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Tuesday,

19 December, 2017

28 Agrahayana, 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 19th December, 2017/28th Agrahayana, 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 **Prof. C. Lakshmanna**, a former Member of this House, on the 6th of November, 2017, at the age of 82 years.

Born in February, 1935 at Vajrakarur in Anantapur District of combined Andhra Pradesh, **Prof. Lakshmanna** was educated at the Loyola College, Chennai and the Lucknow University.

An educationist, **Prof. Lakshmanna** was associated with several social welfare and educational institutes. He served as the Principal of the University College of Arts and Social Sciences, Osmania University and as the President of Indian Institute of Development Research and A.P. Sociological Society. He represented India at various world educational forums on social and developmental issues. A prolific writer, he had several publications and journals to his credit.

Prof. C. Lakshmanna represented the State of Andhra Pradesh in this House from April, 1984 to April, 1990.

In the passing away of **Prof. Lakshmanna**, the country has lost an eminent educationist and an able parliamentarian. We deeply mourn the passing away of **Prof. Lakshmanna**.

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.

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the

Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Notification No. G.S.R. 1016 (E), dated the 16th August, 2017, publishing the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Second Amendment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7898/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of IIFM, Bhopal and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES; AND THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Biotechnology), under sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Act, 2016:—

- (1) No. RCB/REG/2017/01, dated the 19th September, 2017, publishing the Regional Centre for Biotechnology (Doctor of Philosophy Degree Programme) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) No. RCB/REG/2017/02, dated the 19th September, 2017, publishing the Regional Centre for Biotechnology (Recognition of Institution of Higher Learning within India and conduct of the Academic Programme) Regulations, 2017.
- (3) No. RCB/ORD/2017/01, dated the 19th September, 2017, publishing the Ordinances of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology, 2017.
- (4) No. RCB/STA/2017/01, dated the 19th September, 2017, publishing the Statutes of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 7755/16/17]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7900/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power.

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various Corporations and Bureau and related papers.

III. MoUs (2017-18) between Government of India and various Corporations.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:—
 - (1) No. 2/11(3)/13-BEE, dated the 8th August, 2017, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Powers and Duties of Director-General of the Bureau) Regulations, 2017.
 - (2) G.S.R. 1041 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Rules, 2017.
 - (3) G.S.R. 1125 (E), dated the 1st September, 2017, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Recruitment, Appointment and Terms and Conditions of Service of Officers and other Employees) Rules, 2017.
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 7842/16/17]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013 :—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power System Operation Corporation Limited (POSOCO), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7832/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), Shillong, Meghalaya, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7833/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7834/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7831/16/17]
- (v) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.(2) Chronological Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the sequence/ time schedule of laying of the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7838/16/17]
- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 and sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7841/16/17]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7840/16/17]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) „, Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7839/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance.

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various Companies, Authority, Regional Rural Banks and related papers.

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला): 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 36 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1072 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 1073 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 1074 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 1075 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Delhi (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.

- (5) G.S.R. 1076 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Chennai (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 1077 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Guwahati (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 1078 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Hyderabad (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 1079 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Jabalpur (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (9) G.S.R. 1080 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Jaipur (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 1081 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Kolkata (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (11) G.S.R. 1082 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Kolkata (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 1083 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Kolkata (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (13) G.S.R. 1084 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Lucknow (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (14) G.S.R. 1085 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Mumbai (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.

- (15) G.S.R. 1086 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Mumbai (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (16) G.S.R. 1087 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Mumbai (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (17) G.S.R. 1088 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Nagpur (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (18) G.S.R. 1089 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debt Recovery Tribunal, Patna (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (19) G.S.R. 1090 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Pune (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (20) G.S.R. 1091 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Ranchi (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (21) G.S.R. 1092 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Vishakhapatnam (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (22) G.S.R. 1093 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Ahmedabad (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (23) G.S.R. 1094 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Allahabad (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (24) G.S.R. 1095 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Aurangabad (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.

- (25) G.S.R. 1096 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts / Recovery Tribunal-1, Bengaluru (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (26) G.S.R. 1097 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Chandigarh (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (27) G.S.R. 1098 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Chennai (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (28) G.S.R. 1099 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Chennai (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (29) G.S.R. 1100 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Coimbatore (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (30) G.S.R. 1101 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Cuttack (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (31) G.S.R. 1102 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Delhi (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (32) G.S.R. 1103 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Delhi (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (33) G.S.R. 1104 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Delhi (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (34) G.S.R. 1105 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Ernakulam (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.

- (35) G.S.R. 1106 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Ernakulam (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (36) G.S.R. 1107 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Hyderabad (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (37) G.S.R. 1108 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Dehradun (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (38) G.S.R. 1109 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Chandigarh (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (39) G.S.R. 1110 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Siliguri (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (40) G.S.R. 1111 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Bengaluru (Stenographer Grade II) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- [Placed in Library. For (1) to (40) See No. L.T. 7930/16/17]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. S.O. 2743 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2017, publishing the Regional Rural Banks (Appointment of Officers and Employees) Amendment Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7994/16/17]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. F. No. M -18012/03/2008 - Ins. III, dated the 26th September, 2017, publishing the Institute of Actuaries of India (Conditions of Service of Employees) Regulations, 2017, under Section 58 of the Actuaries Act, 2006. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7207/16/17]
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. BBR.CID.No. 786/20.16.050/2017-18,

dated the 25th August, 2017, publishing the Credit Information Companies (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7993/16/17]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. BOD & GO/VKK/291, dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the State Bank of India General (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under sub-section (4) of Section 50 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7992/16/17]

- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. S.O. 3019 (E), dated the 13th September 2017, publishing the General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Amendment Scheme, 2017, under sub-section (5) of Section 17A of the General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7991/16/17]

- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1135 (E), dated the 7th September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7928/16/17]

- (2) G.S.R. 1448 (E), dated the 24th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7986/16/17]

- (viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1339 (E), dated the 27th October, 2017, amending the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

- (2) G.S.R. 1431 (E), dated the 17th November, 2017, amending the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 increasing the tariff against certain items under heading 1201 of the Schedule.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 7929/16/17]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 962 (E), dated the 27th July, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, adding certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 1012 (E), dated the 11th August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, substituting certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (3) G.S.R. 1019 (E), dated the 16th August, 2017, superseding Notification No. G.S.R. 124 (E) dated the 1st March, 2002 and exempting certain goods, the description of which are specified in the Table appended therein, from the payment of so much of the customs duty leviable thereon under First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and from the whole of integrated tax leviable thereon, under subsection (7) of Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (4) G.S.R. 1030 (E), dated the 18th August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 536 (E), dated the 14th July, 2011, substituting certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 1153 (E), dated the 13th September, 2017, exempting certain goods, falling under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, the description of which are specified in the Table appended therein, when imported into India for the purpose of organizing the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) under 17 World Cup India, 2017, from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon, specified under the First Schedule and under sub-section (7) of Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (6) G.S.R. 1161 (E), dated the 15th September, 2017, amending Notification

Nos. G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 1st June, 2011, G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011 and G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, substituting certain entries in the original Notifications.

- (7) G.S.R. 1340 (E), dated the 27th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 86 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, substituting certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 1341 (E), dated the 27th October, 2017, exempting certain goods, falling within the Chapter, heading, sub-heading or Tariff item of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, the description of which are specified in the Table appended therein, when imported into India from the payment of so much of the customs duty leviable thereon as specified at column (4) of the Table.
- (9) G.S.R. 1356 (E), dated the 31st October, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 394 (E), dated the 20th April, 2017, adding certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 1376 (E), dated the 8th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 1430 (E), dated the 17th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (11) *See* No. L.T. 7928/16/17]

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

- (1) (a) Sixty-first Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 01.07.2017 to 30.09.2017, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 01.07.2017 to 30.09.2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7915/16/17]

- (2) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Report on the performance of the above Company, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7917/16/17]
- (3) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7919/16/17]
- (4) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7918/16/17]
- (5) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7922/16/17]
- (6) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7921/16/17]
- (7) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the United Insurance Company Ltd., Chennai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's

Report on the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7920/16/17]

- (8) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the IFCI Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Report on the performance of the above Corporation, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7916/16/17]

- (9) (a) Fifty-eighth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 1st April, 2017 to 30th June, 2017, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 1st April, 2017 to 30th June, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7914/16/17]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Statement of Accounts of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7923/16/17]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 20 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 :—

1. Allahabad UP Gramin Bank, Banda, Uttar Pradesh;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7931/16/17]

2. Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank, Warangal, Telangana;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7932/16/17]

3. Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7933/16/17]
4. Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7934/16/17]
5. Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati, Assam;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7935/16/17]
6. Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank, Murshidabad, West Bengal;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7936/16/17]
7. Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Ahmedabad;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8618A/16/17]
8. Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ajmer, Rajasthan;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7937/16/17]
9. Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Raibareli, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7938/16/17]
10. Bihar Gramin Bank, Begusarai, Bihar;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7939/16/17]
11. Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7940/16/17]
12. Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7941/16/17]
13. Chhattisgarh Raiya Gramin Bank, Raipur, Chhattisgarh;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7942/16/17]
14. Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gandhinagar, Gujarat;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7943/16/17]
15. Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar, Kashmir;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7944/16/17]
16. Gramin Bank of Aryavart, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7945/16/17]

17. Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7946/16/17]
18. J&K Grameen Bank, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7948/16/17]
19. Jharkhand Gramin Bank, Ranchi, Jharkhand;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7947/16/17]
20. Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad, Karnataka;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7949/16/17]
21. Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7950/16/17]
22. Kaveri Grameena Bank, Mysuru, Karnataka;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7951/16/17]
23. Kerala Gramin Bank, Malappuram, Kerala;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7952/16/17]
24. Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu, Assam;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7953/16/17]
25. Madhyanchal Gramin Bank, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7954/16/17]
26. Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank, Patna, Bihar;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7955/16/17]
27. Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Aurangabad, Maharashtra;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7956/16/17]
28. Malwa Gramin Bank, Sangrur, Punjab;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7957/16/17]
29. Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal, Manipur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7958/16/17]
30. Meghalaya Rural Bank, Shillong, Meghalaya;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7959/16/17]

31. Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizawl, Mizoram;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7960/16/17]
32. Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima, Nagaland;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7961/16/17]
33. Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank, Indore, Madhya Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7962/16/17]
34. Odisha Gramya Bank, Bhubaneswar, Odisha;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7963/16/17]
35. Pallavan Grama Bank, Salem, Tamilnadu;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8618B/16/17]
36. Pandyan Grama Bank, Virudhunagar, Chennai;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7964/16/17]
37. Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Howrah, West Bengal;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7965/16/17]
38. Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank, Bellary, Karnataka;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7966/16/17]
39. Prathama Bank, Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7967/16/17]
40. Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank, Muthialpet, Puducherry;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7968/16/17]
41. Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala, Punjab;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7970 and 8618C/16/17]
42. Purvanchal Bank, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7969/16/17]
43. Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank, Jodhpur, Rajasthan;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7971/16/17]
44. Saptagiri Grameena Bank, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7972/16/17]

45. Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak, Haryana;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7974/16/17]
46. Sarva Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7973/16/17]
47. Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot, Gujarat;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7975/16/17]
48. Sulej Gramin Bank, Bathinda, Punjab;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7976/16/17]
49. Telangana Grameena Bank, Hyderabad;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7977/16/17]
50. Tripura Gramin Bank, Abhoynagar, Agartala;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7978/16/17]
51. Utkal Grameen Bank, Bolangir, Odisha;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7980/16/17]
52. Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar, West Bengal;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7979/16/17]
53. Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur, Bihar;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7982/16/17]
54. Uttarakhand Gramin Bank, Dehradun, Uttarakhand;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7983/16/17]
55. Vananchal Gramin Bank, Dumka, Jharkhand;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7984/16/17]
56. Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank, Nagpur, Maharashtra;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7985/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

II Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various Institutes, Board, Authority, Centre and related papers.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:—

(1) F. No. 1-12/Standards/2012-FSSAI, dated the 14th February, 2017, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Second Amendment Regulations, 2017.

(2) F. No. Stds/F&VP/Notification(01)/FSSAI-2016, dated the 3rd August, 2017, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 8009/16/17]

(3) F. No. Stds/M&MPIP(1)/SP/FSSAI-2015, dated the 13th September, 2017, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7899/16/17]

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

(i) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) Shillong, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7999/16/17]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8002/16/17]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences (RIPANS), Aizawl, Mizoram, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8000/16/17]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8001/16/17]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7998/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
(b) Annual Accounts of the National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8003/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various Council and Boards and related papers

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Waqf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7805/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep State Waqf Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7804/16/17]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Waqf Board, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7803/16/17]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Wakf Board, Chandigarh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7802/16/17]

MoU (2017-18) between Government of India and Air India Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Jayant Sinha, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Air India Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7876/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor and related papers.

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8045/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

II. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of CCI, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): 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 Section 241 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:—

- (1) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG013, dated the 16th August, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG014, dated the 16th August, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Fast Track Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (3) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG15, dated the 24th August, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Employees' Service) Regulations, 2017.
- (4) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG016, dated the 29th September, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Information Utilities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (5) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG017, dated the 5th October, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Fast Track Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (6) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG018, dated the 5th October, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (7) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG019, dated the 7th November, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

- (8) No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG020, dated the 7th November, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Fast Track Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) See No. L.T. 8050/16/17]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980:—

- (1) F. No. 104/37/Accts.1, dated the 29th September, 2017, publishing the Thirty Seventh Annual Report of the Council of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and audited statements of consolidated accounts along with the Auditors' Report thereon for the year ended March 31, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 1246 (E), dated the 12th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 490 (E), dated the 13th July, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 8048/16/17]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 40 of the Cost and Work Accountants Act, 1959:—

- (1) No. G/18-CWA/9/2017, dated the 27th September, 2017, publishing the 58th Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India for the year 2016-17.
- (2) S.O. 3297 (E), dated the 12th October, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 1693 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 8047/16/17]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. S.O. 3583 (E), dated the 13th November, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 1634 (E), dated the 4th May, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8049/16/17]

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

- (1) S.O. 2828 (E), dated the 30th August, 2017, exempting all cases of reconstitution, transfer of the whole or any part thereof and amalgamation of nationalized banks, under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, from the application of provisions of Section 5 and 6 of the Competition Act, 2002 for a period of ten years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.
- (2) S.O. 2561 (E), dated the 10th August, 2017, exempting the Regional Rural Banks in respect of which the Central Government has issued a notification under sub-section (1) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, from the application of provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of the Competition Act, 2002 for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.
- (3) S.O. 3714 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2017, exempting all cases of combinations under Section 5 of the Act involving the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) operating in the Oil and Gas Sectors under the Petroleum Act, 1934 and the rules made there under or under the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and the rules made thereunder, along with their wholly or partly owned subsidiaries operating in the Oil and Gas Sectors, from the application of the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of the Act for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 8046/16/17]

(vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. L-3(4)/Reg-L.P./2017-18/CCI, dated the 22nd August, 2017, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Lesser Penalty) Amendment Regulations, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 64 of the Competition Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8046/16/17]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 53 and sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Competition Act, 2002:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8051/16/17]

Statement on Quarterly Review of trends in receipts and expenditure related to Budget (2017-18)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, at the end of the first quarter of the Financial year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8220/16/17]

Reports of CAG of India in respect of various Ministries and Departments

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Compliance of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 for the year 2015-16 - Union Government (Civil), Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance), Report No. 32 of 2017;
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Sharing of Revenue by Private Telecom Service Provider upto 2014-15 -Union Government (Communication and IT Sector), Report No.35 of 2017;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7726/16/17]

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7727/16/17]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Induction of bio-toilets in Passenger Coaches in Indian Railways for the year ended March, 2017- Union Government (Railways), Report No. 36 of 2017;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7732/16/17]
- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance Audit of Implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 - Union Government (Civil), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Report No. 37 of 2017 (Performance Audit); [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7725/16/17]
- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Rejuvenation of River Ganga (Namami Gange) - Union Government, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Report No. 39 of 2017 (Performance Audit); [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7724/16/17]
- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2017 - Union Government, Department of Revenue - Direct Taxes, Report No. 40 of 2017; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7731/16/17]
- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2017 - Union Government (Department of Revenue - Customs), (Compliance Audit), Report No. 41 of 2017;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7728/16/17]
- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2017 - Union Government, Department of Revenue, (Indirect Taxes-Central Excise), Report No. 42 of 2017;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7729/16/17]
- (ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2017 - Union Government, Department of Revenue, (Indirect Taxes - Service Tax), Report No. 43 of 2017; and
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7730/16/17]
- (x) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 2016-17 — Union Government, Accounts of the Union Government, Report No. 44 of 2017 (Financial Audit). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7723/16/17]

- I. Union Government, Finance Accounts 2016-17,
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7722/16/17]
- II. Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7722A/16/17]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

Nomination of Members to Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes

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

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 18th December, 2017, adopted the following motion:—

'That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to elect 10 members from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to join in the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes for the term of one year beginning from the date of the first sitting of the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of members so elected to the Committee.'

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so elected, may be communicated to this House."

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I present the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Exports.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (i) 284th Report on Action Taken on the 280th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and
- (ii) 285th Report on Action Taken on the 281st Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry).

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

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:—

- (i) Ninety-third Report on the Action Taken on the Ninetieth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and
- (ii) Ninety-fourth Report on the Action Taken on the Ninety-first Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Law and Justice.

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

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (उर्वरक विभाग) के "नई यूरिया नीति-2015 का कार्यान्वयन" विषय के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के चालीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित रक्षा संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

- (i) Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Defence on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Defence (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2017-18 on Army, Navy and Air Force (Demand No. 20)'; and
- (ii) Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on Defence on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Defence (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2017-18 on Capital Outlay on Defence Services, Procurement Policy and Defence Planning (Demand No. 21)'.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (i) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Planning and Implementation of Transmission Projects by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and Grid Management by Power System Operation Corporation Limited [Based on C&AG, Performance Audit Report No. 18 of 2014]; and
- (ii) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC).

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 2017-18

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2017-18.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Social Justice and Empowerment**

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार): महोदय, मैं अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2017-2018) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के उनतालीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**REGARDING DIRECTION TO SET UP SPECIAL COURTS
FOR MPS AND MLAS**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक Point of Order है।

श्री सभापति: बताइए, किस रूल और किस नियम के अंतर्गत आपका Point of Order है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप Article 14, Article 15 and Article 368 of the Constitution निकाल लीजिए। श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी अदालत का आदेश संविधान बदल सकता है, कानून बदल सकता है या संविधान और कानून बदलने का अधिकार दोनों सदनों यानी पार्लियामेंट को है? श्रीमन्, Article 14 में बिल्कुल साफ दिया हुआ है - equality before law यानी राज्य किसी व्यक्ति को विधि के समक्ष समता से वंचित नहीं करेगा और Article 15 में दिया गया है कि Caste या उसके आधार पर किसी से कोई विभेद नहीं किया जाएगा। इसमें मैं MLA और MP को भी caste मान रहा हूँ, क्योंकि Article में दिया हुआ है - religion, race, caste, sex और उसमें MLA और MP भी जोड़ दीजिए। श्रीमन्, अभी कोर्ट का एक आदेश हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, अभी अदालत का एक आदेश हुआ है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि जो MLA या MP अपराधी हैं, उनके लिए विशेष अदालत बनायी जाए। ठीक है, लेकिन जिस तरीके से मीडिया के माध्यम से यह सामने आया, उससे यह हुआ है कि MLA और MP बहुत बड़े अपराधी हैं। सरकार ने भी वहां एक affidavit दिया कि हम विशेष अदालत बनाने के लिए राजी हैं, तो क्या विशेष अदालत बनाने के लिए आप संविधान में संशोधन करके ऐसा कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि अगर आप Article 14 को खत्म करेंगे, तो आपको Article 14 में संशोधन पेश करना पड़ेगा। श्रीमन्, अगर हम अदालतों के सामने इसी प्रकार झुकते रहे, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं इसीलिए इसे उठा रहा हूँ। इसके पहले हम लोगों ने NJAC बनाया

था। सारे सदन में सारे MPs ने, सारी पार्टियों ने एक साथ मिल कर NJAC बनाया। NJAC के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, आपका point आ गया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब MLA/MP के लिए विशेष अदालत! यह आतंकवादियों के लिए नहीं है, अपराधियों के लिए नहीं है। श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का affidavit देना ठीक था या नहीं और क्या MLA/MP को इस आधार पर कि वह MLA/MP है, विशेष श्रेणी में लिया जाए? मैं इस पर पीठ की ruling चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: मैं इस पर ruling दूंगा, आप चिंता मत करिए। श्री देरेक, यह Point of Order है।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is about Rule 72. I just Seek your protection. Rule 72 is for Select Committees. This House is aware that the Joint Select Committee of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha has been formed for the FRDI Bill. It was supposed to submit its Report. There are some dangerous clauses in that, but I am not getting into the content of the Bill. Now we are reading in the media that this has been deferred.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, one minute. We are discussing the point of order raised by Mr. Naresh Agrawal.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is a separate point of order. Sir, give me a chance to raise it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you an opportunity separately. Anand Sharmaji, are you on the same point of order?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am on the point of order raised by Naresh Agrawalji. It is not a question that any Member or any leader wishes to delay anybody's trial or prosecution who is accused of any offence or crime. In fact, there are a large number of our citizens who are languishing in prisons and they don't get justice or a fair and expeditious trial. At the same time, if a perception is created that special courts or fast track courts are needed only for Members of Parliament or the Members of the Legislative Assemblies, then in public perception it is the profiling and excessive vilification of elected representatives. In this country, there have been accused of heinous crimes like murders, rapes, etc., but there is no such initiative which has been taken by the Government. We respect Article 14 that is equality before law. Rather, the Government should ensure and the Law Minister and the Cabinet may take a call on allocating adequate funds to set up enough number of courts so that people do not remain

in prison for long periods and the trial is done. But what he has said is that if you single out the elected representatives as a class, then this will create a certain public perception. And not only within the country, Sir, globally, you have to go by the benchmarks of the legislatures and the constitutional democracies. Otherwise, it has an inherent potential to be abused in entirety by the Government of the day. The question is of the fundamental rights. Either we are going to dilute or deviate or can we or can even the Supreme Court when it comes to the basic structure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I got your point.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it needs to be deliberated.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, carrying further what Nareshji has pointed out, - he has pointed out Article 14 which believes in equality to all citizens of India— in view of the Constitutional provision, if certain section of the society is to be treated differently for the purposes of criminal accusation, I think, that may be bordering on infringing Article 14. But I may also add here that there is a constitutional obligation on the State to provide speedy justice. Now, speedy justice would mean speedy criminal justice in particular to all the citizens of India without any discrimination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Now, even this would be violative if we talk only of MPs and ML As, their cases to be disposed of within a time bound schedule and others' cases can remain like that. I think, this would also be violative of the Constitution as well as justice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Now, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi, ...*(Interruptions)*... please quickly, just any new point. If there is a point of order, still I am hearing it because of the importance of the issue.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): That is right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But I must also tell the House, that is not immediately before us. That will be coming up. I will give my ruling also. Please.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, I want to submit that there are people who are still living in jail, for ten years, fifteen years, their cases are not being taken up. If this is to be a fast track court, then, that will become the slower court. So, instead of ten years, they will have to spend much more time in the jail. Who is going to do justice to them to expedite

their cases also? Merely because they are poor, they cannot be confined to the prisons indefinitely. Neither we decide they are guilty, nor innocent, and we say that your cases will come at the end. That will not be fair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Shri CM. Ramesh.

SHRI CM. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, on my own behalf and my Party's behalf, we welcome it because you have to differentiate. Others are not law-makers. MPs and MLAs are law-makers. Their cases will prolong. They are the ones who are making laws. They are law-makers. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very correct issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. When we come to that issue, we can discuss it across the House. Everybody can make his point. Harivanshji, do you have anything else to say? Otherwise, your Zero Hour is at number one 'Demand to rescue village and memorial of Shri Jay Prakash Narayanji.'

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): सर, माननीय नरेश जी ने जो कहा, उस पर मेरे तीन सुझाव हैं। मैं माननीय नरेश जी से सहमत हूँ कि न्यायपालिका का हस्तक्षेप बंद होना चाहिए।

सर, महाभारत की एक उक्ति है, "महजनो येन गतः सः पंथाः"। जो समाज के अगुआ लोग हैं, वे मार्गदर्शक बनें। इस मामले में कानून बनाने वाले हम हैं। मैं रमेश जी की बात से सहमत हूँ कि हमें above board होना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: When we take up this issue, I will give my ruling. I will take a note of what Shri Naresh has said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Leader of the House.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, this question, which has been raised, it is undoubtedly true that everybody must get a speedy trial. This is also true that there is a sentiment in society where people do indulge in politician bashing and, therefore, there is a reaction within the legislative bodies but I would personally lend myself with what Mr. Ramesh has said that we are law-makers. Can we say that we have a vested interest in ensuring that at least our cases are delayed or should at least it be in our interest that like Caesars's wife we must be above suspicion? If an allegation is made, let it be tried expeditiously. How can elected Members say we have a vested interest in ensuring that our trials are also delayed? So, if the courts have said it, we should not stand and try gang up against it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसको पॉलिटिकली डन कर दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): You have interpreted wrongly. What hon. Members have said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both things will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: ...that the legislators should not be singled out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They have said that the legislators should not be singled out. This law should be for everybody. Legislators alone should not be singled out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabiji, ...*(Interruptions)*... Anandji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Before you decide, the Leader of the House is a very eminent lawyer also. You should also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You are a class apart because you are law-makers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, you must set the example. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are; I accept ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, do not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, it is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What is important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, others will lose an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You talk about Article 14 and you ensure fair trial to all the prisoners. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए, आपका प्वाइंट आ गया है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Everything should not be given a political twist. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are intelligent enough to read each other and ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Both of you are intelligent. That is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was not his intention, nor my intention. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, let this be clear and also to the media. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. If three people stand and speak, यह सदन को शोभा नहीं देता है।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have only one point to add on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Sukhenduji, please. क्या आप भी ब्लैक कोट पहनते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: My pointed question to the Government is whether the Government will set up Special Court for those people who have willfully defaulted Rs. 8.5 lakh crores of public money from the banks. The Government should assure this to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue before us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Derek O'Brien. आप इसे बाद में उठाएं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमने इश्यू उठाया।

श्री सभापति: आपने इश्यू उठाया, मैंने उसे ध्यान में लिया है। मैं उचित समय पर उस पर रूलिंग दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरे इश्यू को जिस प्रकार से पोलिटिकली टर्न किया गया है, मैं उसे उचित नहीं मानता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेरा यह कहना था कि मैं एमएलए या एमपी के केसेस में स्पीडी रिकवरी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मेरे ऊपर कोई मुकदमा नहीं है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से मेरे इश्यू को पोलिटिकली टर्न किया गया है, उससे समाज में हम लोगों की प्रतिष्ठा क्या रह गई है, हम इसके विरोध में हैं। समाज में एमएलए और एमपी की प्रतिष्ठा गिराना, मैं इसके विरोध में हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

REGARDING FRDI BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Derek O'Brien, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only What Shri Derek O'Brien is saying will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

...(Interruptions)... नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप कृपया बैठ जाइए। आप ऐसा मत बोलिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं इसके साथ एक और बात जोड़ना चाहती हूँ
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, my point of order, since you finished with this one, is on Rule 72 regarding the Select Committee. Sir, the Select Committee which is set up for the FRDI Bill is a Joint Committee of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When it comes for discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am telling you as to where the problem is. I am just bringing something to your notice. This is a very contentious Bill but I am not getting into the content of the Bill. Enough to say that the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Select Committee was supposed to submit its Report this week. Now, we are reading in the media that it has been pushed back to the Budget Session and not only Budget Session but it should be put in the cold storage. There is nothing being relayed from the Lok Sabha to the Rajya Sabha that, in fact, this has happened and the Bill has been put away. We welcome but...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। There is a point in what you have said but it is not in order now. We will take it up later. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Harivansh.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, with all due respect, that is a very clever line but it hasn't protected me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Derek O'Brien, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, with all due respect, all my question is that the Lok Sabha has not transmitted. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is time for anything. ...(Interruptions)... When an issue comes, you have every right. ...(Interruptions)... I will take a note of what you said and the concerned Minister is also hearing. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Because this Bill is a dangerous Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please; no discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Please, please.

...(Interruptions)... Let everyone cooperate to see that the House functions smoothly and wisely. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Harivansh.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to save the village and memorial of Shri Jai Prakash Narayan

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे यह मुद्दा उठाने का अवसर दिया। मेरा आग्रह जेपी के गांव को बचाने के लिए है। जयप्रकाश जी का गांव, सिताब दियारा, देश के बड़े और चुनिंदा गांवों में से एक है। इसमें कुल 27 टोले हैं। बड़ी आबादी का यह गांव, अब जयप्रकाश नगर के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। यह गांव दो राज्यों, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सीमा पर स्थित है। यह तीन जिलों, आरा, छपरा और बलिया में बंटा हुआ है। यह गांव दो नदियों, गंगा और घाघरा के बीच बसा है, इसलिए इसे दियारा कहा गया है। यहां आने-जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं था। न्यूनतम 10 से 15 किलोमीटर पैदल चल कर वहां पहुंचा जा सकता था।

महोदय, माननीय चन्द्रशेखर जी के अकेले के प्रयासों से वर्ष 1984-85 में यहां एक बांध बना, जिसका बड़ा हिस्सा उत्तर प्रदेश में है और शेष बिहार में है। बिहार सरकार ने लगातार चौकस बंदोबस्त किया, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर से घाघरा के कटाव से बांध किसी भी पल गिर सकता है और इस गांव में आने-जाने का एकमात्र रास्ता कभी भी रुक सकता है। बांध से अब नदी केवल 100 मीटर दूर है। पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों में तीन बार यह मामला सदन में उठा कि केन्द्र सरकार पहल करे और साथ ही उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को निर्देश दे कि वह तत्काल इसकी रक्षा के लिए कदम उठाए।

महोदय, जेपी लगातार अपने गांव पैदल ही आते थे। गांव के लोगों ने कहा कि राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग से आप कह दें कि यह गांव किसी एक राज्य और एक जिले में रहे और आने-जाने के लिए सड़क बनाने का भी अनुरोध करें, तो जेपी का जवाब था कि देश के साढ़े पांच लाख गांव मेरे हैं। मैं यदि किसी एक गांव के लिए कहूंगा, तो लोग क्या कहेंगे। चन्द्रशेखर जी ने अपने बूते जयप्रकाश जी का भव्य स्मारक बनवाया। बिहार सरकार ने भी जेपी की स्मृति में बड़ा काम किया और केन्द्र सरकार भी करवा रही है। यदि इस गांव में पहुंचने का एकमात्र रास्ता कट गया, तो बाहरी दुनिया से इसका संपर्क कट जाएगा। अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी आजादी के प्रणेता और आजादी की लड़ाई के बड़े नायक, जयप्रकाश जी की स्मृति में कम से कम इस गांव के आने-जाने का रास्ता तो सुरक्षित किया जाए।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): सभापति जी, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भास्कर राव नेक्कांति (ओडिशा): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बेनी प्रसाद वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू और कश्मीर): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, all the people who are raising their hands, their names can be noted and they can associate themselves with it. Now, Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

His Zero Hour matter is Stubble Burning in Punjab and Haryana. यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।...(Interruptions)...

Stubble burning in Punjab and Haryana

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I wish to raise a matter of grave concern. The pollution occurring due to the burning of stubble in the States of Punjab, Haryana, western U.P. is of great concern and is affecting the health of our citizens. After the paddy fields are harvested, the farmers clear the stubble by burning it, which causes huge amount of air pollution. The problem of air pollution is compounded by the onset of winter, resulting in dense smog over the National Capital Region. Last year, Sir, the smog levels in Delhi were worse than the Great Smog in Britain in 1952.

The National Green Tribunal and the Supreme Court have ordered bans, but the issue has not been resolved. The farmers need the support of the Government and need financial aid to clear the stubble instead of burning it. Sir, the NITI Aayog say that almost ₹11,000 crores are needed if the farmers had to be paid. मुझे यह गुजारिश करनी है कि यह नेशनल कैपिटल है और हमारी कोशिश है कि दुनिया के जो महान देश हैं, उनमें हिन्दुस्तान का भी नाम हो। Unfortunately, this is a national shame. What the Government of Punjab and Haryana seek is कि जब पैडी की हार्वेस्टिंग होती है, आप 200 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल फार्मर्स को दे दीजिए, तो कोई उसको आग नहीं लगायेगा, क्योंकि हर फार्मर का कम से कम तीन से पांच हजार का फी एकड़ खर्चा होता है। And this is not a big price to pay. Sir, from the hon. President, आप भी इधर रहते हैं, पूरी पार्लियामेंट है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब, everybody is here, foreign dignitaries are here, all Embassies are here. सर, पिछले दिनों इंडिया और श्रीलंका का मैच था, Sri Lankan players refused to play in Delhi. Is it not a national shame, Sir? 11,000 करोड़ रुपया कोई बड़ी कीमत नहीं है। इधर हमने 1600 करोड़ का एक राफेल जेट लिया है, तो ये 6-7 जेट्स की ही बात है। इसमें कितने पैसे लगेंगे? तो मेरी गुजारिश यह है, it is of utmost importance. हमारे जो बुजुर्ग हैं, हमारे बच्चे जो हैं, इतनी बड़ी बीमारियां हैं और हमारा कैपिटल उनके रहने के काबिल न हो!

श्री सभापति : ठीक है।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: दूसरी तरफ हम यह कहें कि हम एक महान देश बनने को जो सुपर पावर क्लब है, उसे ज्वाइन करना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... मेरी गुजारिश है कि immediately, इसी साल फार्मर्स को stubble burning रोकने के लिए और अपना यह सारा environment ठीक करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... ये पैसे दिये जायें।

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

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तिरुची शिवा (तमिलनाडु): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included.

Now, Shri Vivek Gupta to associate. भाषण मत दीजिएगा, केवल एसोसिएट कीजिए।..

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject. Sir, I do not want to repeat what my hon. friend, Shri Partap Singh Bajwa has said, but, Sir, this problem is everywhere. This problem is repeated every year. Every year, we read this in the papers. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Government as to what steps the Government is proposing to take to address this issue. Have they conducted any training for these farmers? Have they given them any lessons or any ideas as to how to dispose of this crop instead of burning it? Sir, all the children, all Delhiites are suffering. We are also suffering. Sir, this year, the Parliament has got delayed, otherwise, when this crop-burning was taking place, at that time, the Parliament would have been on and we, as law-makers, would also have been subjected to it. That is required, Sir. Maybe, we would have acted faster on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I would just like to repeat that, through you, we want an answer from the Government as to what concrete steps they propose so that this does not occur every year. Instead of us reading in the newspaper every year that stubble burning has happened and pollution has taken place in the NCR region, the Government should take some immediate steps in this regard. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja. This is also a very important issue. Yesterday, the day before yesterday, it was supposed to be taken up because when such a massive tragedy takes place, naturally, people expect the Parliament to react immediately.

Devastation caused by cyclone 'Ockhi'

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. The Ockhi Cyclone hit the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Lakshadweep on 30th November. It has caused huge devastation. It has robbed the livelihood of thousands of fishermen and farming community in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Lakshadweep also. Scores of fishermen died. Hundreds of fishermen are still missing. The Government of Tamil Nadu, the Government of Kerala and the Union Territory Administration are struggling to find out the missing fishermen. Sir, thousands of rubber trees have fallen. Thousands of banana trees have fallen. The farming community in the coastal belt stands thoroughly devastated. Since the Leader of the House is sitting here and he is also the Finance Minister of this country he will take a note of this. I hope the Prime Minister who is visiting those areas today will make some announcements. However, I take this opportunity to ask the Government : Why can't you declare this disaster as a national calamity? What prevents you from doing so? That is a genuine demand made in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. This disaster must be treated as a national calamity. The Centre should extend adequate financial assistance to the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, and to Lakshadweep.

I would like to raise one more issue which is related to the fishermen. Millions of fishermen are passing through huge distress; and their sufferings are not being addressed properly by the Government. I think the time has come for the House to take a note of it, and the Government should take a note of it. We should have a separate Ministry for the Fisheries to look after the issues of fishermen. These two concrete issues which I have raised, the Government should respond to. Number one, why is the Government not declaring it as a national calamity? Number two, why can't the Government think of forming a separate Ministry for the fishing community? Fishermen are our citizens, and they are being treated as sea tribes. If we are interested in the welfare of tribal people..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, time is over. It will not go on record also. Mr. K.K. Ragesh to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. रहमान खान (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب کے۔ رحمان خان کرناٹک: مہودے، میں خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my hon. friend.

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

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

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my hon. colleague.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue mentioned by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI TAP AN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We all associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the Members who have raised their hands, their names will be added as associated. I can't recollect immediately all the names. Whoever has raised his hand; his name should be shown as associated. Having associated with the issue raised by Shri Raja with concern their names will go on record.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): It is a serious issue. The Central Government should address the issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why the hon. Prime Minister himself has gone there. For the sake of the House, with little knowledge and understanding of the issue, I can say only one thing. There is a misconception among the people that a particular calamity can be declared as a natural calamity. That was the past thing. But subsequently on the National Calamity Relief Fund and the State Calamity Relief Fund, there was a discussion at the national level. Then, certain parameters have been decided. Accordingly, wherever the damage is more, the team goes there and assesses the situation. It comes back and reports. There is a high-level Committee of the Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry. They will sit together and decide. Anyhow, the Finance Minister is here. I hope that he is taking note of the serious issue, and whatever is needed will be done. Thank you. Next Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. I called your name.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): I was standing here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Other Members were standing in front of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Ragesh.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. As already explained, Okchi cyclone has affected the life and livelihood of fishermen of these three areas. It has affected the State of Kerala in a big way. Already more than 70 fishermen died. Even though we were able to rescue 3000 fishermen, hundred fishermen are still missing. It is apprehended that the death toll may increase again. It may cross 100 mark. It has affected the State of Kerala in a very big way. Already 300 houses have been wiped out. More than 3000 houses have been damaged partially. The State Government had to open 52 relief camps where 9000 fishermen were rehabilitated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, I am afraid one minute of yours is over. I have to exhaust 17 Zero Hour submissions.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Please give me half-a-minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't do it. Next Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record. Once I say time is over, it will not go on record.

Security lapses in Aadhaar Infrastructure and denial of services to the citizens

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, in recent months, more than 130 million Aadhaar Cards' database has been leaked from Government websites. In the recent past, Wikileaks had hinted that CIA, allegedly, had accessed sensitive biometric data from the Aadhaar Card database. It has not been reported so far whether a proper investigation was carried out or not in this regard.

Sir, this national ID becomes especially problematic when it is linked to external non-governmental database such as mobile numbers and is used to share personal data with mobile operators. Even the Government and IB authorities do not necessarily have the capacity to monitor the security practices of third parties. In such a situation, we strongly feel against the linking of Aadhaar Card with everything, bank accounts, mobile numbers, health cards and other cards.

Sir, recently the Supreme Court had ruled that the right to privacy was a fundamental right. And to ensure that fundamental right was protected, it is incumbent upon the Government to enact certain legislation to check the misuse and leakage of the Aadhaar Card database. Otherwise, the privacy of citizens of this country would be compromised; and it is being compromised!

In such a situation, when the apex court of the country has ruled that the right to privacy was a fundamental right, I urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, that a new legislation should be enacted by both the Houses of Parliament to secure and ensure the safety of the database of the citizens. And till such time, the Aadhaar Card should not be made mandatory.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Names of all the hon. Members who have associated themselves

with what the hon. Member has mentioned, should be included. Then, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap.

Need to give the status of martyrs to Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru and Chandrashekhar Azad

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आजादी की लड़ाई में अपनी जान न्यौछावर करने वाले शहीद-ए-आज़म भगत सिंह, सुखदेव, राजगुरु तथा चन्द्रशेखर आज़ाद के नाम के आगे "शहीद" लिखा जाता है, परन्तु आजादी के इतने वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी सरकार द्वारा उन्हें 'शहीद' का दर्जा प्रदान नहीं किया गया है। उनकी कुर्बानी के बाद भारत को आजाद करवाने के लिए देशवासियों में एक तूफान उठ खड़ा हुआ था। उनके बलिदान को देखकर उस समय का कोई भी नौजवान देश के लिए अपनी जान कुर्बान करने के लिए तत्पर हो जाता था। हजारों नवयुवकों को प्रेरणा देने वाले भगत सिंह को 'शहीद' का दर्जा न देना निराशाजनक है, जिसके कारण देश की जनता के मन में भारी आक्रोश है।

सभापति जी, नियमों की अवहेलना करते हुए भगत सिंह को फांसी देने का समय रात को रखा गया था और फांसी लगने के बाद उनका शव संबंधियों को भी नहीं सौंपा गया क्योंकि ब्रिटिश सरकार को डर था कि देश में कहीं ऐसी आग न भड़क उठे जिसे शांत करना मुश्किल हो जाए। अतः भगत सिंह जैसे महापुरुष को 'शहीद' का दर्जा न देने पर सवाल उठना स्वाभाविक है। अगर एक समाचार पत्र 'दैनिक ट्रिब्यून' की खबर को सच माना जाए जिसमें लिखा गया है कि हमारे पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान ने भगत सिंह को 'शहीद' का दर्जा दे दिया है जो हमारे देश के लिए और भी हास्यास्पद बात है कि हमारी सरकार ने आजादी के इतने साल बीत जाने के बाद भी उन्हें शहीद का दर्जा नहीं दिया।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करके उन अमर शहीदों - भगत सिंह, सुखदेव, राजगुरु तथा चन्द्रशेखर आज़ाद को 'शहीद-ए-आज़म' का दर्जा प्रदान करने का कष्ट करें।

अंत में, महोदय आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, जय हिन्द।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associated myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suggest to the Law Minister to discuss this matter with the Minister of Culture and, then, give some clarification because a wrong message is going. I also felt concerned when I read about it in newspapers. I don't know the full facts. If

you want to say something, you can respond now. Otherwise, you can take note of it and respond later.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, the only thing that I can tell you is that all of us have deep commitment to the supreme sacrifice of Bhagat Singh. A particular fact has been brought to our notice. I will correct it and I will surely consult my colleague in the Government. Our Government is fully dedicated to give all the respect to the supreme sacrifice of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and others.

