा है। उसकी गारंटी नहीं है, वह बीमा में covered नहीं है, अन्ना जानवर फसल को खत्म कर देते हैं, वह बीमा में covered नहीं है। मान्यवर, हमारे बुंदेलखंड में तिलहन में अलसी पैदा होती है, वह बीमा में covered नहीं है। इन सबको कवर किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, सरकार ने खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम बनाया है, फिर क्या कारण है कि आज धरती चीरकर अनाज पैदा करने वाला किसान खुद मर रहा है। जब Food Security Act बन गया है और हम हर नागरिक को खाद्यान्न देने का बंदोबस्त कर रहे हैं, तो जो किसान घाटे में खेती कर रहा है, जो किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए आप नियम, कानून बनाइए, जिससे कि किसान आत्महत्या न कर सके।

मान्यवर, किसान के सामने दो-तीन समस्याएं हैं - एक तो मार्केटिंग है और दूसरा, उनके कृषि उत्पाद का मूल्य निर्धारण हो। अगर उनकी फसल को खेत से ही ले लिया जाए, तो उनको कोई समस्या नहीं होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): चलिए अब आप पूरा करिए। आपके बोलने का समय पूरा हो गया है।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : अगर उनकी फसल का निर्धारण हो जाए, तो इससे उनकी समस्या का निराकरण हो जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंत में, मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि बुंदेलखंड में लोग बहुत परेशान हैं, इसलिए ही मैंने माननीय उपसभापति जी से रिक्वेस्ट करके इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए समय मांगा था। मैंने 31 मार्च को एक संकल्प रखा था, उस पर माननीय मंत्री जी बोलने के लिए खड़े हुए थे, लेकिन समय खत्म हो जाने के कारण वे बोल नहीं सके थे। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब माननीय मंत्री जी इस चर्चा का उत्तर दें, तो मेरे संकल्प का भी उत्तर दे दें, धन्यवाद।

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand to handover the responsibility of conducting the Common Law Admission Test (C.L.A.T.) to a professional body

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, every common entrance examination is expected to be conducted with utmost care and caution since career of students would be at stake. Entrance exams such as NEET, CAT, etc., are being conducted by professional bodies which gives little scope for any malpractice or mistake. But, when it comes to CLAT, it is the other way round. CLAT is an examination for admission into 18 National Law Universities in the country and this exam is conducted by one out of 18 NLUs every year on rotation basis since 2008. There is no doubt that National Law Universities have professionalism in teaching law, but lacks professionalism in conducting CLAT which resulted in leakage of question paper in 2009; question booklet in 2011 contained questions which had answers underlined, deviated from syllabus in 2012; erroneous ranks announced; questions plagiarized in 2015 from CLAT and website with erroneous questions, some Questions have more than one correct answer in 2017. This clearly indicates that since common test began in 2008, almost every year CLAT is mired in controversies and riddled with errors. With more than 50,000 students appearing for 2,175 seats in 18 NLUs, it indicates intensity of competition as this exam produces fearless advocates for the country.

In view of the above, it is important to conduct CLAT by a professional body. I strongly feel that Bar Council of India itself would be the best statutory body which is capable enough to conduct CLAT. Hence, I request the Government of India to entrust CLAT to Bar Council of India from next year.

*Laid on the Table.

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

Demand to re-consider the policy to involve private sector in defence procurements, adversely affecting livelihood of people employed in ordnance factories

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, defence is the most important sector which is owned by the government currently. It is important for the Government to ensure secrecy and efficiency within the sector. Ministry of Defence in its circular dated April 21, 2017, declared certain items as non-core. It further stated that such items can be procured from sources other than ordnance factories without obtaining a no objection certificate. Which opens up the purchase avenues from private sector. Government had said that the purpose of strategic partnership model is to increase the efficiency in the defence sector. Ordnance factories had achieved 96%, 94% and 96% in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. Hence the efficiency of these factories is not low. The Government has also approved disinvestment in Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. which produces equipments for the defence sector in India. New rules regarding small arms were made in 2016 which increased the role of private sector in small arms sector. The Government is also planning to privatise ordnance factories. A new private small arms manufacturing unit has been opened in partnership with an Israeli Company. This leads to dilution of defence sector ownership from government to private bodies. There are 41 ordnance factories which employ 12,51,000 people. Through such Government action, these people will lose their livelihood. Such action by the ministry will adversely affects the security of this country. I urge the government to reconsider its policy towards the revitalization of defence sector through involving private sector companies in it. Thank you.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Derek O'Brien.

Demand to take essential measures to address the issues of data security and privacy in the country

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): We are currently living in what has been described as the Fourth Industrial Revolution *i.e.* Digital Revolution. Since the mid 20th

century, there has been a quantum leap in digitization and now around half of world's population is connected to the world web.