Problems faced by students due to Current Promotion Policy

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, अभी भगत सिंह जी का उल्लेख हुआ है, जो तरुणाई के द्योतक थे। मैं उन लाखों छात्रों के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूँ, जो पिछली प्रणाली और पिछली व्यवस्था के कारण प्रभावित हुए हैं। उनको पिछले समय में कक्षाओं में आगे बढ़ाने की जो पद्धति लागू की गई थी, उसके कारण आठवीं कक्षा के बाद नौवीं कक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होने और उनके ज्ञान का स्तर बढ़ा हुआ न होने के कारण लाखों छात्रों को या तो स्कूल छोड़ना पड़ता है या उनको निराशा झेलनी पड़ती है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लाखों छात्रों के भविष्य के बारे में वह विचार करे और जब से यह प्रणाली लागू हुई कि बिना परीक्षा के उनको उत्तीर्ण करना है, तब से प्रभावित ऐसे लाखों छात्रों के भविष्य के बारे में कोई सुनिश्चित योजना बनाए। हालांकि आने वाले समय में सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि परीक्षा प्रणाली कैसी होनी चाहिए, किन्तु मेरी चिन्ता यह है कि जो छात्र अभी प्रभावित हो गए हैं और जिनको आठवीं के बाद परीक्षाओं में पास होने का मौका नहीं मिला है, उन लाखों छात्रों के बारे में हम क्या योजना बना रहे हैं, जिससे देश की तरुणाई को निराशा न हो और उन्हें अपने भविष्य को बनाने के लिए एक नया मार्गदर्शन मिले। ऐसा मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, इस बारे में सभी राज्यों से बहुत विचार-विमर्श के बाद सदन के सामने एक बिल पेश है कि पाँचवीं और आठवीं कक्षा में स्कूल में ही छात्रों की परीक्षा ली जाए और यह परीक्षा लेने का अधिकार भी हर राज्य को दिया जाएगा। यह CAGE में unanimously तय हुआ है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो बताया है, उस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे ही उस संसदीय समिति के अध्यक्ष हैं और उन्हीं के सामने अभी यह बिल है। वे जल्दी इसको देखें, तो यह सदन के सामने आएगा।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: विषय यह नहीं है, बल्कि विषय यह है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। अब आप दोनों बाकी बातें आपस में कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: जो प्रभावित छात्र हैं, जिनको नुकसान हुआ है, उनकी भरपाई कैसे होगी? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। सत्यनारायण जटिया जी, आप सीनियर हैं न! ...(व्यवधान)...

**Need to take back the decision of complete disinvestment of
the Dredging Corporation of India**

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government's decision to sell the entire stake of 75 per cent in a Mini-Ratna, Dredging Corporation of India (DCI), is detrimental to the interests of the nation. The DCI shall not be treated as another PSU which can be invested for the purpose of economic viability. Our country is having a coastline of 7,500 kilometres, 13 major ports and approximately 200 notified and intermediate ports which require continuous capital and maintenance dredging. The dredging sector is having a vast future perspective as comprehensive dredging is required in future in the entire coastline to control and mitigate natural disasters apart from giving a boost to the economy. The DCI is having an access to the entire coast of the country and thus plays a pivotal role in the security of the country. Actually, DCI shall be part of the Indian Navy under the control of the Ministry of Defence and shall be made part of the coastal and maritime security.

The decision of the Union Cabinet to completely sell the Dredging Corporation of India to private operators not only creates a monopoly of the private operators in the dredging sector but also becomes a threat to the nation's security. Further, the life and future of employees, workers and their families who are eking out their livelihood and striving to develop the DCI since four decades, fall in jeopardy if the Government sells the entire stake in the DCI. The Core Group of Secretaries and the NITI Aayog which have recommended complete privatization of DCI have not conducted an indepth study of the national security concerns of the dredging activity in a country having the longest coast as its border and also future prospects of the dredging sector in the economical growth of the country.

Sir, I, therefore, request the Government to bring the issue of complete disinvestment of DCI before the Parliament for a detailed discussion in the interest of the nation. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is the same issue which I wanted to raise. In fact, the aspect he has pointed out, I will not reiterate it, but I will point out other issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have one minute time, keep that in mind. Please go ahead.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Okay, Sir. It is a Category 1 Mini Ratna public sector undertaking. It is the policy of the Government of India not to privatize profit making undertakings. Last month in November 2017, the Union Cabinet has taken a decision to disinvest the stake of 73.47 per cent which the Government of India has got as equity in the Dredging Corporation of India. It is against the rudimental principle and also the policy of the Government of India. In fact, the Dredging Corporation of India has been rendering services not only to the major ports but also undertaking international contracts. It is a profit making company and for the past few years has been making profits, including 2015-16. The privatization and disinvestment of these public sector undertakings, particularly the Dredging Corporation of India, will threat the national security and because the dredging in areas of naval operations...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I have another eight names. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen's name should also be included. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those names are associated. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot deviate from the system and rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have to say only one line. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have to say only one line that particularly the profit making companies or the companies relating to national importance and relating to the security of the country are being targeted for privatization.

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rewati Raman Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot go against the system and rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

ऐसा नम्बर से होता नहीं, सब को ऐसे ही रोटेट होता है।

Rotting of potato in Agra district of Uttar Pradesh

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मान्यवर, अब की बार उत्तर प्रदेश में आलू का उत्पादन इतना ज्यादा हुआ है कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने के बाद भी किसानों को आज कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। अकेले आगरा में 250 कोल्ड स्टोरेज हैं और वहां पर आज पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में 20 पैसे, 25 पैसे किलो आलू बिक रहा है। मान्यवर, ऐसी गंभीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि किसान का आलू कोल्ड स्टोरेज में सड़ गया, किसान उसको उठाने नहीं आया। आज नया आलू बोया जा रहा है। मैं भारत सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि वह इसमें हस्तक्षेप करे और आलू की खरीददारी बड़े पैमाने पर कराए, जिससे किसानों को इस तरह से नुकसान न हो। मान्यवर, मैं एक और बात भी ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरह जब टमाटर पैदा होता है, वह भी 20 पैसे, 25 पैसे किलो बिकता है। आज बाजार में टमाटर का भाव देख लीजिए कि वह 50 रुपए, 60 रुपए किलो है। जब किसान के यहां पैदा होता है तो 25 पैसे किलो में आलू और टमाटर बिकता है। इसके लिए भारत सरकार को कोई कमीशन बनाना चाहिए।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, हम एसोसिएट कर रहे हैं। हमारा यह कहना है कि अगर किसानों की दुर्गति रही तो देश में बहुत बुरी स्थिति पैदा होगी और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा खास तौर से केन्द्र सरकार इसमें इंटरवीन करे।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : महोदय, हम भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, धन्यवाद। सब लोग जिन्होंने हाथ उठाया, उन सबका नाम नोट करना चाहिए, इस तरफ और उस तरफ सभी तरफ से।

Providing funds to SC/ST students in Tamil Nadu

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is with regard

to implementation of Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for SC/ST students. This is implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

The Central Government is releasing the funds. The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आपस में बात न करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Now the arrears of ₹ 1546.86 crores have accumulated over these four years. This amount has to be released by the Central Government to Tamil Nadu to enable the Government to distribute scholarship to SC/ST students. It is the most urgent one. Already there is a huge arrear. Now Tamil Nadu has to do the job properly. Hence, I very humble urge the Central Government to release the funds as early as possible. Thank you.

Problem of landfill sites in Delhi

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am raising a very important matter affecting the national capital with massive accumulation of municipal solid waste dump causing collapse and tragic incident. Already the tragic incident caused deaths of three persons and several persons injured. Due to the negligence of the civic agency in East Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Government, excess filling of solid waste which proved to be a ticking time bomb collapsed, causing tragic incident. Earlier, the team led by Chief Engineer of the Corporation warned about massive remission of toxic leachate and contamination of ground water resulting at danger level. I would like to say that the National Green Tribunal had directed the EDMC and NHAI to invite tenders for segregation and management of waste at Ghazipur site, for road expansion projects by NHAI. Another agency, Delhi Pollution Control Board had warned that fires at the landfill were in violation of Environmental Protection Act and suggested for three landfills, conforming to the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Rules.

In spite of the warning given by the authorities that dumping garbage beyond its saturation point would be a disaster and risk to human lives, the municipal people continued to dump. The sordid state of affairs is with more than 2100 MT of municipal solid waste being dumped.

So, a definite plan of action should be prepared and a strategy for solid waste management developed so that it can be replicated in other parts of the country. The National Capital will need an additional area of 28 square kilometers till 2020 to dump

15,000 tonnes of garbage daily. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government, especially the hon. Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs to direct DDA to immediately, allot adequate land for alternative landfill sites for dumping the municipal waste generated in the National Capital.

**Renaming of Dyal Singh College (Evening) in Delhi to Vande Matram
Mahavidyalaya**

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I wish to bring to the attention of the House a recent incident which has attempted to run rough shod over the sentiments of the Sikh Community, a community which has made huge sacrifices for this country. Sir, Punjab was fortunate that a liberal philanthropist, Dyal Singh Majithia was born there to a very wealthy family. He donated his entire savings and gave his entire life to the cause of education in Punjab and set up Dyal Singh colleges in Lahore and in Delhi and various schools and colleges all over undivided Punjab. Sir, he felt that this was the only way to empower the Indians to fight the might of the British empire. Sir, even today, there is Dyal Singh College which exists in Lahore. However, Sir, the management of the Dyal Singh College in Delhi was taken over by the Government in 1978 and since then, the Union Ministry of HRD appoints the managing Committee of this institution. Sir, it is very unfortunate that recently the Managing Committee headed by one Mr. Amitabh Sinha decided to rename the evening college of this institution by Vande Matram Mahavidyalaya. Sir, I do admit that the words 'Vande Matram' evoke a patriotic fervor in every Indian and I would urge upon the Minister to set up Vande Matram Universities all over the country, but to change the name of a minority institution is a direct assault on the feelings of the Sikhs. Sir, I feel that this is something to be condemned and the whole House will join in condemning this incident. Sir, since the Minister is here, I would also like him to reply. Sir, the Prime Minister and his Government believe in '*Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas*'. So, I urge the Minister to immediately replace the Managing Committee. This is a divisive Committee which is trying to create communal hatred in this country and I hope the Minister will take note of this. Thank you.

SHRI ANAND SHARM (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, may I ask the Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anandji, please sit down. There are five more speakers. Your name is not here. Please sit down. Don't think otherwise. Please sit down. Let him respond.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there are two colleges, one in Delhi and one in Lahore. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Naresh Gujral.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the issue raised by Shri Naresh Gujral.

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

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रंजिब विस्वाल (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सभापति महोदय, यह जो इस तरह का नाम बदला है, यह सरकार का फैसला नहीं है और सरकार इसे पसंद भी नहीं करती है। इसलिए तुरंत hold पर रखने के लिए कहा है और तुरंत मीटिंग बुलाने के लिए भी कहा है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी से भी

कहा है कि इस तरह से यह काम करना और भावनाओं से खिलवाड़ करके unnecessary controversy करना गलत है। हम इसको कतई पसंद नहीं करते और ऐसा नहीं होगा।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी।

Problems faced by Bt3 cotton farmers

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw your attention and, through you, the House of the total failure of third phase of Bt. Cotton Seed — Transgenic Cotton Seed — all over the country. Farmers in States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have suffered a terrible loss. Not just that, when pink bollworm infest, the entire crop is damaged. These companies have, indiscriminately, recommended to farmers toxic spraying of drugs and pesticides that are banned all over the world, but are freely flowing into India. Taking suggestion from these companies, the farmers, in ignorance, sprayed this and died due to inhalation of toxic fumes!

There is no regulatory mechanism apparent in the Government today whereby the banned pesticides all over the world flowing into India are stopped.

I wanted to know what steps the Government is going to take to compensate cotton farmers who have incurred financial losses as well as loss of their lives. What mechanism is the Government is going to put in place to prevent marketing of toxic pesticides? And, what steps is the Government going to take against the Bt3 cotton Seed firms which claim their Seeds to be pest-resistant? We have been protesting about this repeatedly over a period of time.

Sir, this is a serious issue. Hence, i request the Government to impose heavy penalties on them for huge financial losses suffered by cotton farmers. Thank you.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury.

**Sudden and abnormal change of Brahmaputra river water
causing ecological catastrophe**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising a very important issue relating to River Brahmaputra. It is the second largest river in the country.

There is an abnormal change of water in Brahmaputra during the last one month and poisonous, muddy, turbid water is flowing in this river. As a result, a lot of wild animals, aquatic life and fish died. This has also resulted in loss of livelihood for many people. This catastrophe has jeopardized Brahmaputra valley civilization. The main reason for this is, China is constructing 1000 km tunnel, connecting South Tibet and Desert Taklimakan in Jhngjiyang Province. This is the longest tunnel in the world.

The second reason is, already 900 mtrs. work has been completed. And, China has constructed 200 mtrs. wide, at 13 km high, big dam at Yarlung Tsangpo to divert River

Brahmaputra. The Chief Minister has requested the hon. Prime Minister twice to take up this matter with the Government of China at bilateral level talks. But, no action has so far been taken.

So, my humble submission is to constitute one high-level Parliamentary Team, with a river expert, to visit China where this big dam and tunnel are being constructed. I would also like to submit that these are a big threat to our country. Therefore, my humble submission to the Government of India is to address this issue. Thank you.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ripun Bora.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ripun Bora.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

12:00 Noon

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Ripun Bora.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to take note of this suggestion and pass it on to the Ministers concerned.

**REGARDING REMARKS MADE AGAINST A FORMER PRIME MINISTER
DURING THE GUJARAT ELECTIONS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हम लोगों का Zero Hour mention रह गया।

श्री सभापति: आपका आएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : कल दे दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: जरूर देंगे।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं जानता हूँ कि यह Question Hour है और मैं समय न लूँ, लेकिन सदन में गतिरोध न बना रहे और ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा बिल पास हों, जिस कारण से सदन में गतिरोध बना है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस का कोई समाधान हो, ताकि सदन चले। इसमें जितनी रुचि आपको है, उतनी ही रुचि विपक्ष को भी है।

सर, कल विधान सभा चुनाव के रिजल्ट आए, बहुत अच्छी बात है और राजनीति में लोग जीतते-हारते हैं, election में आरोप लगाते हैं, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, लेकिन कुछ आरोप लोकतंत्र के लिए भी ठीक नहीं होते, राजनीति के लिए भी ठीक नहीं होते, देश के लिए भी ठीक नहीं होते, देश की राजनीति के लिए भी ठीक नहीं होते और जिन पर आरोप लगा, उनके लिए भी और पूरी राजनीति के लिए भी ऐसे आरोप कभी घातक साबित हो जाते हैं।

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** سر، میں جانتا ہوں کہ یہ کونشنجن آوور ہے اور وقت نہ لوں، لیکن سدن میں گنتی-رودھم نہ بنا رہے اور زیادہ سے زیادہ بل پاس ہوں، جس وجہ سے سدن میں گنتی-رودھم بنا ہے، میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کو کوئی سمادھان ہو، تاکہ سدن چلے۔ اس میں جتنی روجی آپ کو ہے، اتنی ہی روجی ویکش کو بھی ہے۔

سر، کل ودھان سیہا چناؤ کے رزلٹ آئے، بہت اچھی بات ہے اور راجنیتی میں لوگ جیتتے ہارے ہیں، الیکشن میں آروپ لگتے ہیں، یہ کوئی نئی بات نہیں ہے، لیکن کچھ آروپ لوک-تنتر کے لئے بھی ٹھیک نہیں ہوتے، راجنیتی کے لئے بھی ٹھیک نہیں ہوتے، دیش کے لئے بھی ٹھیک نہیں ہوتے، ان کے لئے بھی اور پوری راجنیتی کے لئے بھی ایسے آروپ کبھی گھانک ثابت ہو جاتے ہیں۔

श्री सभापति: गुलाम नबी जी ...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I will take just half-a-minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, ऐसा ही आरोप गुजरात के election में लगा। गुजरात के election में कई आरोप हमारे बारे में लगे, मैं उनकी चर्चा नहीं करता, कई हमारे colleagues के बारे में लगे, मैं उनकी चर्चा नहीं करता, कांग्रेस प्रेजिडेंट पर आरोप लगे, मैं उनका भी उल्लेख नहीं करता, लेकिन जब ये आरोप 10 साल देश के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री रहे और इस सदन के मेंबर ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं कोई गाली नहीं दे रहा हूँ। इस देश के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, जो Finance Minister रहे हैं, जो रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर रहे हैं, इस देश के उपराष्ट्रपति, जोकि 10 साल उपराष्ट्रपति रहे हैं, इस देश के लंबे अरसे तक सेक्रेटरी रहे और बाद में Foreign Minister रहे, श्री नटवर सिंह, इस देश के आर्मी चीफ दीपक कुमार, इस देश के Foreign Secretary श्री हैदर सलमान, इस देश के Ambassador श्री शंकर बनर्जी, श्री लांबा, श्री राघवन ...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** سر، ایسا ہی آروپ گجرات کے الیکشن میں لگا، گجرات کے الیکشن میں کئی آروپ ہمارے بارے میں لگے، میں ان کی چرچا نہیں کرتا، کئی ہمارے ساتھیوں کے بارے میں لگے، میں ان کی چرچا نہیں کرتا، کانگریس پریزیڈنٹ پر آروپ لگے، میں ان کا بھی الیکھ نہیں کرتا، لیکن جب یہ آروپ، دس سال دیش کے سابق پردھان منتری رہے، اور اس سدن کے ممبر (مداخلت) ... میں کوئی گالی نہیں دے رہا ہوں۔ اس دیش کے سابق پردھان منتری، جو فائنننس منسٹر رہے ہیں، جو رزرو بینک کے گورنر رہے، اس دیش کے اپ-راشٹریتی، جو کہ دس سال اپ-راشٹریتی رہے، اس دیش کے لمبے عرصے تک سکریٹری رہے اور بعد میں فارین منسٹر رہے شری نٹور سنگھ، اس دیش کے آرمی چیف دیپک کمار، اس دیش کے فارین سکریٹری شری حیدر سلمان، اس دیش کے امیسٹر شری شنکر بنرجی، شری لامبا، شری راگھون ...

श्री सभापति: गुलाम नबी जी ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: श्री सभरवाल और प्रेमशंकर ...(व्यवधान)... मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। जब इन पर आरोप ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: شری سبہروال اور پریم شنکر --(مداخلت)-- میں ختم کر رہا

ہوں۔ جب ان پر آروپ --(مداخلت)--

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Have some patience to hear. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: आप conclude कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं solution ढूँढ रहा हूँ, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, सत्ताधारी दल नहीं चाहता कि सदन चले ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): आप नहीं चाहते ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... भूपेन्द्र जी, प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will give you an opportunity. ...(Interruptions)... Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will give you an opportunity. ...(Interruptions)... Ghulam Nabiji, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am concluding. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: आपने मना किया था TV के ऊपर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: किस ने मना किया? यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition is on his legs. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Respect the Leader. ...(Interruptions)... मैं दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों को कह रहा हूँ। Hon. Members, today morning, in an informal meeting. ...(Interruptions)... भूपेन्द्र जी, बैठ जाइए प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, now, you can See who is not interested in the transaction of Business. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, now, you yourself can See which party is not interested in the transaction of Business. ...(Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैंने कोई गाली तो नहीं दी।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : میں نے کوئی گالی تو نہیں دی۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabiji, I heard you. You have not given any gaali. But the point is, in the morning, I myself took an initiative on this issue. Anand Sharmaji was there. My suggestion was, it is not good for the country or for anybody if the House does not run properly. An issue has been raised. That is why I suggested as Chairman.....

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, Dr. Manmohan Singhji's integrity and loyalty to his country has been questioned. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is questioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody has questioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Is he the person who is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many things are said this way or that way. Even the Prime Minister's name was taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, my point is, Dr. Manmohan Singh is the most respected person. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no doubt about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Is the former Prime Minister of India, not loyal to his country? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a big question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is the former Vice-President of India not loyal to his country? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a big question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are finding a solution. Let everybody sit down, please ...*(Interruptions)*... You ask your colleagues to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this allegation has come from no less a person than the present Prime Minister of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabiji, ask your colleagues to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, the hon. Prime Minister of India should come in the House and make it clear ...*(Interruptions)*... and if the former Prime Minister and other leaders are proved wrong, action should be taken against them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। गुलाम नबी जी conclude करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go to your

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

seats. I have called the name of Ghulam Nabiji. He has spoken. It has gone on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. He has spoken. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the morning, we have an informal meeting where MPs come and meet me, the Chairman, and also bring certain issues to the notice of the Chairman. I myself suggested – the leaders of different parties were there – that इस गतिरोध को समाप्त करना देश के हित में है, व्यवस्था के हित में है, इसलिए इसके बारे में बात करने के लिए पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर श्री अनंत कुमार जी थे और विजय गोयल जी भी थे ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कोई पद्धति नहीं है। What you are saying will not go on record also. Why do you waste your energy unnecessarily? ...*(Interruptions)*... What I was suggesting is ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Please cooperate. We have to function, and I have already told you, 'My operation depends on your cooperation.' So, please See to it that the House functions. That was a suggestion I made. Shri Anand Sharma was there and other leaders were also there. So, I suggested to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister 'you talk to the Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley and the Leader of the Opposition and other senior leaders also and find a way out to end this impasse.' This is one. Secondly, these issues have been raised earlier also. This is the third day continuously. We are losing important Business. So, I requested them that in the interest of the democracy and the functioning of the parliamentary system, we should come to an understanding. There are two ways. One, either the Chair gives a ruling or there is a broad consensus or agreement between the Ruling Party and Opposition Parties to sort out the issue and then move forward. These are the two ways. As far as the rule is concerned, I will not violate the rule. I have also told that. But I put a rider. I myself suggested that let there be some agreement between both the sides, let them discuss among themselves and then come with some suggestion. I will keep an open mind and then move ahead; and this was broadly agreed by all. Comments made by this side, comments made by that side, comments made against the Prime Minister, against the former Prime Minister — all these things can be internally discussed and we must come to some understanding to See that the House functions properly and the dignity and respect of the Members as well as the institutions — this side or that side — and also the institution of Parliament has to be kept intact. Please keep this in mind. The Leader of the House has also come. He has taken note of what I am saying from here. But it cannot be done on the spur of the moment in the House.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it is a very good suggestion. I will only submit that let the meeting be held under the Chairmanship of the Leader of the House with the leaders of all political parties. It is not question of the Congress Party alone because the other Opposition Parties are equally concerned; and this is a question of privilege since Dr. Manmohan Singhji is a Member of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't go to the issue again.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It should also be to his satisfaction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Manmohan Singhji met me. He has expressed his concern, his feelings. I have talked to him and also understood what he meant. I have conveyed it to the right persons also. Then I have also received a note of what exactly has been said. I have also received a note from others where the Prime Minister was called names by certain people. All these are serious issues. So, we have to sort this out among ourselves rather than discussing it, making allegations and counter-allegations. That is not going to ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Leader is there. Don't worry. He is capable. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Leader is capable; don't worry. आप ऐसी बात मत कहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not been given permission. What you are saying will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIRANMAY NAND A: Sir, he was the Prime Minister of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, undoubtedly. That is why he must be respected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, Shri Narendra Modi is the Prime Minister of India. He must. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let us go to the Question Hour. I would keep in mind what Dr. Ghulam Nabi Azad has said. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... A Prime Minister is the Prime Minister of the country. That needs to be kept in mind by everybody. He is the Prime Minister. A former Prime Minister is the former Prime Minister of the country. That too must be kept in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Then why is he not coming and answering here in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं एक बात आपसे कहूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ...*(व्यवधान)*...

*Not recorded.

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने कहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have taken note of what you have said till the end. So, let me proceed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आपने चेयर से जो कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कहा, हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने भी कहा, हमने भी कहा, सभी लोगों ने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि सदन चले, सदन की गरिमा रहे और सदन के पास जो भी विषय हैं, उन पर बात चले। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, प्रधान मंत्री की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम उनका सम्मान करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Thank you. Question No. 31. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: प्रधान मंत्री इसका समाधान कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, please allow the House to go on. Question No. 31; Shri Anil Desai. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Anil Desai, supplementaries, please ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नेता सदन उठकर बोल दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): प्रधान मंत्री आएँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... माफी मांगें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आनन्द शर्मा जी बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसको जवाब देना है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हम तय करते हैं या आप तय करते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... लीडर हैं भई! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): We would try to explore and find a solution out of that. It would certainly be a privilege to invite all my colleagues including the Leader of the Opposition. We would discuss it and try to find a solution for this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is the end of the story now, for the time-being. ...**(Interruptions)**... It will be taken up; don't worry. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nobody should sit and speak. Whatever they say should not go on record.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Benefits to consumers of renewable energy

*31. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether adoption of renewable energy in Maharashtra is yet to benefit industries and commercial power consumers who continue to pay one of the highest tariffs in the country; and

(b) if so, by when the renewable energy centre in collaboration with the Power Grid Corporation of India would be set up in the State to benefit industries and commercial power consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) purchases power from different sources including from renewable energy sources. The cost of supply of power to the consumer is worked out on the basis of pooled power cost. The cost of renewable energy power has come down in recent tenders and cheap energy from these projects, when ready after around 15 months, would lead to reduction in the average pooled power cost.

The industrial and commercial power consumers using Renewable energy through open access are being offered rates that are generally at 10% to 25% less than MSEDCL's effective tariff rate.

(b) The Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) is establishing the Western Regional Renewable Energy Management Center (REMC) in the state of Maharashtra in order to strengthen forecasting systems as part of the control infrastructure for the Green Energy Corridors. The centre is proposed to be commissioned in 15 months from the date of award which is expected by the end of December, 2017.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the Government has set the target of achieving an installed capacity of 100 Gigawatt of solar power by 2022. We could achieve just 15 per cent of the target by June, 2017. In the last six months, there has not been as significant a progress as should have been there, since 85 per cent of the target is to be achieved in the next five years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please. Make it very short.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I am putting my supplementary question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please put your supplementary question. You are a smart man; you know how to put smart supplementaries.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the solution requires a huge capital. It is much needed for a transformation in the power sector. May I know from the hon. Minister whether in the given situation the remaining target of 85 Gigawatt of solar power installation can be achieved by 2022? Particularly, what steps have been taken for the active participation of private players in the power sector?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, the current status is that against the target of 100 Gigawatts of solar energy to be achieved by 2022, we have achieved about 16.62 Gigawatts. A few weeks back, we have formally issued a trajectory of the bids that we would hold. This was issued to the public and to the industry, so that the industry could prepare for it. According to that, in the next three months we are going to have bids for about 7,000 Gigawatts more. Next year, we are going to have bids for 30,000 Gigawatts and the year after that we are going to have bids for 30,000 Gigawatts more. Now, this is for ground-mounted solar plants. This is apart from the bids which we would have for floating solar power plants for which we have assessed the potential. We have huge water bodies in Bhakra Dam, etc. We have huge water bodies in Bhakra Dam, etc. So, we have sent teams to assess the potential there. So, this is apart from what we will do in floating solar. And this is also apart from what ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You ask the second supplementary. For the convenience of the House, I want to tell everybody that the other day there was a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee in which hon. Members informed me that only first few questions are coming and other questions are not coming. That is why two suggestions are given. One, questions being asked should be crisp and brisk; second, the Ministers also should not elaborate the answers. As and when there is a discussion, Ministers can add things. Keep it in mind.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, I just conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Much of this is happening by the private sector. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इनकी गलती नहीं है, ये आई.ए.एस. से नेता बने हैं।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, अभी आप गलती मत करिए।

श्री राज कुमार सिंह: सर, मेरी आदत है कि मैं किसी भी प्वाइंट पर एक्सप्लेन कर देता हूँ, ताकि कोई संशय न रहे। सर, ये जो सारे इंस्टालेशंस हो रहे हैं, ये थ्रू दि प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि हम टैरिफ के आधार पर बिड करते हैं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के डेवलपर्स आकर सोलर पार्क्स लगाते हैं...So, the private sector is fully involved in this.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, Maharashtra has a huge coastline measuring around 652 kilometres. It is next to Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh in the country. Sun rays are available uninterrupted almost nine months of the year barring only the monsoon season. May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether we are utilizing this uninterrupted sun rays for production of solar energy, which is one of the cheapest power and clean energy? If so, I would like to have details.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, Maharashtra currently has an installed capacity of 7,700 megawatts of renewal energy. Out of which the total solar energy, which has been established in Maharashtra, is quite limited which is about 500 or 600 megawatts. But we have programmes for setting up solar energy in the coming two or three years. We have issued a bid, which has been successful, for 200 megawatts in which the tariff is ₹3.15 per unit. We have issued three separate bids for 300 megawatts again, and a separate bid of 250 megawatts is likely to be issued by SECI for solar park. Apart from that, we have three solar parks under development in Maharashtra. One is Sai Guru Solar park, which is in Dhule district; another is Dondaicha Solar park that is also in Dhule district and another is Patoda Solar park that is in Beed district.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कंपनीज हैं, उनके बड़े पैमाने पर लॉसेस होते हैं और उसके लिए आप रूरल एरियाज को सब्सिडी देते हैं। वह जो सब्सिडी दी जाती है, उसकी वजह से ये लॉसेस होते हैं। तो ये जो सब्सिडी दी जाती है, उसका पैसा, उसकी निधि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कंपनीज को सरकार क्यों देती है?

श्री राज कुमार सिंह: सर, जो लॉसेज होते हैं, ये लॉसेज सरकार को ही देने पड़ते हैं और सरकारें ही देती हैं। जो लॉसेज हैं, वे दो तरह के हैं, जिनमें एक तो सब्सिडी हुई। हमने अभी सभी स्टेट्स के ऊर्जा मंत्रियों के साथ बैठक की थी और उनसे हमने कहा था कि एक तो जो सब्सिडी देनी है, आप उसे डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर के माध्यम से दीजिए और जो भी सप्लाई हो, वह मीटर्ड हो, लोग अपना बिल पे करें। उसके अलावा भी लॉसेज होते हैं। यह सब्सिडी अलग है, लॉसेज अलग हैं। लॉसेज चोरी से होते हैं और लॉसेज होते हैं चूंकि कहीं-कहीं अनमीटर्ड सप्लाई है, बिलिंग नहीं होती है। तो इन लॉसेज को कम करने के लिए हमने एक टारगेट रखा है। हमने ऊर्जा मंत्रियों की बैठक में जो टारगेट रखा, वह यह रखा गया है कि जनवरी, 2019 तक 15 परसेंट से कम लॉसेज हो जाने चाहिए। उसके बाद हम 15 परसेंट से ऊपर के लॉसेज को टैरिफ में एक्सेप्ट नहीं करेंगे, ऐसा हम रेगुलेशन लाएंगे। इससे सभी मंत्री सहमत थे। तो हमने लॉसेज को कम करने की यह डेडलाइन दी है।

श्री महेश पोद्दार: सभापति महोदय, विगत एक-दो वर्षों में solar power और wind power की दरें 3 रुपए प्रति यूनिट से कम होती जा रही हैं, जबकि thermal power की दरें 4 रुपए/5 रुपए प्रति यूनिट है। इस सस्ती बिजली का फायदा देश की सारी discoms को मिल रहा है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस सस्ती बिजली का फायदा आम लोगों तक कब तक पहुंचेगा, चूंकि अभी तक किसी discom ने दरें

कम करने की घोषणा नहीं की है? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इस फायदे को discoms अपने घाटों को पूरा करने के लिए उपयोग कर रही है या इसका फायदा आम जनता तक दिया जाएगा?

श्री राज कुमार सिंह: सर, अभी जो bids हुई हैं, उनमें solar power की जो lowest bid आई है, वह 2 रुपए 44 पैसे प्रति यूनिट है और wind power की जो lowest bid आई है, वह 2 रुपए 65 पैसे प्रति यूनिट है। यह काफी कम है। अभी जो ultra mega power plants हैं, उनका भी जो tariff है, वह लगभग उतना ही है, लेकिन फिर भी यह जो trajectory है, उसके हिसाब से solar power और wind power के tariffs और कम होंगे, यह हमारा अनुमान है। अभी ये bids हुई हैं, इसके बाद फिर solar generating stations establish होंगे, जिसमें 18 महीने लगते हैं, उसके बाद फिर यह power on stream आएगा। अभी हमारी जो total installed capacity है, यह करीब 60 हजार मेगावॉट है, जो हमारी installed capacity की करीब 18 परसेंट ही है, यह और बढ़ेगी। जब इसका generation होगा, तब दरें कम होंगी।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय मंत्री जी, देश में जितनी मांग है, उससे ज्यादा उत्पादन है, इस कारण बहुत से power stations बंद हो रहे हैं। हमारे बहुत से power stations बंद हैं, क्योंकि उनके द्वारा उत्पादित बिजली कोई लेना नहीं चाहता है। राज्यों में बिजली की चोरी इतनी ज्यादा है कि हर राज्य की विद्युत दर अलग-अलग है। उत्तर प्रदेश में घरों में नई दर 7 रुपए तक कर दी गई है। मार्केट में 3 रुपए प्रति यूनिट की बिजली available होने के बाद अगर हम 15 परसेंट loss भी जोड़ लें, तो उस loss को जोड़ने के बाद विद्युत दर 4 रुपए प्रति यूनिट से ऊपर नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा law ला रही है कि पूरे देश में बिजली की दर एक हो और बिजली माफी वाली जो योजना है, जो चुनाव के लिए बनाई जाती है, वह बिजली माफी योजना न लानी पड़े?

श्री राज कुमार सिंह: सर, यह power purchase cost, cost का एक element है। इसके अतिरिक्त distribution cost होती है, जो सिस्टम लगता है, उसकी cost होती है, establishment cost होती है। उसके बाद फिर जो losses होते हैं, वे होते हैं और cross subsidy होती है। एक segment of consumers है, जो दूसरे segment of consumers को subsidize करता है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: क्या आप 15 परसेंट loss को subsidy में जोड़ रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़, ...(व्यवधान)... आप मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ये गलत उत्तर दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम भी ऊर्जा मंत्री रहे हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: उसका क्या उपाय है, आपको मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर किसी ने कोई गलत सूचना दी है, तो उसका उपाय क्या है, आपको मालूम है।

श्री राज कुमार सिंह: आप बताइए कि इसमें क्या गलत है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: गलत यह है कि आप 15 परसेंट line loss मान रहे हैं। पूरे world में 2 परसेंट line loss है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप 13 परसेंट ले रहे हैं, तो आप उसमें agricultural loss कैसे जोड़ रहे हैं?

श्री राज कुमार सिंह: एक मिनट रुक जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: यह पद्धति नहीं है। अगर आप दोनों को आपस में बात करनी है, तो फिर अलग से बात करिए। यहां सदस्य सवाल पूछेंगे और मंत्री जवाब देंगे। अगर सदस्य के मन में अरमान हैं, वे असंतुष्ट हैं, तो उसका तरीका क्या है, नरेश जी बहुत सीनियर हैं, उनको मालूम है।

श्री राज कुमार सिंह: सभापति महोदय, लगता है कि हम लोग दो अलग-अलग विषयों के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। ये बात कर रहे हैं कि कितना line loss होना चाहिए और हम बात कर रहे हैं कि कितना line loss है। आज के दिन अगर हम उत्तर प्रदेश को ही ले लें, तो line loss 21 परसेंट है। हमने कहा कि उसको 15 परसेंट से कम लाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये आंकड़े हमारे पास हैं। हमने कहा कि उसको 15 परसेंट से कम लाएं। यह target है। अब इसे ideal world में कितना होना चाहिए, तो ideal world में loss 5-6 परसेंट होना चाहिए, लेकिन यह ideal world नहीं है। यहां चोरी होती है, यहां unmetered supply होती है। यह ideal world नहीं है, इसीलिए ये losses इतने ज्यादा हैं। अगर हमें tariff कम करना है, तो उसके लिए एक तो losses कम करने होंगे, जिसके लिए हमने ऊर्जा मंत्रियों से बात की है और दूसरा, जो बहुत सारे losses subsidized category की आड़ में चले जाते हैं, फिर उसको clear करना होगा, transparent करना होगा, जिसके लिए हमने कहा है कि आप DBT पर जाइए और metered supply हो।

Departments under PMSSY in AIIMS

*32. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cardiology department, one of the speciality area under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), has not been set up at various AIIMS till now;

(b) whether it is also a fact that emergency services like Blood Banks and post-mortem services are not available at various AIIMS till now;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure proper implementation of PMSSY; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Cardiology department is functional in all the six (6) new AIIMS set up under Phase-I of PMSSY at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh.

(b) Blood bank facility is also functional at all the above six (6) new AIIMS. However, post-mortem services are available, at present, only in four (4) AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur and Raipur.

(c) and (d) Yes. For proper implementation of the PMSSY scheme, a revised strategy with respect to the planning and execution of new projects has been worked out and implemented. Various measures under the strategy include delegation of power to Institutes, creation on online dashboard for better monitoring, engagement of Executing Agencies, simplification of procurement process and high priority to manpower recruitment. The details of these measures are given in the Annexure.

Annexure***Details of measures taken to ensure proper implementation of the PMSSY Scheme***

Implementation of projects under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) involves construction works, equipment procurement, recruitment of human resource and operationalisation of healthcare services. Following measures have been taken for effective implementation of the scheme.

The system of assigning the construction work to executing agencies on turnkey basis with empowerment to handle all contractual matters at their end has been introduced. The executing agencies have been mandated to deploy and use Project Management Software to bring about improved project management at their end. The Ministry has also developed an online dashboard to facilitate a closer and more effective monitoring. The functional AIIMS have been empowered with greater delegation of powers in construction, procurement and administrative matters. The procedure for procurement of medical equipment has been simplified and made more efficient with greater delegation and empowerment of the Procurement Support Agency (PSA) which is entrusted with the work of procurement of medical equipments.

Recruitment of Human Resource in the new AIIMS has been given high priority. To tide over the problem of non-availability of suitable candidates for faculty positions in various speciality and super-speciality disciplines, suitable provisions have been made to allow for taking retired faculty from Government Medical Colleges/Institutes on contract basis up to the age of 70 years. Provisions have also been made for recruiting faculty from other Government medical colleges/Institutes on deputation basis.

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक: सर, एम्स का जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, वह पूरे देश में अभी stressed है। अगर यह बोला जाए, 'operation successful, patient dead', तो कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी।

† جناب ندیم الحق : سر، ایمس کا جو انفراسٹرکچر ہے، وہ پورے دیش میں ابھی stressed ہے، اگر یہ بولا جائے، 'operation successful, patient dead' تو کوئی غلط بات نہیں ہوگی۔

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं, कोई पेशेंट डेड नहीं होना चाहिए, प्लीज, आप ऐसा मत बोलिए।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक: सर, कहीं डॉक्टर नहीं है, कहीं इक्विपमेंट नहीं है, कहीं ब्लड बैंक नहीं है तो कहीं पोस्ट-मॉर्टम की फेसिलिटी नहीं है। पटना के एम्स से पेशेंट्स को दूसरे हॉस्पिटल्स में रेफर किया जाता है। दिल्ली में AIIMS इतना overcrowded है कि अगर एक डॉक्टर के पास दस पेशेंट देखने का टाइम है, तो वहां पर 200-300 पेशेंट्स की लाइन लगी हुई है।

अभी हाल में मंत्री जी इलेक्शन में बहुत बिजी रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी इन्होंने एम्स में स्वयं विजिट किया है? क्या इन्होंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि वहां पर क्या हाल है? अभी जो वहां की स्थिति है, इसको इम्प्रूव करने के लिए वे क्या स्टेप्स ले रहे हैं?

† جناب ندیم الحق : سر، کہیں ڈاکٹر نہیں ہے، کہیں ایکویپمنٹ نہیں ہے، کہیں بلڈ بینک نہیں ہے تو کہیں پوسٹ مارٹم کی فیسلٹی نہیں ہے۔ پٹنہ کے ایمس سے پشینٹس کو دوسرے ہاسپٹلس میں ریفر کیا جاتا ہے۔ دہلی میں ایمس اتنا ہے کہ اگر ایک ڈاکٹر کے پاس دس پشینٹ دیکھنے کا ٹائم ہے، تو وہاں پر دو سو، تین سو پشینٹس کی لائن لگی ہوئی ہے۔

ابھی حال میں منتری جی الیکشن می بہت مصروف رہے ہیں، لیکن میں منتری جی سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا کبھی انہوں نے ایمس میں خود وزٹ کیا ہے؟ کیا انہوں نے اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھا ہے کہ وہاں پر کیا حال ہے؟ ابھی جو وہاں کی حالت ہے، اس کو امپروو کرنے کے لئے وہ کیا اسٹیپ لے رہے ہیں؟

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ, जहां तक All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) का सवाल है, अभी तक six All India Institute of Medical Sciences operational हुए हैं। 2006 से लेकर 2009 तक इस दृष्टि से इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया गया। All India Institute of Medical Sciences ने अपने experiences से अपने सिस्टम को और इम्प्रूव करने की कोशिश की है। शुरु में जब All India Institute of Medical Sciences बने, तो उनमें बहुत ज्यादा centralization था, जिसके कारण सभी चीजों में बहुत रुकावट थी। उस रुकावट को दूर करते हुए इसे decentralize किया गया और decentralization में केंस्ट्रक्शन से लेकर, equipment procurement से लेकर, establishment of the faculty तक सब चीजों को बहुत decentralize किया गया है।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले एक साल में ही हम लोगों ने कुल मिलाकर 688 faculties को एपॉइंट किया है। We have put them on place. मैं यहां एक बात यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि All India Institute of Medical Sciences के standards को हम dilute नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसलिए जहां हम faculties के interviews बारम्बार ले रहे हैं, वहीं 'Found Not Suitable' की संख्या भी बहुत ज्यादा है, इसलिए कोशिश करने के बावजूद भी कई जगह पर faculties की कमी रहती है। हम लोगों ने पूरी कोशिश की है, जैसा मैंने भी बताया है कि 1380 faculties के interviews में 688 have been put in place in 2017 itself. लगातार हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन साथ ही इनके standards को dilute नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम AIIMS brand name को ही replicate करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। AIIMS के साथ हमने mentor institutions को भी जोड़ा है। All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi, PGI, Chandigarh and JIPMER को हमने mentor institutions बनाया है।

श्री मो. नदीमूल हक: सर, अभी कुछ दिन पहले Max Hospital में एक बच्चे को dead declare कर दिया गया था, जिसे बाद में जिंदा पाया गया। दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट ने उस हॉस्पिटल का लाइसेंस कैंसल कर दिया है। मुझे मंत्री जी से पूछना है, क्या इनका मंत्रालय यह कंसिडर कर रहा है कि अगर AIIMS या कोई गवर्नमेंट हॉस्पिटल इस तरह का नेग्लिजेंस करे, तो क्या उनका लाइसेंस भी कैंसल किया जाएगा?

† جناب ندیم الحق : سر، ابھی کچھ دن پہلے میکس ہسپتال میں ایک بچے کو ڈیڈ کلئر کر دیا گیا تھا، جسے بعد میں زندہ پایا گیا۔ دہلی گورنمنٹ نے اس ہسپتال کا لائسنس کینسل کر دیا ہے۔ مجھے منٹری جی سے پوچھنا ہے، کیا ان کا منترالیہ یہ کنسڈر کر رہا ہے کہ اگر ایمس یا کوئی گورنمنٹ اس طرح کا نیگلیجینس کرے، تو کیا ان کا لائسنس بھی کینسل کیا جائے گا؟

श्री सभापति: यह तो सुझाव है।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: यह प्रश्न AIIMS से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं इसमें एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने Clinical Establishments Act पास कर रखा है, जो model act है। उस ऐक्ट को स्टेट्स को adopt करना है और इम्प्लीमेंट करना है। मैंने सभी Chief Ministers को लिखित रूप में यह भेज दिया है और जब उनसे मेरी बात हुई, तो व्यक्तिगत रूप में भी मैंने उनसे कहा है कि यह जो Model Act है, Clinical Establishments Act, इसको आप लागू कीजिए और इसके तहत सभी इंस्टीट्यूशंस को लाइए। इतना ही नहीं, हमने उनसे यह भी कहा है कि अगर आपको इसमें कुछ changes करने हैं, तो आप अपनी State Legislative Assembly में इसे ले आइए और वहां इसमें जो minor changes आप करना चाहते हैं या कुछ improvement करना चाहते हैं अथवा कुछ नये clauses जोड़ना चाहते हैं, तो आप जोड़ सकते हैं, लेकिन don't leave this area unregulated.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, if you go to AIIMS, you will find that it is practically a bazaar. Thousands of patients are there in queue and there are no Doctors to See them, treat them and give them proper medicines, etc. Why is it happening? I had a

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

talk with so many Doctors. They said that they had no time to See thousands of patients. One Doctor cannot See more than 400 patients every day. Sir, keeping this in mind, whether the Minister is thinking to set up another AIIMS-like institution near Delhi where the serious patients can go for treatment and expert Doctors can treat them there.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, load on the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences has increased because the State hospitals have not been able to do good in the sense that they have been referring cases to All India Institutes of Medical Sciences. I would like to make it clear here that during the time of Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, we thought that we should make more AIIMS so that we are able to See that the patients do not come to Delhi and they are taken care of. That is why Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Rishikesh, Patna and Bhopal AIIMS came up and now I am happy to share with you that cases from Odisha and other States have reduced. We are trying to See to it that these All India Institutes of Medical Sciences should become more operational and more oriented. ...*(Interruptions)*... लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि these All India Institutes of Medical Sciences were made when NDA Government was there and the second time when we are making seven more All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, that is also being done during the NDA Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, there are ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. भट्टाचार्य जी, आप बहुत अनुभवी और सीनियर नेता हैं। यदि आप खड़े हों तथा मैं आपको बोलने के लिए समय नहीं दूँ, तो यह अच्छा नहीं लगेगा, इसलिए कृपया आप बैठ जाएं।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the doctors are ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not allowed.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Thank you, Sir. Every year, around thirty-five to forty-five thousand students clear the MBBS exam. But when it comes to specialization, there are only seventeen thousand seats. We do have a lot of gaps to be filled between the number of MBBS students who clear the exam and the seats available in specialization. Because of that, in many hospitals we do not have specialists. What is the Government planning to fill in this gap? I would also like to know when in Tamil Nadu, AIIMS is going to be opened.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, as far as post-graduate students are concerned, we have reduced the teacher and the taught relationship in the sense of ratio. That is why this year only we have been able to add five thousand more PG seats. That is a big jump and a leap which we have taken. At the same time, we are also trying to see to it that how measures can be taken so that we increase the number of students being taught by a teacher. We have to go to the MCI and get it cleared through the MCI. So, a lot of procedural problems are there, but still in one year we have taken a leap of five thousand students.

As far as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Tamil Nadu, is concerned, it is related to the issue of land and the place where it is to be done. We are working on it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, my friend has given very wrong information to the House. If I want, I can move a privilege motion against him. In future, please, you may take credit for the schemes outside in the public meetings, but don't mislead the House. He has said that during their Government they announced and made All India Institutes of Medical Sciences. Let me tell this House, yes, in 2004, one month before the elections, the announcement was made by the then NDA Government. So, within one month, I don't think in any part of the world, there is a Government which, by announcement, is supposed to have made the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences. I know you have so many magics, but not on the floor of the House. Please, for God sake, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabi ji, please put the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can move a privilege motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have put it on record also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have put it on record. So, this was an announcement. There was no Cabinet decision. There was no Planning Commission allotment. That was done when Manmohan Singh ji came. I was the Health Minister. We got the Government clearance. We sanctioned ₹ 250 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... You announced ₹ 850 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabi ji, please, you have to ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The foundation stone was laid and inauguration was done during my time. So, let it be clear that that were not their work.

I would also talk about the question raised by our colleague -- he is here -- about another AIIMS coming up. Again during my period, Hooda sahib gave 300 acres of land free of cost in Jhajjar near the International Airport. And within three months' record time, we made a 90-room OPD.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: And the second AIIMS was to come up there with almost ₹ 2,000-3,000 crore. What is the progress of that? In the same premises, we had sanctioned another one and Dr. Manmohan Singh laid the foundation stone of that. Its cost was about ₹ 3,000 crore. It is the National Cancer Institute. Tomorrow, of course, they will say, because they will cut the feetah, that they have made it. What is the progress of that?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, the Governments work in continuity. I have never said that the UPA did not do anything. I only said that the decision of making new AIIMS came during the NDA.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You take the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take the record right now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take the record right now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was during Atal Bihari Vajpayee's time that the NDA Government decided to open ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I wrote here the word 'made'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Ghulam Nabiji.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, the Governments work in continuity. They had also been working in continuity. As far as Jhajjar is concerned, fast progress is going on and it will be coming up very soon.

Constraints in reducing GST slabs

*33. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the statement made by the Chief Minister of Telangana that the Central Government has taken unilateral decision on GST;

- (b) if so, Government's comments thereon;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government of Telangana has gone to Supreme Court on GST; and
- (d) the constraints that the Government has to reduce GST slab to 5 per cent on ongoing projects?

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

Statement

- (a) We are not aware of any such statement made by Chief Minister of Telangana.
- (b) Decision on GST are taken on the basis of recommendations of the GST Council in which the Central Government and the State Governments are represented. All decisions taken in the GST Council's meetings so far are taken unanimously. The Central Government has not taken any unilateral decision on GST.
- (c) Government is not aware of any such case filed by State Government of Telangana.
- (d) In the pre-GST period Works Contract Service (WCS) was leviable to both Service Tax and VAT. Though specified works contract services provided to Government were exempt from Service tax, there were embedded taxes on input goods due to non-availability of input tax credits (ITC) of duties paid on them. The total incidence of indirect taxes (Central and States) on WCS in general was close to 18% and on works contract services on specified Government projects was close to 12%. Some of input goods such as, cement and paints and varnishes attract GST @ 28%, while other input goods attract GST @ 18%. Thus, input tax credit in respect of goods alone comes to about 12%. Reducing the rate to 5% on ongoing projects would not be justified in view of the pre- GST incidence of taxes and free flow of ITC. That's why GST Council did not find it advisable, because it would result in inverted tax structure and resultantly, refund of input tax credits.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, GST is a big financial reform in independent India. I would like to know from the Finance Minister what the revenue collection is after the introduction of GST and whether it has increased or decreased. I request you to provide the details since July, if possible.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the main question does not really relate to the revenue aspect. It relates to a letter written by the Telangana Chief Minister with regard to the works contract. Nonetheless, I will answer it. I think we have been making steadied progress as far as the revenues are concerned. And as far as the revenues of the States are concerned, in the Constitution Amendment itself and the laws which have been enacted, it is provided that the year 2015-16 will be taken as the base year for all the States and a 14 per cent increment would be given to them on an annual basis which would be ensured by the GST Administration itself for the first five years. Therefore, the first increment would factor in an increase for the year 2016-17 when there was no GST and the second one would be for the year 2017-18. That is the basis on which it has been calculated. Till date, every State is taking 2015-16 revenue as the base and adding two 14 per cent increments, the bimonthly revenue split, two months at a time, and the States are being paid accordingly on the basis of the revenue which is being collected.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, what are the reasons for keeping the petroleum products and other products out of GST? And when are you going to bring them under the GST?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Constitution Amendment Bill which has been passed by the Parliament and ratified by the State Assemblies actually has not kept petroleum products out. Petroleum products are a part of the GST but a decision to levy the GST on petroleum products can be taken only after the GST Council takes a decision, and the Council takes a decision by a 75 per cent or three-fourth majority itself. Therefore, we don't need to amend any law if petroleum products are to be brought into the GST framework. The constitutional amendment provides for it but I think when the Council takes up the decision with regard to its inclusion, only then will it come within the GST framework.

श्री अजय संचेती: सर, यह जीएसटी की दर क्या रहेगी और different slabs में उसके rates क्या रहेंगे, यह निर्णय जीएसटी काउंसिल करती है। जीएसटी काउंसिल का निर्णय होने के बाद अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में अलग-अलग मिनिस्टर्स, चीफ मिनिस्टर्स स्टेटमेंट्स देते हैं कि यह ठीक नहीं है, यह होना चाहिए, वह होना चाहिए, जबकि जीएसटी काउंसिल में प्रतिनिधित्व सभी स्टेट्स का होता है। तो जिस निर्णय के वे सहभागी हैं, उसके होने के बावजूद वे बाहर जो कहते हैं, क्या उसका कोई constitutional impact इस जीएसटी बिल पर आता है?

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, बोलिए।

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी, जीएसटी काउंसिल में हर राज्य के वित्त मंत्री रहते हैं। इसमें 29 राज्यों के वित्त मंत्री, यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ के प्रतिनिधि और उसके अलावा केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री तथा

केन्द्रीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री रहते हैं। यह उसका कोरम रहता है। अभी तक हम लोगों की परंपरा रही है कि हम लोग हर महीने एक बार मिलते हैं, शायद दिसम्बर के महीने में हम लोग न मिलें, लेकिन जनवरी के महीने में इस बार फिर दोबारा मिलेंगे। इसमें टैरिफ्स के संबंध में जितने भी निर्णय होते हैं, उसके लिए काउंसिल की एक फिटमेंट कमेटी है, वह पहले अपनी रिप्रेजेंटेशन को कंसिडर करके अपनी सिफारिश देती है। वे सिफारिशें फिर काउंसिल के सामने आती हैं और काउंसिल के अंदर उनके ऊपर विस्तृत रूप से चर्चा होती है और रेट्स तय होते हैं। मुझे यह बतलाते हुए खुशी इस बात की है कि अभी तक जितने भी निर्णय हुए हैं, वे सभी सर्वसम्मति से हुए हैं, कोई ऐसा निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, जो वोट के माध्यम से हुआ हो। चूंकि हम लोकतंत्र हैं, इसलिए लोकतंत्र में बहस होती है। अब बाहर लोग क्या कहते रहें, बाहर की राजनीति क्या है, लेकिन काउंसिल के भीतर कम से कम अभी तक मैंने इस प्रकार की राजनीति नहीं देखी है।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer given by the Finance Minister to the second supplementary of Mr. Goud and I think the hon. Finance Minister avoided a direct answer. Of course, the law allows petroleum products to be brought under GST. And then, the Finance Minister gave a technically correct answer that the GST Council will decide. The question really is: When will the GST Council decide? When will the GST Council take up this subject and what is the position of the Central Government, which has virtually a veto on the decision of the GST Council? Let me explain, Sir. Just one minute. If you go by crude oil prices of May, 2014 and say in October, 2017 — since then there has been a rise in crude oil prices — prices fell by 49 per cent, allowing for exchange rate variation, price of petrol and price of diesel should have come down by at least 20 per cent at the retail level. But, at the end of October, 2017, the price of petrol was the same as it was in May, 2014 and the price of diesel was Re.1 more than in May, 2014. Question is: Now that BJP is in power in 19 States, as they rightfully claim, and they are in power in the Centre, what prevents the Government from moving the GST Council to decide that petroleum products should be immediately brought under GST?

श्री सभापति: कौन-सी पार्टी कहां पावर में है, वह तो हमारा इश्यू है नहीं।

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the hon. Member, when he asked me this question, is certainly familiar with the whole issue and, in fact, more than familiar. He will recollect that when UPA was in power, they knew the limitations as far as petroleum was concerned. So, in the 115th Constitutional Amendment, which was proposed, petroleum was kept completely out of GST. The UPA Constitutional Amendment draft proposals presented before the Parliament did not include petroleum products ever to be a part of GST itself because UPA well knew that it will be a deal breaker between the Centre and the States

if you bring petroleum in. And, therefore, you did not make even an effort. Now that you are in Opposition, you have a far greater flexibility in reversing your position. That is a different matter. After a great deal of consultation, we had managed to persuade all the States to agree to bring in petroleum within GST itself. But the States reluctantly agreed to do so. In the initial draft, they were not agreeing. In meeting after meeting of the Empowered Committee, we persuaded them and finally, the deal with the States was that petroleum will be brought in the GST as far as the Constitutional Amendment was concerned. It will be only when the States decide and agree upon it that the Council will have the power to then decide to bring the petroleum into the GST. As far as the Central Government is concerned, we are in favour of bringing it - Let me categorically state this - but we would await the consensus of the States. I do hope that at some stage sooner than later the States agree to the consensus.

As far as the October 2017 prices, that you have mentioned, are concerned, yes, we are equally concerned as far as the petroleum prices are concerned. There was a rise as far as the crude prices were concerned. Therefore, we did bring down some Central duties. We also wrote to all the States to bring down the State duties. Please do not forget that a large part of the taxation on petroleum is also the State taxes on petroleum itself. I am glad a number of States governed by the BJP brought the prices down. The UPA States singularly refused to bring down the prices down as far as the petroleum was concerned in October.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, part (c) of the Question is whether it is a fact that Government of Telangana has gone to Supreme Court on GST. The answer to that Question is: 'We have no information.' But according to the media reports, the Chandrashekhar Rao's Government has decided to go to the Supreme Court for imposing GST on works contracts. Also, the State is raising the issue that Mission Bhagiratha, Mission Kakatiya, irrigation projects, road building etc. should not be taxed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Short question please.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: They were taxed in the VAT regime at 5 per cent. Now, the taxation under GST has brought it down from 18 per cent to 12 per cent but still 5 per cent to 12 per cent, there is a huge gap, which is hitting their economy and development projects. What would the hon. Minister like to say?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, on the service sector contracts, as a category and a class, the GST Council have decided that there would be a 18 per cent GST. This was

firmly decided for the entire country itself. Thereafter the Chief Minister of Telangana raised this issue in regard to the works contract as far as the State Government works contract and the Governmental works contracts were concerned. The matter was then put up before the GST Council again. The GST Council, after a detailed consideration and the recommendations of the fitment committee and after discussing it with all the State Governments, reviewed that decision. The reviewed decision was that as far as the works contracts are concerned, which are executed by the Governments, the rate would be brought down to 12 per cent but if the material component of that contract itself, like in many irrigation projects, is below 25 per cent then the GST rate would be 5 per cent. So, you now have a dual rate - 5 per cent if the material component is below 25 per cent and in other cases 12 per cent. Also, please remember when you speak in terms of 12 per cent or 5 per cent, the input taxations are quite heavy. For instance, in the works contract as the regime stands today, there are inputs in a construction industry which are taxed at either 28 per cent or 18 per cent. So, a bulk of what you say is 12 per cent would actually get subsumed and absorbed once the input tax credit of that 28 per cent or 12 per cent is taken into consideration. Therefore, the Council has taken a decision. To the best of my knowledge, we have no information of anybody having gone to Court.

*34. *[The questioner was absent]*

Health Risks of Electronics Smoking

*34. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued an advisory to all State Governments on the health risks of electronic smoking;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the products such as e-cigarettes, nicotine and flavoured hookah are also mentioned in the advisory as extremely harmful to health; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) No such advisory on the health risks of electronic smoking has been issued by this Ministry to State Governments.

(b) to (d) In view of (a), does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 34. Shrimati Sarojini Hembram, not present. Any supplementaries please? Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: *Hon'ble Chairman Sir, the way you manage the House is becoming sensational. I wish it becomes historical too. Good Wishes. Respected Chairman, I take this opportunity to question on the preparedness of the Government at the Centre as well as the States to look at the World Health Organization's advisory about smoking and passive smoking which is becoming a major hazard to the lungs throughout the nation, in particular, cosmopolitan and metropolitan habitations. The passive smoking, in the smog like situation, is creating a dangerous situation, not only in the National Capital of Delhi but also Mumbai which was faced recently with the recent fog formations there and enhancement of the smog. Whether your Health Ministry is getting prepared to work out an advisory and to ensure that people with the risks of the passive smoking are provided with health inputs and the medicare support free of cost. Thank you very much.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, as far as smoking is concerned, the COTPA, which is The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act, 2003, is very exhaustive and we have very seriously implemented it. Now, as far as the COTPA in other countries is concerned, India is considered to be third or fourth as far as the adherence part is concerned. You might have seen that public smoking has reduced tremendously as far as this smoking is concerned. But this question is related to e-cigarettes. As far as the e-cigarette part is concerned, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is aware about it and we have formed three groups. One is the legal implications of this e-nicotine drug induce system; another was the health effects and the third is the advocacy. All three sub-groups have given their reports. The Ministry is working on it. We are looking for the legal opinion also and very soon, we will be deciding the course of action. Many countries have regulated it and many countries have banned it. We have to take a legal opinion on it and we will be working on it.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो सवाल पूछा गया है, उसमें स्पेसिफिकली यह पूछा गया है कि क्या ई-सिगरेट्स, निकोटीन एवं फ्लेवर्ड हुक्के के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कोई चेतावनी दी है? उसके जवाब में केन्द्र सरकार ने कहा है कि इस तरह की कोई चेतावनी नहीं दी गई है। जो आजकल के नए टीनएजर्स हैं, जब वे बाहर पार्टी में जाते हैं, पब्स में जाते हैं, तो वहां वे हुक्का लेते हैं, ऐसा हम सब जगह देखते हैं और पिक्चर्स में भी देखते हैं। अगर

* The Hon'ble Member spoke in Telugu.

आप उसके लिए कोई चेतावनी नहीं देंगे, तो उस पर कोई restrictions नहीं लगेगी। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसके ऊपर पाबंदी लगाने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या सोचा है?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, हमारे पास कमिटी की रिपोर्ट आई है, जिस पर हम वर्क कर रहे हैं और लीगल ओपिनियन लेते हुए हम इस पर ऐक्शन लेंगे।

श्री सभापति: सप्लिमेंटरी समाप्त हो गया, मगर मैं सदस्यों और देश के लोगों के ज्ञानवर्धन के लिए मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह ई-सिगरेट क्या है?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: This is actually Electronic Nicotine Delivery System. इसमें निकोटीन का एक कैप्सूल होता है, जिसको हीटिंग से गर्म किया जाता है और उसके बाद उसमें से puff लेते हैं। उसमें जो vapour होता है, that gives निकोटीन which is not tobacco but it is having nicotine और nicotine से जो excitement और effect होता है, वह उनके मस्तिष्क में सीधा आता है। So tobacco has got nicotine. But this is without tobacco. It is only a capsule of nicotine जिसको वे vapor के रूप में लेते हैं।

*35. [The questioner was absent]

Survey of Thalassemia patients

*35. **SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey about the number of Thalassemia patients, in particular, children in Maharashtra and the National Capital;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what effective measures Government has taken or proposes to take to ensure timely and uninterrupted blood supply to Thalassemia patients in Maharashtra and the National Capital?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) As per information received from Government of Maharashtra, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Indian Council of Medical Research, no such survey has been conducted.

(c) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that they have issued directions to all licensed blood banks of Capital Territory of Delhi to issue blood

to all thalassemics without replacement donor being asked and without any processing charges. The instructions are being followed in the hospitals and demand is adequately being met. The Delhi Government has further informed that 24x7 blood bank facility is available for thalassaemic patients, which is available on holidays also and regular instructions are being issued for Luco-depleted blood bags for transfusion and most of the hospitals treating thalassaemia are using the same, though sometimes shortage is reported. Procurement agency and Hospitals are regularly instructed for doing the needful and regular voluntary Blood Donation Camps are being organized.

As per information received from State Government of Maharashtra, free blood is issued to thalassemia patients and identity cards are issued to the Thalassemia patients by the State Blood Transfusion Council to get free blood. All licensed blood banks have been instructed to issue free blood to Thalassemia patients. Further, the meetings with organization of the parents of Thalassemia patients are also organized to address their issues. Further, instructions have been given to the blood banks to call the representative of the parents association of Thalassemia patients in the hospital to resolve the transfusion related problems.

श्री सभापति: श्री राजकुमार धूत उपस्थित नहीं हैं। Any supplementaries please?

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि bone marrow transplant और blood transfusion process को छोड़कर और किसी उपचार पद्धति के बारे में सरकार ने विचार किया है?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, अभी तक तो bone marrow transplant ही हम कर रहे हैं और blood transfusion के माध्यम से हम कर रहे हैं और इसी प्रोसेस को हमने अभी तक जारी रखा है।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, considering the number of patients suffering from Thalassemia and genetic disorders are increasing in India and the Gene Therapy is considered to be the sole promising cure of the disease, I would like to know whether the Ministry proposes to fund the new research on Gene therapy or not. That is my question, Sir.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, ICMR undertakes this research work and we are taking it. Many projects are there and we shall see to it that what more we can do.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, the hon. Minister is aware that most of these, the gene is carried through marriage, and children often end up as innocent

victims of this life-long debilitating illness. Would the Health Ministry put out notices and inform people, particularly, when you have insisted on registering marriages, that the couples will actually do a blood test before they get married? I think we have to educate the country that don't worry about the caste that you are going to marry, but do look into your gene banks before you marry because you are going to make the children victims unnecessary.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, to check Thalassemia, we have issued guidelines and we are working on three strategies. Number one strategy is RBSK (*Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram*), where we are detecting it at an early stage. In the class 7th or 8th, we are trying to see to it and every year, more than 20 crore children are checked as far as the Thalassemic patients are concerned, minor or major. That is number one. And, therefrom, we detect, see to it and start counselling. This is one strategy which we have adopted. Another strategy is, in the ANC, ante natal check-ups of the mother, we are testing that the mother should not be minor or major Thalassemic patient. So this is another area where we are trying to do it. And the third is counselling. In that counselling, we are trying to see to it that when one gets married, kindly get checked up and if the patient or the mother is minor Thalassemic, she has to be very careful about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, question no. 36. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: No, no. These are all post-marriage. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Surendra Singh Nagar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The idea is to inform. ...*(Interruptions)*... before they get married so that they ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Surendra Singh Nagar. He is not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Renukaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: We didn't get that. You should pull up the Minister. He should give me a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No pulling up and no getting up also, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* 36. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे।]

**भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और इसके सहयोगी बैंकों के विलय के
फलस्वरूप स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति की स्थिति**

*36. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और इसके अन्य सहयोगी बैंकों की ओर से भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में इसके पांच अन्य सहायोगी बैंकों के विलय के कारण स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना का प्रस्ताव पेश किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित विलय के कारण कितने कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाला जा रहा है; तत्संबंधी ग्रेड-वार और पद-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) कर्मचारी संघों अथवा कर्मचारियों द्वारा संभावित छंटनी और विलय के खिलाफ बैंक-वार कितने आवेदन प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के कर्मचारियों को अन्य सरकारी संगठनों में उसी पदानुक्रम में पुनः नियोजित करने और पुनः कौशल प्रदान करने की कोई योजना बनाई है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (घ) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (एसबीआई) ने सूचित किया है कि इस समय अपने बैंक में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना (वीआरएस) आरंभ करने की उनकी कोई योजना नहीं है। तथापि, विलय से पूर्व एसबीआई के पांच पूर्ववर्ती अनुषंगी बैंकों के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को वीआरएस का प्रस्ताव किया गया था।

एसबीआई ने सूचित किया है कि विलय के पश्चात किसी कर्मचारी को हटाया नहीं गया है और कर्मचारी संघों अथवा कर्मचारियों के द्वारा छंटनी और विलय के विरुद्ध कोई आवेदन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया था।

इस समय पुनर्नियोजन का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

*36. [The questioner was absent]

VRS due to merger of SBI and its associate banks

†*36. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Bank of India and its other associate banks are

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

offering voluntary retirement scheme due to merger of five associate banks with State Bank of India;

(b) if so, the number of employees being removed from their jobs because of the merger, grade-wise and post-wise details thereof;

(c) the number of applications submitted by the employee unions or employees against likely retrenchment and merger, bank-wise; and

(d) whether Government has prepared any plan for re-employment of State Bank of India employees in other Government organisations in the same rank and to reskill them?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that, at present, there is no plan to launch VRS in their bank. However, VRS was offered to employees and officers of five erstwhile associate banks of SBI before merger.

SBI has informed that no employee has been removed after merger and no application was submitted by the employee unions or employees against retrenchment and merger.

At present, no re-employment proposal is under consideration of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner not present. Any supplementaries please?

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, यह जो बैंक का विलीनिकरण होने के बाद बड़ी मात्रा में वालंटरी रिटायरमेंट के बारे में कहा जा रहा है और उसके बारे में एक्शन भी लिया जा रहा है। एक तरफ भारत जैसे जहां सबसे ज्यादा जनसंख्या वाला देश है, तो इस प्रकार की नीति के कारण अगर बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी तो फिर आगे भविष्य में बेरोजगार ही देश के लिए समस्या बन सकते हैं। ऐसे करते समय सरकार क्या सोचती है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री अरुण जेटली: माननीय सभापति जी, State Bank of India की 5 subsidiaries स्टेट बैंक में मर्ज की गई हैं। स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया और मर्जर के बाद भी स्टेट बैंक की तरफ से कोई VRS स्कीम की घोषणा नहीं की गई है। जब subsidiaries ने मर्ज किया तो मर्ज करने से पहले subsidiaries ने अपने employees को यह option दिया था कि अब हम स्टेट बैंक के अंदर मर्ज कर रहे हैं तो यह

1.00 P.M.

वी.आर.एस. ऑप्शन है। तो उन entities ने अपनी ऑप्शन दी थी, कुछ उनके कर्मचारियों ने express किया था, जिसको उन्होंने स्वीकार किया और कुछ ऐसी applications थीं जो स्वीकार नहीं हुईं, लेकिन merger के बाद स्टेट बैंक की तरफ से कोई ऐसी प्रस्तावना नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: There is no privatization. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, मेरा Thalassemia के ऊपर था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Kiranmay Nanda.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to merge any other scheduled bank?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This issue is open. At the moment, we are concentrating on strengthening some of these banks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister, Question Hour is over, प्लीज, बैठ जाइए। मित्रों, I have to share with you what I have said in the beginning. In the Business Advisory Committee, hon. Members have requested the Chair, almost in unanimous in saying that we must go, at least, up to ten questions. In spite of the fact that two Members were absent today, we were able to reach only six questions. Please keep it in mind that in future the question has to be crisp and the answer also has to be sharp and up to the point. Today because it is only beginning and then.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We need answer also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Without answer how can it be? Without question there can't be answer. Please don't worry on that count. I am there to ensure that answer is given. If a wrong answer is given, you know what is the way out to get it rectified and answered also. The House stands adjourned ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please प्लीज, एक मिनट। अभी लंच करने के लिए समय है।

The House stands adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Framing of rules/regulations under New Companies Act**

*37. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rules/regulations etc. that are required to be framed under the new Companies Act, have been framed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of rules/regulations yet to be framed; and
- (d) how the work is being carried out in the absence of rules/regulations?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The rules required to be framed under the new Companies Act, 2013 (Act) have been prescribed in respect of all the sections which have been brought into force as on date. All the sections (except 2 sections *viz* sections 132 and 465 and parts of two section *i.e.* clause (67)(ix) of Section 2 and sub-section (11) and (12) of Section 230) of the Act have been brought into force as on date alongwith relevant Rules. The Rules for Chapter XX and XXI (Part II), which provides for winding up of companies, have not been notified on account of Section 468(3) which provides for continuation of Rules made by the Supreme Court under Companies Act, 1956 till new Rules are framed and the fact that very few cases are likely to be taken up under these provisions on account of notification of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Certain sections do not require immediate prescription and allow the same as need arises in which case Rules would be prescribed at the appropriate stage.

Review of Power Finance Corporation's working

*38. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently reviewed the working of the Power Finance Corporation (PFC);
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the shortcomings noticed during the review; and
- (d) the remedial steps taken to revitalise the PFC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Ministry of Power periodically reviews the working of Power Finance Corporation (PFC) on selected parameters. The last meeting for review of the performance of PFC was held on 6th December, 2017.

(b) to (d) The review highlighted that the loan sanctions and disbursements have increased in 2016-17. However, the financial performance of PFC in the year 2016-17 has been impacted due to application of changed Assets Classification Norms as advised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

To improve the performance, PFC has been asked to take appropriate measures, which includes reducing the cost of borrowings and recovering dues.

Annulment of Central Wakf (Amendment) Act, 2003

*39. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of people residing on Wakf properties for the last fifty years in Haryana have been facing serious difficulties on account of stringent provision of Central Wakf (Amendment) Act, 2013 which is detrimental to their interest; and

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from the Government of Haryana to annul the said Act, so as to provide some relief to the tenants and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The amendments in the Wakf (Amendment) Act 2013 were based on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Waqfs and detailed consultation with the stakeholders, representatives of State Governments and State Waqf Boards etc. As per section 56 of the amended Waqf Act, 1995, Central Government had notified the Waqf Properties Lease Rules, 2014 on 5.6.2014. Government of Haryana submitted representation with the request to review certain clauses of Lease Rules 2014 as the occupiers of waqf properties were facing difficulties on account of these rules. The difficulties faced *inter alia* included issues relating to restriction on grant of lease in certain cases; invitation of bid for lease; reserve price; and renewal of lease. Representations received from the Government of Haryana were considered and viable suggestions were accepted for amendment. Accordingly, certain provisions of the Waqf Properties Lease Rules, 2014 were amended by the Government *vide* notification dated 26.8.2015.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government of Haryana has submitted a representation also with the suggestion for amendment of Section 27, 32, 51 and 56 of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013 which relate to delegation of powers by Board; powers and functions of the Board; alienation of waqf property without sanction of Board to be void; and restriction on power to grant lease of waqf property respectively.

Electrification of villages

†*40. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages yet to be electrified in the country and the details of time-bound action plan for electrification of all the villages; and

(b) the status of electrification of all the houses and the number of villages in the country where electricity has been provided in every house and the measures taken and achievements made in respect of attaining the target of 'Electricity for All'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) There were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country as on 01.04.2015, as reported by the States/UTs. Out of these, 15,183 villages have been electrified and 1052 villages have been found un-inhabited as on 30.11.2017 as per the report of the States. All villages remaining are targeted to be electrified by 1st May, 2018.

As per census 2011, out of 16.78 crore rural Households, 9.28 crore had electricity as primary sources of lighting. Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), 2.77 crore BPL Households have been released free connection so far.

Electricity is a concurrent subject and providing electricity connections to the households is primarily the responsibility of concerned State Govt Distribution utility. Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya to achieve universal household electrification in the country. The scheme envisages to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households. In addition to this, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through various schemes like DDUGJY and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Solar rooftop power generation

*41. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has set a target of 40 GW power capacity through rooftop solar panels by the year 2022;
- (b) the total power capacity through rooftop solar panels, as on date;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the target set for the year 2022 is unlikely to be achieved; and
- (d) the steps being taken to address the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government has set a target of installing 40 GW capacity through rooftop solar (RTS) power projects in the country by 2022. The total installed capacity from grid connected RTS power plants in the country is around 876 MWp as on 14.12.2017.

In order to achieve the target a number of initiatives have been taken by the government for expeditious implementation of RTS projects in the country. Some of these are:

- (i) Providing central financial assistance (CFA) for residential/institutional/social sectors and achievement linked incentives for Govt, sector for implementation of Rooftop Solar Scheme.
- (ii) Notification of net/gross metering regulations for RTS projects by all the 36 States/UTs/SERCs.
- (iii) Prepared model MoU, PPA and Capex Agreement for expeditious implementation of RTS projects in Government Sector.
- (iv) Allocated Ministry-wise expert PSUs for handholding and supporting implementation of RTS projects in various Ministries/Departments.
- (v) Create a qualified technical workforce through Suryamitra programme.
- (vi) Creation of SPIN-an online platform for expediting projects, approvals, report submissions and monitoring progress in implementation of RTS projects.
- (vii) Initiated Geo-tagging of RTS projects, in co-ordination with ISRO, for traceability and transparency.

- (viii) Facilitated availability of concessional loans from World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) to SBI and PNB respectively, for disbursal of loans to industrial and commercial sectors, for which CFA/incentives are not being provided by the Ministry.

Sanctioning of loans to SCs/STs under Stand Up India Scheme

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that some banks have not given a single loan under Stand up India Scheme to SCs/STs;
- (b) if so, the names of the banks which have not given any loan to SC/STs and what penal action is taken against them; and
- (c) how much loan has been sanctioned and disbursed by the banks under the scheme in the North East?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) All Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have reported loans extended by them under the Stand Up India Scheme to SC/STs. However, certain Private Scheduled Commercial Banks, Scheduled Small Finance Banks, Foreign Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRB) have so far not reported the loans extended by them. A list of these banks is given in the Statement.

Government and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) have taken up the matter for vigorous implementation of the scheme with such banks directly or through the Indian Banks Association (IBA), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the sponsor bank (for RRBs) as the case may be.

- (c) The amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed by banks under the Stand Up India scheme in the North East is ₹328.96 crore and ₹199.29 crore respectively up to 12.12.2017.

Statement

List of banks which not yet reported loans extended to SCs/STs under Stand Up India Scheme on portal as on 12.12.2017

Private Sector Banks

1. Axis Bank Limited
 2. Bandhan Bank Limited
 3. Catholic Syrian Bank Limited
-

-
4. City Union Bank Limited
 5. DCB Bank Limited
 6. Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited
 7. IDFC Bank Limited
 8. Kamataka Bank Limited
 9. Karur Vysya Bank Limited
 10. Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited
 11. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited
 12. Nainital Bank Limited
 13. RBL Bank Limited
 14. Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited

Small Finance Banks

1. Au Small Finance Bank Limited
2. Capital Small Finance Bank Limited
3. Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited
4. Suryoday Small Finance Bank Limited
5. Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited
6. Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited

Foreign Banks

1. Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.
 2. American Express Banking Corp.
 3. Arab Bangladesh Bank Ltd.
 4. Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.
 5. Antwerp Diamond Bank NV
 6. Bank Internasional Indonesia
 7. Bank of America
 8. Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.
 9. Bank of Ceylon
-

-
10. Bank of Nova Scotia
 11. Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi -UFJ Ltd.
 12. Barclays Bank Pic.
 13. BNP Paribas
 14. Citibank N.A.
 15. Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank
 16. Chinatrust Commercial Bank
 17. Credit Suisse A.G.
 18. Commonwealth Bank of Australia
 19. DBS Bank Ltd.
 20. Deutsche Bank
 21. First Rand Bank Ltd.
 22. Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.
 23. Industrial & Commercial Bank of China
 24. JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.
 25. JSC VTB Bank
 26. Krung Thai Bank Pic
 27. Mizuho Bank Ltd.
 28. Mashreq Bank
 29. National Australia Bank
 30. Oman International Bank SAOG
 31. Rabobank International
 32. Shinhan Bank
 33. Societe Generale
 34. Sonali Bank
 35. Standard Chartered Bank
 36. SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.
 37. Sberbank
-

-
38. Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
 39. The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.
 40. UBS AG
 41. United Overseas Bank Ltd.
 42. Westpac Banking Corporation
 43. Woori Bank

Regional Rural Banks

1. RRB Baroda Rajasthan KGB
 2. RRB Bihar KGB
 3. RRB Chaitanya Godavari GB
 4. RRB Chhattisgarh GB
 5. RRB Ellaquai Dehati Bank
 6. RRB Jharkhand GB
 7. RRB Kaveri GB
 8. RRB Kerala GB
 9. RRB Malwa GB
 10. RRB Meghalaya Rural Bank
 11. RRB Mizoram Rural Bank
 12. RRB Nagaland Rural Bank
 13. RRB Odisha GB
 14. RRB Pandyan GB
 15. RRB Pragathi Krishna GB
 16. RRB Punjab GB
 17. RRB Purvanchal GB
 18. RRB Rajasthan Marudhara GB
 19. RRB Saurashtra GB
 20. RRB Sutlej GB
 21. RRB Telangana GB
-

-
- | | |
|-----|---------------------|
| 22. | RRB Utkal GB |
| 23. | RRB Uttar Banga KGB |
| 24. | RRB Uttarakhand GB |
| 25. | RRB Vananchal GB |
-

Upgradation of airports in Rajasthan

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

- (a) the number of airports in Rajasthan under the Airports Authority of India and out of them, how many are proposed to be upgraded to the international standards;
- (b) the names of the airports that have been upgraded to international standards and by when the remaining airports will be upgraded to international standards; and
- (c) whether it is proposed to connect several smaller cities of Rajasthan to the National Capital by air services and the details of the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and maintains 7 airports in Rajasthan. Out of these, Jaipur Airport is an International Airport. Development and upgradation of airports to international standards is a continuous process which is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, availability of land, etc. AAI has commissioned modern terminal buildings equipped with all facilities at Jaipur, Udaipur, Kishangarh, Jaisalmer and Bikaner Airports.