As per a 2016 Report by the NASSCOM, the number of web users in India will see a two-fold rise at 730 million by 2020 against 350 million at the end of 2015. The Report also claims that 75 per cent of new Internet users in India will come from rural areas. With increasing digitization, there is an increasing need for security of personal information stored by users.

In the last few months, various cases were reported about the Aadhaar data leakages and cyber attacks. The very recent Jio data breach, Wannacry, Petya Ransomware attacks and Aadhaar data leaks from Government portals are some of the examples. Data of as many as 12 crore people may have been compromised because of Jio leak and over 13 crore following the Aadhaar data leaks. Sir, 21 such leaks have been reported as of April 27, 2017. This shows increasing frequency of data security issues by every year. Sir, 115 crore Indians already have Aadhaar numbers and are expected to transact digitally. As payment, health, and education records are being stored digitally, such cyber attacks on personal data are becoming a global concern.

Therefore, it is essential the Government take cognizance of the issue immediately and implement suitable measures to check all such problems in the future. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention of Mr. O'Brien.

Demand to restart the broadcast of national news bulletins by regional language units of Akashwani from Delhi

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं देश के करोड़ों लोगों को अपनी मातृभाषा में राष्ट्रीय व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समाचारों के सुन पाने के अधिकार वाले सार्वजनिक महत्व के विषय को उठाना चाहती हूँ, जोकि अलग-अलग भाषाओं के सुनने, बोलने व समझने वाले गरीब व दबे-कुचले लोगों की सक्षमता के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। आकाशवाणी में संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल भाषाओं के क्षेत्रीय समाचारों के अलावा राष्ट्रीय बुलेटिन भी चलाए जाते हैं, जिन में राष्ट्रीय व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समाचार शामिल होते हैं। विभिन्न युद्धों व हमलों के समय आकाशवाणी के समाचार मुख्यालय के समाचार सेवा प्रभाग, दिल्ली से शुरू किए गए राष्ट्रीय समाचार बुलेटिन देश की संघीय भावना के अनुसार लगभग 60-65 वर्षों से दिल्ली से ही प्रसारित किए जा रहे थे। देश के पहले सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री सरदार पटेल जी ने अपने कार्यकाल में 6 भाषाओं के राष्ट्रीय समाचार बुलेटिनों को दिल्ली से शुरू कर इस व्यवस्था को मजबूती दी थी।

प्रसार भारती अब चूंकि पी.टी.आई और यू.एन.आई. द्वारा दी जाने वाली समाचार सेवाओं को समाप्त कर के, यह काम एक खास एजेंसी को सौंप रही है, उसकी भारतीय भाषाओं की समाचार सेवा को जीवित रखने के लिए प्रसार भारती ने दिल्ली में आकाशवाणी के भाषायी समाचार यूनिटों को बंद कर के इन के राष्ट्रीय समाचार बुलेटिन, संबंधित राज्यों में क्षेत्रीय समाचार यूनिटों को भेज दिए हैं। प्रसार भारती की autonomy व समाचार के सांप्रदायिक रंग पकड़ लेने के खतरे जैसे व्यापक विषयों को छोड़ भी दिया जाए, तो भी राष्ट्रीय बुलेटिन को राज्यों में भेज दिए जाने से देश की राजधानी में इन भाषाओं की उपस्थिति पर असर पड़ेगा और राज्यों में समाचारों की गुणवत्ता व बुलेटिन का राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप कमजोर हो जाएगा। इस कार्यवाही के चलते आकाशवाणी में सैंकड़ों लोगों का रोजगार खत्म हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करती हूँ कि दिल्ली में आकाशवाणी के भाषायी यूनिटों के राष्ट्रीय समाचार बुलेटिन को फिर से शुरू किया जाए।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Madam. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Dilip Tirkey.

Demand to introduce e-Visa facility at the Bhubaneswar Airport in Odisha

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the airport in Bhubaneswar, Odisha, has started operating international flights by establishing international air connectivity with the Air Asia starting its operations between Bhubaneswar and Kuala Lumpur. The State Government of Odisha has entered into an agreement with the Air Asia in which the State Government is providing viability gap funding for the international carrier for its operations from Bhubaneswar. There has been an extremely good response to this international connectivity with Indian citizens travelling abroad through Bhubaneswar. Besides, a sizeable number of foreign arrivals have also been noticed. Therefore, in order to facilitate the travel of arriving international tourists, I demand that *e-visa* facility be introduced at Bhubaneswar Airport for the citizens of eligible nations, which would encourage people from the countries connected by the recently-launched international connectivity and boost tourist footfalls to Odisha.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shrimati Wansuk Syiem. Not present.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Munvvar Saleem.