(c) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) in October, 2016 with the objective to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity to currently underserved and unserved airports. RCS flights on the following RCS routes involving Rajasthan and National Capital have already commenced:

- 1. Delhi - Bikaner
- 2. Delhi - Jaisalmer - Jaipur
- 3. Delhi - Jaipur - Agra

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Opening of public account by UTs

*44. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Union Territories have opened public account in response to the directions from the Home or Finance Ministries;

(b) whether any Union Territory has declined to comply with the direction of the Government and, if so, the action taken against such a UT; and

(c) whether Government will permit Government of Puducherry to revert to the General budget account as prevailed prior to 2007 in view of the stringent financial position faced by it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The Union Territories without Legislature are treated as part of the Union Government and there is no need for creation of the Public Account by these Union Territories. Out of two Union Territories with Legislature viz. Puducherry and NCT of Delhi, Puducherry has opened Public Account in pursuance of Ministry of Home Affairs notification and operationalized it from 01.04.2007.

(b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) was requested by Ministry of Home Affairs to frame rules for market borrowing and a separate Public Account as per the provisions contained in GNCTD (Amendment) Act, 2001. However, GNCTD has not yet done so. GNCTD has been informed by MHA that the power under Section 47A of GNCTD (Amendment) Act, 2001 regarding market borrowings shall not be exercised by GNCTD till Public Account for GNCTD was created as required under Section 46A of GNCTD (Amendment) Act, 2001.

(c) No such proposal is under examination or has been examined in past.

Achievement of targets under Stand up India Scheme

*45. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of loans disbursed to women applicants and applicants from tribal and Scheduled Caste communities till date, under the Stand up India Scheme;

(b) whether Government has achieved the targets regarding number of beneficiaries under the Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Stand Up India Scheme is being implemented through all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to benefit 2.5 lakh borrowers at a minimum of two borrowers per bank branch comprising at least one SC/ST borrower and at least one woman borrower. 47,499 loans have been sanctioned under Stand Up India Scheme up to 13.12.2017. The State-wise number of loans sanctioned to woman applicants and applicants from Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC) under the Stand Up India Scheme as on 13.12.2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) are progressively extending loans under the scheme.

(c) and (d) The reason for not achieving the targets so far includes *inter alia*, requirement of handholding support by many first generation entrepreneurs to become eligible borrowers, limited availability of viable business proposals of requisite size in rural and semi urban areas, inability of borrowers to arrange margin money in the absence of convergence support etc.

Statement

State-wise number of loans sanctioned under Stand Up India Scheme as on 13.12.2017

Sl. No.	State Name	SC	ST	Women	Total
		Number of accounts	Number of accounts	Number of accounts	Number of accounts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	2	35	41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	404	80	1926	2410
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	91	10	107
4.	Assam	163	114	627	904
5.	Bihar	142	18	1428	1588
6.	Chandigarh	18	8	180	206
7.	Chhattisgarh	160	81	1170	1411
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	4	9	14
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0	18	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Goa	12	5	143	160
11.	Gujarat	396	146	2486	3028
12.	Haryana	197	10	1574	1781
13.	Himachal Pradesh	173	56	435	664
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	52	122	204
15.	Jharkhand	94	72	835	1001
16.	Karnataka	388	92	2100	2580
17.	Kerala	70	8	1071	1149
18.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	384	109	1861	2354
20.	Maharashtra	541	100	2759	3400
21.	Manipur	9	32	30	71
22.	Meghalaya	6	76	25	107
23.	Mizoram	7	88	8	103
24.	Nagaland	13	105	10	128
25.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	145	14	1431	1590
26.	Odisha	189	55	1197	1441
27.	Puducherry	11	0	78	89
28.	Punjab	236	19	1498	1753
29.	Rajasthan	291	156	2062	2509
30.	Sikkim	10	38	23	71
31.	Tamil Nadu	409	31	3367	3807
32.	Telangana	442	194	1923	2559
33.	Tripura	34	12	64	110
34.	Uttar Pradesh	944	84	4778	5806
35.	Uttarakhand	75	38	710	823
36.	West Bengal	645	39	2825	3509
TOTAL		6651 (14%)	2030 (4.24%)	38818 (81.72%)	47499

Source: As per data reported by banks on Stand Up Mitra portal.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Quality control institutions for AYUSH drugs**

321. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY AYUSH be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress in setting up of quality control institutions for the AYUSH drugs and the details thereof;
- (b) the total funds released under the scheme of Quality control of AYUSH drugs and to provide financial support for the State-run Drug Test Laboratories in the last three years and the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there are any proposals for Public Private Partnership (PPP) under National AYUSH Mission, 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 quality control provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder pertaining to Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs are enforced by the State Governments. State Governments have appointed Licensing Authorities/Drug Controllers and inspectors to regulate the ASU&H drugs including grant or renew of licenses for manufacturing and oversee their quality control. Central and State Drug Testing Laboratories are in place to undertake quality analysis of ASU&H drugs and 55 other laboratories have been approved or licensed under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. At the central level Ministry of AYUSH has notified the creation of twelve regulatory posts of inspectors, Assistant Drug Controllers and Deputy Drug Controllers. Additional charge of these posts has been given to the technical officers of the Ministry and recruitment rules are in the process of approval to initiate the recruitment of regular officers. Through the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Quality Control of ASU&H Drugs 46 state pharmacies, 27 laboratories and 30 states have been supported for strengthening of infrastructural facilities for production and testing of drugs and enforcement of regulations. After the implementation of the National AYUSH Mission since November 2014 financial support has been provided to 29 states for various activities of quality control of ASU&H drugs.

(b) With the implementation of National AYUSH Mission since November 2014, financial support to the tune of ₹ 44.82 crore has been released to the States in the last three years for quality control of ASU&H drugs related activities. The State-wise details of the funds released for quality control components including State Drug Testing Laboratories are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No eligible proposal for Public Private Partnership (PPP) under National AYUSH Mission has been received from State/UT Government.

Statement

Details of grant released under National AYUSH Mission for Drugs Quality Control Scheme Component during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18

		2014-15				2015-16				2016-17				2017-18				(₹ in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of the State	All Component	Drug Testing Laboratory	Pharmacy	Other	Total All Component	Drug Testing Laboratory	Pharmacy	Other	Total All Component	Drug Testing Laboratory	Pharmacy	Other	Total All Component				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.65			26.22	26.22	20.16		6.00	26.16			21.00	21.00				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	53.18		3.23	43.00	46.23	210.00	260.00		470.00		73.58		73.58				
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.25	10.00	7.00	3.00	20.00	41.86	26.87	10.82	79.55	36.96	38.26	12.50	87.72				
4.	Assam	55.00	5.00	16.00	5.00	26.00	20.60	19.40	20.50	60.50								
5.	Chandigarh												25.00	25.00				
6.	Chhattisgarh		90.00	50.00	14.00	154.00												
7.	Gujarat			300.00		300.00		80.00		80.00		63.88		63.88				
8.	Haryana	23.00			36.63	36.63			42.33	42.33		27.00	27.00	27.00				

9.	Himachal Pradesh		27.01	27.01	20.72	20.72	20.72	2.00	2.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.56	12.92	20.48	25.30	25.00			
11.	Jharkhand		23.00	23.00					
12.	Karnataka	64.585	17.73	47.39	20.00	20.00			
13.	Kerala	44.30	43.00	43.00	45.00	58.05	89.84	2.50	92.34
14.	Lakshwadeep				5.00	5.00			
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7.00	80.00	105.00	116.81	141.81		17.00	17.00
16.	Maharashtra		71.10				80.00	23.00	103.00
17.	Manipur		20.00	20.00				18.34	18.34
18.	Meghalaya		94.00	94.00	19.06	19.06		16.30	16.30
19.	Mizoram		30.00	30.00		5.00		13.00	13.00
20.	Odisha	81.80	64.80	64.80	9.92	106.61	73.61	8.00	98.67
21.	Puducherry		6.93	12.25	8.00	8.00			
22.	Punjab	37.36	30.94	30.94	52.00	52.00			
23.	Rajasthan	170.00			15.40	15.40	39.10		39.10
24.	Sikkim		10.00	10.00				2.00	2.00
25.	Tamil Nadu		49.50	49.50	15.50	87.42	85.00	13.49	98.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
26.	Telangana	238.45	45.00	21.10		66.10		41.00		41.00	25.00			25.00
27.	Tripura	10.05	10.73		2.00	12.73	16.40		2.42	18.82	19.34		4.34	23.68
28.	Uttar Pradesh		348.58			348.58	200.00			200.00				
29.	Uttarakhand		11.05		10.00	21.05	23.00			23.00	10.75	143.16		153.91
30.	West Bengal	278.10	14.42	34.51	13.00	61.93					20.00	100.00		120.00
TOTAL		1108.73	930.34	538.85	298.75	1767.94	681.50	719.66	204.57	1605.73	394.6	520.941	205.47	1121.01

Decline in export of AYUSH and herbal products

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

- (a) the details of AYUSH and herbal products exported to foreign countries during each of the last three years, country-wise;
- (b) whether the export of AYUSH and herbal products has declined during the said period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The details of AYUSH and herbal products (value added extracts of medicinal herbs) exported to foreign countries during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto September, 2017) country-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Details of Country-wise Export of Ayush and Herbal Products

Country	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (Upto Sep-17)		
	Qty. (Kgs.)	Values	Qty. (Kgs.)	Values	Qty. (Kgs.)	Values	Qty. (Kgs.)	Values	Values
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
(Values in USD)									
Afghanistan	44885	285816	118166	939103	142123	1056438	283927	2304261	
Albania	340	2872	250	2316	1740	10551			
Algeria	462916	1564392	234753	1593641	319694	2124574	146801	929595	
Ameri Samoa	4500	75991							
Angola	36730	222361	42000	259452	24679	236032	9679	111767	
Antigua	492	4477	1373	10903	974	12504	783	11641	
Argentina	124000	230736	101508	142923	96660	157147	91502	162255	
Armenia	27512	121845	4195	23013	1160	14905	2148	19835	
Aruba	4	102							
Australia	1093303	6178676	1009335	6016548	1246315	8662304	730474	4771592	
Austria	16200	207933	272235	1971481	454705	3179610	215451	1665780	
Azerbaijan	71558	358729	17106	251454	18346	159863	11602	116566	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burundi	1978	17226	541	8369	1520	16179	1720	20809
Cafri Rep.	100	871						
Cambodia	34654	216827	24656	226164	34990	234930	6927	88967
Cameroon	386	3497	850	8085	5793	59611	330	8986
Canada	809764	2938981	724914	2799533	649717	3598959	307086	2091081
Cayman IS	2369	16588	223	2108	633	2454	169	1629
Chad					123	834		
Chile	108971	364666	135590	352818	103276	282366	58725	94855
China P RR	3739360	6491780	3677564	6949543	2575398	5900414	1274264	3684032
Colombia	281210	938414	256256	730594	170197	638220	116650	552655
Congo D. Rep.	3058	56733	11472	118201	4288	56305	12705	109638
Congo P. Rep.	9522	72284	2830	49160	4096	44336	2034	22663
Costarica	109043	551216	237326	1139236	137532	763080	101695	513035
Cote D'Ivoire	79	302	2451	46389	1752	23385	1359	13115
Croatia	44140	61200	35214	81551	6615	64191	14946	44318
Cuba	6882	141283						

Cyprus	1462	8456			594	8847	206	2058
Czech Republic	181932	1214496	143940	, 939813	141346	1070408	78031	688096
Denmark	443343	2524543	674353	4240141	448610	3238718	302322	2071420
Djibouti	222	1116	5800	9799	100	444	155	1483
Dominic Rep.	22055	22366	29014	23573	9000	5194	12800	15432
Dominica	60	204	24	148	17	91	65	644
Ecuador	35600	102158	28195	124587	58810	157292	18740	87313
Egypt Arp.	471373	1082252	898085	1384394	919844	1163212	208036	402041
El Salvador	18567	68381	11230	41721	8207	6378	5115	5292
Equatl Guinea	100	313			150	1203	25	190
Eritrea			1000	10418				
Estonia	21620	136402	30819	253175	37433	317811	15892	235054
Ethiopia	16000	67861			23001	148799	1	197
Fiji Is	33089	260251	28477	206390	30582	232646	18496	127105
Finland	23394	140580	69497	606889	58529	401344	39902	364654
France	2029744	8048754	1360095	6430692	1820823	9840992	934612	5214282
Gabon			403	4274			1	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gambia	728	5923	2184	31622	2165	37276	389	2861
Georgia	32671	279123	10298	131316	18500	152515	4372	82608
Germany	8002605	31960759	8335795	27993167	5618396	27990489	3959288	21429936
Ghana	168224	1278247	414691	3521463	370878	2648223	198822	1210907
Greece	48057	128605	56340	118124	59677	121577	5400	26692
Grenada			380	6130	1727	20144	1345	25135
Guadeloupe	1082	5842	528	5802	2400	36338	579	6646
Guatemala	260075	983473	67730	388319	206613	1309625	77850	479308
Guinea	740	14208	1782	18554	8972	108643	740	7986
Guyana	19406	51737	16430	51294	10038	75569	6974	34917
Haiti			1404	6073				
Honduras	6900	27282	22000	15616	6000	2540	15250	46873
Hong Kong	111765	3203246	73481	1964846	69572	1142874	29057	1106505
Hungary	168353	484071	146183	610368	135099	532990	77309	284065
Iceland	1790	9053	230	587	15	259		
Indonesia	779125	3696162	592251	2922003	382547	1893481	247865	727879

Iran	455504	1140202	961122	2999518	1642431	3754648	792992	1713525
Iraq	460387	1568798	334129	1601246	659654	2350783	534138	1714161
Ireland	138192	773506	42127	469237	502067	3981903	116793	1088787
Israel	85999	176545	81748	232098	108750	348669	61299	176989
Italy	1533711	10685927	2123511	14243318	1948124	1,6104,580	1126478	8630890
Jamaica	2725	6331	1410	3814	1400	3433	400	2437
Japan	2260232	12405718	2308624	12052183	1511474	11183139	621981	2621834
Jordan	155840	430833	113900	290482	92932	168716	20045	103462
Kazakhstan	118917	943881	182601	1346969	37607	446770	50968	647641
Kenya	436574	2933102	448840	2676149	310735	2882509	185769	1527181
Korea DP Rp.	29336	183689	26042	134366	5895	62005	5550	86999
Korea Rp.	545921	2513280	546903	3421025	654483	4102350	566571	2714214
Kuwait	322152	1344409	279067	1116728	245634	1176558	112923	458939
Kyrgyzstan	40434	400921	30187	226633	16137	150167	36392	267160
Lao PD Rp.	2000	14541	700	8858	450	5454	2620	20740
Latvia	764442	3063781	543642	2024917	555252	2633311	304610	1538953
Lebanon	22061	120544	54731	81825	21255	60901	12748	49245

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lesotho	4837	27253	110	775			188	1891
Liberia	25174	76566	3357	39574	4610	29366	4505	35214
Libya	82000	120459	2400	20450	83500	260193	80000	107486
Lithuania	66885	422772	76501	423552	52087	361408	22500	170013
Luxembourg	1392	6354	2400	4954	110	1754		
Macedonia	15415	41439	6311	59591	.8698	61892	1690	14703
Madagascar	1000	27190	17900	40152	603476	479858	2690	2425.
Malawi	3653	23930	6662	61443	3621	37984	9247	74613
Malaysia	1347470	6423380	1548499	7064401	1706326	8502549	777472	3962908
Maldives	18414	144617	10214	114014	11684	134269	7940	98217
Mali	10123	7854	352	3807	516	2323		
Malta	2879	47040	1510	16573	1722	51614	30	2154
Martinique	1336	4699	717	5621	866	8770	279	2397
Mauritania	100	874	585	9201	408	6106	62	5283
Mauritius	149105	2798770	115097	1068847	143494	1726850	59837	736013
Mexico	1914354	4415269	1657030	4177933	1935116	6050245	695255	2054501

Micronesia								80	1013
Moldova	81017	753562	19186	212966	13844	140094		2683	104929
Mongolia	80095	363515	26199	280671	47645	317281		26291	181433
Montenegro			50	535	25	122			
Montserrat	60	699							
Morocco	296238	520794	115220	341256	257273	575779		94918	149093
Mozambique	8171	50941	2598	26780	4741	26276		486	3470
Myanmar	136944	558224	347362	835659	337762	1125388		107313	652200
Namibia	1716	15045	455	3864	6796	42386		500	1649
Nepal	2766886	15895070	1834138	13320804	2373754	16340932		1068694	8309026
Netherland	843789	4207674	1052549	3666360	347417	3173258		159984	1958912
Netherlandantil	13814	47414	3126	39904	21645	159201		2912	21896
New Caledonia			110	2065					
New Zealand	117707	633262	74087	511965	79316	635971		56914	394460
Nicaragua	4500	39497	10700	83827	19456	101222		872	9677
Niger	2500	17706	2152	26673	418	2584			
Nigeria	212108	1529198	187842	1688859	1133689	1599684		84371	522115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Norway	20967	215811	7714	162471	11661	276500	10502	143701
Oman	158066	787378	70169	560543	72032	834173	69666	469391
Pakistan IR	7408530	19120192	3761129	18620205	2484803	13576907	1185605	3998461
Palau							2	24
Panama Republic	11315	101428	40197	380803	11647	88278	11440	55793
Papua NGNA.	6155	45422	2502	23959	1	119	219	2145
Paraguay			5025	4722	10067	6184	43	876
Peru	68334	136219	9098	120588	1420	14133	4628	59065
Philippines	1802233	3305800	1977527	2943509	435115	2663753	158483	1238385
Poland	382790	907397	955045	1573884	1291784	2317502	498461	1373563
Portugal	272946	210083	47213	70568	47341	69062	8038	6454
Qatar	206003	237604	75121	470800	119332	738124	49213	306592
Reunion	1515	4477	1081	6489	1464	9337	3049	7884
Romania	417617	2192195	322154	2295975	340712	2278663	173217	1513387
Russia	1666823	9688879	1514657	9802993	1461783	11301037	694263	5171899
Samoa					150	5008		

Saudi Arab	886653	2765061	889776	3219594	591473	2738247	201200	1198948
Senegal	14	1173	7012	53044	1000	4346	1005	4638
Serbia	14327	27005	33070	26765	41489	61656	13100	59220
Serbia Montngro	3720	32790						
Seychelles	1129	8453	3181	24451	1886	20214	2895	21218
Sierra Leone	13143	55067	4257	50169	7226	49414	6230	26872
Singapore	232349	1193513	181940	1126303	161925	1512058	109070	1058944
Slovak Rep.	5360	34325	8255	42064	6976	48273	5317	w73286
Slovenia	6351	56477	54628	122020	20630	109044	9172	56129
Solomon IS			100	540	30	489		
Somalia	1000	4859	1040	7735	96395	136459	62300	92141
South Africa	569322	2815672	460282	2595641	403175	2975033	202859	1582722
Spain	1030622	3186214	1241024	4207685	717260	3625452	482498	2599914
Sri Lanka DSR	367864	2082054	347613	1553240	407571	2170625	200183	1039259
St. Kitt N A	283	1138	18	221	70	832	162	1109
St. Lucia	885	5246	2623	26231	4087	49668	3085	31402
St. Vincent	50	207	810	10821	1468	23769	718	14585

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sudan	45022	274096	65180	433162	95762	469712	68698	342270
Suriname	5887	31933	2564	20603	2702	20915	845	10207
Swaziland					112	3074		
Sweden	168351	387130	194893	688510	147542	539003	79636	305252
Switzerland	19343	998177	64995	474632	190477	705C47	32173	164890
Syria	99080	189088	66222	186334	57048	123346	13700	74511
Taiwan	1474343	1908837	1777107	2937409	799029	2078105	656013	991525
Tajikistan	75829	713924	71164	616606	79581	742409	53533	493426
Tanzania Rep	182224	753016	53795	449109	119472	500206	60858	278560
Thailand	1024054	2360229	835106	1968375	949195	2697710	469148	1182364
Timor-Leste							600	6915
Togo	132	701	1200	7109	2705	19489	195	14161
Trinidad	25059	237984	32852	272772	30175	286652	14639	62608
Tunisia	24000	69659	32490	34559	45915	183322	22310	40403
Turkey	747963	1377183	614271	1413996	364734	1100329	481117	1068597
Turkmenistan	173193	1167007	81571	802073	129320	1161004	53683	494402

U Arab Emts.	3504211	17253306	3080309	19472893	2653677	18835560	1413444	8312805
UK	2333525	9131068	2107111	11107213	1750864	10577361	932229	5219524
USA	18560415	85666980	20600714	88428629	18377814	105885853	9135386	550721991
Uganda	339026	1685575	137753	1188629	14994	1156869	85665	734072J
Ukraine	579748	3164096	376197	2234060	314406	2176890	175591	1438643
Unspecified	8	238	9384	69155			5	93
Uruguay	7695	40581	8225	47045	16500	70188	5350	323121
Uzbekistan	234579	2205356	174906	1535262	191128	1801590	66578	707770
Venezuela	37100	35038	23505	88546	38000	36986		
Vietnam Soc. Rep.	5183748	7622113	12009210	12678452	10121929	17641488	4374455	6450160
Yemen Republic	230525	1104709	39762	326959	284821	1848296	163531	832826
Zambia	69836	335257	29130	196509	47024	308744	19750	178899s
Zimbabwe	638	3412	100	445	194	949	221	754
GRAND TOTAL	92059212	354681866	95883497	363997119	83357976	401684826	42271733	208915181

Note: 2017-18 figures are provisional.

Measures to check sale of spurious AYUSH medicines

323. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any stringent measures to control and curb the sale of spurious Ayurvedic and Unani medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of cases booked against the sale and distribution of spurious AYUSH medicines, State-wise during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016 to till date;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plans to provide adequate supply of AYUSH medicines and drugs in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the State-wise numbers of AYUSH clinics and hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Regulatory provisions for Spurious Ayurveda and Unani medicines are prescribed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. The penalty provisions are also defined in Section 33-1 of the Act for the defaulter to be punished with imprisonment for a term up to three years determined by the court and certain monetary fine. The responsibility to enforce these provisions is vested with the concerned State Governments. Details of reported cases of spurious or substandard AYUSH medicines are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Yes. Government has implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission through which grant-in-aid from ₹ 1.00 lakh to ₹ 2.00 lakh per dispensary/hospital per annum is provided for supply of essential AYUSH medicines to the States on approval of the State Annual Action Plans. States are required to procure these medicines in accordance with the Essential Drugs Lists published by the Central Government and at least 50% of the grant funds have to be utilized for procurement of medicines from Central or State Public Sector Undertakings/Cooperative pharmacies.

(d) State-wise and system-wise number of AYUSH dispensaries and hospitals in the country are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of reported cases of spurious/substandard/adulterated AYUSH medicines
(From 2013-14 to till date)*

As per information reported by the States, 11889 samples of AYUSH medicines were tested in 24 States during 2013-14 to 2015-16, out of which 254 samples failed in the quality testing. State Licensing Authorities reported to have taken actions against the samples not complying with the standards including issue of show cause notice to the manufacturers, suspension/cancellation of license, recall of the concerned batch of medicines from the market and prosecution.

Information received from 9 states for the period from 2016-17 to till date is as under:—

State	Number of AYUSH medicines found substandard/spurious/ adulterated	Number of cases booked
Delhi	41	Eight cases are proceeding in the court.
Chandigarh	99	Licenses of ten pharmacies cancelled and of eight pharmacies suspended, show cause notices issued to 20 manufacturers.
Chhattisgarh	3	Nil
Goa	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	3	3
Karnataka	60	Show cause notice issued, failed batch of medicines withdrawn from the market/banned for sale.
Manipur	Nil	Nil
Odisha	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	83	Nil information

Statement-II*State/UT-wise/System-wise number of AYUSH Hospitals as on 1-4-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa Rigpa	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
4.	Bihar	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	1	0	1	0	3	0	14
6.	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
7.	Goa	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	42	3	0	0	6	16	0	64
9.	Haryana	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	31	0	0	0	1	0	0	32
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
13.	Karnataka	170	18	0	3	6	16	0	213
14.	Kerala	124	0	1	0	1	31	0	157

15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	23
16.	Maharashtra	63	6	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	115
17.	Manipur	0	2	0	0	0	0	13	7	0	0	22
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	10
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
21.	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	14
22.	Punjab	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	9
23.	Rajasthan	118	11	0	0	1	2	6	6	0	0	138
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	271	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	276
26.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1771	204	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	1983
28.	Uttarakhand	402	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	405
29.	West Bengal	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	1	20
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	10	5	

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa Rigpa	Total
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	7	3	0	0	1	5	0	16
TOTAL		2820	256	273	7	30	203	1	3590

Source: State Governments and concerned agencies.

B. State/UTs wise/System-wise number of AYUSH Dispensaries as on 1-4-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa Rigpa	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	333	75	0	0	0	193	0	601
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17		0	0	0	95	0	113
3.	Assam	380		0	0	0	75	0	456
4.	Bihar	1082	449	0	0	0	644	0	275
5.	Chhattisgarh	956	26	0	0	0	112	0	1094
6.	Delhi	37	19	0	0	0	101	0	157

7.	Goa	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	26
8.	Gujarat	555	0	0	16	14	216	0	801	0	801
9.	Haryana	483	9	0	0	0	22	0	524	0	524
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1112	3	0	0	0	14	4	1133	0	1133
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	177	0	0	0	0	25	442	0	442
12.	Jharkhand	220	54	0	0	0	92	0	366	0	366
13.	Karnataka	592	50	0	0	5	43	0	690	0	690
14.	Kerala	807	2	6	0	1	661	0	1477	0	1477
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1496	64	0	0	0	213	0	1773	0	1773
16.	Maharashtra	466	25	0	0	0	1	0	492	0	492
17.	Manipur	36	15	0	17	12	201	0	282	0	282
18.	Meghalaya	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12	0	12
19.	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	22	0	24	0	24
20.	Nagaland	109	0	0	0	1	93	0	203	0	203
21.	Odisha	624	9	0	35	30	638	0	1336	0	1336
22.	Punjab	489	35	0	1	0	1 11	0	636	0	636
23.	Rajasthan	3577	120	0	0	3	252	0	3952	0	3952

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa Rigpa	Total
24.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	12
25.	Tamil Nadu	96	63	773	104	0	105	0	1141
26.	Tripura	36	0	0	0	0	73	0	109
27.	Uttar Pradesh	340	49	0	0	0	1575	0	1964
28.	Uttarakhand	142	3	0	0	0	60	3	208
29.	West Bengal	502	3	0	0	0	2020	0	2525
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	2	19	0	32
31.	Chandigarh	10	1	0	0	d	10	0	21
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
33.	Daman and Diu	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0	0	0	0	7	0	15
35.	Puducherry	27	0	24	4	0	17	0	72
36.	Telangana	426	188	1	0	28	199	0	842
TOTAL		15244	1451	804	179	95	7926	33	25732

Source: State Governments and concerned agencies.

Promotion of AYUSH projects

324. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the AYUSH Ministry is trying to promote the AYUSH products on a larger scale for maximum benefit of consumers;
- (b) what is the biggest challenge for the Ministry in promoting wider use of these products by the consumers;
- (c) whether there have been cases where malpractices have been detected in manufacturing different medicines under AYUSH system of medicines; and
- (d) if so, what actions/measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Ministry of AYUSH has implemented a number of schemes to promote the use of products and services of Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa and Homoeopathy for the benefit of healthcare of the people.

(b) The biggest challenge for the Ministry in promoting the wider use of AYUSH products is inadequate awareness and limited resources.

(c) and (d) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have exclusive provisions for the regulation and quality control of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines, which are enforced by the State Governments. It is legally mandatory for the manufacturers to adhere to the prescribed requirements for licensing of manufacturing units and medicines, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and quality standards of drugs prescribed in the pharmacopoeia. Spurious, Adulterated and Misbranded medicines as well as the penal provisions for the defaulters are defined in the Act. Accordingly, the Licensing Authorities/Drugs Controllers pre-appointed by the State Governments are empowered to take necessary action against the malpractices and instances of contravention of the legal provisions. Central Government has the powers to frame and amend the regulatory provisions, prohibit the manufacturing of a particular medicine in public interest and give direction to the State Government for carrying into execution any specific provision of the Act, Rule or Order.

Research on Ayurveda and herbal medicines

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

(a) the details of research activities in Ayurveda which includes literary and conceptual study, clinical and therapeutic research, drug development including drug standardization during the last three years;

(b) whether the use of ayurvedic herbal medicinal products can cause lead toxicity and cause conditions like epilepticus, encephalopathy, sensory neural deafness etc.; and

(c) where do the States of Gujarat and Jharkhand stand in research on Ayurveda and herbal medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India has setup Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) for undertaking, coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurveda. The activities are carried out through 30 institute/centres/units under CCRAS located all over India and also through collaborative studies with various universities, hospitals and institutes. The research activities of the council include medicinal plant research (Medico-ethno botanical survey, pharmacognosy and tissue culture), Drug Standardization, Pharmacological Research, Clinical Research, Literary Research and Documentation, and other outreach activities.

(b) No such observation has been reported in the clinical trials yet.

(c) One research institute *viz.* Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders, is functioning in Ahmedabad, Gujarat. However, the scope of the research undertaken by the institutes of CCRAS is spread over the entire country and is not confined to the States of Gujarat or Jharkhand as it is in the public domain for the benefit of all the citizens of the country.

Low cost airports under Regional Connectivity Scheme

326. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to build more low cost airports in the country by hiring more experts from various fields for the successful implementation

of the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) in the next two years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how many cities will be connected through RCS in the coming days, particularly in Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Ministry of Civil Aviation in the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, has made provision for promotion of regional Connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips. The Government has approved the proposal for revival of 50 unserved/under-served airports/airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India, Civil Enclaves and CPSUs at an estimated cost of ₹4500 crores. However, the revival of airstrips/airports is demand driven, depending upon the firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions as airports will be developed without insisting on its financial viability. State Governments can explore possibilities of developing these airports through Public Private Partnership (PPP) also.

(b) In 1st round of bidding under RCS (UDAN) RCS airports connected/likely to be connected through scheme are: Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Nanded Ozar (Nasik) and Solapur. Evaluation of proposal under 2nd round of RCS-UDAN is under process for award of network to selected airline operators to operate RCS flights from the cities in Maharashtra.

Complaints against low-cost airlines

327. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints against low-cost airlines by the air passengers in the country during past three years, airline-wise and year-wise;

(b) the action taken on those low-cost airlines;

(c) whether there are growing incidents of mistreatment of air passengers by Indigo Airlines in recent years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Travel by air is a contractual agreement between the passenger and the airline. As a regulator, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section-3, Series-M, Part-IV regarding facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights. In addition to that, Government has launched Air Sewa Web Portal and Mobile application for quick disposal of passenger grievances.

Airline-wise details, in respect number of complaints received by them and their redressal status, during the year 2015, 2016 and 2017 (up to October) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Airline-wise details of complaints received and their redressal status from 2015, 2016 and 2017 (upto October)

Airlines	Total Complaints	Redressal Status	
		Closed	Open
1	2	3	4
Complaints data for year 2015			
January, 2015			
Air Costa	5	5	-
Air Asia	15	15	-
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	169	169	-
IndiGo	195	195	-
Spicejet	330	330	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	229	229	-
Air India (Dom)	252	171	81
TOTAL	1197	1116	81
February, 2015			
Air Costa	5	5	-
Air Asia	14	14	-
Vistara	1	1	-
Go Air	134	134	-
IndiGo	213	213	-
Spicejet	248	248	-

1	2	3	4
Jet Airways + JetLite	221	221	-
Air India (Dom)	256	173	83
TOTAL	1092	1009	83

March, 2015

Air Costa	3	3	-
Air Asia	12	12	-
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	325	325	-
IndiGo	198	197	1
Spicejet	207	207	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	225	225	-
Air India (Dom)	222	136	86
TOTAL	1194	1107	87

April, 2015

Air Costa	7	7	-
Air Asia	10	10	-
Vistara	1	1	-
Go Air	148	148	-
IndiGo	212	212	-
Spicejet	198	197	1
Jet Airways + JetLite	210	208	2
Air India (Dom)	149	98	51
TOTAL	935	881	54

May, 2015

Air Costa	4	4	-
Air Asia	13	13	-
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	68	68	-
IndiGo	191	191	-
Spicejet	187	187	-

1	2	3	4
Jet Airways + JetLite	211	211	-
Air India (Dom)	173	108	65
Air Pegasus	9	9	-
TOTAL	858	793	65

June, 2015

Vistara	1	1	-
Air Costa	4	4	-
IndiGo	180	180	-
Air Asia	14	14	-
Go Air	67	67	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	194	194	-
Air India (Dom)	173	110	63
Spicejet	160	160	-
Air Pegasus	26	26	-
TOTAL	819	756	63

July, 2015

Air Costa	4	4	-
Air Asia	15	15	-
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	74	74	-
IndiGo	186	186	-
Spicejet	133	133	-
Jel Airways + JetLite	210	210	-
Air India (Dom)	174	108	60
Air Pegasus	4	4	0
TOTAL	802	742	60

August, 2015

Air Costa	5	5	-
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1	2	3	4
Air Asia	13	13	-
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	69	69	-
IndiGo	156	156	-
Spicejet	116	116	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	209	209	-
Air India (Dom)	189	135	54
Air Pegasus	2	2	-
Trujet	9	9	-
TOTAL	770	716	54

September, 2015

Air Costa	5	5	-
Air Asia	11	11	-
Vistara	1	1	-
Go Air	51	51	-
IndiGo	149	149	-
Spicejet	98	98	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	199	199	-
Air India (Dom)	191	101	90
Air Pegasus	3	3	-
Trujet	2	2	-
TOTAL	710	620	90

October, 2015

Air Costa	5	5	-
Air Asia	12	12	-
Vistara	3	3	-
Go Air	60	60	-

1	2	3	4
IndiGo	147	147	-
Spicejet	89	89	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	203	203	-
Air India (Dom)	203	106	97
Air Pegasus	2	2	-
Trujet	3	3	-
TOTAL	727	630	97

November, 2015

Air Costa	6	6	-
Air Asia	13	13	-
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	167	167	-
IndiGo	125	124	1
Spicejet	78	78	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	211	211	-
Air India (Dom)	252	123	129
Air Pegasus	2	2	-
Trujet	1	1	-
TOTAL	857	727	130

December, 2015

Air Costa	6	6	-
Air Asia	13	13	-
Vistara	1	1	-
Go Air	93	93	-
IndiGo	143	148	-
Spicejet	60	60	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	215	215	-
Air India (Dom)	552	377	175

1	2	3	4
Air Pegasus	2	2	-
Trujet	1	1	-
TOTAL	1	1	-

Complaints data for year 2016**January, 2016**

Air Costa	6	6	-
Air Asia	16	16	-
Vistara	4	4	-
Go Air	61	61	-
IndiGo	126	125	1
Spicejet	50	50	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	216	216	-
Air India (Dom)	341	203	138
Air Pegasus	2	2	-
Trujet	1	1	-
TOTAL	823	684	139

February, 2016

Air Costa	5	4	1
Air Asia	12	12	-
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	72	72	-
IndiGo	130	130	-
Spicejet	48	48	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	208	208	-
Air India (Dom)	276	197	79
Air Pegasus	5	5	-
Trujet	1	1	-
TOTAL	759	679	80

1	2	3	4
March, 2016			
Air Costa	7	7	-
Air Asia	11	11	-
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	58	58	-
IndiGo	120	120	-
Spicejet	41	41	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	211	211	-
Air India (Dom)	280	167	113
Air Pegasus	6	6	-
Trujet	1	1	-
TOTAL	737	624	113
April, 2016			
Air Costa	6	6	-
Air Asia	12	12	-
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	65	65	-
IndiGo	105	105	-
Spicejet	38	38	-
Jel Airways + JetLite	211	211	-
Air India (Dom)	228	125	103
Air Pegasus	6	6	-
Trujet	1	1	-
TOTAL	674	571	103
May, 2016			
Air Costa	7	7	-
Air Asia	11	11	-

1	2	3	4
Vistara	5	5	-
Go Air	56	56	-
IndiGo	109	109	-
Spicejet	49	49	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	218	218	-
Air India (Dom)	303	208	95
Air Pegasus	21	21	-
Trujet	3	3	-
TOTAL	782	687	95

Jun, 2016

Air Costa	5	5	-
Air Asia	9	9	-
Vistara	5	5	-
Go Air	100	100	-
IndiGo	104	104	-
Spicejet	82	82	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	203	203	-
Air India (Dom)	273	176	97
Air Pegasus	2	2	-
Trujet	5	4	1
TOTAL	788	690	98

July, 2016

Air Costa	5	5	-
Air Asia	14	14	-
Vistara	3	3	-
Go Air	85	85	-
IndiGo	103	103	-
Spicejet	86	86	-

1	2	3	4
Jet Airways + Jetlite	216	216	-
Air India (Dom)	296	208	88
Air Pegasus	136	112	24
Trujet	4	4	-
TOTAL	4	4	-

August, 2016

Air Costa	4	1	-
Air Asia	15	15	-
Vistara	4	4	-
Go Air	68	68	-
IndiGo	97	97	-
Spicejet	87	87	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	212	210	2
Air India (Dom)	288	190	98
Air Pegasus	105	82	23
Trujet	3	3	-
Air Sarnival	1	1	-
TOTAL	885	761	124

September, 2016

Air Costa	5	5	-
Air Asia	20	20	-
Vistara	4	4	-
Go Air	82	82	-
IndiGo	109	109	-
Spicejet	97	97	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	197	197	-
Air India (Dom)	270	170	100
Air Pegasus	-	-	-
Trujet	5	5	-
Air Carnival	1	1	-
TOTAL	790	690	100

1	2	3	4
Oct-16			
Air Costa	5	5	-
Air Asia	20	20	-
Vistara	4	4	-
Go Air	82	82	-
IndiGo	109	109	-
Spicejet	97	97	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	197	197	-
Air India (Dom)	270	170	100
Air Pegasus	-	-	-
Trujet	5	5	-
Air Carnival	1	1	-
TOTAL	790	690	100
November, 2016			
Air Costa	5	5	-
Air Asia	18	18	-
Vistara	3	3	-
Go Air	57	57	-
IndiGo	101	101	-
Spicejet	71	71	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	400	400	-
Air India (Dom)	292	158	134
Air Pegasus	0	0	0
Trujet	3	3	-
Air Carnival	1	1	-
TOTAL	951	817	134

1	2	3	4
December, 2016			
Air Costa	5	5	-
Air Asia	17	17	
Vistara	2	2	
Go Air	67	67	
IndiGo	126	126	-
Spicejet	79	79	
Jet Airways + JetLite	225	224	1
Air India (Dom)	382	242	140
Air Pegasus	0	0	0
Trujet	4	4	-
Air Carnival	0	0	-
TOTAL	907	766	141

Complaints data for year 2017**January, 2017**

Air Costa	5	5	-
Air Asia	22	22	-
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	96	96	-
Indigo	117	117	-
SpiceJet	72	72	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	224	210	14
Air India (Dom)	334	192	142
Trujet	4	4	-
Air Carnival	1	1	-
TOTAL	887	721	156

February-17

Air Costa	6	6	-
Air Asia	23	23	-

1	2	3	4
Vistara	2	2	-
Go Air	86	88	-
Indigo	110	110	-
SpiceJet	63	63	-
Jet Airways + JetLite	207	202	5
Air India (Dom)	306	215	91
TruJet	3	3	-
Air Carnival	0	0	-
Zoom Air	2	2	-
TOTAL	810	714	96

March, 2017

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

April, 2017

Air Asia	18	18	0
Vistara	4	4	0
Go Air	54	54	0
Indigo	75	75	0
SpiceJet	53	53	0

1	2	3	4
Jet Airways + JetLite	211	211	0
Air India (Dom)	226	143	83
TruJet	2	2	0
Air Carnival	0	0	0
Zoom Air	0	0	0
TOTAL	643	560	83
May, 2017			
Air Asia	11	11	0
Vistara	3	2	1
Go Air	58	58	0
Indigo	109	109	0
SpiceJet	57	57	0
Jet Airways + JetLite	231	231	0
Air India (Dom)	245	111	134
TruJet	2	2	0
Zoom Air	0	0	0
TOTAL	716	581	135
Jun, 2017			
Air Asia	9	9	0
Vistara	5	5	0
Go Air	62	62	0
Indigo	80	80	0
SpiceJet	59	59	0
Jet Airways + JetLite	217	213	4
Air India (Dom)	196	119	77
TruJet	3	3	0
Zoom Air	0	0	0
TOTAL	631	550	81

1	2	3	4
July, 2017			
Air Asia	9	9	0
Vistara	9	9	0
Go Air	64	64	0
Indigo	86	86	0
SpiceJet	71	71	0
Jet Airways + JetLite	218	218	0
Air India (Dom)	218	163	55
TruJet	3	3	0
Zoom Air	0	0	0
TOTAL	678	623	55
August-17			
Air Asia	10	10	0
Vistara	2	2	0
Go Air	41	41	0
Indigo	82	82	0
SpiceJet	29	29	0
Jet Airways + JetLite	222	216	6
Air India (Dom)	211	153	58
TruJet	2	2	0
Zoom Air	0	0	0
TOTAL	599	535	64
September, 2017			
Air Asia	11	11	0
Vistara	1	1	0
Go Air	64	64	0
Indigo	74	74	0

1	2	3	4
SpiceJet	33	33	0
Jet Airways + JetLite	213	213	0
Air India (Dom)	208	140	68
TruJet	2	2	0
Zoom Air	0	0	0
TOTAL	606	538	68

October, 2017

Air Asia	11	11	0
Vistara	4	4	0
Go Air	69	69	0
Indigo	78	78	0
SpiceJet	37	37	0
Jet Airways + JetLite	227	226	1
(Air India (Dom)	228	178	50
TruJet	2	2	0
Zoom Air	0	0	0
TOTAL	656	605	51

Embarkation point for Haj Pilgrims

328. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the policy that Government is following to make a particular airport as an embarkation point for Haj pilgrims;
- (b) the details of airports that have embarkation point for Haj is in the country, State-wise;
- (c) who will decide that a particular airport should have Haj embarkation; and
- (d) the constraints faced by Government to make Vijayawada an embarkation point?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Minority Affairs had constituted a Haj Policy Review Committee (HPRC) to review the Haj policy of the Government for 2013-2017 and to suggest framework for new Policy for the next five years *i.e.* 2018-2022. The Committee has submitted its report and recommended reduction of 21 embarkation to 09. However, for Haj 2018, Ministry of Minority Affairs on the recommendation of Haj Committee of India has decided to retain all 21 embarkation points as for Haj 2017. On the basis of recommendations of Haj Committee of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation decides the embarkation points after assessing the feasibility of air charter operations from such embarkation points. The State-wise details of embarkation points are given in Statement I (*See below*).

(d) In compliance of Hon'ble Supreme order, Haj subsidy will be phased out in near future. As such, addition of any new embarkation point would further increase the cost of air travel and also the subsidy which will not be in the long term interest of the pilgrims. Therefore, for Haj 2018, it has been decided to retain all 21 embarkation points, which were operational during the previous Haj. However, pilgrims have been given choice to choose either their existing embarkation point or the nearest economical embarkation point on the basis of the actual airfare of Haj 2018.

Statement

Statewise list of Embarkation Points

Sl. No.	Embarkation Point	State/U.Ts. Covered
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
2.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka
4.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andman & Nicobar Island
6.	Cochin	Kerala, Lakshdweep
7.	Delhi	Delhi, Punjab, Harayana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand & Uttar Pradesh (Western Districts)
8.	Gaya	Bihar

Sl. No.	Embarkation Point	State/U.Ts. Covered
9.	Goa	Goa and Uttar Kannada & Belagavi Districts of Karnataka state
10.	Guwahati	Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh & Sikkim
11.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
12.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
14.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Odisha & Tripura
15.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh (Central Districts)
16.	Mangalore	Karnataka
17.	Mumbai	Maharashtra
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh
19.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
20.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
21.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh (Eastern Districts)

New Civil Aviation Policy

329. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of New Civil Aviation Policy along with the current status of its implementation;

(b) whether the said policy is likely to open up the avenues for growth of small airlines and small airports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 was notified on 29th June, 2016 aimed at creating an ecosystem to make flying affordable to masses while ensuring safe, secure, affordable and sustainable travel for air passengers and

transportation of cargo with access to various parts of India and world. The objectives of the policy are as follows:

- (i) Establish an integrated eco-system which will lead to significant growth of civil aviation sector, which in turn would promote tourism, increase employment and lead to a balanced regional growth.
- (ii) Ensure safety, security and sustainability of aviation sector through the use of technology and effective monitoring.
- (iii) Enhance regional connectivity through fiscal support and infrastructure development.
- (iv) Enhance ease of doing business through deregulation, simplified procedures and e-governance.
- (v) Promote the entire aviation sector chain in a harmonised manner covering cargo, Maintenance Repair and Overhaul (MRO), general aviation, aerospace manufacturing and skill development.

In pursuance to NCAP, 2016 major steps taken by Ministry of Civil Aviation are as under:

- (i) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN has been launched on 21.10.2016 making flying affordable for common masses.
- (ii) Directorate General of Civil Aviation has issued Civil Aviation Requirements for Scheduled Commuter Operator.
- (iii) Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) have been revised and issued on 08.08.2016.
- (iv) Aeronautical Information Circular (AIC) on requirement for International Operation (5/20) has been issued on 24.08.2016 followed by a corrigendum dated 15th March 2017.
- (v) Revised guidelines for code share has been issued *vide* AIC dated 24.08.2016. followed by corrigendum dated 15 March 2017.
- (vi) PHL has developed first heli-hub at Rohini Delhi which has already been operationalised from February, 2017. The second heli-hub at Juhu, Mumbai is also operational.

(vii) In order to reduce air cargo dwell time, the Free Period applicable for air cargo at all airports has been reduced as follows:

- For import cargo, free period is reduced from 72 hours to 48 hours.
- For export cargo, free period for airlines is reduced from 48 hours to 36 hours and free period for exporters is reduced from 24 hours to 12 hours. Thus the total free period available for export cargo would be 48 hours.

(b) and (c) The NCAP lays major emphasis on Regional Connectivity through fiscal support and infrastructure development. The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme which provides support to selected airline operators through bidding process by way of VGF and concessions by Central Government / State Government and airport operators. After completion of first round of bidding under RCS-UDAN, Letter of Awards for 27 proposals have been issued to 5 selected airline operators connecting 43 RCS airports as per following details:

Sl. No.	Name of Selected Airline Operator	Number of proposal awarded	Number of airports involved
1.	Alliance Air	8	7
2.	Spicejet	6	6
3.	True jet	4	5
4.	Deccan Air	4	14
5.	Air Odisha	5	11
TOTAL		27	43

Expert Committee to bail out Air India

330. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed an expert committee to advise Air India to come out of losses and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Air India Union's Joint Forum is against the privatisation of Air India, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. However, Air India appointed a Management Consulting firm in March 2017, through a tender process, to review internal processes and benchmark them to global standards, to carry out a Gap analysis, and to prepare a strategic business plan for the company for the next ten years.

(b) Eight Unions/associations have formed a Joint Forum under the aegis of Air India Joint Forum Against Privatization (AIUJFAP) to oppose the recommendations of Niti Aayog, to privatise Air India Ltd.

Crisis of Air India

331. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is reportedly planning to write off over ₹50,000 crore debt of Air India before the sell-off;

(b) whether the reasons for crisis of Air India is withdrawal from several profit making international routes; and

(c) if so, whether these decisions were taken ignoring the House panel and Committee on Public Undertaking (COPU) recommendations, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. No such decision has been taken by the Government so far.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Setting up of drug repositories for AYUSH drugs

332. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATH (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a problem in getting regular supply of raw material for AYUSH drugs in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider setting up of drug repositories in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what efforts National Medicinal Plant Board has been doing in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Medicinal Plants are the major resource base for AYUSH drugs in the country. To ensure availability and regular supply of raw material of medicinal plants for AYUSH drugs, the National Medicinal Plants Board, Ministry of AYUSH under its "Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" is augmenting the medicinal plants resources in the wild and also promoting their large scale cultivation in farmer's field under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

The National Medicinal Plants Board has considered to set up National and Regional Raw Drug Repositories in various regions / zones of the country and in this regard, invited project proposals, the preliminary screening of which has been completed.

Debts of Air India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has nearly ₹ 60,000 crore debt on its books of which around ₹22,000 crore is linked to its aircraft purchase programme if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are also loans of around ₹6,000-7,000 crore related to its operations which will go with the airlines, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The total outstanding loans on Air India as on 31st March 2017, as per Provisional Estimates for FY 2016-17 are ₹ 48877 crores, which of the same are as follows:

(i)	Aircraft Loans	-	₹ 17,360 crore
(ii)	Working Capital Loans	-	₹ 31,517 crore
	TOTAL	-	₹ 48,877 crore.

(b) No such decision has so far been taken by the Government in this regard. The Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) will decide future course of action, regarding Air India's debt.

Assessment of quality services at airports

334. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any established mechanism of seeking feedback from passengers about the maintenance of airports and analysing it from time to time, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any special efforts to improve upon the quality of service through enhancing the level of work culture at various airports during the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there has been any impact assessment of such efforts and what are the conclusions of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) is regularly participating in Airport Service Quality (ASQ) surveys conducted through Airports Council International (ACT) on quarterly basis in respect of major airports where traffic volume is 1.5 million passengers per annum or more. The global surveys are conducted on 34 parameters on various airport facilities including airport environment. Similarly, in respect of other airports having schedule operations, AAI is conducting Customer Satisfaction Survey bi-annually on similar parameters. The feedback/comments received from the passengers from these surveys are complied and forwarded to concerned airports for further course of action. The mechanisms available for receiving feedback from the passengers about the maintenance of airports and analyzing it from time to time includes:

- (i) AAI's email:- pgofficerchq@aai.aero,
- (ii) Q.R. Code:- Quick Response Code,
- (iii) Air Sewa Portal,
- (iv) Consumer Helpline Portal,
- (v) Letters,
- (vi) Suggestion Boxes,
- (vii) Complaint Register, and
- (viii) CPGRAMS.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Aviation Academy (IAA) a joint training Venture of Airports Authority of India, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) organizes regular training programmes for the employees of the three agencies and other stakeholders in areas of aviation like: (i) Airport Operations & Aviation Safety (ii) Airport Engineering (Civil, Structural, Electrical, Planning & Architecture, Electronics) (iii) Information Technology (iv) Project Management (v) Land Management (vi) Airport finance (vii) Commercial aspect of airport management (viii) Human resource management (ix) Soft skills trainings (x) International aviation law (xi) Cargo Management (xii) Dangerous Goods Regulations (xiii) Environmental Concern in Aviation (xiv) All Regulatory trainings through DGCA (xv) All Security Trainings through BCAS.

In the last 3 years [2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 (upto November 2017)] the Indian Aviation Academy has conducted a total of 323 training programmes covering 7334 trainees for upgrading the knowledge and skills of the aviation personnel. Improving the service quality at the airports is a continuous process and the employees of AAI are imparted training in various aspects of airport management on regular basis including regular training course.

(c) To assess the service quality at the airports, ACI carried out ASQ Survey at 17 AAI airports. Average score of ASQ of 17 airports has shown constant improvement. The score of the last two quarters are 1st Quarter - 4.44 (world average 4.19), 2nd Qtr. - 4.57 (world average 4.19) and 3rd Qtr. - 4.63 (world average 4.17).

Reduction of CO₂ from international flights

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

(a) whether Government, in the wake of Paris Agreement, has decided to sign an agreement with International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to reduce Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission from international flights; and

(b) if so, whether Government has agreed with the condition of ICAO for a new Global Market Based Measures (GMBM) to reduce CO₂ emission and proposed Carbon emission tax?

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

(b) However being a signatory to International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), India is following the directions issued during 39th General Assembly, where

it was decided to implement a Global Market Based Measure (GMBM) scheme in the form of Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) to address CO₂ emissions from international civil aviation. India will participate in CORSIA scheme from second phase *i.e.* 2027 to 2035, which is mandatory.

Theft of passengers' baggage at airports

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of stealing of passengers' baggage at airports, especially at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport of New Delhi, are yet to cease;
- (b) if so, the reasons for failure in curbing the incidents of theft of passengers' baggage;
- (c) the categories of employees who are found to be involved in these incidents of stealing;
- (d) whether steps are being taken to prevent such incidents; if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) There is decrease of theft cases during 2016 to 2017 (till November, 2017). The theft cases reported/registered at Delhi airport during 2016 and 2017 (till November, 2017) are 34 and 31 respectively. The incidents of theft are a law and order issue, which is a State subject, and Ministry of Civil Aviation does not maintain these data/information. However, involvement of employees in such theft, working at airports cannot be ruled out. As and when such incidents are brought to notice, complaints are lodged with local Police, which takes further action. In addition, the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), a regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, has also issued instructions to prevent such incidents.

(d) and (e) To prevent incidents of theft at the airports, the following steps are taken:

- (i) Frisking of ground handling staff is being done while leaving the airports.
- (ii) Use of cell phones in the air-side by ground handling staff has been prohibited.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Deployment of airline security staff in the Baggage Makeup Area (BMA)/ Baggage Breakup Area(BBA) around the cargo-hold area of the airline.
- (iv) Photo Identity Cards (PICs) of ground handling staff after completion of shift, are being deposited at the airport.
- (v) Sharing of list of suspects with all concerned agencies.
- (vi) Establishment of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) help desks counters at the airports for receipt of complaint of thefts from the passengers and to further hand over the complaint to the local police.

UDAN scheme

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

- (a) whether Government has announced Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagric (UDAN) scheme to connect rural India;
- (b) if so, the result of first UDAN scheme, State-wise and the present status thereof State-wise; and
- (c) the details of routes and facilities that have been given for second phase bidding of UDAN and the winners therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21-10-2016 for providing connectivity to unserved and under-served airports of the country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency has issued Letter of Award for 27 proposals of five Selected Airline Operators to operate from 43 RCS (12 under-served & 31 unserved) airports in first round of bidding under RCS-UDAN (Details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The present status of RCS flights commenced is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

- (c) Second round of bidding under RCS-UDAN has been commenced from 24.08.2017. The finalization of selection of bidders is underway.

Statement-I*Result of first phase of RCS-UDAN State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of RCS Airport	State
1	2	3
1.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
3.	Porbandar	Gujarat
4.	Kandla	Gujarat
5.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Mysore	Karnataka
8.	Shillong	Meghalaya
9.	Ludhiana	Punjab
10.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
11.	Puducherry	U.T.
12.	Pantnagar	Uttarakhand
13.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal
14.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
15.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
16.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
17.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
18.	Jharsuguda	Odisha
19.	Bikaner	Rajasthan
20.	Jamnagar	Gujarat
21.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Bhatinda	Punjab
23.	Pathankot	Punjab
24.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan

1	2	3
25.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
26.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Adampur	Punjab
28.	Ozar	Maharashtra
29.	Burnpur	West Bengal
30.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu
31.	Rourkela	Odisha
32.	Nanded	Maharashtra
33.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh
34.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh
35.	Jeypore	Odisha
36.	Utkela	Odisha
37.	Diu	U.T.
38.	Durgapur	West Bengal
39.	Mundra	Gujarat
40.	Mithapur	Gujarat
41.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
42.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh
43.	Vidyanagar	Karnataka

Statement-II*Status of commencement of RCS flights awarded in First Round of bidding*

Sl. No.	Routes/Networks	Route (Only RCS Routes)	Selected Airline Operator
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi-Bhatinda- Delhi	Delhi To Bhatinda Bhatinda to Delhi	Alliance Air
2.	Delhi - Bikaner - Delhi	Delhi To Bikaner Bikaner to Delhi	Alliance Air

1	2	3	4
3.	Gwalior - Indore - Gwalior	Gwalior To Indore Indore to Gwalior	Alliance Air
4.	Jaipur - Agra - Jaipur	Jaipur To Agra Agra to Jaipur	Alliance Air
5.	Delhi - Kanpur - Delhi	Delhi To Kanpur Kanpur to Delhi	Spicejet
6.	Delhi - Gwalior - Delhi	Gwalior To Delhi	Alliance Air
7.	Nanded - Mumbai -Nanded	Nanded To Mumbai Mumbai to Nanded	trujet
8.	Hyderabad- Kadapa - Bengaluru-Kadapa- Hyderabad-Nanded- Hyderabad - Vidyanagar- Hyderabad	Hyderabad To Kadapa Kadapa To Hyderabad Hyderabad To Nanded Nanded to Hyderabad Hyderabad to Vidyanagar Vidyanagar to Hyderabad	Trujet
9.	Hyderabad -Vijayawada - Kadapa-Chennai-Salem- Chennai-Mysore-Chennai- Kadapa-Vijayawada- Hyderabad	Chennai To Mysore Mysore to Chennai	Trujet
10.	Mumbai -Kandla - Mumbai	Mumbai to Kandla Kandla to Mumbai	Spicejet
11.	Mumbai -Porbandar - Mumbai	Mumbai to Porbandar	Spicejet
12.	Hyderabad - Puducherry - Hyderabad	Hyderabad to Pondicherry Pondicherry to Hyderabad	Spicejet
13.	Jaipur - Jaisalmer - Jaipur	Jaipur to Jaisalmer Jaisalmer to Jaipur	Spicejet
14.	Delhi - Ludhiana - Delhi	Delhi to Ludhiana Ludhiana to Delhi	Alliance Air
15.	Delhi-Shimla - Delhi	Delhi to Shimla Shimla to Delhi	Alliance Air

Sighting of a drone over IGI airport

†338. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that flight operation were stalled for more than 40 minutes after the spotting of a drone at the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) airport in Delhi on 20th August, 2017;

(b) the system in place for grounding the drones and initiating action against flying of drones in the restricted areas;

(c) whether action has been taken against the operation of the said drone; if so the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir. The flight operations were not stalled after sighting of the drone. The flight operations were suspended only for Runway 27, as the drone was reported in the approach path of Runway 27. However, normal flight operations continued at Runway 28 & 29.

(b) to (d) There is no system in place by Ministry of Civil Aviation for grounding drones flying in the restricted areas.

High cancellation charges on air tickets

339. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cancellation charges of air tickets are very high;

(b) if so, whether Air India is planning to reduce cancellation charges on air tickets; and

(c) whether any directives will be given to private airlines to reduce their cancellation charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) As per the prevailing regulations, airlines are free to establish reasonable charges/fees for the services being offered by them which include charges for cancellation of pre-booked tickets also. It has been observed that airlines

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have made the cancellation charge time sensitive. The cancellation charges vary depending upon class of tickets *i.e.* economy and business, fare level and time before departure. As regard the same are not regulated by the Government under the provision of Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937, airlines are required to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Air fare so established by the airlines is required to be published on their respective website under the provision of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937.

Under the provision of Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section - 3, Series M, Part - II titled "Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers of Public Transport Undertakings", under no circumstances, the airline shall levy cancellation charges more than the basic fare plus fuel surcharge.

Reduction of Carbon emission at airports

340. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to reduce the Carbon emission by placing solar panels at the airports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. solar panels have been installed at various airports regulated by Airports Authority of India and private agencies, for reducing carbon emission. The details of such airports are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of the Airports where the solar panels have been installed

Sl. No.	Airport	Capacity in KWp
1.	Ahmedabad	700
2.	Allahabad	300
3.	Amristar	400
4.	Bagdogra	50
5.	Bhopal	100
6.	Bhubaneswar	100

Sl. No.	Airport	Capacity in KWp
7.	Bhuj	230
8.	Calicut	750
9.	Chennai	1500
10.	Guwahati	300
11.	Hyderabad	500
12.	Indore	100
13.	Jaipur	100
14.	Jaisalmer	100
15.	Jodhpur	100
16.	Kolkata	2000
17.	Lucknow	500
18.	Madurai	170
19.	Patna	219
20.	Portblair (RT)	158
21.	Raipur	100
22.	Rajkot	150
23.	Ranchi	250
24.	Varanasi	600
25.	Chandigarh (Ground Mounted)	3000
26.	Kolkata (GB) (Ground Mounted)	15000
Private Airports		Output (in watt, peak)
(1)	Delhi	7.84 mW
(2)	Mumbai	2837 kW
(3)	Hyderabad	10.0 mW
(4)	Bengeluru	3443 kW
(5)	Kochi	27.8 mW

Employment to dependents of deceased SC/ST employees

341. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of dependents of the deceased SC/ST employees, who were given employment by the Ministry during the last three years till date, year-wise;
- (b) the deceased employees whose dependants have not been given employment till this date;
- (c) the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the policy adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Five (05) dependants of the deceased SC/ST employees were employed during the last three years. Year wise details are as under:

2014-15: SC = 1, ST = 1

2015 -16: NIL (No compassionate appointment has been made in this year)

2016-17: SC = 2, ST=1

(b) Total eight (08) dependants of the deceased SC/ST employees could not be employed during the said period.

(c) As per the policy guidelines of the Government, compassionate appointments are made against upto a maximum of 5% of vacancies falling under direct recruitment quota in group 'C' posts only and as such the dependants of all deceased employees could not be offered appointment due to non-availability of vacancies.

(d) The compassionate appointments are made as per the policy framed on the subject by the Department of Personnel & Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension.

Quarrel between passengers and airline staffs

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that instances of quarrel/fight between passengers and airline staffs have increased recently;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to arrest this trend; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) No analysis in this regard has so far been carried out. DGCA has issued regulations in this regard, which provides for adequate training of persons waiting at airport who are engaged in passenger handling. In case of any violation, appropriate action is taken as per the provisions of the relevant CAR. In addition, DGCA has issued passenger centric regulations on the following aspects:

- (i) Timely refund of tickets.
- (ii) Provision of compensation in case of denied boarding and flight cancellations.
- (iii) Provision of facilities in case of flight delays.
- (iv) Provision of facilities and assistance to passengers with reduced mobility.
- (v) Provision of passenger grievance redressal mechanism.

These regulations provide a platform for aggrieved passengers to complain to the statutory bodies set up under relevant applicable laws, if the airlines fail to fulfill their obligations.

Moderation in growth of domestic air travel in India

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that after a temporary blip, India is back as the world's fastest growing domestic air travel market in May, 2017, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the growth rates in India are moderating from the heady 20 per cent plus seen in past two years due to increasing oil prices; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The growth of domestic passengers carried by

scheduled domestic airlines in India for 2015-16 and 2016-17 over their respective previous years are 21.6% and 21.8% respectively. Growth of domestic passengers carried by scheduled Indian airlines during the month of May, 2017 (provisional) over May, 2016 is 17.6%.

Aviation facility to common people

†344. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the locations selected along with the details of their development regarding taking off/landing of aircrafts and the time-bound action plan for delivering services in order to provide aviation facilities to common people, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) -UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21st October, 2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports/airstrips of the country to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable for common public by providing Viability Gap Funding and other concessions to the selected airline operators. The airlines are free to select airports based on their assessment of demand on particular routes and submit proposals at the time of; bidding under RCS from time to time. A list of unserved and underserved airports/airstrips of the country, State-wise, is given in Statement.

Statement

A. Statewise list of Underserved Airports / Airstrips in the country

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/ Airstrip is located)
1.	Car Nicobar	Andaman island
2.	Jorhat	Assam
3.	North Lakhimpur (Lilabari)	Assam
4.	Tezpur	Assam
5.	Kullu (Bhuntar)	Himachal Pradesh
6.	Thoise	Jammu and Kashmir
7.	Agatti	Lakshadweep Islands
8.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

B. List of Unserved Airports/Airstrips in the country:

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/ Airstrip is located)
1	2	3
1.	Campbell Bay	Andaman Nicobar
2.	Shibpur	Andaman Nicobar
3.	Bobbili	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Donakonda	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Ellore	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Sri Sathya Sai Puttapurthy (Pransanthinilyam)	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Alinya	Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Along	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Daparizo	Arunachal Pradesh
10.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh
12.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh
13.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh
14.	Yinghiong	Arunachal Pradesh
15.	Zero	Arunachal Pradesh
16.	Bograjeng	Assam
17.	Borengajuli	Assam
18.	Chabua	Assam
19.	Darrang	Assam
20.	Dinjan	Assam
21.	Doomur Dullang	Assam
22.	Kokrajhar	Assam
23.	Kolapni	Assam
24.	Lakhipur	Assam

1	2	3
25.	Ledo	Assam
26.	Mackebpur	Assam
27.	Misa	Assam
28.	Misa Mari	Assam
29.	Mornai	Assam
30.	Nazira	Assam
31.	Panneri	Assam
32.	Rupsi	Assam
33.	Sadiya	Assam
34.	Sorbhog	Assam
35.	Sukerating (Dum Duma)	Assam
36.	Arrah	Bihar
37.	Begusarai	Bihar
38.	Bettiah	Bihar
39.	Bhabua(Kaimoor)	Bihar
40.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
41.	Bhowrah	Bihar
42.	Bihar Shariff	Bihar
43.	Bihita	Bihar
44.	Birpur	Bihar
45.	Buxur	Bihar
46.	Chhapra	Bihar
47.	Dalbhandarh	Bihar
48.	Darbhanga	Bihar
49.	Dehri	Bihar
50.	Giridhi	Bihar
51.	Hathwa	Bihar
52.	Jehanabad	Bihar

1	2	3
53.	Jogbani	Bihar
54.	Katihar	Bihar
55.	Kishanganj	Bihar
56.	Kursela	Bihar
57.	Madhubani	Bihar
58.	Monghyr	Bihar
59.	Motihari	Bihar
60.	Munger	Bihar
61.	Muzzafarpur	Bihar
62.	Naria	Bihar
63.	Panchanpur	Bihar
64.	Purnea	Bihar
65.	Raxaul	Bihar
66.	Safiabad	Bihar
67.	Saharsa	Bihar
68.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh
69.	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh
70.	Durg	Chhattisgarh
71.	Jashpurnagar	Chhattisgarh
72.	Kargid	Chhattisgarh
73.	Korba	Chhattisgarh
74.	Raigarh (Jindal)	Chhattisgarh
75.	Raigarh (Kondatarai)	Chhattisgarh
76.	Raigarh (Sariya)	Chhattisgarh
77.	Raipur (Baikunth)	Chhattisgarh
78.	Tilda (Kohaka)	Chhattisgarh
79.	Amreli (Amroli)	Gujarat

1	2	3
80.	Chela	Gujarat
81.	Chhand Bet	Gujarat
82.	Drangadhara	Gujarat
83.	Deesa (Palanpur)	Gujarat
84.	Kandla	Gujarat
85.	Keshod	Gujarat
86.	Khambalia	Gujarat
87.	Khavada	Gujarat
88.	Limbdi	Gujarat
89.	Mandvi	Gujarat
90.	Mehsana	Gujarat
91.	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Gujarat
92.	Morvi	Gujarat
93.	Mundra	Gujarat
94.	Naliya	Gujarat
95.	Parsoli	Gujarat
96.	Porbandar	Gujarat
97.	Radhanpur	Gujarat
98.	Wadhwan	Gujarat
99.	Wankaner	Gujarat
100.	Ambala	Haryana
101.	Bhiwani	Haryana
102.	Gurgaon	Haryana
103.	Hissar	Haryana
104.	Karnal	Haryana
105.	Narnaul	Haryana
106.	Pinjore	Haryana

1	2	3
107.	Sirsa	Haryana
108.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
109.	Akhnur	Jammu and Kashmir
110.	Awantipur	Jammu and Kashmir
111.	Chamb	Jammu and Kashmir
112.	Chushal	Jammu and Kashmir
113.	Fukche	Jammu and Kashmir
114.	Gurex	Jammu and Kashmir
115.	Jhangar	Jammu and Kashmir
116.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir
117.	Kishtwar	Jammu and Kashmir
118.	Mantalai	Jammu and Kashmir
119.	Miran Sahib	Jammu and Kashmir
120.	Panzgam	Jammu and Kashmir
121.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir
122.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir
123.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir
124.	Bokaro	Jharkhand
125.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand
126.	Chakulia	Jharkhand
127.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand
128.	Deoghar	Jharkhand
129.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
130.	Dumka	Jharkhand
131.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand
132.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
133.	Ammasandra	Karnataka

1	2	3
134.	Baldota/Koppal	Karnataka
135.	Bengeluru (lis)	Karnataka
136.	Bellary	Karnataka
137.	Bidar	Karnataka
138.	Ginigera (Hospet)	Karnataka
139.	Hassan	Karnataka
140.	Jakkur	Karnataka
141.	Kolar	Karnataka
142.	Raichur	Karnataka
143.	Shahbad	Karnataka
144.	Yadgiri	Karnataka
145.	Yehlanka	Karnataka
146.	Chillari	Kerala
147.	Amla	Madhya Pradesh
148.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
149.	Birlagram (Nagda)	Madhya Pradesh
150.	Birwa	Madhya Pradesh
151.	Burhar (Shahdol)	Madhya Pradesh
152.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
153.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh
154.	Dhana	Madhya Pradesh
155.	Gandhisagar	Madhya Pradesh
156.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh
157.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
158.	Jhabua (Ranpet)	Madhya Pradesh
159.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
160.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
161.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh
162.	Lalpur	Madhya Pradesh
163.	Nagda	Madhya Pradesh
164.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh
165.	Nowgong	Madhya Pradesh
166.	Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh
167.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
168.	Raisen (Chiklod)	Madhya Pradesh
169.	Rajhara (Dhalli)	Madhya Pradesh
170.	Rakhikol	Madhya Pradesh
171.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
172.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh
173.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
174.	Sarangarh	Madhya Pradesh
175.	Sarani	Madhya Pradesh
176.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh
177.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh
178.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
179.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh
180.	Sitamau (Sitamaw, Mandasore)	Madhya Pradesh
181.	Tekanpur	Madhya Pradesh
182.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
183.	Ahemad Nagar	Maharashtra
184.	Akola	Maharashtra
185.	Amravati	Maharashtra
186.	Baramati	Maharashtra
187.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra

1	2	3
188.	Darna Camp	Maharashtra
189.	Deolali	Maharashtra
190.	Dhulia	Maharashtra
191.	Gondia	Maharashtra
192.	Hadapsar, Pune	Maharashtra
193.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
194.	Jath	Maharashtra
195.	Kalyan	Maharashtra
196.	Karad	Maharashtra
197.	Kawalpur	Maharashtra
198.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
199.	Kudal	Maharashtra
200.	Latur (MADC)	Maharashtra
201.	LonavalaAmby Valley	Maharashtra
202.	Mumbai (Juhu)	Maharashtra
203.	Nasik Road	Maharashtra
204.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
205.	Ozar (Nasik)	Maharashtra
206.	Phaltan	Maharashtra
207.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
208.	Shirpur	Maharashtra
209.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
210.	Waluj	Maharashtra
211.	Imphal (Korangee)	Manipur
212.	Palel	Manipur
213.	Dwara	Meghalaya
214.	Shella	Meghalaya

1	2	3
215.	Tura	Meghalaya
216.	Aizawl	Mizoram
217.	Kohima	Nagaland
218.	Amarda Road	Odisha
219.	Angul	Odisha
220.	Barbil	Odisha
221.	Baripada	Odisha
222.	Birasal	Odisha
223.	Cuttack	Odisha
224.	Gonapur	Odisha
225.	Gopalpur	Odisha
226.	Gudari	Odisha
227.	Hirakund	Odisha
228.	Jayakpur	Odisha
229.	Jeypore	Odisha
230.	Keonjhar	Odisha
231.	Khandpara	Odisha
232.	Konarak	Odisha
233.	Lanjigarh	Odisha
234.	Nawapara	Odisha
235.	Padampur	Odisha
236.	Rairangpur	Odisha
237.	Raisuan	Odisha
238.	Rangeilunda	Odisha
239.	Sarlake	Odisha
240.	Theruboli	Odisha
241.	Tushra	Odisha

1	2	3
242.	Adampur	Punjab
243.	Bakshiwala	Punjab
244.	Beas	Punjab
245.	Bhatinda	Punjab
246.	Dablan	Punjab
247.	Faridkot	Punjab
248.	Ferozpur	Punjab
249.	Gurdaspur	Punjab
250.	Halwara	Punjab
251.	Jawalapur	Punjab
252.	Jullandhar	Punjab
253.	Khemkaran	Punjab
254.	Nabha	Punjab
255.	Nanak Sar	Punjab
256.	Pathankot	Punjab
257.	Patiala	Punjab
258.	Abu Road	Rajasthan
259.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
260.	Alwar	Rajasthan
261.	Banar	Rajasthan
262.	Banasthali	Rajasthan
263.	Banswara (Tilwara)	Rajasthan
264.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
265.	Bhawi	Rajasthan
266.	Bikaner (Nal)	Rajasthan
267.	Bundi	Rajasthan
268.	Dholpur	Rajasthan

1	2	3
269.	Falna Road (Pali)	Rajasthan
270.	Gadra Road	Rajasthan
271.	Hamirgarh	Rajasthan
272.	Isarda	Rajasthan
273.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
274.	Jawai	Rajasthan
275.	Jhalawar (Brijnagar)	Rajasthan
276.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
277.	Kankoroli	Rajasthan
278.	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
279.	Kota	Rajasthan
280.	Lalgarh	Rajasthan
281.	Malapura	Rajasthan
282.	Mathania	Rajasthan
283.	Merta Road	Rajasthan
284.	Nagaur	Rajasthan
285.	Pilani	Rajasthan
286.	Salawas	Rajasthan
287.	SawaiMadhopur	Rajasthan
288.	Shahpur	Rajasthan
289.	Sheo	Rajasthan
290.	Sirohi	Rajasthan
291.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan
292.	Uterlai	Rajasthan
293.	Arkonam	Tamil Nadu
294.	Chetnad	Tamil Nadu
295.	Cholavaram	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
296.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu
297.	Kayattar	Tamil Nadu
298.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu
299.	Ramnad	Tamil Nadu
300.	Sulur	Tamil Nadu
301.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu
302.	Tanjore	Tamil Nadu
303.	Ulundurpet	Tamil Nadu
304.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu
305.	Adilabad	Telengana
306.	Aleru	Telengana
307.	Basant Nagar	Telengana
308.	Hyderabad (Dundigal)	Telengana
309.	Hyderabad (Hakimpet)	Telengana
310.	Kagazpur (Sirpur)	Telengana
311.	Nadirgul	Telengana
312.	Nagarjuna Sagar	Telengana
313.	Nalgonda	Telengana
314.	Waranagal	Telengana
315.	Kailashahar	Tripura
316.	Kamalpur	Tripura
317.	Khowai	Tripura
318.	Daman	Daman and Diu (U.T.)
319.	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh
320.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
321.	BakshiKaTalab	Uttar Pradesh
322.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
323.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
324.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
325.	Fursatganj (Igrua)	Uttar Pradesh
326.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
327.	Hindan	Uttar Pradesh
328.	Iradatganj	Uttar Pradesh
329.	Jagatpur	Uttar Pradesh
330.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
331.	Jhingura	Uttar Pradesh
332.	Kanpur (Civil)	Uttar Pradesh
333.	Kanpur (Kalyanpur)	Uttar Pradesh
334.	Kasia	Uttar Pradesh
335.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
336.	Madhosingh	Uttar Pradesh
337.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
338.	Muirpur (Korba)	Uttar Pradesh
339.	Phaphamau	Uttar Pradesh
340.	Pirthiganj	Uttar Pradesh
341.	Rajwari	Uttar Pradesh
342.	Saharanpur (Sarsawa)	Uttar Pradesh
343.	Sah-baj-quli	Uttar Pradesh
344.	Sardarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
345.	Shravasti	Uttar Pradesh
346.	Sultanpur (Amhai)	Uttar Pradesh
347.	Chinyalisaur	Uttarakhand
348.	Gaucher	Uttarakhand
349.	Hardwar	Uttarakhand

1	2	3
350.	Pithoragarh (Naini-saini)	Uttarakhand
351.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand
352.	Ambari	West Bengal
353.	Asansol	West Bengal
354.	Balurghat	West Bengal
355.	Barrackpore	West Bengal
356.	Behala	West Bengal
357.	Behrampur	West Bengal
358.	Bhatpara	West Bengal
359.	Bishnupur	West Bengal
360.	Burnpur	West Bengal
361.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal
362.	Dhubalia	West Bengal
363.	Digri	West Bengal
364.	Dudhkundi	West Bengal
365.	Grassmore	West Bengal
366.	Guskhara	West Bengal
367.	Hashimara	West Bengal
368.	Kadambini	West Bengal
369.	Kalaikunda	West Bengal
370.	Kanchrapara	West Bengal
371.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
372.	Kohinoor	West Bengal
373.	Madhaiganj	West Bengal
374.	Maheshganj	West Bengal
375.	Malda	West Bengal
376.	New lands	West Bengal

1	2	3
377.	New Teli Para	West Bengal
378.	Panagarh	West Bengal
379.	Pandaveswar	West Bengal
380.	Panga	West Bengal
381.	Piardora	West Bengal
382.	Prasadpur (Ganga Sagar)	West Bengal
383.	Rampur hat	West Bengal
384.	Sal Bani	West Bengal
385.	Saugaon	West Bengal
386.	Sindri	West Bengal

Disinvestment of Air India

345. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to sell Air India in parts to make it attractive to potential buyers as it reviews option to divest the loss making flagship carrier;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the PMO has set a deadline of early next year to get the sale process underway; and

(d) whether disinvestment lead to job losses in the airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017, has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries and constitution of Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) to decide further course of action including protection of interest of employees.

Incident of near collision of two aircrafts over Mumbai airspace

346. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether lives of over 400 passengers were in danger as two aircrafts of Jet Airways and GoAir respectively came on the same course and were just 100 feet away from each other over Mumbai airspace;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what preventive steps Government is taking to avoid such incidents in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) On 09.06.2017, there was a serious incident between Jet Airways, JAI392 from Shamshabad to Mumbai and GOW Airways, GOW171 from Delhi to Pune over Mumbai airspace. The recorded minimum vertical separation was 100 feet. However, the lateral separation was 2.8 NM (Nautical mile).

(b) As per the preliminary investigation, the probable cause/ contributory factor are as follows:

(i) Issuance of descend clearance by ATC Controller to F100 to GOW171 inadvertently through the level of other aircraft *i.e.* JAI392 (F180).

(ii) GOW Air Crew's failure to analyze the traffic scenario and accept descend below FL200 (without confirming from ATC "Confirm Clear of Traffic" and/or "Confirm FL100" as they were continuously being given step descend and were advised twice of the Traffic) could be a major Contributory Factor.

(c) The preventive steps taken by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation to avoid such incidents in the near future are given in the Statement.

Statement***Details of preventive steps taken by DGCA to prevent collision of aircrafts***

- ATCO's and Pilot proficiency checks are being carried out regularly.
- ATC services are being modernized to include conflict warning in the system to assist ATCO's.

- Coordination procedures of handing over from one unit to another have been laid out. Coordination of handing over traffic to adjoining FIR has been worked out & any deviation is being pointed out to the concerned units for taking corrective action.
- Whenever required, corrective training is being given to Pilots and Air Traffic Controller, and training procedures amended.
- Controllers are given training on ATC simulator at major stations and sensitized on the subject.
- Implementation of Safety Management System at airports to mitigate the risk of accident/ incident.
- Implementation of flexible use of airspace which will reduce traffic congestion in the airspace.
- Airlines have been directed to avoid use of similar / confusing call signs.
- One separate Directorate of Air Space and Air traffic Management in DGCA has been created in DGCA for better surveillance and regulatory functions in Air traffic Management (ATM).
- Case studies of Airprox /ATC incidents are discussed and analysed to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

Privatisation of Kolkata airport

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to privatise the Kolkata International Airport; and

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

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

(b) In the light of the recommendation of the Departmental Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture, Government reviewed the plans to privatise certain airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) including Kolkata International Airport and decided not to go ahead with the privatisation of these AAI airports.

Abusive treatment of passengers by airlines staff

348. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether instances of abusive treatment of passengers by airways staff of certain private as well as public airlines have come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of specific steps taken to avoid such instances in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) In the recent past, through social media, it has come to the notice of DGCJA that one of the passengers who travelled by M/s Indigo flight 6E- 487 was manhandled after deplaning in the operational area at IGI Airport, New Delhi. Though the incident occurred on 15.10.2017, it only came to the knowledge of DGCA after almost a month's time. The incident has been investigated by DGCA.

(c) DGCA has issued regulations in this regard, which provides for adequate training of persons waiting at airport who are engaged in passenger handling. In case of any violation, appropriate action is taken as per the provisions of the relevant CAR.

In addition, DGCA has issued passenger centric regulations on the following aspects:

- (i) Timely refund of tickets.
- (ii) Provision of compensation in case of denied boarding and flight cancellations.
- (iii) Provision of facilities in case of flight delays.
- (iv) Provision of facilities and assistance to passengers with reduced mobility.
- (v) Provision of passenger grievance redressal mechanism.

These regulations also provide a platform for aggrieved passengers to complain to the statutory bodies set up under relevant applicable laws, if the airlines fail to fulfill their obligations.

State of Air India employees post privatisation

349. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to privatise its National carrier the "Air India";

(b) if so, what plans have Government chalked out for its employees and their future; and

(c) whether Government would seek an assurance from the new owner of Air India for a better treatment and secured employment for its existing employees?

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 (AISAM). The AISAM will decide further course of action including protection of interest of employees.

Implementation of revised civil aviation requirement

350. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated norms for no-fly list to rein in unruly passengers in all domestic carriers as well as to control incidents of misbehaviour by airlines employees with passengers;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which the revised Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) is likely to be in vogue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has amended the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section - 3, Series - M. Part VI titled Handling of unruly passengers. Under the provision of the said CAR, category of unruly behaviour and the bar period of flying are as below:

- Level 1: Unruly behaviour (physical gestures, verbal harassment, unruly inebriation etc.)

- Level 2: Physically abusive behaviour (pushing, kicking, hitting, grabbing or inappropriate touching or sexual harassment etc.)
- Level 3: Life-threatening behaviour (damage to aircraft operating systems, physical violence such as choking, eye gouging, murderous assault, attempted or actual breach of the flight crew compartment etc.)

Bar period on flying:

- Level 1 is 03 months
- Level 2 is 06 months
- Level 3 is minimum 02 years period or more without limit
- Persons covered under national security threats provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) shall be barred till such time that the person is perceived to be under national security risk assessed by MHA.

(c) The amended CAR has been uploaded on DGCA website www.dgca.nic.in effective from 08.09.2017.