Demand to take strict action against people suspecting patriotism of Muslims of the country

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारत की नई राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में उन मुसलमानों को पाकिस्तानी कहने की परम्परा क्रायम हो गई है, जिन्होंने 14 अगस्त, 1947 को चांद-

سیتارے کے نشان کو، ہرے رنگ کے झंडे کو اور مज़ہबीٰ उन्माद کے نام پر بننے والے ملک پاکستان کو اस्वीकार کرتے ہوئے پوری دنیا کو یہ سन्देश दिया था कि "सारे जहां से अच्छा हिन्दोस्तां हमारा..."

मान्यवर, यह हिन्दुस्तान की मिलीजुली तहज़ीब को खत्म करने की एक बड़ी साजिश है, जिसका पता लगाया जाए।

मान्यवर, राष्ट्रवाद की अग्नि-परीक्षा देने वाले मुसलमानों पर इलज़ाम लगाने वाले यह जान लें कि ऐतिहासिक तौर पर हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों ने पाकिस्तान को ठोकर मार कर उसकी सरहदों को छोटा करने और उसकी तादात को कम करने का जो तारीख़ी फैसला सुनाया है वह रहती दुनिया तक बाशिन्दगाने पाकिस्तान को हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों की ललकार बनकर बेचैन करती रहेगी।

मान्यवर, मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अपने स्वार्थ के लिए बिना किसी सबूत के केवल तादाद और ताक़त के दम पर राष्ट्रवाद की भावना से खिलवाड़ करने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध ऐसी मज़बूत कार्यवाही की जाए, ताकि भविष्य में कोई ताक़तवर किसी कमज़ोर को मुल्क-दुश्मन क्रार न दे सके।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، بھارت کی نئی راجنیتک ویوسٹھا میں ان مسلمانوں کو پاکستانی کہنے کی پرمیرا قائم ہوگئی ہے، جنہوں نے 14 اگست 1947 کو چاند ستارے کے نشان کو، برے رنگ کے جھنڈے کو اور مذہبی اُنماذ کے نام پر بننے والے ملک پاکستان کو اُسویکار کرتے ہوئے پوری دنیا کو یہ سندیش دیا تھا کہ "سارے جہاں سے اچھا ہندستان ہمارا۔۔۔"

مانیور، یہ ہندستان کی ملی جلی تہذیب کو ختم کرنے کی ایک بڑی سازش ہے، جس کا پتہ لگایا جائے۔

مانیور، راشٹرواد کی اگنی پریشکا دینے والے مسلمانوں پر الزام لگانے والے یہ جان لیں کہ ایٹیہاسک طور پر ہندستانی مسلمانوں نے پاکستان کو ٹھوکر مار کر اس کی سرحدوں کو چھوٹا کرنے اور اس کی تعداد کو کم کرنے کا جو تاریخی فیصلہ سنایا ہے وہ رہتی دنیا تک باشندگان پاکستان کو ہندستانی مسلمانوں کی کی للکار بن کر بیچین کرتی رہیگی۔

مانیور، میں گزارش کرتا ہوں کہ اپنے مفاد کے لیے بنا کسی ثبوت کے صرف تعداد اور طاقت کے دم پر راشٹرواد کی بھاؤنا سے کھلواڑ کرنے والے لوگوں کے خلاف ایسی مضبوط کارروائی کی جائے، تاکہ مستقبل میں کوئی طاقتور کسی کمزور کو ملک دشمن قرار نہ دے سکے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**Demand to withdraw the proposal of privatisation of
ordnance factory, Tiruchirappalli**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirapalli (OFT) is one of the 41 Indian Ordnance Factories functioning under the Ordnance Factories Board established to increase the small arms production in the country. The OFT has been well-equipped with all the latest and modern machine tools and has upgraded its state-of-the-art technology, which was conceptualized for having strong patriotic relation with the Armed Forces, and not for having profit-making commercial relation.

It is sad to note that the Government has a proposal to privatize four small arms factories under the Ordnance Factory Board, including OFT, under the public-private participation system and has categorized around 143 items produced by the Ordnance Factories as non-core items and that the Army is allowed to procure these items from indigenous sources.

The employees of OFT have played a vital role to achieve self-reliance in Defence Equipment required for Armed Forces and have stood all along with the Government when the developed countries refused to transfer the warfare technology to our country. It is our bitter experience that in the past many foreign imports in Defence were involved with huge corruption. And, if private manufacturers, along with FDI, are allowed in the Defence production, then, the question of integrity will arise, as with the involvement of the foreign arms dealers, there can be concerns about passing of the equipment, designs or sources code to enemy countries.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to refrain from privatization of the Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirapalli, and protect the interests of national security.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): सदन की कार्यवाही दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 2017 बुधवार प्रातः 11.00 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

*The House then adjourned at seven minutes past
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 26th July, 2017.*