CSR contribution by corporates in North-East India

351. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how much money has been contributed by the companies under their CSR funds for the North-East in the last three financial years;
- (b) the details of spending of CSR funds in each of the eight North-Eastern States, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to encourage CSR spending in North-East India by corporates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) 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 the companies for the year 2014-15 & 2015-16 have been compiled by the Ministry. The CSR expenditure for North -East by companies who have spent

any amount of CSR for the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as given in the Table below:

CSR Expenditure (In ₹ Crores)

SL. No.	State (s)	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.03	1.22
2.	Assam	133.07	160.39
3.	Manipur	1.57	5.80
4.	Meghalaya	3.52	3.81
5.	Mizoram	1.03	1.08
6.	Nagaland	1.11	0.95
7.	Sikkim	1.03	1.87
8.	Tripura	1.16	1.47
GRAND TOTAL		153.52	176.59

Various workshops/seminars/conferences are organised by Government, Institutes & apex Business Chambers in order to increase awareness of the CSR provisions and improve compliance.

Women on the boards of companies

352. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is aiming to have 20 per cent women on the boards of companies by 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proportion of women on boards as on March 31, 2017 stands at 13 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Section 149 of Companies Act, 2013 read with the corresponding rules requires every listed company and prescribed class of companies to have a women director. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has also

mandated under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 for appointment of at least one woman director on the boards of listed companies. Government and SEBI have not prescribed any target for companies to have 20% women on the boards of the companies by the year 2020.

(c) and (d) As per information extracted from MCA21 Registry, as on 31.03.2017, 25.01% of the directors on the boards of companies are women directors.

GDP rate during April-June, 2016 and April-June, 2017

353 SHRI KT.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in percentage, during the quarter April-June, 2016 and that during the corresponding period in 2017; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As per the quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) released by the Central Statistics Office, the growth rate of GDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the first quarter (April-June) of 2017-18 was 5.7 per cent. The growth rate of GDP was 7.9 per cent during the corresponding period of 2016-17. The growth rate of Gross Value Added at constant basic prices (real GVA) for agriculture & allied, industry and services sector was 2.3 per cent, 1.6 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively in first quarter of 2017-18. The growth of real GVA for these sectors was 2.5 per cent, 7.4 per cent and 9.0 per cent respectively during the first quarter of 2016-17.

Bringing back black money from foreign countries

†354. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which have entered into agreement for bringing back black money during the last three years and the amount of money brought back into the country due to the positive steps taken by Government during these years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the expected goals are not being achieved due to the lackadaisical approach in the matter of black money; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) During the last three years *i.e.* 2014, 2015 and 2016, 19 Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements/Tax Information Exchange Agreements or amending protocols between India and other countries have entered into force for incorporating the provisions of exchange of information as per the international standards. The list of such countries is given in Statement (*See* below).

During these years, the investigations in foreign assets cases have been conducted in HSBC bank accounts, ICIJ cases and Panama Papers Leaks. As an outcome of investigations conducted, the following undisclosed incomes have been detected on account of deposits made in unreported foreign bank accounts:

Type of Foreign Assets Case	Amount of Undisclosed Income
HSBC Cases	₹ 8448 Crores
ICIJ Cases	₹ 11,010 Crores
Panama Paper Leaks	₹ 790 Crores

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Statement

List of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAA)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEA) entered into or amended through protocol for incorporating provisions for exchange of information as per international standards during the period 2014, 2015 and 2016:

SI. No.	Country	Description	Date of entry into force
1	2	3	4
1.	Liechtenstein	TIEA	20.01.2014
2.	Malta	DTAA	07.02.2014
3.	Fiji	DTAA	15.05.2014
4.	Poland	Amending Protocol	01.06.2014
5.	San Marino	TIEA	29.08.2014

1	2	3	4
6.	Macedonia	DTAA	12.09.2014
7.	South Africa	Amending Protocol	26.11.2014
8.	Denmark	Amending Protocol	01.02.2015
9.	Croatia	DTAA	06.02.2015
10.	Thailand	Revised DTAA	13.10.2015
11.	Belarus	Amending Protocol	19.11.2015
12.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	TIEA	02.02.2016
13.	Indonesia	Revised DTAA	05.02.2016
14.	Mauritius	Amending Protocol	19.07.2016
15.	Korea	Revised DTAA	12.09.2016
16.	Japan	Amending Protocol	29.10.2016
17.	Cyprus	Revised DTAA	14.12.2016
18.	Israel	Amending Protocol	19.12.2016
19.	Slovenia	Amending Protocol	21.12.2016

Collection of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 Currency after Demonetisation

355. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of cash, in number and percentage, out of the total money in circulation as on 8th November, 2016 in the country, which the Government has been able to collect after demonetisation of ₹ 500 and ₹1000 currency notes; and

(b) total amount of cash in number and percentage, out of the money which came into the banking system, which was black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Subject to future corrections based on verification process, the estimated value of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) received on June 30, 2017 is ₹ 15.28 trillion. The amount is about 99% of the SBNs in circulation as on 8th November, 2016. Exact amount of black money out of this money can't be calculated. However, the income tax Department takes appropriate action in suitable cases, which include searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of tax, penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, whichever is applicable. During the

period from November 2016 to March 2017, the Income-tax Department (ITD) conducted searches on around 900 groups, wherein, assets worth over ₹ 900 crores were seized and undisclosed income of ₹ 7961 crores was admitted. During the same period, 8239 surveys were conducted leading to detection of undisclosed income of ₹ 6745 crores. Further, during the period from April 2017 to October 2017, around 275 groups were searched by the ITD, where assets worth over ₹ 573 crores were seized and a disclosure of over ₹ 7800 crores was made by the assesses concerned. During the same period, 3188 surveys were conducted by ITD in which undisclosed income of ₹ 2485 crores was detected.

Loss of fastest growing major economy tag

356. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noted that India has lost its fastest growing major economy tag;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As per the latest information available from the Central Statistics Office, the growth rate of GDP at constant prices was 7.5 per cent, 8.0 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. As per the World Economic Outlook (October 2017) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), India was the fastest growing major economy during 2014 to 2016. As per the quarterly data available from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the growth rate of GDP of India in the first and second quarters of 2017-18 (that correspond to the second and third quarters of the calendar year 2017) was lower than China's. However, it is desirable to make growth comparisons between countries based on annual figures than the more volatile quarterly figures. As per IMF's assessment in October 2017, India's growth is projected to be at 7.4 per cent in 2018, fastest among the major economies.

(c) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the GDP growth which, inter-alia, include; fillip to manufacturing, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. Government had also announced various measures in the budget 2017-18 to promote

growth in the economy which, among others, include push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, focus on coastal connectivity. The other growth promotion measures include: lower income tax for companies with annual turnover up to Rs 50 crore; further measures to improve the ease of doing business; and, a major push to digital economy. The budget 2017-18 also targeted to provide higher agricultural credit and to increase employment. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities.

Compensation to people affected by demonetisation

357. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of cases where people could not visit banks or it was too expensive for them to exchange notes—citizens not convicted but denied bail, soldiers denied leave of absence, patients under treatment in hospitals, NRIs with commitments, daily wage labourers;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating compensation to people affected due to demonetisation, on lines of the special assistance of State Government of West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) No report on issue related to inability to visit banks is available with the Government. Government and RBI, during the period 9th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016, issued various instructions from time to time to reduce difficulties faced by the members of public. Specified Banknotes (Cessation of Liabilities) Act 2017 allowed special dispensation to Resident and Non-Resident Indians, who were not in India during the period from 9.11.2016 to 30.12.2016.

Impact of GST on zari embroidery sector

358. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the tax rates levied on zari embroidery sector and on all raw materials to zari embroidery sector, under GST;

(b) whether the zari embroidery sector was considered cottage industry and exempted from tax under prior tax regimes;

(c) if so, the reasons for imposition of tax on the sector under GST;

(d) whether Government is considering exempting zari embroidery from GST, on lines of exemption given to Khadi fabric; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Sir, the tax rates levied on emoroidery sector and raw materials to zari embroidery sector, under GST are follows:

Sl. No.	HSN code	Description	GST rate
1.	5605 0010	Real zari thread (gold) and silver thread, combined with textile thread.	5%
2.	5809, 5810	Embroidery or zari articles., that is to say,- imi, zari, kasab, salma dabka, chumki, gota, sitara, naqsi, kora, glass beads, badla, gizai.	5%
3	5605	Metallised yarn, whether or not gimped, being textile yarn, or strip or the like of heading 5404 or 5405, combined with metal in the form of thread, strip or powder or covered with metal.	12%
4.	5809	Woven fabrics of metal thread and woven fabrics of metallised yarn of heading 5605, of a kind used in apparel, as furnishing fabrics or for similar purposes, not elsewhere specified or included; such as Zari borders [other than Embroidery or zari articles, that is to say,- imi, zari, kasab, salma, dabka, chumki, gota, sitara, naqsi, kora, glass beads, badla, gizai.	12%
5.	5810	Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, Embroidered badges, motifs and the like [other than Embroidery or zari articles, that is to say,- imi, zari, kasab, salma, dabka, chumki, gota, sitara, naqsi, kora, glass beads, badla, gizai.	12%

(b) and (c) There was no excise duty on zari embroidery in pre-GST regime and some states had given VAT exemption to zari embroidery. However, zari had both central and state embedded taxes. The GST rate structure for the textile sector was discussed in detail in the GST Council meeting held on 3rd June, 2017, wherein the Council

recommended the GST rate structure for the textile sector, including the concessional 5% GST rates on specified zari articles.

Further, Nil GST rate will result in NIL IGST on imports while domestic zari articles will continue to bear input taxes, putting domestic zari articles industry at a disadvantage vis-a-vis imports.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (b) and (c) above.

Stressed accounts referred to insolvency and bankruptcy court

359. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the RBI has readied 30 new lists of stressed firms for National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) status of the first list of stressed firms that RBI has taken up, company-wise; and

(d) how many of the above stressed accounts have been referred to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Court and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that it issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, with fund and non-fund based outstanding amount greater than ₹ 5,000 crore and with 60% or more classified as non-performing as of 31.3.2016, to initiate insolvency process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. These 12 accounts constituted about 25 per cent of the gross NPAs of the banking system. In addition to these accounts, RBI has also issued directions to resolve certain other accounts within six months, failing which insolvency proceedings under the Code will need to be initiated. RBI has further stated that disclosure of specific borrower-wise details may attract provisions of Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Introduction of multiple nominees

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

(a) whether there is lack of uniformity in the rules regarding the number of nominees that can be permitted for bank accounts, Fixed Deposits, Public Provident Fund and mutual funds;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether uniformity in rules will be introduced permitting multiple nominees with pre-determined percentages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Nomination for bank deposit accounts (including fixed deposits) is provided for under rules made by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), nomination for mutual funds is provided for under regulation made by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), and nomination for Public Provident Fund (PPF) is provided for under the rule made by the Ministry of Finance.

In respect of nominations in deposit accounts in banks (including fixed deposits), RBI has informed that Section 45ZA of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 read with the Banking Companies (Nomination) Rules, 1985, provides for nomination of one person to whom in the event of the death of the depositors, the amount of deposit may be returned by the banking company.

In respect of nominations in mutual fund accounts, the SEBI has informed that Regulation 29A (1) and (2) of the Mutual Fund Regulations require asset management companies to provide an option to the unit holder to nominate a person in whom the units held by the investor shall vest in the event of his death, and where the units are held by more than one person jointly, the joint unit holders may together nominate a person in whom all the rights in the units shall vest in the event of death of all the joint unit holders. These Regulations do not specify the number of nominees that can be permitted in mutual funds. However, as per prevalent industry practice, the maximum number of nominees is limited to three. There is no proposal under consideration with SEBI on this matter at present.

In respect of PPF, under the PPF Scheme, 1968, a subscriber to the fund may nominate one or more persons to receive the amount standing to his credit in the event of his death before the amount has become payable. There is no proposal to reduce this number at present.

Improving financial stability of Banking System

361. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government attention has been drawn toward India high Debt-GDP ratio;

(b) whether the recapitalisation plan of government will push the BBB ratings of Indian banks; and

(c) if so, the steps Government is planning to undertake to improve the financial stability of the banking system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Government actively monitors trend in its debt to GDP ratio and is committed to bring down its debt to GDP ratio in gradual manner by adhering to fiscal discipline as enumerated in Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act. The Central government Debt-GDP ratio has reduced from about 61.4 per cent in 2002-03 to about 44.7 per cent in 2017-18 (BE). Continuing the declining trend, as per Medium Term Fiscal Policy (MTFP) statement 2017-18 rolling target under FRBM Act 2003, Debt-GDP ratio of Central Government is projected to reduce further to 42.8 per cent in 2018-19 and 40.9 per cent in 2019-20. Gross Fiscal Deficit-GDP ratio of Central Government has also declined from 5.7 per cent in 2002-03 to 3.5 per cent in 2016-17 and is budgeted to decline to 3.2 per cent in 2017-18. The broad declining trend in General government debt-GDP ratio is also intact.

(b) It is difficult to assess the position at this stage.

(c) As part of the Indradhanush Plan Government had announced infusion of Rs 70,000 crore out of budgetary allocations for infusing capital in Public Sector Banks (PSB) in four financial years. Government has so far infused capital of ₹ 51,858 crore in PSBs. Capital infusion has enabled PSBs to remain compliant with Basel HI capital adequacy norms, across financial years, despite high NPA and consequential provisioning requirement. Further, keeping in view requirement of PSBs, Government has recently announced decision on recapitalize PSBs to the tune of ₹ 2,11,000 crore, through recapitalization bonds of ₹ 1,35,000 crore and budgetary provision of ₹ 18,139 crore (under Indradhanush plan) over two financial years and the balance through capital raising by banks from the market.

Write off of 90 days plus delinquent loans by MFIs

362. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to write off 90 days plus delinquent Micro Finance Institutions loans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the likely impact on micro finance companies and their lending capabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No Sir.

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

GST on petroleum products

363. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to levy GST on petroleum products in the near future to bring uniformity in their prices throughout the country and if so, the details thereof, and the reaction of Government in this respect;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments are against the Centre's plan to levy GST on petroleum products;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of efforts Government is making to resolve this issue with the States and levy GST so that its benefit is passed on to the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Clause 12 A of Article 366 of the Constitution defines 'goods and services tax' (GST) as "any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption". Further Article 279A (5) provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which goods and services tax shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Thus while petroleum products are included under goods and services tax, the date on which GST shall be levied on such products shall be as per decision of the Goods and Service Tax Council.

(b) to (d) All the States and Union Territories with Legislature are represented in the GST Council by their Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation. Any decision regarding levy of GST on petroleum products has to be decided as per recommendation of the GST Council. Decisions taken by the GST Council so far have been based on consensus.

Recommendations of RBI panel on household finances

364. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel on household finances constituted by Reserve Bank of India has given its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the recommendations made by the panel therein;

(c) whether Government has accepted these recommendations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the benefits that are likely to accrue to the general household in the country after these recommendations are implemented; and

(e) whether the panel has proposed a uniform set of standards and definition for consumer protection, if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) A Committee was set up by RBI to look at various facets of household finance in India. The Committee had representation from the financial sector regulators, namely, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). Highlighting the unique aspects of Indian households' financial decision-making, the Committee has set out several recommendations on enabling better participation by Indian households in formal financial markets. The report of the Committee has been submitted to RBI only and is placed on RBI's website since August 24, 2017.

(e) The Committee, in their report has, *inter-alia*, stated that the provision of financial advice should be regulated in a unified manner consistent with other established professions, such as medicine, law and accounting. A collaborative effort is required in this regard in which governments set expectations for the practice of financial advisory, market integrity, and consumer protection, and regulators in consultation with professional bodies determine professional norms, conduct monitoring, and impose minimum certification standards.

Withdrawal of coins of ₹ 1, 2, 5 and 10 from circulation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken any decision to withdraw the coins of ₹ 1, 2, 5 and 10 from circulation;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor as these coins are not being accepted in many states; and

(c) if not, whether Government would make any announcement in this regard at the earliest, so as to clear doubt persisting among the people?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) At present coins of ₹ 1,2,5, 10 denomination are widely circulated in the market in addition to the small denomination coin of 50 paisa, all of which are legal tender. As regards to the reluctance on part of some people to accept coins in certain denominations in certain areas, Reserve Bank of India *vide* its Press Release dated November 20, 2016 has explained that coins in various new designs are introduced from time to time, to reflect various economic, social and cultural themes. As the coins remain in circulation for long, usually coins of different designs and even shapes are in circulation at the same time.

Status of investigation in Panama cases

366. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Special Investigation Team (SIT) and Directorate of Enforcement (ED) are continuing its investigation on the top honchos of DLF Limited, India Bull Housing Finance and M/s Pallonji Shapoorji Mistry group of companies in Panama cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of investigation and by when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) On 4th April 2016, the Government constituted a Multi-Agency Group, *inter alia*, for facilitating co-ordinated and speedy investigation in the cases of Indian persons allegedly having undisclosed foreign assets and whose names appeared in Panama Papers leaks. The Group consists of the officers of Investigation Division of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Foreign Tax & Tax Research Division of CBDT, Enforcement Directorate (ED), Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and Reserve Bank of India.

Law Enforcement Agencies that are part of Multi Agency Group (MAG) have taken up investigation in cases as reported in the media and/or on the website of International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) under Panama Paper Leaks. Such investigations, wherever required, includes making requests to the foreign jurisdictions concerned for sharing specific information/evidence, in accordance with provisions of treaties/agreements which India may have with such jurisdictions. The

sharing of information is guided by the provisions of such treaties/agreements as also domestic laws of respective jurisdictions. The Special Investigation team on black money appointed by Supreme Court of India has been kept informed about the progress.

Disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income tax Act, 1961 and section 84 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) & Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. Further, the Directorate of Enforcement is investigating DLF Limited and certain entities related to India Bull Housing Finance and M/s Shapoorji Pallonji Mistry group.

Simplification of GST return filing

367. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that filing of GST returns is a cumbersome process and tax payers are unable to file several returns in a month;

(b) if so, the steps Government is contemplating for simplification of return filing process;

(c) whether Government is considering a single return in a quarter instead of three returns with tax liability paid every month;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the tax liability if a GST return is filed incorrectly through inadvertence but the taxes have been paid fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No Sir. The return filing process is automated and at present, a monthly return is to be filed online on the GST common portal.

(b) In order to give some more time to get accustomed to the new GST taxation regime, based on the recommendations of the GST Council, the taxpayers are required to file a simplified return monthly. Further, a Committee has been set up under the convenorship of Shri A.B. Pandey, Chairman GSTN to look into the simplification of the return filing process.

(c) and (d) The decision in this regard will be taken and recommended by the GST Council in due course.

(e) GST law contains the provision of a general penalty which may be imposed upto a maximum of ₹ 25,000 under section 125 of the CGST Act, 2017.

GST on air freight on fruits and vegetables

368. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that fruits and vegetables exporters have to pay 18 per cent GST on air freight whereas fruits and vegetables are free from GST;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is affecting farmers, farm workers etc. involved in the chain adversely; and
- (d) if so, whether it can be exempted from 18 per cent GST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Place of supply of service by way of transportation of goods by air by a person to an exporter, both located in India, is in the taxable territory and therefore, leviable to GST of 18%. Export of goods being zero rated, the exporter is entitled to refund of the same and therefore, such tax is not a cost for him.

Removal of confusion during readjustment/restructuring of GST

369. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the GST that came into force recently needs to be readjusted/restructured as per the statement of the Finance Ministry;
- (b) whether the need arose due to hasty implementation of GST without proper preparation and perception;
- (c) whether or not this readjustment/restructuring of the GST will further complicate its application and confuse the already confused public/traders; and
- (d) whether Government will assure that this exercise of readjustment/restructuring will not further complicate and confuse the implementation of GST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir. The introduction of GST is a landmark change which has overhauled the existing tax structure. However, after its introduction, certain provisions have been readjusted/restructured based on the feedback received from the trade and industry and to further increase the ease of doing business.

- (b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir. The readjustment/restructuring is being done keeping in mind the feedback received from the trade and industry and to further increase the ease of doing business. Moreover, any such change being made is widely publicized through the print, audio and visual media including twitter.

(d) Yes Sir.

Simplification of direct taxes to widen the tax-payers base

370. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has initiated serious action to simplify direct taxes laws, including the Income Tax Act, 1961, to restrict tax evasion and widen tax-payer's base;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much time it is likely to take to firm-up draft for simplified direct taxes laws in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Yes madam. The Government has constituted a Task Force to draft a new direct tax law *vide* Office Order in F No 370149/230/2017 dated 22.11.2017 with the following Members:

- (i) Shri Arbind Modi, Member (Legislation), CBDT - Convener
- (ii) Shri Girish Ahuja, practicing Chartered Accountant and non-official Director State Bank of India;
- (iii) Shri Rajiv Memani, Chairman & Regional Managing Partner of E&Y;
- (iv) Shri Mukesh Patel, Practicing Tax Advocate, Ahmedabad;
- (v) Ms. Mansi Kedia, Consultant, ICRIER, New Delhi;
- (vi) Shri G.C. Srivastava, Retd. IRS (1971 Batch) and Advocate.

2. Shri Arvind Subramanian, Chief Economic Adviser, is a permanent special invitee to the Task Force.

3. The Terms of Reference of the Task Force is to draft an appropriate direct tax legislation keeping in view:

- (i) The direct, tax system prevalent in various countries;

- (ii) The international best practices;
- (iii) The economic needs of the country; and
- (iv) Any other matter connected thereto.

4. The Task Force is required to submit its report to the Government within six months from the date of its constitution.

Loss to SBI due to merger

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that SBI has experienced for the first time loss of ₹ 381 crores after merger operation;
- (b) if so, whether Government is going to use this experience in further merger of the Public Undertaking Banks; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) For the merged entity, State Bank of India (SBI) recorded net profit of ₹ 2,005.53 crore for the quarter ended June 2017 and ₹ 1,581.56 crore for the quarter ended September 2017.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Stagnant economy due to demonetisation impact

372. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in retrospect, still burdened under the adverse impact of demonetisation, the Government is facing a stagnant economy despite claiming buoyancy over Moody's recent upgrade of India's fiscal health;
- (b) whether another global ranking agency Standard & Poor has also come out with its latest ranking report on India; and
- (c) whether the impending Economic Survey 2018 considered the basic indicator of the nation's fiscal health, is, likely to reflect the still lingering impact of demonetisation and the GST imbroglio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The overall economic growth of the Indian economy is dependent on many factors which, *inter-alia*, include the rate of capital formation and savings, utilization of technology, availability of infrastructure, efficiency of resource allocation, quality of institutions, governance and the policy framework being in place, money supply and degree of financial development etc. It is difficult to pin-point the impact of demonetization.

Indian economy is not facing stagnation. As per the latest estimates of Central Statistics Office, India's GDP growth rate in the second quarter of 2017-18 was 6.3 per cent, as compared to 5.7 per cent in first quarter of 2017-18.

(b) Yes, Standard & Poor's has come out with its latest ranking report on India.

(c) The Economic Survey is tabled in Parliament, generally a day prior to the Budget.

Slow moving of RBI on NPAs issue

373. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the RBI is moving very slowly on the issue of NPAs;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that a certain frustration has set in over the RBI's stonewalling of attempt of Ministries to revive stalled projects through a package of measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A), Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme (SDR), Flexible Structuring (5/25) schemes for restructuring debt, issued guidelines on Joint Lenders' Forum QLF) for resolution, and issued Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for rectification, recovery and restructuring processes, to address stress because of NPAs.

(c) and (d) RBI has appraised that it is not in receipt of any communications in this regard from Ministries.

Large NPAs with banks

374. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are twelve large Non-Performing Assets with the banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the banks may see provisions for doubling this year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, with fund and non-fund based outstanding amount greater than ₹ 5000 crore and with 60% or more classified as non-performing as of 31.3.2016, to initiate insolvency process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

(c) and (d) As per RBI data, provisions for Non-performing Assets of Public Sector Banks, were ₹ 2,94,995 crore as on 31.3.2017, and increased to ₹ 3,23,019 crore as on 30.9.2017.

Unaccounted foreign assets in British Virgin Island

375. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Income-Tax Department has since completed its probe on charges against few persons with unaccounted foreign assets of several thousand crores in British Virgin Island, Caribbean tax haven;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the chargesheet has been filed in the Court and if so, the details thereof including the status of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Income tax Department takes appropriate action in suitable cases, where credible information is received about persons with unaccounted foreign assets in various foreign jurisdictions including British Virgin Island and Caribbean countries. Such actions include searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of tax,

penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, whichever is applicable.

Certain information was put in public domain by International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), a Washington based organization, pertaining to offshore entities based in no tax or low tax jurisdictions, allegedly linked to several Indian persons.

Subsequently, information (known as 'Panama Paper leaks') appeared in public domain, including website of ICIJ, indicating apparent linkage between certain Indian persons and various offshore entities created in low-tax or no tax jurisdictions.

Investigations/proceedings were initiated into these cases, among others, by the Income Tax Department, which are at various stages. More than 75 prosecution complaints have already been filed before criminal courts in these cases.

Impact of demonetisation on prostitution

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

(a) whether as per Government, one of the major achievements of demonetisation announced on 8th November, 2016, is decline in prostitution;

(b) if so, the source of the data; and

(c) if not, the reasons for irresponsible statement and misleading the innocent public by Government/Ministers of Central Government which runs on the well established theory of collective responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) No such report is available with the Ministry of Finance.

Increase in fiscal deficit

377. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that within the seven months period, India's fiscal deficit touched around 95 per cent of the Budget Estimates of 2017-18;

(b) if so, the proposal of Government to balance the income-expenditure revenue to lower the deficit therein; and

(c) comparative chart details of last three years budget estimates and expenditure ratio therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has been taking all possible measures to mobilize higher amount of resources from tax, non-tax and non-debt capital receipts to balance the gap between expenditure and resources and to achieve the fiscal deficit target as budgeted.

(c) (₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Fiscal Deficit		
	Budget Estimates (BE)	Actuals upto October	Actuals upto October as a % of BE
2017-18	5,46,532	5,25,321	96.1
2016-17	5,33,904	4,23,507	79.3
2015-16	5,55,649	4,11,246	74.0
2014-15	5,31,177	4,75,751	89.6

It may be mentioned that, the Government has achieved the fiscal deficit targets as set out in the budget estimates of last three financial years.

Extension of banking services in Maharashtra

†378. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of people in the country who are still deprived of banking services;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to provide banking services to all those people; and

(c) the number of villages in Maharashtra with a population of 5000 to 10000 where banking services are not available and by when the Government plans to provide banking services in those villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) To provide banking services to all unbanked people, under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY),

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Business Correspondents are deployed to provide banking services in areas not having bank branches.
 - (ii) Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts which do not require maintenance of minimum balance, are opened with a RuPay debit card.
 - (iii) Accidental insurance cover of ₹1 lakh is offered to PMJDY account-holders who use RuPay cards regularly.
 - (iv) Aadhaar seeded and authenticated PMJDY accounts can receive the Direct Benefit Transfer under various Government Schemes.
 - (v) After satisfactory operation of the PMJDY account for 6 months, an overdraft facility up to ₹5,000 is permitted.
 - (vi) Awareness camps are organised by Financial Literacy Centres and rural branches of banks.
- (c) As per information received from State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Maharashtra, banking services are provided to all Sub Service Areas (SSAs), with 1000-1500 households, in Maharashtra either through bank branches or Bank Mitras.

Jan Dhan accounts

379. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Jan Dhan accounts were opened in the past two years;
- (b) how much money had been deposited in the accounts in the past two years; and
- (c) how many loans have been availed by people on the Jan Dhan accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per data received from Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and 13 major Private Sector Banks, 6.71 crore Jan Dhan accounts were opened during 2015-16 and 6.74 crore Jan Dhan accounts were opened during 2016-17.

(b) As per data received from Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural banks and 13 major Private Sector Banks, the increment in net deposit in Jan Dhan accounts during 2015-16 and 2016-17 was ₹ 20,002 crore and ₹ 27,300 crore respectively.

(c) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), an eligible account-holder can avail overdraft facility up to ₹ 5,000 after six months of satisfactory operation of

the account. As on 1.12.2017, 31.12 lakh PMJDY account-holders have availed overdraft facility amounting to ₹ 353.47 crore in aggregate.

Loans under MUDRA Yojana turned into NPAs

380. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how much loans have been given under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana;
- (b) whether the loans given by all Micro Finance Institutions are included under the scheme; and
- (c) how many of the loans which were disbursed under the MUDRA Yojana have turned into NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) From the start of implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in April 2015 to 08.12.2017, over 9.91 crore loans have been sanctioned while the total amount sanctioned is ₹ 4.39 lakh crore. This includes loans extended by such Non-Banking Finance Company - Micro Finance Institutions (NBFC-MFIs) which report data directly on the Mudra portal and by such smaller non NBFC-MFIs which report on a consolidated basis through Sa-Dhan, a self-regulatory organisation for MFIs.

- (c) As reported by Banks and other lending institutions, as on 30.06.2017, about 39.12 lakh loan accounts had turned NPA.

Expenditure incurred in exchanging currency notes post-demonetisation

381. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of expenditure incurred in exchanging of currency notes post demonetisation;
- (b) the details of expenditure incurred in printing new currency notes; and
- (c) whether Government plans to introduce ₹1000 note?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Since the exchange of currency notes are undertaken as the regular activity with available staff, no expenditure records are maintained in this regard.

(b) As on 9th December, 2017, the production details of new design notes in the denomination ₹ 500 and 2000 for all the presses are as under:

Denomination	Production (as on 09.12.2017) (in mpcs)	Cost Incurred on Production (in crore ₹)
50	1039.49	85.5334
200	1780.84	522.8376 approx.
500	16957.317	4968.844
2000	3654.5	1293.693

(c) Review of denomination and design of banknotes is an on-going process, conducted by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time based on economic factors and monetary reviews.

Money laundering cases registered post-demonetization

382. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) State/UT-wise details of the money laundering cases that were registered post-demonetisation;

(b) whether Government is aware about the money that was flushed out of the country *via* laundering since 8 November 2016 till date; and

(c) details of the cases of money laundering that have been filed along with their present status and actions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Post demonetisation, the Directorate has registered 37 cases under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Funds amounting to ₹100 crores approx. have been remitted outside India post demonetisation in one case being investigated by the Directorate under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002.

(c) Investigation in these cases resulted in attachment of properties worth ₹ 144.71 crore. Further Gold weighing 7.538 kg was also seized and 18 persons were arrested under the provision of PMLA, 2002.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of money laundering cases registered post-demonisation*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Money Laundering cases registered
1.	Rajasthan	2
2.	Maharashtra	3
3.	Tamil Nadu	1
4.	Goa	2
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1
7.	Delhi	7
8.	Bihar	1
9.	Karnataka	7
10.	Gujarat	2
11.	Andhra Pradesh	5
12.	West Bengal	4
13.	Odisha	1
TOTAL		37

Compliance by banks in tax collection under PMGKY

‡383. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) and if so, the aims of the scheme along with the details thereof;

(b) whether some banks are showing reluctance to collect tax under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure the compliance of rules/guidelines by the banks with regard to this; and

(d) the details of the scheme benefits given to tax payers as against previously announced scheme, 2016, the details thereof?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir, the Government had introduced "The Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 2016 (PMGKY)" w.e.f. 17.12.2016. The last date for making declaration under the Scheme was 31.03.2017 (which was later on extended till 10th May, 2017). A declarant under PMGKY was required to pay tax @ 30% of undisclosed income, surcharge @ 33% of tax and penalty @ 10% of undisclosed income. The declarant was also required to deposit an amount, which should not be less than twenty-five per cent, of the undisclosed income in, "the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Deposit Scheme, 2016" (the deposit Scheme). Such deposit shall carry no interest and have a lock-in period of four years. As per the stated objects and reasons, in the wake of demonetisation the Government had introduced PMGKY to provide an opportunity to all the persons to pay taxes with heavy penalty in order to come clean so that not/only the Government gets additional revenue for undertaking activities for the welfare of the poor but also to ensure that the undisclosed income legitimately comes into the formal economy.

(b) and (c) The last date for making payment of tax, surcharge and penalty under PMGKY was 31st March, 2017. During the operation of PMGKY, few instances were brought to the notice of Government. The same were immediately taken up and RBI in consultation with the Government instructed the authorized banks to sensitize their authorities and ensure proper adherence to the guidelines of PMGKY. Further, the Government extended the date of making deposit under the deposit Scheme from March 31, 2017 to April 30, 2017 for those declarants, who had made payment of tax, surcharge and penalty under PMGKY on or before 31st March, 2017.

(d) Under the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 (IDS) introduced through Finance Act, 2016, a declaration could be made in respect of any income or income in the form of investment in any asset located in India and acquired from income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act for any assessment year prior to the assessment year 2017-18, which the declarant had failed to disclose. Under PMGKY a declaration in respect of undisclosed income in the form of cash or deposit in an account maintained with a specified entity (which included banks, post office etc.) could be made. PMGKY provided that the amount of income declared under said scheme shall not be included in the total income of the declarant under the Income-tax Act for any assessment year. However, in respect of income declared under IDS, immunity from proceeding under the Income-tax Act, Wealth-tax Act, and Benami transaction (Prohibition) Act, subject to condition specified therein were provided.

Assistance to AP under special package

384. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of money so far given to Andhra Pradesh under revenue deficit head since 2014 and how much money is yet to be given;

(b) the status of Special Package announced by Finance Minister to Andhra Pradesh and how much money has so far been given, as a part of Special Package to AP, head-wise;

(c) how the Special Package is different from Special Category Status; and

(d) how Special Category Status of North-Eastern and Hilly States have been extended recently due to GST when 14th Finance Commission declined to grant such status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) An amount of ₹ 3980 crore has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh as identified Resource Gap of the State for the year 2014-15. An amount of ₹138 crore is remaining to be paid under this head.

(b) and (c) The special assistance measures to Andhra Pradesh announced by the Finance Minister in September, 2016 consequently approved by the Cabinet in March, 2017 comprises of;

- i. The Central Government will provide special assistance measure to Government of Andhra Pradesh, which would make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during 2015-16 to 2019-20, if the funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would have been shared at the ratio 90:10 between the Centre and the State. The special assistance will be provided by way of repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019-20 by the State as and when it falls due.
- ii. Funding of 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the Polavaram Project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date.

An amount of ₹4662 crore for Polavaram Irrigation Project to Andhra Pradesh since its bifurcation as a part of special assistance measures to the State has so far been released.

(d) Following the implementation of the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission, differentiation among the States on the basis of special and general category has been done away. Consequent to implementation of the recommendations of sub-group of Chief Ministers on Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, States for the purpose of determining funding pattern (Central share) under Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been categorised on the basis of North-Eastern & Hilly States and other States.

Powerless GST implementing authority

‡385. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that GST has been introduced since 1 July, 2017;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that an authority has been formed for introducing GST, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the authority cannot take any action against any company or trader regarding complaints about the benefit of reduced costs not reaching the customers and it will have to go to the GST Council in such cases;
- (d) if so, the reasons for forming a powerless authority; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to provide justice to the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(e) National Anti-Profiteering Authority has been constituted under GST to look into cases where the benefits of GST have not been passed on to the end consumers.

Pending direct/indirect tax cases

386 SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) details regarding number of cases/litigation pending in different courts/tribunals relating to assessment of any direct/indirect tax levied by Government;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details regarding the amount of taxes, penalties or other levies involved in such cases/litigations;

(c) the details regarding cases which have been pending for more than five years and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to fast-track disposal of high value litigations involving direct or indirect taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The number of cases/litigation pending in different courts/tribunals relating to assessment of any direct/indirect tax levied by Government as are under:

Direct Tax

Court/Tribunal	No. of cases pending
CIT (Appeals)	270503*
Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	90252*
High Court	38864**
Supreme Court	5876**

* No. of cases pending before CIT (A) and ITAT is as on October, 2017

** No. of cases pending before HC & SC is as on June, 2017.

Indirect Tax

Court/Forum	No. of cases pending
Supreme Court	2304
High Court	10277
CESTAT	51580

(b) The details of amount of taxes, penalties or other levies involved in such case/litigations are as under:

Direct Tax

(₹ in crore)

Court/Tribunal	Tax effect involved
CIT (Appeals)	4,99,084
Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	The data of tax effect is not maintained by the ITAT Registry of Mumbai

Court/Tribunal	Tax effect involved
High Court	3.15,107
Supreme Court	9,877

Indirect Tax

(₹ in crore)

Court/Forum	Tax effect involved
Supreme Court	27054.42
High Court	34985.97
CESTAT	143317.2

(c) The details regarding cases which have been pending for more than five years and the reasons are as under:

Direct Tax

Courts/Tribunal	No. of cases pending
CIT (Appeals)	18380
Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	4320
High Court	7245
Supreme Court	1040

The reason for pendency of the cases is that the institution of appeals before CIT (A) is much more than the disposal of appeals leading to backlog of appeals. In so far as pendency Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, High Court & Supreme Court is concerned, no comments are being offered because the pendency before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, High Court & Supreme Court is not under the purview of the Department.

Indirect Tax

Court/Forum	No. of cases pending
Supreme Court	977
High Court	3601
CESTAT	16413

The reason for pendency of the cases is that:—

1. Cases repeatedly adjourned

2. Cases do not come up for hearing
3. Inflow of more no. of cases than outflow
4. Date of hearing not granted
5. Court has granted stay till disposal of appeal
6. On similar issue department has filed appeals in higher forum and the same are pending.
7. Due to huge pendency of cases in Courts/ Tribunal

(d) The steps taken/being taken to fast-track disposal of high value litigations involving Direct or Indirect taxes are as under:

Direct Tax

Taking cognizance of the high tax effect locked in pending appeals before CIT(A), the Board has issued directions in Financial Year 2016-17 for disposal of appeals having tax effect of more than ₹ 100 crore on priority basis. This resulted in tax effect of ₹ 1.92 lakh crore being unlocked in 362 appeals. Further in the current Financial Year, 2017-18, the CIT (A) have been directed to dispose all pending appeals as on 01.04.2017 and having the tax effect of more than 50 crore by 31st December 2017

Indirect Tax

Prioritization of appeals involving revenue of more than ₹ 10 crore has been undertaken. All Zonal Chief Commissioners have been directed to make concerted efforts by filing IA for early hearing, meeting the Chief Justice, CESTAT President to impress upon them the need for early resolution of cases involving high stakes. Central Board of Excise & Customs is also reviewing such cases for appropriate action.

Measures to increase per capita income

†387. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an unprecedented increase in the per capita income of people in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any target has been set by Government to raise the per capita income of the people in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the special efforts being made by Government with the aim of bringing expected growth in per capita income in those States where it is far less in comparison to national average of per capita income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As per the Central Statistics Office's estimates, average growth of per capita net national income at constant (2011-12) prices was 6.3 per cent during 2014-15 to 2016-17, as compared to 4.0 per cent during 2012-13 to 2013-14. The per capita net national income at current prices increased from ₹ 86,454/- in 2014-15 to ₹ 94,130/- in 2015-16 and further to ₹ 103,219/- in 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Government does not fix any target for the per capita income of the people in the country.

(e) The Government have taken several measures to improve the growth performance of all the States in a balanced manner. The Government is implementing several programmes for skill development, self-employment, wage employment and creation of assets that aim to promote inclusive growth and thereby bridge the income gaps. The transfer of resources from the Centre to the States favour less-developed States generally. The enhanced share of States in Central taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent provides the required flexibility to the States for financing and designing of schemes suited to the local needs and to bridge the development deficit in the backward regions of the States. In addition, several Centrally sponsored schemes and state specific schemes are being implemented which are expected to improve the per capita income level in different states.

Reduction on interest rates on small savings schemes

388. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has lowered interest rate on small saving schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this move will prompt banks to lower deposit rates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Sir, the Government has not lowered interest rate on small savings scheme for the quarter starting from 01.10.2017 to 31.12.2017. However, the interest rates on all small savings scheme except Post Office Savings Account were lowered by 10 basis points for the quarter starting from 01.07.2017 to 30.09.2017.

(c) and (d) The interest rates of small savings schemes are not linked to those on bank domestic term deposits and savings account. The banks are free to fix interest rates on banks deposits. The lowering of interest rates on Small Savings would reduce differential competition for Banks in raising more deposits. This may induce them to lower their deposit and lending rates voluntarily.

Review of CAG accounts books by external auditors

389. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has not subjected its account books to any external auditors for assessment since independence;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to suitably amend the CAG (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Services) Act to ensure peer review of CAG account books by external auditors and put their audit reports on website for public viewing, a practice followed by all democratic countries all over the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes., account books of CAG are not subjected for assessment by external auditors.

(b) Under Article 151 of the Constitution, the powers of audit in relation to all accounts including the accounts of expenditure of the office of the CAG and his Department are vested in the CAG. Entrustment of the audit of the CAG's accounts to any other authority would be *ultra vires* of this provision. This interpretation of the Constitutional provision was upheld by the Attorney General at the time of framing of the CAG's DPC Act, 1971.

Further, the C&AG has a well-established system of audit of expenditure/sanctions and inspection of offices by independent offices/wings within the Department. Also,

in order to ensure that our processes and procedures are subject to rigorous and independent scrutiny, we have a system of peer reviews of individual field audit formations by other audit formations (within the Department), as well as peer reviews of the activities of the Department as a whole by teams from audit offices of other countries.

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

Stagnant rate of inflation

‡390. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that retail inflation rate is under control for the last many months as per the expectations and is in accordance with the target fixed by Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of foodgrain items has not increased for the last many months and the cost of many foodgrain items have reduced substantially; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The Government has fixed the inflation target of 4 per cent with tolerance level of +/- 2 per cent for the period beginning from 5th August, 2016 to March 31, 2021. As per the information available, the Consumer Price Index - combined (CPI-C) based inflation has declined to 3.0 per cent in 2017-18 (April-November) from 4.5 per cent in 2016-17 and 4.9 per cent in 2015-16. Cereals and products group inflation based on CPI-C averaged 4.1 per cent in 2017-18 (April-November) as compared to 4.2 per cent in 2016-17 and 1.8 per cent in 2015-16. Inflation for pulses and products group declined to (-) 22.0 per cent in 2017-18 (April-November) as compared to 9.3 per cent in 2016-17 and 31.9 per cent in 2015-16.

Investigation of top 100 NPA account holders

391. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of public/private sector banks during the last three years and the current year along with the percentage of NPAs recovered during the said period;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has received complaints from union of bank employees to order an investigation into the top 100 NPA account holders;

(c) if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to deal with the NPAs situation with firmness but also with pragmatism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Details of NPAs of public and private sector banks, and reduction in their NPAs due to recoveries in percentage terms, are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Vigilance side has apprised that no complaint from union of bank employees to investigate into the top 100 NPA accountholders has been dealt with by it.

(d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A), Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme (SDR), Flexible Structuring (5/25) schemes for restructuring debt, issued guidelines on Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for resolution, and issued Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for rectification, recovery and restructuring processes, to address stress because of NPAs.

Statement

Details of Percentage of Gross Non-performing Assets (NPAs) to Gross Advances of Public and Private Sector Banks

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till September 2017)
Public Sector Banks	4.97%	9.27%	11.66%	12.59%
Private Sector Banks	2.10%	2.83%	4.05%.	4.20%

Source: RBI (Global Operations)

Data on reduction in NPAs due to actual recoveries as percentage of Gross NPA for Public and Private Sector Banks

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till September 2017)
Public Sector Banks	15.19%	7.58%	7.78%	3.99%
Private Sector Banks	17.63%	15.02%	16.62%	9.94%

Source: RBI (Global Operations)

Focus on 50 top stressed loan accounts

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

- (a) the details of each of the fifty top stressed loan accounts that Government is focussing on;
- (b) the details of loans taken by each of the above fifty account holders and how Government and the RBI are planning to deal with these loans;
- (c) what is the total loan amount of these companies;
- (d) whether Government plans to restructure the above loans or to sell their assets to get the outstanding loans; and
- (e) if not, what would be the approach of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the total outstanding amount for top 50 stressed borrowers, funded by Scheduled Commercial Banks stood at ₹ 3,72,379 crore as on 30.9.2017. RBI has further stated that disclosure of specific borrower-wise details may attract provisions of Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(d) and (e) Restructuring of loans is done by the banks as per their Board-approved internal policy, their commercial judgement and extant regulatory guidelines stipulated by RBI. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted for reorganisation and insolvency resolution of corporates.

Huge investment in PSBs

393. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to invest huge amounts in the Public Sector Banks to bring reforms in the Banks; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) With a view to ensure that Public Sector Banks (PSBs) remain adequately capitalised to support economic growth and remain compliant on regulatory

parameters, Government has announced decision to recapitalise PSBs to the tune of ₹ 2,11,000 crore, through recapitalisation bonds of ₹ 1,35,000 crore and budgetary provision of ₹ 18,139 crore under Indradhanush plan over two financial years, and the balance through capital raising by banks from the market.

Demonetised currency notes deposited with RBI

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

- (a) the details of percentage of the demonetised currency notes of ₹1000 and ₹500 deposited with RBI as per the latest data, note-wise;
- (b) whether demonetisation was announced to legalise the black money in the country;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) if not, the details of black money recovered due to demonetisation; and
- (e) the details of cost incurred on printing new ₹2000 and ₹500 currency notes till 15th December, 2017 along with number of these currency notes printed so far, note-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Subject to future corrections based on verification process, the estimated value of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) received on June 30, 2017 is ₹ 15.28 trillion. The amount is about 99% of the SBNs in circulation as on 8th November, 2016.

(b) to (d) No Sir. During the period from November 2016 to March 2017, the Income-tax Department (ITD) conducted searches on around 900 groups, wherein, assets worth over ₹ 900 crores were seized and undisclosed income of ₹ 7961 crores was admitted. During the same period, 8239 surveys were conducted leading to detection of undisclosed income of ₹ 6745 crores. Further, during the period from April 2017 to October 2017, around 275 groups were searched by the ITD, where assets worth over ₹ 573 crores were seized and a disclosure of over ₹ 7800 crores was made by the assesses concerned. During the same period, 3188 surveys were conducted by ITD in which undisclosed income of ₹ 2485 crores was detected.

(e) As on 15th December, 2017, the production details of new design notes in the denomination ₹ 500 and 2000 for all the presses are as under:

Denomination	Production (as on 15.12.2017) (in mpcs)	Cost Incurred on Production (in crore ₹)
500	16975.553	4974.1584
2000	3654.5	1293.693

Downward trend of GDP

395. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether GDP has shown a downward trend during the last six months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) steps taken to increase the GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As per the quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of GDP at constant (2011-12) market prices has increased from 5.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2017-18 to 6.3 per cent in second quarter of 2017-18.

(c) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the GDP growth which, *inter-alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other, urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. Government had also announced various measures in the budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which, among others, include push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, focus on coastal connectivity. The other growth promotion measures include: lower income tax for companies with annual turnover up to Rs 50 crore; further measures to improve the ease of doing business; and, a major push to digital economy. The budget 2017-18 also targeted to provide higher agricultural credit and to increase employment. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities.

Inclusion of PSBs Minority Unions in negotiation process

396. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in numerous Nationalised Banks, some of the

organizations of Bank employees are unable to do direct negotiations with the Bank Management as they are not recognised Associations and termed as Minority Unions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they create hurdles and delay for the Bank employees demand as they have to only depend on legal forums; and

(c) whether Government has considered the views of these employees' association to include them in all talks and negotiation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has informed that banks hold talks generally' with recognised unions which have majority membership. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has informed that the unions of nationalised banks are governed by "Code of Discipline" framed by the bank management. However, if there is any dispute raised by the union, it is dealt with by the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in accordance with the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Funds pending for release to Telangana

397. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds relating to various Central Government schemes are pending for release to Government of Telangana for want of utilisation certificates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) total funds released to Telangana State during the last three years under grants/share in Central Government schemes/devolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Funds to the State Governments including State Government of Telangana are released as per extant scheme guidelines including utilization of funds during previous years by the concerned line Ministries/Departments of Central Government. Central Government provide grants-in-aid to States under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Finance Commission Transfers (including devolution from divisible pool of Central taxes and duties) as per the allocation provided in Union Budget documents. The concerned State Government(s) and Central Ministries review and monitor implementation of the schemes to ensure effective utilization of funds for the purpose for which it was released and further instalments of grants-in-aid

released accordingly. The records of utilization certificates are not maintained centrally in Ministry of Finance. Besides, relevant law provides for an independent audit of all expenditure of public money for utilization towards the intended purpose.

(c) Head-wise details of the funds released to Telangana during last three years are as under:

	(₹ in crore)		
Head	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Share in Central Taxes	9795.40	12350.72	14876.61
Finance Commission Grants	2110.15	1077.80	1663.68
Other grants (including CSS)	5007.95	8316.32	11893.49
TOTAL	16913.50	21744.84	28433.78

Source: Union Budget Documents and State Budget Documents

Use of cess collection

‡398. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the types of cesses being levied by Government and the cess collected in each of the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, the details thereof;

(b) the details of amount disbursed to States under each of the cess during last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the names of the schemes on which the cess amount has been spent in the last three years, the details thereof, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The details of cesses being levied by Government and the cess collected in each of the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The cess receipts/levies are not shared with State Governments.

(c) The names of the schemes on which the cess amount has been utilized in the last three years are as under:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Funds	2015-16	RE 2016-17	BE 2017-2018
Prarambik Shiksha Kosh	19298.16	19732.47	75018.76
No fund created against secondary and higher education cess till 2016-17			
Clean Energy Fund	100.00	6902.74	8703.00
Central Road Fund	43175.10	63423.00	75018.76
National Disaster Response Fund/National Calamity Contingency Fund	7180.48	6450.00	10000.00
Sugar Development Fund	1352.66	1672.00	496.00
Cine Workers Welfare Fund	1.93	2.09	—
Mines Welfare Funds*	35.42	—	—
Beedi Workers Welfare Funds	—	—	—
Other Development Welfare Fund	179.16	—	—
Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh	2400.00	12300.00	14622.27
Krishi Kalyan Cess	—	9000.00	10800.00
Prevention and Control of Water Pollution	242.97	250.00	250.00

*It is presumed that receipts from cess on lime stone and dolomite and cess on iron ore are transferred to Mines Welfare Funds.

Statement

A. Details of Cess/Surcharge under Indirect Taxes

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Cess/Surcharge	Actual 2015-16	Actual 2016-17	2017-18 (April-Oct.) (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Cess/Surcharge under Customs Duty				
1.	National Calamity Contingent Duty	1640.00	682.62	451.34
2.	Education Cess	3687.02	3922.03	1553.16

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Secondary & Higher Education Cess	1779.04	1879.59	762.75
4.	Cess on Exports	124.46	184.89	65.00
(B) Cess/Surcharge under Union Excise Duty				
1.	Additional Duty of Excise on Motor Spirit (Road Cess)	17300.65	18827.83	10199.61
2.	Additional Duty of Excise on High Speed Diesel Oil (Road Cess)	52239.32	53571.70	29905.33
3.	National Calamity Contingent Duty	4050.00	6426.20	2063.98
4.	Special Additional Duty of Excise on Motor Spirit	18171.25	18780.13	12211.11
5.	Surcharge on Pan Masala and Tobacco Products	1561.97	3347.75	988.55
6.	Education Cess	46.83	45.41	10.73
7.	Secondary and Higher Education Cess	21.79	21.31	4.87
8.	Cess on Crude Oil	14310.69	12618.31	6010.41
9.	Cess on Bidi	146.27	136.21	32.58
10.	Cess on Sugar	1008.49	2881.61	761.88
11.	Cess on Automobiles	386.36	408.55	96.40
12.	Other cesses	392.59	238.72	59.58
13.	Clean Environment Cess [erstwhile-Clean Energy Cess]	12675.60	26117.25	11429.68
14.	Infrastructure Cess	288.16	3917.65	903.89
15.	Cesses administered by other Departments than D/o Revenue	1837.85	1868.58*	399.09**
(C) Cess under Service Tax				
1.	Education Cess	917.26	74.03	23.64
2.	Secondary & Higher Education Cess	421.16	39.79	14.05
3.	Swachh Bharat Cess	3925.74	12305.27	4054.50
4.	Krishi Kalyan Cess	0.00	7563.40	2654.73

*Revised Estimated

** reported upto September, 2017

B. Cess under Direct Taxes (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Cess/Surcharge	Actual 2015-16	Actual 2016-17*	2017-18 (April-Oct.)*
1.	Primary Education Cess	13978.34	15927.27	7923.70
2.	Secondary & Higher Education Cess	6943.10	7967.44	4001.08
3.	Krishi Kalyan Cess	0.00	710.64	1428.27

*Provisional

Outcome of cases filed with NCLT

399. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases filed with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) since the Insolvency Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was enacted;

(b) the outcome of these cases; and

(c) the amount of NPAs realized and the amount of haircut borne by the banks in these cases for settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) After notification of relevant provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 on 01.12.2016, 2434 fresh cases have been filed before NCLT and 2304 cases of winding up of companies have been transferred from various High Courts. Out of these, a total number of 2750 cases have been disposed of and 1988 cases were pending as on 30.11.2017.

(c) As per information received from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), as on 30.11.2017, an amount of ₹ 39.63 crore had been realized after filing of cases with NCLT, and an amount of ₹ 2.89 crore had been borne by the banks as haircut.

Reinstating pension commutation scheme

400. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to reinstate pension commutation scheme; and

(b) whether full pension may be allowed to members who commuted their pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has intimated that no decision has been taken.

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

Reduction of GST on life-saving drugs

401. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from Indian Medical Association requesting to reduce the GST on all drugs to five per cent from twenty eight per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Medicaments, in general, attract 12% GST. Further, specified medicaments attract concessional rate of 5% GST rate. Certain representations have been received for reduction of GST rates on medicaments from 12% to 5% or Nil. The following exemptions have been granted for imports of lifesaving medicaments:

(i) Imports of Medicines/drugs/vaccines supplied free of cost by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Red Cross or an International Organization subject to specified conditions.

(ii) Imported Lifesaving Medicines for personal use supplied free of cost by verseas supplier, subject to specified conditions.

Rebate to pensioners under IT Act

402. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government pensioners are getting concession/rebate under the IT Act; and

(b) whether Government propose to give certain relief to central Government pensioners whose pension does not exceed rupees six lakhs per year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Central Government pensioners can avail of concession/ rebate under the various provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 applicable in the case of an individual.

(b) There is currently no such proposal under consideration to give relief to central Government pensioners whose pension does not exceed rupees six lakhs per year.

Balance funds to AP under various Central Government Schemes

403. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released balance funds to Government of A.P. under various Central Government schemes to make the Government of India share as 90 per cent as announced in Special Package;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether they are adjusted against the loan of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) of A.P.; and

(d) the funds released/adjusted under this package for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) As per one of the special assistance measures to Andhra Pradesh announced, the Central Government will special assistance measure to Government of Andhra Pradesh by way of repayment of loan and interest, as and when due, for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019-20 by the State. This arrangement is to make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during 2015-16 to 2019-20 if the funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would have been shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and State. Special Assistance will be considered for release/ adjustment after audited final accounts of the State are made available.

Loan to small and marginal farmers

404. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of loans given to farmers during the last two years;

(b) the percentage of loans given to marginal and small farmers;

(c) the reasons for giving less amount of loans to marginal and small farmers; and

(d) whether Government would make any arrangement to ensure more loans to marginal and small farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The details of total amount of loan disbursed to farmers and the share of S/MF therein during the last two years, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD), are as under:

Year	Total Disbursed Amount (₹ crore)	% share of S/MF in total amount disbursed
2015-16	915509.92	41.51
2016-17	1065755.67	50.14

The Government of India/ Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/ NABARD have, *inter alia*, taken the following major steps for providing hassle free crop loan to farmers including small and marginal farmers:

- Government of India implements an Interest Subvention Scheme to ensure that Short Term Crop loans up to ₹ 3 lakh are available to the farmers at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. An additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.
- As per RBI directions, Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to lend 18% of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent to Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, towards agriculture. A sub-target of 8% is also prescribed for lending to small and marginal farmers including landless agricultural labourers, tenant farmers, oral lessees and share croppers. Similarly, in the case of Regional Rural Banks 18% of their total outstanding advances is required to be towards agriculture and a sub-target of 8% has been set for lending to small and marginal farmers.
- Under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, a flexible limit of ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 50,000 has been provided to marginal farmers (as Flexi KCC) based on the land holding and crops grown including post harvest warehouse storage

related credit needs and other farm expenses, consumption needs, etc., plus small term loan investments without relating it to the value of land.

- RBI has conveyed to Banks to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹1,00,000/-.

Categorization of luxury items

405. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether GST Council reviewed the categorisation of luxury items including sanitary napkins and other commonly used items;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that levy of 12 per cent GST on essential items like sanitary napkins and other items has affected the poor people, including distribution of these items through Self Help Groups (SHGs) and cooperative societies; and
- (d) if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The GST rates on various goods have been recommended by the GST council taking into account the pre-GST tax incidence on them. As such there is no categorization of goods as luxury items.

(c) and (d) Sanitary napkins attracted concessional excise duty of 6% and 5% VAT, in general, and CST, Octroi etc. Thus, the pre-GST estimated total tax incidence on sanitary napkins was about 12%.

Declining share of agriculture sector in GDP

†406. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHREMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the share of agriculture sector in the gross domestic product is continuously declining in the economy;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the share of agricultural sector in gross domestic product of the economy during last decade, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the share of agriculture sector in gross domestic product of the economy and the effect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The share of agriculture, forestry and fishing in gross domestic product (GDP) at constant factor cost from 2007-08 to 2010-11, based on 2004-05 series of National Income, is given in the following table.

Year	Share of agriculture and allied sector in GDP at factor cost (%)
2007-08	16.8
2008-09	15.8
2009-10	14.6
2010-11	14.6

Source: National Accounts Statistics.

The comparable estimates of share of agriculture, forestry and fishing, based on the revised series of national accounts, are available only from the year 2011-12. The share of agriculture, forestry and fishing in gross value added (GVA) at constant basic prices from 2011-12 to 2016-17 are given in the following table.

Year	Share of agriculture and allied sectors in GVA (%)
2011-12	18.5
2012-13	17.8
2013-14	17.8
2014-15	16.5
2015-16	15.4
2016-17	15.2

Source: National Accounts Statistics.

(c) The important steps taken to improve agricultural growth are stated below:

- In order to improve productivity in agriculture and to promote judicious use of water ensuring 'more crop per drop' of water in agriculture for drought

proofing, the Government has launched the Prime Minister's Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). PMKSY has been approved for implementation across the country with an outlay of ₹ 50,000 crore in five years. During the year 2016-17, ₹ 1991.17 crores was allocated for Per Drop More Crop under PMKSY which is 28% more than the ₹ 1,556.73 crore allocated in the year 2015-16. In 2015-16, 5.7 lakh hectare area was brought under micro-irrigation, while 8.39 lakh hectare area was brought under micro irrigation during 2016-17, which is the highest so far. ₹ 3400 crore has been allocated for *Per Drop More Crop* scheme for the year 2017-18, and till September ₹ 1601.40 crore has been released. The target is to bring 12 lakh hectare area under micro-irrigation during 2017-18. PMKSY Scheme is being implemented in the mission mode with the help of Command Area Development to complete 99 major and medium irrigation projects covering 76.03 lakh hectares in a phased manner till December 2019.

- Four more crops have been added in the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) taking the figure to seven. For the year 2017-18, an amount of ₹1720.00 crores (Government of India Share) has been earmarked for National Food Security Mission (NFSM), out of which an amount of ₹ 834.71 crores had been allocated by July, 2017 for NFSM-Pulses to States for increasing the production of pulses in the country. An additional amount of ₹ 169.28 crores had been released to States for implementation of the pulses programme.
- National Agriculture Market Scheme (NAM) has been launched to connect mandis across the entire country. This is a very useful step towards market access and price stability for agricultural products. NAM is being deployed in selected 585 regulated wholesale markets in States/UTs desirous of joining the e-platform. To facilitate assaying of commodities for trading on NAM, common tradable parameters have been developed for 90 commodities. As on 31st October 2017, 470 Mandis across 14 States are live on e-NAM.
- A programme on provision of Soil Health Card for farmers has been started. This aims at increasing agricultural productivity by optimum utilisation of fertilizers as per the nutrient need of soil. In the first phase (2015-17) 100 million SHCs have been distributed so far. The aim of the Ministry is to provide SHCs to all 120 million farm holdings by December, 2017. The second phase began on May 1, 2017.

- The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana was started in 2015-16 with an allocation of ₹ 300 crore. This scheme is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices. Under this scheme, an area of 5 lakh acre is targeted to be covered through 10,000 clusters of 50 acre each, from the year 2015-16 to 2017-18. So far 7208 clusters have been formed.

Benefit of Demonetisation on economy

†407. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of money that came into the system after demonetisation and the amount of black money discovered in the country after demonetisation;
- (b) the extent of benefit to the economy as a result of demonetisation and the opinion of various economists in this regard;
- (c) whether it is a fact that as a result of demonetisation the pace of business slowed down in almost all sectors of the country thereby affecting growth of almost each sector; and
- (d) the steps taken to revive the economy under recession after demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As per the Weekly Statistical Supplement (WSS) Report published by RBI, the total Notes in Circulation (NIC) as on December 08, 2017 is ₹ 16,570.27 Billion.

The income tax Department takes appropriate action in suitable cases, which include searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of tax, penalty and filling of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, whichever is applicable. During the period from November 2016 to March 2017, the Income-tax Department (ITD) conducted searches on around 900 groups, wherein, assets worth over ₹ 900 crores were seized and undisclosed income of ₹ 7961 crores was admitted. During the same period, 8239 surveys were conducted leading to detection of undisclosed income of ₹ 6745 crores. Further, during the period from April 2017 to October 2017, around 275 groups were

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

searched by the ITD, where assets worth over ₹ 573 crores were seized and a disclosure of over ₹ 7800 crores was made by the assesses concerned. During the same period, 3188 surveys were conducted by ITD in which undisclosed income of ₹ 2485 crores was detected.

(b) There have been visible trend of an increase in households' assets held in bank deposits, life insurance and mutual funds, a reduction in cash in circulation, especially, substantial reduction in high value currency notes, a decline in the Marginal Cost of Lending Rate, an increase in usage of digital mode of transactions.

(c) The overall economic growth of the Indian economy is dependent on many factors that, *inter-alia*, include the rate of capital formation and savings, utilization of technology, availability of infrastructure, efficiency of resource allocation, quality of institutions, governance and the policy framework in place, money supply and degree of financial development. It is difficult to pin-point the impact of demonetization on the economy *via* its impact on the aforesaid factors.

(d) The Government of India has taken measures to boost real GDP growth. Some of the key initiatives taken in this regard are:

- i. Government's push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction and focus on coastal connectivity.
- ii. Implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) to integrate the country in to a single market.
- iii. Enactment of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 to consolidate existing framework into a single law.
- iv. Recapitalisation of public sector banks (PSBs) with ₹2.11 trillion to address balance sheet problems.
- v. Universal Electrification program being taken to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households.
- vi. Increased public expenditure on infrastructure with special thrust on key development sectors including rural roads, railways, highways and digital infrastructure.

Use of amount charged on non-maintenance of minimum bank balance

†408. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount recovered by various banks from bank account holders who failed to fulfil an obligation to maintain the minimum balance of rupees five thousands in their accounts;

(b) the details thereof, bank-wise and recovered amount-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of bank account holders have resorted to close their accounts in view of such charges being recovered from them;

(d) whether the amount recovered by banks under *ibid* heads is being used for social schemes or used in self interest; and

(e) the number of accounts closed subsequent to introduction of such a rule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Based on information received from 21 Public Sector Banks, only IDBI Bank Ltd. is having the requirement of minimum average balance of ₹ 5,000 in Savings Bank account (excluding Basic Savings Bank Account, Small Accounts and Pension accounts) only in metropolitan areas. IDBI Bank Ltd. has informed that during the financial year 2016-17 ₹ 88.23 crore have been recovered from Savings Bank account holders not maintaining minimum average balance.

(c) and (e) Public Sector Banks have informed that no such incident is reported.

(d) As informed by IDBI Bank Ltd., minimum average balance charges are levied primarily to recover part of cost incurred by the bank.

Quality control and food testing laboratories in the country

409. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received and approved by Government for setting up of new Quality Control/Food Testing Laboratories in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the funds allocated by Government for the upgradation of existing Quality Control/Food testing Laboratories in the country;
- (c) the subsidies provided by Government to organizations for setting up new Quality Control/Food Testing Laboratories in the country and the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Quality Standards set by laboratories are at par with International Quality Standards, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) A Central Sector Scheme for "Strengthening of Food Testing System in the Country Including Provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs" approved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during 2016-17 to 2018-19 with an outlay of ₹ 481.95 crore, has been rolled out by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). The Scheme *inter-alia* envisages strengthening of State Food Testing Laboratories & referral labs, one of the objectives is to enable State Food Laboratories to achieve NABL accredited. However, there is no provision in the scheme for funding private laboratories.

(c) FSSAI does not provide any subsidy to organizations for setting up new Quality Control/Food Testing Laboratories.

(d) and (e) FSSAI notifies only those food testing laboratories which are compliant to ISO17025 which is an International Standard for accreditation of testing laboratories. These laboratories rely upon the standards for various food product categories prescribed in Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011; which are also available on FSSAI's website www.fssai.gov.in. Setting standards for food testing is a continuous process; it is an endeavour of FSSAI to continuously benchmark these standards, with those of international standards. Further, FSSAI Manuals of Methods of Analysis & Testing of various foods in Food Processing Industries adopting validated methods from different international agencies are available and continuously adopted.

Studies on impact of clinical trials

410. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any studies to find out the impact of clinical trials and introduction of new drugs for treatment of various ailments and diseases in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the detailed list of clinical trials conducted during the last three years by various Pharmaceutical companies in both Government, Private Hospitals and clinics;

(c) whether Government has given any approval for any such clinical trials in Tamil Nadu in the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the list of drugs/medicines given approval for the clinical trials in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) The detailed list of clinical trials conducted during the last three years by various pharmaceutical companies is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated Under Ruls 122DA, 122DAB, 122DAC, 122DD and Schedule-Y of the Drug and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Most of the clinical trials are multicentric studies conducted in multiple sites across the country.

Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) grants permission to conduct clinical trial in the country without any State specific permission.

Statement

List of Clinical trials conducted during the last three years by various pharmaceutical companies

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
1.	CTRI/2014/01/004269	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.
2.	CTRI/2014/01/004273	MSN Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
3.	CTRI/2014/01/004277	Dr JRKs Siddha Research and Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
4.	CTRI/2014/01/004285	Novo Nordisk AS
5.	CTRI/2014/01/004286	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.
6.	CTRI/2014/01/004288	Mylan Laboratories Limited
7.	CTRI/2014/01/004289	Novo Nordisk AS
8.	CTRI/2014/01/004293	NATCO Pharma Limited
9.	CTRI/2014/01/004298	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals
10.	CTRI/2014/01/004300	Arjun Healthcare
11.	CTRI/2014/01/004303	Bharat Serums Vaccines Ltd.
12.	CTRI/2014/01/004304	Ari Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. R D Centre

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
13.	CTRI/2014/01/004306	Abbott India Limited
14.	CTRI/2014/01/004309	Daiichi Sankyo Development Limited
15.	CTRI/2014/01/004310	Kumar Organic Products Research Centre
16.	CTRI/2014/01/004315	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
17.	CTRI/2014/01/004317	Gilead Sciences Inc
18.	CTRI/2014/01/004318	GlaxoSmithKline Research and Development Limited
19.	CTRI/2014/01/004325	Daewoong Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd.
20.	CTRI/2014/01/004328	DeVats India Private Limited
21.	CTRI/2014/01/004329	Gilead Sciences Inc
22.	CTRI/2014/01/004339	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
23.	CTRI/2014/01/004340	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
24.	CTRI/2014/01/004341	Bharat Biotech International Ltd.
25.	CTRI/2014/01/004343	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
26.	CTRI/2014/01/004344	CJSC RCI Syntez Russia
27.	CTRI/2014/01/004348	GlaxoSmithKline Research and Development Limited
28.	CTRI/2014/01/004349	GlaxoSmithKline Research and Development Limited
29.	CTRI/2014/01/004350	Bharat Biotech International Limited
30.	CTRI/2014/01/004354	Roche Products India Pvt. Ltd.
31.	CTRI/2014/01/004358	Cadila Healthcare Limited
32.	CTRI/2014/01/004359	Cadila Healthcare Limited
33.	CTRI/2014/01/004360	Cadila Healthcare Limited
34.	CTRI/2014/01/004365	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
35.	CTRI/2014/01/004370	MSN Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
36.	CTRI/2014/02/004371	RV Newvisions Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
37.	CTRI/2014/02/004373	Arjun Healthcare

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
38.	CTRI/2014/02/004377	Cadila Healthcare Ltd. Ahmedabad India
39.	CTRI/2014/02/004382	Sanofi Synthelabo India Ltd.
40.	CTRI/2014/02/004385	Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC
41.	CTRI/2014/02/004386	Bharat Biotech International Ltd.
42.	CTRI/2014/02/004387	Sanofi Synthelabo India Private Limited
43.	CTRI/2014/02/004394	Par Pharmaceutical Inc
44.	CTRI/2014/02/004395	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
45.	CTRI/2014/02/004403	Gilead Sciences Inc
46.	CTRI/2014/02/004409	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
47.	CTRI/2014/02/004416	Boehringer Ingelheim Danmark AS
48.	CTRI/2014/02/004417	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
49.	CTRI/2014/02/004422	Shri Kartikeya Pharma
50.	CTRI/2014/02/004432	Cipla Ltd.
51.	CTRI/2014/02/004438	Bayer Zydus Pharma Private Ltd.
52.	CTRI/2014/02/004439	Cipla Ltd.
53.	CTRI/2014/03/004442	Symmetrix Biotech Private Limited
54.	CTRI/2014/03/004443	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
55.	CTRI/2014/03/004444	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
56.	CTRI/2014/03/004445	Biomed Private Limited
57.	CTRI/2014/03/004448	Cipla Ltd.
58.	CTRI/2014/03/004462	Cipla Ltd.
59.	CTRI/2014/03/004463	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.
60.	CTRI/2014/03/004472	CJSC RCI Syntez Russia
61.	CTRI/2014/03/004480	Pfizer Limited
62.	CTRI/2014/03/004484	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.
63.	CTRI/2014/03/004485	Cipla Ltd.
64.	CTRI/2014/03/004494	BAYER AWARD

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
65.	CTRI/2014/03/004497	GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals
66.	CTRI/2014/03/004499	Novo Nordisk AS
67.	CTRI/2014/03/004505	Novo Nordisk AS
68.	CTRI/2014/03/004506	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
69.	CTRI/2014/03/004508	Allergan India Private Limited
70.	CTRI/2014/03/004513	AstraZeneca AB
71.	CTRI/2014/04/004518	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
72.	CTRI/2014/04/004521	MSN Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
73.	CTRI/2014/04/004522	Cadila Healthcare limited
74.	CTRI/2014/04/004524	Remedica Ltd.
75.	CTRI/2014/04/004526	GlaxoSmithKline Research and Development Limited
76.	CTRI/2014/04/004528	Sun Pharma Advanced Research Company Ltd.
77.	CTRI/2014/04/004532	Bharat Biotech International Ltd.
78.	CTRI/2014/04/004533	Hairstetics Ltd.
79.	CTRI/2014/04/004538	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited
80.	CTRI/2014/04/004543	Panacea Biotec Limited
81.	CTRI/2014/04/004544	MSD Pharma
82.	CTRI/2014/04/004546	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
83.	CTRI/2014/04/004548	Bharat Biotech International Ltd.
84.	CTRI/2014/04/004551	Biogen Idec MA Inc
85.	CTRI/2014/04/004568	Biological E Limited
86.	CTRI/2014/04/004571	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.
87.	CTRI/2014/05/004577	Inventia Healthcare Private Limited
88.	CTRI/2014/05/004586	Famy Care Ltd.
89.	CTRI/2014/05/004598	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
90.	CTRI/2014/05/004600	Lannett Company Inc

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
91.	CTRI/2014/05/004605	Cadila Healthcare limited
92.	CTRI/2014/05/004606	Actavis Inc
93.	CTRI/2014/05/004608	Pfizer Limited
94.	CTRI/2014/05/004609	Wockhardt Ltd.
95.	CTRI/2014/05/004615	Abbott India Limited
96.	CTRI/2014/05/004622	AstraZeneca AB
97.	CTRI/2014/05/004623	Novo Nordisk AS
98.	CTRI/2014/05/004626	Novo Nordisk AS
99.	CTRI/2014/05/004630	Cipla Ltd.
100.	CTRI/2014/05/004637	MSD Pharmaceuticals
101.	CTRI/2014/05/004641	Disphar International BV
102.	CTRI/2014/05/004644	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.
103.	CTRI/2014/06/004647	Pharmazz India Pvt. Ltd.
104.	CTRI/2014/06/004652	Shilpa Medicare Limited
105.	CTRI/2014/06/004653	Wockhardt Limited
106.	CTRI/2014/06/004654	GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals
107.	CTRI/2014/06/004665	Fresenius Kabi India Pvt. Ltd.
108.	CTRI/2014/06/004668	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
109.	CTRI/2014/06/004669	NOVAGALI PHARMA SAS
110.	CTRI/2014/06/004672	Fresenius Kabi India Pvt. Ltd.
111.	CTRI/2014/06/004689	Chaya Mazouz
112.	CTRI/2014/06/004700	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
113.	CTRI/2014/06/004703	Dr Reddy's Laboratories Limited
114.	CTRI/2014/06/004707	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited
115.	CTRI/2014/07/004717	Abbott Nutrition International India
116.	CTRI/2014/07/004721	Plethico Pharmaceuticals Ltd. on behalf of Natrol Inc
117.	CTRI/2014/07/004722	BIOCAD INDIA PVT. LTD.

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
118.	CTRI/2014/07/004726	Psivida Corp
119.	CTRI/2014/07/004730	Reckitt Benckiser LLC
120.	CTRI/2014/07/004734	Watson Pharma Pvt. Ltd. India
121.	CTRI/2014/07/004736	Eli Lilly and Company
122.	CTRI/2014/07/004742	Biocad india Pvt. Ltd.
123.	CTRI/2014/07/004743	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
124.	CTRI/2014/07/004744	SAVA Medical Ltd.
125.	CTRI/2014/07/004752	Sun Pharma Advanced Research Company Limited
126.	CTRI/2014/07/004753	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
127.	CTRI/2014/07/004756	Arjun Healthcare
128.	CTRI/2014/07/004760	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
129.	CTRI/2014/07/004764	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.
130.	CTRI/2014/07/004768	Fullife Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
131.	CTRI/2014/07/004772	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
132.	CTRI/2014/07/004786	Pfizer Limited
133.	CTRI/2014/08/004815	Cadila Healthcare Limited
134.	CTRI/2014/08/004820	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Limited
135.	CTRI/2014/08/004827	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
136.	CTRI/2014/08/004830	Dr Reddy's Laboratories Limited
137.	CTRI/2014/08/004832	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
138.	CTRI/2014/08/004836	Win Medicare Pvt .Ltd.
139.	CTRI/2014/08/004837	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
140.	CTRI/2014/08/004840	Hetero Labs Limited
141.	CTRI/2014/08/004843	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited
142.	CTRI/2014/08/004851	Cyberonics Inc.
143.	CTRI/2014/08/004856	Cadila Healthcare Limited
144.	CTRI/2014/08/004857	Cadila Healthcare Limited

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
145.	CTRI/2014/08/004858	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
146.	CTRI/2014/08/004859	Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co Ltd.
147.	CTRI/2014/08/004868	Mabxience SA
148.	CTRI/2014/08/004872	AstraZeneca AB
149.	CTRI/2014/08/004878	SG Phyto Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
150.	CTRI/2014/08/004885	Cadila Healthcare Limited
151.	CTRI/2014/08/004886	Bharat Serums and Vaccines Ltd.
152.	CTRI/2014/08/004891	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
153.	CTRI/2014/08/004893	Shantha Biotechnics Limited
154.	CTRI/2014/08/004896	Boehringer Ingelheim India Pvt. Ltd.
155.	CTRI/2014/08/004901	Corona Remedies Pvt. Ltd.
156.	CTRI/2014/08/004907	Boehringer Ingelheim, Hongkong
157.	CTRI/2014/08/004908	Wockhardt Limited
158.	CTRI/2014/08/004909	EirGen Pharma Ltd.
159.	CTRI/2014/08/004912	Bonyf AG
160.	CTRI/2014/08/004918	Bonyf AG
161.	CTRI/2014/08/004922	CureTech Ltd.
162.	CTRI/2014/09/004954	Dr Reddys Laboratories Ltd.
153.	CTRI/2014/09/004959	Mabxience SA
164.	CTRI/2014/09/004965	Samsung Bioepis Co. Ltd.
165.	CTRI/2014/09/004967	Emami Limited, Kolkata
166.	CTRI/2014/09/004973	Ayushakti Ayurved Pvt. Ltd.
167.	CTRI/2014/09/004975	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
168.	CTRI/2014/09/004980	Biocon Limited
169.	CTRI/2014/09/005007	USV Private Limited
170.	CTRI/2014/09/005010	Bharat Serums and Vaccines Ltd.
171.	CTRI/2014/09/005015	Arjun Healthcare

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
172.	CTRI/2014/09/005024	ITC Life Sciences Technology Centre
173.	CTRI/2014/09/005033	Novo Nordisk AS
174.	CTRI/2014/09/005042	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
175.	CTRI/2014/09/005044	AB Science
176.	CTRI/2014/09/005045	Cipla Ltd
177.	CTRI/2014/09/005054	Eli Lilly and Company
178.	CTRI/2014/09/005059	Godrej Consumer Products Ltd
179.	CTRI/2014/09/005062	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
180.	CTRI/2014/09/005065	Boehringer Ingelheim
181.	CTRI/2014/09/005074	Octapharma AG
182.	CTRI/2014/09/005075	Cumberland Pharmaceuticals Inc
183.	CTRI/2014/10/005076	Arjun Healthcare
184.	CTRI/2014/10/005079	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
185.	CTRI/2014/10/005082	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd
186.	CTRI/2014/10/005088	Alkem Laboratories Limited
187.	CTRI/2014/10/005091	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Limited
188.	CTRI/2014/10/005095	AB Science
189.	CTRI/2014/10/005107	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited
190.	CTRI/2014/10/005113	Synokem Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
191.	CTRI/2014/10/005121	Arvind Remedies Ltd.
192.	CTRI/2014/10/005128	Panacea Biotec Ltd.
193.	CTRI/2014/10/005130	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.
194.	CTRI/2014/10/005143	Dr JRKs Siddha Research and Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
195.	CTRI/2014/10/005146	United Therapeutics
196.	CTRI/2014/11/005156	Natco Pharma Limited
197.	CTRI/2014/11/005157	Nemauro Pharma Ltd.
198.	CTRI/2014/11/005164	Cipla Ltd.

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
199.	CTRI/2014/11/005171	Biocon Research Limited
200.	CTRI/2014/11/005175	Alkem Laboratories Ltd.
201.	CTRI/2014/11/005184	Prosper Channel Life Science India Pvt. Ltd.
202.	CTRI/2014/11/005188	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
203.	CTRI/2014/11/005189	Genzyme Corporation
204.	CTRI/2014/11/005199	Nestec Ltd.
205.	CTRI/2014/11/005201	Celltrion Inc.
206.	CTRI/2014/11/005204	Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited
207.	CTRI/2014/11/005208	Celltrion Inc.
208.	CTRI/2014/11/005213	Glaxosmithkline Pharmaceuticals Limited
209.	CTRI/2014/11/005224	Abbott Healthcare Private Limited
210.	CTRI/2014/12/005234	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
211.	CTRI/2014/12/005238	PROCEPT BioRobotics Corporation
212.	CTRI/2014/12/005245	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
213.	CTRI/2014/12/005250	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
214.	CTRI/2014/12/005260	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd
215.	CTRI/2014/12/005269	GlaxoSmithKline Research and Development Limited
216.	CTRI/2014/12/005272	Sanofi Pasteur SA
217.	CTRI/2014/12/005274	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
218.	CTRI/2014/12/005276	Dr Jeevan Sharma MD Ay
219.	CTRI/2014/12/005310	Bayer pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
220.	CTRI/2014/12/005311	Organon India Private Limited
221.	CTRI/2014/12/005319	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.
222.	CTRI/2014/12/005320	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals SA
223.	CTRI/2014/12/005326	Panacea Biotec Ltd.
224.	CTRI/2014/12/005332	Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited
225.	CTRI/2014/12/005334	Mylan GmbH

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
226.	CTRI/2014/12/005337	pSivida Corp.
227.	CTRI/2014/12/005341	IPCA Laboratories Ltd. Mumbai
228.	CTRI/2015/01/005346	MSN Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
229.	CTRI/2015/01/005349	Welex Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
230.	CTRI/2015/01/005353	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries limited
231.	CTRI/2015/01/005354	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
232.	CTRI/2015/01/005359	Zuventus Healthcare Ltd.
233.	CTRI/2015/01/005361	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.
234.	CTRI/2015/01/005378	GSK Consumer Healthcare
235.	CTRI/2015/01/005379	Watson Pharma Pvt. Ltd. India
236.	CTRI/2015/01/005389	Novartis AG
237.	CTRI/2015/01/005398	Lupin Limited Biotechnology Division
238.	CTRI/2015/01/005399	Ajanta Pharma Ltd.
239.	CTRI/2015/01/005408	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
240.	CTRI/2015/01/005409	Biological E. Limited
241.	CTRI/2015/01/005410	Virchow Biotech Private Limited
242.	CTRI/2015/01/005417	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals SA
243.	CTRI/2015/01/005427	Zhejiang Hisun Pharma Co. Ltd.
244.	CTRI/2015/01/005450	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
245.	CTRI/2015/01/005452	Fresenius Medical Care
246.	CTRI/2015/01/005453	Cipla Ltd.
247.	CTRI/2015/01/005458	Novo Nordisk AS
248.	CTRI/2015/01/005461	Wyeth Pharmaceuticals India Private Limited
249.	CTRI/2015/01/005468	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
250.	CTRI/2015/01/005470	Abbott India Limited
251.	CTRI/2015/01/005477	Curatio Healthcare I Pvt. Ltd.
252.	CTRI/2015/02/005493	Mylan Laboratories Limited

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
253.	CTRI/2015/02/005494	Virchow Biotech Pvt. Ltd.
254.	CTRI/2015/02/005498	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
255.	CTRI/2015/02/005499	Watson Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
256.	CTRI/2015/02/005506	Zhejiang Hisun Pharma Co. Ltd.
257.	CTRI/2015/02/005507	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.
258.	CTRI/2015/02/005508	Dr Reddys Laboratories Limited
259.	CTRI/2015/02/005509	Ayush Arihant Industries
260.	CTRI/2015/02/005510	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Limited
261.	CTRI/2015/02/005514	Shilpa Medicare Limited
262.	CTRI/2015/02/005515	Ayurvedic Research Foundation Pvt. Ltd.
263.	CTRI/2015/02/005518	Nitta Gelatin India Limited
264.	CTRI/2015/02/005522	Wockhardt Ltd.
265.	CTRI/2015/02/005523	Ayush Arihant Industries
266.	CTRI/2015/02/005524	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.
267.	CTRI/2015/02/005536	Eli Lilly and Company
268.	CTRI/2015/02/005542	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.
269.	CTRI/2015/02/005545	Novo Nordisk AS
270.	CTRI/2015/02/005554	Cipla Ltd.
271.	CTRI/2015/02/005556	Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Ltd.
272.	CTRI/2015/02/005557	Lupin Limited
273.	CTRI/2015/02/005559	Ayush Arihant Industries
274.	CTRI/2015/02/005560	Gather Health Ltd.
275.	CTRI/2015/02/005565	Precise Biopharma Pvt. Ltd.
276.	CTRI/2015/02/005577	Bharat Biotech International Ltd.
277.	CTRI/2015/02/005578	Panacea Biotec Ltd.
278.	CTRI/2015/02/005579	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
279.	CTRI/2015/02/005580	Danisco Sweeteners Oy
280.	CTRI/2015/02/005584	Charak Pharma Pvt. Ltd. CPPL

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
281.	CTRI/2015/02/005585	Charak Pharma Pvt. Ltd. CPPL
282.	CTRI/2015/03/005597	Boehringer Ingelheim
283.	CTRI/2015/03/005598	Bristol Myers Squibb and Pfizer
284.	CTRI/2015/03/005607	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.
285.	CTRI/2015/03/005609	Pfizer Limited
286.	CTRI/2015/03/005617	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
287.	CTRI/2015/03/005625	GlaxoSmithKline Research and Development Limited
288.	CTRI/2015/03/005637	Charak Pharma Pvt. Ltd. CPPL
289.	CTRI/2015/03/005643	Charak Pharma Pvt. Ltd. CPPL, Mumbai
290.	CTRI/2015/03/005644	Charak Pharma Pvt. Ltd. CPPL, Mumbai
291.	CTRI/2015/03/005653	Actavis LLC
292.	CTRI/2015/03/005657	Nellcor Puritan Bennett LLC Doing Business as Covidien
293.	CTRI/2015/03/005658	Alcon Laboratories India Pvt. Ltd.
294.	CTRI/2015/04/005667	Dr Reddy's Laboratories Limited
295.	CTRI/2015/04/005670	Serum Institute of India Ltd.
296.	CTRI/2015/04/005671	Theracos Inc
297.	CTRI/2015/04/005672	Sanofisynthelab India Limited
298.	CTRI/2015/04/005675	Abbott India Limited
299.	CTRI/2015/04/005676	Zuventus Healthcare Ltd.
300.	CTRI/2015/04/005681	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
301.	CTRI/2015/04/005686	Rusan Pharma Ltd.
302.	CTRI/2015/04/005687	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
303.	CTRI/2015/04/005688	Human Biologicals Institute
304.	CTRI/2015/04/005693	Abbott Nutrition International India Abbott Healthcare Private Limited
305.	CTRI/2015/04/005697	Micro Labs Ltd.

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
306.	CTRI/2015/04/005707	Emami Limited
307.	CTRI/2015/04/005710	Cadila Healthcare Limited
308.	CTRI/2015/04/005712	Sinclair Pharmaceutical Ltd.
309.	CTRI/2015/04/005720	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited
310.	CTRI/2015/05/005737	Actavis LLC
311.	CTRI/2015/05/005738	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
312.	CTRI/2015/05/005739	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
313.	CTRI/2015/05/005740	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
314.	CTRI/2015/05/005741	LG Life Sciences India Pvt. Ltd.
315.	CTRI/2015/05/005757	Hetero Drugs Limited
316.	CTRI/2015/05/005758	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited
317.	CTRI/2015/05/005760	Cipla Ltd.
318.	CTRI/2015/05/005763	Boehringer Ingelheim India Pvt. Ltd.
319.	CTRI/2015/05/005766	Roche Products India Pvt. Ltd.
320.	CTRI/2015/05/005767	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited SPL
321.	CTRI/2015/05/005768	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
322.	CTRI/2015/05/005769	AstraZeneca Pharma India Ltd.
323.	CTRI/2015/05/005770	Sanofi Pasteur SA
324.	CTRI/2015/05/005778	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
325.	CTRI/2015/05/005783	Ajanta Pharma Ltd.
326.	CTRI/2015/05/005784	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
327.	CTRI/2015/05/005785	Sanofi India Limited
328.	CTRI/2015/05/005789	Roche Products India Pvt. Ltd.
329.	CTRI/2015/05/005793	Cipla Ltd.
330.	CTRI/2015/05/005794	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals
331.	CTRI/2015/05/005795	Sanofi India Limited
332.	CTRI/2015/05/005796	Walter Bushnell Private Limited

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
333.	CTRI/2015/05/005798	Institute Grifols SA
334.	CTRI/2015/05/005801	Wockhardt Ltd. India
335.	CTRI/2015/05/005805	Daiichi Sankyo Pharma Development and Daiichi Sankyo Development Limited
336.	CTRI/2015/05/005806	Micro Labs Ltd.
337.	CTRI/2015/05/005808	Wockhardt Ltd.
338.	CTRI/2015/05/005811	Pfizer Limited
339.	CTRI/2015/05/005816	Dishman Pharmaceuticals Chemicals Ltd.
340.	CTRI/2015/05/005820	Amneal Pharmaceuticals Company GmbH
341.	CTRI/2015/05/005821	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
342.	CTRI/2015/05/005824	Aurobindo Pharma Limited
343.	CTRI/2015/05/005827	Wockhardt Limited
344.	CTRI/2015/06/005837	Shantha Biotechnics Private Limited
345.	CTRI/2015/06/005838	Cadila Healthcare Limited
346.	CTRI/2015/06/005845	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
347.	CTRI/2015/06/005856	Bharath Biotech Int. Ltd.
348.	CTRI/2015/06/005857	Torrent Pharmaceutical Limited and Meyer Organics Private Limited
349.	CTRI/2015/06/005873	Abbott Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
350.	CTRI/2015/06/005880	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
351.	CTRI/2015/06/005890	Wockhardt Bio AG
352.	CTRI/2015/06/005901	Wockhardt Ltd.
353.	CTRI/2015/06/005907	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.
354.	CTRI/2015/06/005908	Cadila Healthcare Limited
355.	CTRI/2015/06/005909	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.
356.	CTRI/2015/06/005914	Boehringer Ingelheim India Pvt. Ltd.
357.	CTRI/2015/06/005916	Cadila Healthcare Limited
358.	CTRI/2015/06/005925	Getz Pharma Research Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
359.	CTRI/2015/06/005928	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited
360.	CTRI/2015/06/005929	Apotex Inc.
361.	CTRI/2015/06/005934	Drishtee Naturals Pvt. Ltd.
362.	CTRI/2015/06/005941	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
363.	CTRI/2015/06/005944	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.
364.	CTRI/2015/06/005945	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
365.	CTRI/2015/06/005948	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
366.	CTRI/2015/06/005952	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Limited
367.	CTRI/2015/07/005953	Octapharma AG
368.	CTRI/2015/07/005954	Pfizer Limited
369.	CTRI/2015/07/005955	Pfizer Limited
370.	CTRI/2015/07/005961	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited
371.	CTRI/2015/07/005970	Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited
372.	CTRI/2015/07/005971	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
373.	CTRI/2015/07/005976	Ajanta Pharma Ltd.
374.	CTRI/2015/07/005980	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
375.	CTRI/2015/07/005985	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
376.	CTRI/2015/07/005987	AstraZeneca AB
377.	CTRI/2015/07/005991	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
378.	CTRI/2015/07/005993	Sanat Products Ltd.
379.	CTRI/2015/07/006007	Pfizer Limited
380.	CTRI/2015/07/006025	Santen Incorporated
381.	CTRI/2015/07/006034	Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd.
382.	CTRI/2015/07/006043	Ajanta Pharma Ltd.
383.	CTRI/2015/07/006045	Shri Kartikeya Pharma
384.	CTRI/2015/07/006050	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
385.	CTRI/2015/07/006058	Ari Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
386.	CTRI/2015/07/006059	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
387.	CTRI/2015/07/006061	Pharmanza Herbal Pvt. Ltd.
388.	CTRI/2015/07/006062	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
389.	CTRI/2015/07/006064	Pfizer Limited
390.	CTRI/2015/07/006065	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
391.	CTRI/2015/08/006074	Serum Institute of India Ltd.
392.	CTRI/2015/08/006077	Watson Pharma Pvt. Ltd. India
393.	CTRI/2015/08/006079	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
394.	CTRI/2015/08/006080	Aventis Pharma Limited
395.	CTRI/2015/08/006085	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.
396.	CTRI/2015/08/006087	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
397.	CTRI/2015/08/006090	Torrent Pharamaceutical Ltd.
398.	CTRI/2015/08/006092	Cipla Ltd.
399.	CTRI/2015/08/006093	RCI Syntez Russia
400.	CTRI/2015/08/006094	Heart Valve Division TTK Healthcare Limited
401.	CTRI/2015/08/006109	Cadila Healthcare Limited
402.	CTRI/2015/08/006128	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
403.	CTRI/2015/08/006136	Precise Chemipharma Pvt. Ltd.
404.	CTRI/2015/08/006138	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
405.	CTRI/2015/08/006139	Novo Nordisk AS
406.	CTRI/2015/08/006140	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
407.	CTRI/2015/09/006149	Cipla Limited
408.	CTRI/2015/09/006156	Cipla Ltd. India
409.	CTRI/2015/09/006157	Otsuka Pharmaceutical Development Commercialization Inc.
410.	CTRI/2015/09/006167	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
411.	CTRI/2015/09/006168	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
412.	CTRI/2015/09/006172	Bharat Serums Vaccines Limited

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
413.	CTRI/2015/09/006176	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
414.	CTRI/2015/09/006177	Ari Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
415.	CTRI/2015/09/006180	SMB Corporation of India
416.	CTRI/2015/09/006181	Mylin Biotech India Pvt. Ltd.
417.	CTRI/2015/09/006183	MSD Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
418.	CTRI/2015/09/006191	Alcon Laboratories Inc.
419.	CTRI/2015/09/006197	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
420.	CTRI/2015/09/006198	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.
421.	CTRI/2015/09/006201	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
422.	CTRI/2015/09/006203	Cadila Healthcare Limited
423.	CTRI/2015/09/006206	MSD Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
424.	CTRI/2015/09/006208	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
425.	CTRI/2015/09/006209	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
426.	CTRI/2015/09/006211	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
427.	CTRI/2015/09/006220	Bactiguard AB
428.	CTRI/2015/09/006222	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd. Biologies
429.	CTRI/2015/09/006226	Sun Pharma Limited Sun Urology
430.	CTRI/2015/10/006236	Cadila Healthcare Limited
431.	CTRI/2015/10/006238	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
432.	CTRI/2015/10/006241	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited
433.	CTRI/2015/10/006244	Amneal Pharmaceuticals Company GmbH
434.	CTRI/2015/10/006247	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
435.	CTRI/2015/10/006252	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
436.	CTRI/2015/10/006258	Roche Products India Pvt. Ltd.
437.	CTRI/2015/10/006260	AB Science
438.	CTRI/2015/10/006262	Lupin Limited India
439.	CTRI/2015/10/006265	AB Sciences

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
440.	CTRI/2015/10/006271	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
441.	CTRI/2015/10/006287	Shantha Biotechnics Pvt. Ltd.
442.	CTRI/2015/10/006291	Cadila Healthcare Limited
443.	CTRI/2015/10/006302	Sanofi Synthelabo India Private Limited
444.	CTRI/2015/10/006303	Laboratories Recalcine SA
445.	CTRI/2015/10/006314	Aurobindo Pharma Limited
446.	CTRI/2015/10/006315	CJSC BIOCAD Russia
447.	CTRI/2015/10/006320	Alcon Laboratories India Pvt. Ltd.
448.	CTRI/2015/10/006326	Cipla Ltd.
449.	CTRI/2015/10/006330	Abbott Nutrition International India
450.	CTRI/2015/10/006331	AB Science
451.	CTRI/2015/11/006338	Ajanta Pharma Ltd.
452.	CTRI/2015/11/006342	Emcure Pharmaceuticals
453.	CTRI/2015/11/006348	Alcon Research
454.	CTRI/2015/11/006353	Allergan Healthcare India Pvt. Ltd.
455.	CTRI/2015/11/006358	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.
456.	CTRI/2015/11/006366	Generix Lifesciences Pvt. Ltd.
457.	CTRI/2015/11/006373	Octapharma Pharmazeutika Produktionsgesmbh
458.	CTRI/2015/11/006375	Biological E. Limited
459.	CTRI/2015/11/006379	Cadila Healthcare Limited
460.	CTRI/2015/11/006380	OOO Rus Biopharm
461.	CTRI/2015/11/006383	Serum Institute of India Ltd.
462.	CTRI/2015/11/006384	Serum Institute of India Limited
463.	CTRI/2015/11/006386	Ayurchem Products, Mumbai
464.	CTRI/2015/11/006389	GUERBET
465.	CTRI/2015/12/006400	St. Jude Medical Pvt. Ltd.
466.	CTRI/2015/12/006402	Quark Pharmaceutical Inc.

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
467.	CTRI/2015/12/006412	AstraZeneca AB
468.	CTRI/2015/12/006415	Virchow Biotech Private Limited
469.	CTRI/2015/12/006420	Janssen Research Development LLC
470.	CTRI/2015/12/006426	Virchow Biotech Private Limited
471.	CTRI/2015/12/006428	Bharat Biotech International Limited
472.	CTRI/2015/12/006436	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd.
473.	CTRI/2015/12/006437	Novo Nordisk
474.	CTRI/2015/12/006438	Himalaya Drug Company
475.	CTRI/2015/12/006440	Stason Pharmaceutical Inc.
476.	CTRI/2015/12/006442	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd.
477.	CTRI/2015/12/006443	Strassenburg Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
478.	CTRI/2015/12/006452	Sun Pharma Industries Limited
479.	CTRI/2015/12/006460	Alcon Laboratories India Pvt. Ltd.
480.	CTRI/2015/12/006461	AstraZeneca AB
481.	CTRI/2015/12/006462	Marico Ltd.
482.	CTRI/2015/12/006464	Alcon Laboratories India Pvt. Ltd.
483.	CTRI/2015/12/006473	Sun Pharma Advanced Research Company Limited
484.	CTRI/2016/01/006476	Bharat Biotech International Ltd.
485.	CTRI/2016/01/006477	Human Biologicals Institute
486.	CTRI/2016/01/006480	AstraZeneca AB
487.	CTRI/2016/01/006481	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.
488.	CTRI/2016/01/006482	Human Biologicals Institute
489.	CTRI/2016/01/006485	SanofiSynthelabo India Private Limited
490.	CTRI/2016/01/006486	USV Limited
491.	CTRI/2016/01/006490	Abbott Laboratories GmbH
492.	CTRI/2016/01/006491	Sun Pharma Advanced Research Company Limited

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
493.	CTRI/2016/01/006493	CELLTRION Inc.
494.	CTRI/2016/01/006500	Abbott India Limited
495.	CTRI/2016/01/006501	Abbott India Limited
496.	CTRI/2016/01/006507	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
497.	CTRI/2016/01/006508	Eugia Pharma Specialities Limited A JV of Aurobindo Pharma Limited and Celon Laboratories Limited
498.	CTRI/2016/01/006513	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
499.	CTRI/2016/01/006515	THINQ Pharma CRO Private Limited
500.	CTRI/2016/01/006522	Pfizer Limited
501.	CTRI/2016/01/006540	Biocon Limited India
502.	CTRI/2016/01/006541	Human Biologicals Institute
503.	CTRI/2016/01/006545	Cipla Ltd.
504.	CTRI/2016/01/006547	Mercury Laboratories Ltd., Industrial Estate, Vadodara
505.	CTRI/2016/01/006564	Alcon Laboratories Inc.
506.	CTRI/2016/01/006572	Vasu Research Centre
507.	CTRI/2016/02/006589	Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Ltd.
508.	CTRI/2016/02/006599	IPCA Laboratories Ltd.
509.	CTRI/2016/02/006600	Rus Biopharm LLC
510.	CTRI/2016/02/006604	Drishtee Naturals Pvt. Ltd.
511.	CTRI/2016/02/006607	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited
512.	CTRI/2016/02/006617	Boehringer Ingelheim India Private Limited
513.	CTRI/2016/02/006625	Biocon Research Limited
514.	CTRI/2016/02/006632	Rus Biopharm LLC
515.	CTRI/2016/02/006642	Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited
516.	CTRI/2016/02/006643	FibroGen Incorporated
517.	CTRI/2016/02/006644	Mylan Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
518.	CTRI/2016/02/006645	Wockhardt Limited
519.	CTRI/2016/02/006665	Cadila Healthcare Limited
520.	CTRI/2016/02/006668	Zuventus Healthcare Ltd.
521.	CTRI/2016/02/006674	Teva Pharmaceuticals USA
522.	CTRI/2016/02/006686	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
523.	CTRI/2016/02/006689	Redhill Herbals Pvt. Ltd.
524.	CTRI/2016/03/006694	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
525.	CTRI/2016/03/006702	Emami Ltd.
526.	CTRI/2016/03/006714	Emami Ltd.
527.	CTRI/2016/03/006715	Marico Ltd.
528.	CTRI/2016/03/006718	AB Science
529.	CTRI/2016/03/006724	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
530.	CTRI/2016/03/006727	Hetero Drugs Limited
531.	CTRI/2016/03/006729	Dano Vaccines Biological Private limited
532.	CTRI/2016/03/006730	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
533.	CTRI/2016/03/006735	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
534.	CTRI/2016/03/006739	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
535.	CTRI/2016/03/006741	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
536.	CTRI/2016/03/006746	Bajaj Corp. Limited
537.	CTRI/2016/03/006758	Bharat Biotech Intl. Ltd.
538.	CTRI/2016/03/006763	Hetero Labs Limited
539.	CTRI/2016/03/006776	Cipla Ltd.
540.	CTRI/2016/03/006779	Virchow Biotech Pvt. Ltd.
541.	CTRI/2016/03/006780	Mylan Laboratories Limited India
542.	CTRI/2016/04/006789	GlaxoSmithKline Research and Development Limited
543.	CTRI/2016/04/006790	MSN Laboratories Private Limited
544.	CTRI/2016/04/006805	Bharat Serums and Vaccines Ltd.

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
545.	CTRI/2016/04/006821	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
546.	CTRI/2016/04/006826	Panacea Biotec Ltd.
547.	CTRI/2016/04/006832	Vasu Research Centre VRC
548.	CTRI/2016/04/006838	Cipla Ltd.
549.	CTRI/2016/04/006849	Ferring Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd.
550.	CTRI/2016/04/006852	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
551.	CTRI/2016/04/006854	Johnson Johnson Private Limited
552.	CTRI/2016/04/006862	Dhathri Ayurveda Private Limited
553.	CTRI/2016/04/006864	The Himalaya Drug Company
554.	CTRI/2016/04/006867	Johnson Johnson Private Limited
555.	CTRI/2016/04/006868	MSD Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
556.	CTRI/2016/04/006884	Hetero Drugs Limited
557.	CTRI/2016/04/006885	Cadila Healthcare Limited
558.	CTRI/2016/04/006886	Cadila Healthcare Limited
559.	CTRI/2016/04/006892	Lotus Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.
560.	CTRI/2016/05/006909	Bharat Biotech International Limited
561.	CTRI/2016/05/006917	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd.
562.	CTRI/2016/05/006936	Biological E. Limited
563.	CTRI/2016/05/006938	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Limited
564.	CTRI/2016/05/006952	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
565.	CTRI/2016/05/006953	Dr Arun Maseeh, Study Director, Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
566.	CTRI/2016/05/006954	Dhathri Ayurveda Private Limited
567.	CTRI/2016/05/006959	Bio Genomics
568.	CTRI/2016/05/006966	Novo Nordisk Pvt. Ltd.
569.	CTRI/2016/05/006967	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd.
570.	CTRI/2016/05/006975	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
571.	CTRI/2016/06/006991	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
572.	CTRI/2016/06/006993	Bharat Serums and Vaccines Ltd.
573.	CTRI/2016/06/007006	The Himalaya Drug Company
574.	CTRI/2016/06/007015	Micro Labs Limited India
575.	CTRI/2016/06/007016	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
576.	CTRI/2016/06/007023	Pioneer Extracts Pvt. Ltd.
577.	CTRI/2016/06/007029	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
578.	CTRI/2016/06/007031	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd.
579.	CTRI/2016/06/007032	Ari Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
580.	CTRI/2016/06/007034	Amneal Pharmaceuticals, USA
581.	CTRI/2016/06/007041	Boehringer Ingelheim India Pvt. Ltd.
582.	CTRI/2016/06/007043	Sun Pharma Advanced Research Company Ltd.
583.	CTRI/2016/06/007046	Lupin Limited
584.	CTRI/2016/06/007059	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
585.	CTRI/2016/06/007062	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
586.	CTRI/2016/07/007065	Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc.
587.	CTRI/2016/07/007067	Baidyanath Bhavan Pvt. Ltd.
588.	CTRI/2016/07/007068	Sanofi Synthelabo India Private Limited
589.	CTRI/2016/07/007078	Panacea Biotec Ltd.
590.	CTRI/2016/07/007083	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited
591.	CTRI/2016/07/007092	Newron Pharmaceuticals SpA
592.	CTRI/2016/07/007096	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
593.	CTRI/2016/07/007097	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.
594.	CTRI/2016/07/007105	Gilead Sciences Inc.
595.	CTRI/2016/07/007109	Biological E. Limited
596.	CTRI/2016/07/007117	Wockhardt Limited
597.	CTRI/2016/08/007137	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
598.	CTRI/2016/08/007151	APL Research Centre
599.	CTRI/2016/08/007152	Eugia Pharma Specialities Limited A JV of Aurobindo Pharma Limited Celon Laboratories Limited
600.	CTRI/2016/08/007155	Eugia Pharma Specialities Limited A JV of Aurobindo Pharma Limited and Celon Laboratories Limited
601.	CTRI/2016/08/007167	Gilead Sciences Inc.
602.	CTRI/2016/08/007169	AstraZeneca AB
603.	CTRI/2016/08/007183	Pfizer Limited
604.	CTRI/2016/08/007204	AstraZeneca AB
605.	CTRI/2016/08/007206	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
606.	CTRI/2016/08/007209	Panacea Biotec Limited
607.	CTRI/2016/08/007212	Merck Sharp Dohme Corp
608.	CTRI/2016/08/007213	Terumo India Pvt. Ltd.
609.	CTRI/2016/08/007216	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd.
610.	CTRI/2016/08/007221	Gwell Co. Ltd.
611.	CTRI/2016/08/007226	Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited
612.	CTRI/2016/08/007228	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
613.	CTRI/2016/09/007230	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.
614.	CTRI/2016/09/007231	Cipla Ltd
615.	CTRI/2016/09/007234	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
616.	CTRI/2016/09/007260	Abbott India Limited
617.	CTRI/2016/09/007262	Cadila Healthcare Limited
618.	CTRI/2016/09/007268	AB Science
619.	CTRI/2016/09/007269	Clearside Biomedical Inc.
620.	CTRI/2016/09/007270	Abbott India Limited
621.	CTRI/2016/09/007273	Biogen Extracts Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
622.	CTRI/2016/09/007277	Bharat Biotech International Ltd.
623.	CTRI/2016/09/007279	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
624.	CTRI/2016/09/007290	JSC Valenta Pharm
625.	CTRI/2016/09/007291	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
626.	CTRI/2016/09/007293	Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
627.	CTRI/2016/09/007298	VASU Health Care Pvt. Ltd.
628.	CTRI/2016/09/007301	Novo Nordisk AS
629.	CTRI/2016/09/007304	Gilead Sciences Inc. Lakeside Drive Foster City CA, USA
630.	CTRI/2016/09/007309	Cipla Ltd.
631.	CTRI/2016/09/007312	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd.
632.	CTRI/2016/10/007330	Hetero Labs Limited
633.	CTRI/2016/10/007345	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
634.	CTRI/2016/10/007348	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
635.	CTRI/2016/10/007353	Shri Kartikeya Pharma
636.	CTRI/2016/10/007354	Shri Kartikeya Pharma
637.	CTRI/2016/10/007367	Cadila Healthcare Limited
638.	CTRI/2016/10/007377	Dr. JRKs Siddha Research and Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
639.	CTRI/2016/10/007389	Pankajakasthuri Ayurveda Medical College and Post Graduate Centre
640.	CTRI/2016/10/007398	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
641.	CTRI/2016/10/007400	JSC Pharmasyn tez
642.	CTRI/2016/10/007409	Hetero Labs Limited
643.	CTRI/2016/10/007413	Katra Phytochem India Private Limited
644.	CTRI/2016/11/007424	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
645.	CTRI/2016/11/007433	Synokem Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
646.	CTRI/2016/11/007434	Shantha Biotechnics Pvt. Ltd. a Sanofi Company

Sl. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
647.	CTRI/2016/11/007439	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
648.	CTRI/2016/11/007452	Wockhardt Ltd.
649.	CTRI/2016/11/007454	Gilead Sciences Inc.
650.	CTRI/2016/11/007460	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
651.	CTRI/2016/11/007461	Hetero Labs Limited
652.	CTRI/2016/11/007466	Cipla Ltd.
653.	CTRI/2016/11/007468	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
654.	CTRI/2016/11/007476	AIMIL Pharmaceuticals India Limited
655.	CTRI/2016/11/007478	Sandhu Products Inc.
656.	CTRI/2016/11/007481	Bharat Biotech International Limited
657.	CTRI/2016/11/007487	Abbott India United
658.	CTRI/2016/11/007491	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
659.	CTRI/2016/11/007499	Viridis BioPharma Pvt. Ltd.
660.	CTRI/2016/11/007509	Pharmazz India Private Limited
661.	CTRI/2016/12/007518	Synergia Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.
662.	CTRI/2016/12/007529	Dabur India Ltd.
663.	CTRI/2016/12/007543	TOLMAV Inc
664.	CTRI/2016/12/007553	INTAS Pharmaceuticals Limited
665.	CTRI/2016/12/007557	Mylan GmbH
666.	CTRI/2016/12/007565	Sun Pharma Advanced Research Company Limited
667.	CTRI/2016/12/007566	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
668.	CTRI/2016/12/007575	Dr Reddy's Laboratory
669.	CTRI/2016/12/007588	Waymade Pic
670.	CTRI/2016/12/007611	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
671.	CTRI/2016/12/007621	Abbott Nutrition Research and Development ANRD India

Deaths due to non-communicable diseases

411. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 61 per cent of deaths in the country are due to non-communicable diseases as per WHO data;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how India is placed when compared to other developed and developing countries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more than 58 lakh people in the country died due to cancer, diabetes and heart problems last year; and

(d) to what extent change in lifestyle is contributing to these kinds of deaths and how Government is planning to bring them to an acceptable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that as per Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 Estimates, 61.8% of all deaths were due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in India. Cardiovascular Diseases (coronary heart diseases, stroke and hypertension) contribute to 28.1% of all NCD deaths, followed by chronic respiratory diseases (10.9%) and cancer (8.3%).

NCDs are the leading cause of death globally and responsible for 70% of deaths worldwide.

ICMR has also informed that as per the data, a total of 58,17,000 deaths were estimated from diseases like cancer, diabetes and heart problems in 2016 in India. The lifestyle related risk factors responsible are tobacco use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol.

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. The objectives of the programme include awareness generation on risk factors in addition to providing diagnosis and treatment facilities through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

For early diagnosis, population level initiative of prevention, control and screening of common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and cancers *viz.* oral, breast and cervical

cancer) has been rolled out in over 100 districts of the country in 2017-18. This screening activity will generate awareness on risk factors of common NCDs.

Under strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer Centre (TCCC) Scheme, Government of India is assisting States to set up/establish State Cancer Institute (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. These SCIs and TCCCs will mentor all cancer related activities.

The Central Government, through its hospitals augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country. Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 6 new AIIMS have been set up and upgradation of identified medical colleges has been undertaken which will also improve tertiary care facilities for NCDs.

Emergency Medical Technicians

412. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a major need of Emergency Medical Technicians for the urgent treatment, particularly during the accident, injuries, mishaps happening on the roads in the country, if so, Government's response thereto;

(b) whether Government is considering to promote education for trained Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) to treat and respond quickly to handle all medical emergencies, traumatic injuries and accidents in various parts of the country; and

(c) if so, details thereof indicating the steps proposed in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, Emergency Medical Technicians are required for urgent treatment, particularly during the accident, injuries, mishaps happening on the roads in the country.

Public Health and Hospitals being a State Subject, primary responsibility to provide healthcare services to people lies under the jurisdiction of the respective State/UT Governments, including services for urgent treatment, particularly during the accident, injuries, mishaps happening on the roads. However, under NHM, technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening the overall health

systems based on the proposals received from them in their NHM-Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs), within their overall resource envelope, including for training of health human resource and healthcare services to victims of accident, injuries, mishaps happening on the roads.

(b) and (c) Considering the importance of the EMTs, the Ministry has developed a skill training programme called, Emergency Medical Technician-Basic, under the skill development initiatives in the health sector. Also, a course on First Responder training has been standardized for imparting life saving skills necessary to help fellow citizens until emergency care arrives.

For First Responder course, training is imparted through National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW) under which more than 200 candidates and over 70 Master Trainers (from 18 States) have been trained.

Further since 2007, a certificate course for Pre-hospital Trauma Technician (PTT) is also conducted under National Programme for Prevention and Management of Trauma and Burn Injuries in 3 Central Government Hospitals in Delhi. In this regard, as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Directive, an advisory has also been issued to all the States to implement the PTT course curriculum in their respective State for capacity building and training of para-medical personnel for ambulances.

Affordable healthcare services

413. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the efforts made by Government on Health Sector during last two years;

(b) whether it is very low as compared to the developed countries of the world and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the health services in India are becoming expensive day by day, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by Government to provide affordable healthcare services to the people, especially the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The major aim of Government is to provide quality healthcare services to each and every person of the country.

Government announced National Health Policy 2017 (NHP) in April, 2017. It is a huge milestone in the history of health sector in the country. The last National Health

Policy was framed in 2002, present NHP has come after 15 years to address the current and emerging challenges necessitated by the changing socio-economic, technological and epidemiological landscape. The policy envisages as its goal - the 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 healthcare services or Universal Health Coverage (UHC) without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. This would be achieved through increasing access, improving quality and lowering the cost of healthcare delivery. It recommends allocating major proportion (upto two-thirds or more) of resources to primary care which is sought to be made more comprehensive covering preventive, promotive, curative, palliative, geriatric and rehabilitative care.

Free diagnostics and free drugs are two main features of National Health Policy (NHP).

There has been a paradigm shift in the approach from Sickness Care to Health and Wellness Care, with focus on prevention and health promotion.

India was declared Polio-free by WHO in March, 2014 and we continue to maintain the status till date with introduction of Inactivated Polio Vaccine. India successfully validated Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus elimination since May, 2015, has become free from Yaws in 2016 and is Trachoma Free since December, 2017. Government expresses the commitment to make India free from Kala Azar, Filariasis, Leprosy and Measles by 2020.

Overall Under-5 Mortality has come down from 45 per 1000 live births in 2014 to 43 in 2017 with a dip in Neonatal mortality rate from 26 to 25. This means 14.85 lakh Under-5 child deaths have been averted.

To reduce the mortality and morbidity in children due to vaccine preventable diseases, Mission Indradhanush was launched with an aim to increase the full immunization coverage to 90% by December, 2018 through focus on hard to reach, high risk areas and pockets of low immunization coverage. Government has introduced Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine and Rotavirus vaccine to prevent over 1,70,000 lives that are lost due to Rotavirus diarrhoea and Pneumococcal pneumonia.

India Newborn Action Plan was launched to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate” by 2030. More than 13 lakh health care providers-ASHAs, ANMs, Nurses and Doctors have been provided specialized training to improve quality of child care services.

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan was launched in November, 2016 to provide a package of antenatal services including investigations to pregnant women on the 9th of every month through involvement of private sector. More than 90 lakh antenatal check-ups have been conducted and over 5 lakh high risk pregnancies identified.

The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas in 146 districts of 7 States for substantially increasing the access to contraceptives and family planning services in the high fertility districts of 7 high focus States with TFR of 3 and above.

Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme in a PPP mode under NHM provides support to States for free dialysis services to poor currently functional in 384 Government facilities.

As per the Global TB Report 2017, the incidence of Tuberculosis in India has reduced from 217 per lakh population in the year 2015 to 211 per lakh population in the year 2016. And the mortality due to TB has reduced from 36 per lakh population in the year 2015 to 32 per lakh population in the year 2016.

Under the RNTC Programme the notification of new cases has improved.

The RNTC Programme provides free diagnostic and treatment services to all patients seeking care in the public health facilities and to willing providers and patients in the private sector also.

In case of NACO the public health programme continues to have 99% of the total population HIV free. The programme is focused to reach to the high risk population and in the last 2 years the outreach has been to 5 million-population of such high risk population.

Through various interventions it is proposed to achieve Doctor Population Ratio to 1:1272 by 2022. Nearly 13,000 MBBS seats and 7,000 PG new medical seats have been created. 56 new medical colleges attached with existing District hospitals have been sanctioned. A uniform entrance examination NEET has been introduced for admission to all medical seats in the country. For the first time in any field of higher education Common Counselling for entrance to all medical seats has also been made mandatory. Medical PG Diploma courses run by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Mumbai have been granted all India recognition. For-profit companies registered under Companies Act have been allowed to set up medical colleges. Nurse Practitioner courses have been launched to promote specialization amongst nurses. The model curriculum for graduate courses in Physiotherapy has been amended to include a full course on Yoga.

Out of 20 new AIIMS to be set up, 13 New AIIMS have been announced during last 3 years and Cabinet Approval for setting up of 7 New AIIMS has already been accorded and work started in 5 new AIIMS.

Various initiatives undertaken towards use of Information and Communication Technologies (*i.e.* eHealth) in public health sector have been taken and developments have been made in various key areas such as Online services and mApps, IT-enabled Service delivery and tracking, Online consultation- Telemedicine, Process IT automation, MIS and Surveillance, IT Capacity building, Standards and regulations for eHealth etc.

With an overall objective to create awareness amongst the citizens about health, health programmes, services etc., National Health Portal (NHP) was launched; on 14th November, 2014 to provide Health related information to citizens and stakeholders in different languages (currently six languages-Hindi, English, Tamil, Gujarati, Bengali, and Punjabi). It serves as a single point access for information on Health and Diseases including health messages; on Regulations, Standards, Policies. Programmes, Commissions etc.; Directory Services - Hospitals, Blood Banks, Ambulances.

A voice portal, providing information through a toll-free number 1800-180-1104 and Mobile App has also been launched.

To empower citizens to participate in improvement of healthcare service delivery 'Mera Asptaal' (My Hospital) application has been launched which is an IT based feedback system to collect information on patients' level of satisfaction using a multi-channel approach *viz.* Short Message Service (SMS), Outbound Dialing (OBD), Web Portal, and Mobile Application and ultimately help establish patient driven, responsive and accountable healthcare system. Currently, more than 1057 hospitals are covered in 23 States/UTs and so far more than 11 lakh patients' feedback have been received.

To promote Make in India, Government has streamlined the approval process by providing a "single window" for multiple stakeholders (Pharma Industry, Regulators, Citizens) involved in the processes of Central Drugs Standards Control Organisation (CDSCO), "SUGAM" has been launched which enables online submission of applications, their tracking, processing and grant of approvals online mainly for drugs, clinical trials, ethics committee, medical devices, vaccines and cosmetics for drug manufacturing licensing and clinical trials, etc.

To harness the wide penetration of mobile connectivity (~ 1 billion connections), various mobile apps have been launched so far; namely Indradhanush Immunization, India Fights Dengue, NHP Swasth Bharat. NHP Directory Services, No More Tension App, Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan Mobile App etc.

mCessation Programme is a mobile-based interventional Initiative for counselling and helping people to quit tobacco and for prevention and care of diabetes by giving a missed call to 011-22901701.

National Telemedicine Network (NTN): Implementation for scaling up various State initiatives in Tele-Medicine for interlinking primary and secondary healthcare facilities with Tertiary and Super-Speciality facilities under NHM scheme. Guidelines/conceptual framework for adoption has been issued to States/UTs. So far 7 States/UTs have been provided Financial Support under NHM.

Tele-Medicine Nodes at Pilgrimage places: MoHFW in collaboration with Department of Space has envisioned creating Telemedicine centres at prominent pilgrim places in India to provide services to pilgrims *en-route*. So far, Telemedicine nodes have been set-up and envisioned at Chardhams, Amarnath Cave-J&K, Ayappa Temple-Kerala, Dwarkadheesh Temple- Gujarat, Kashi Vishwanath Temple- UP and Vindhyanchal Dham, Uttar Pradesh.

Tele-evidence is a modality *via* which doctors can testify in the judicial process utilizing the video conferencing facility without visiting the courts in person. As of now Tele-Evidence Service is operational in PGIMER, Chandigarh, NEIGRIHMS, Shillong and SGPGI, Lucknow. Tele-evidence service was launched on 30.12.2015 at PGIMER, Chandigarh and after successful implementation in PGIMER, Chandigarh, MoHFW has decided to rollout the service in every State/UT.

eHospital (@NIC) is an information system for automation of hospital processes to achieve better efficiency and service delivery.

Drugs and Vaccines Distribution Management System (DVDMS) (eAushidhi) deals with purchase, inventory management and distribution of various drugs, sutures and surgical items to various District Drug Warehouses of State/UT, District Hospitals (DH), their sub stores at CHC, PHC etc. by automating the workflow of procurement, supply chain, quality control and finance department in State/UT level. DVDMS has been implemented so far in 9 States/UTs and is in process of implementation in 8 more States/UTs.

eRakt Kosh has been launched as a comprehensive, efficient and total quality management approach with the help of online systems and is being rolled out for all the licensed blood banks in public and private health facilities in States/UTs. eRakt Kosh is online in select Blood Bank in States/UTs of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and as of now a number of Blood Banks in 11 States/UTs are registered on e-RaktKosh Portal for Blood Stock Updation.

In order to improve ease of services for citizens, Online Registration System (ORS) provides services to citizens for taking online registration, payment of fees and appointment, online diagnostic reports, enquiring availability of blood online etc. in various public hospitals. As of now 129 hospitals are on-board on ORS system and 12.12.770 online appointments were scheduled in these hospitals using ORS by citizens.

1.5 lakh Health Sub Centres (SCs) will be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres to provide comprehensive primary care services close to the community. 15,000 SCs are to be taken up for conversion in the year 2018-19.

Under National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), care is to be taken for about 12 million blind and around 45 million visually impaired persons in India.

In the last two years, more than 1.14 crores cataract operations have been performed and more than 13 lakh free spectacles distributed to school children. More than a lakh donated eyes collected.

Mental Health Act has been enacted and *inter-alia* suicide under this act has been decriminalised.

In addition to the above, several other initiatives have been taken to reduce Vector Borne Diseases and other communicable diseases burden in a time bound manner. The overall policy directions are to make India a country of healthy and productive people.

(b) No.

(c) National Health Policy aims to achieve 2.5% of the GDP allocated to the health sector by 2025.

To integrate Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) into the health system and make it a part of the comprehensive healthcare vision of Government of India, RSBY was transferred to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) w.e.f. 01.04.2015.

A health insurance scheme to provide special cover for senior citizens aged 60 years and above. This scheme provides a cover of ₹ 30,000 per senior citizen in the family in addition to cover provided to family under RSBY.

As mentioned in part (a) of the question above, free diagnostics and free drugs are the major policy decisions which have been implemented throughout the country and are likely to bring down the major Out-of-Pocket-Expenditure of the patients.

Further for providing healthcare system, prices of medicines and medical devices have been controlled and at the same time Jan Aaushdi Pharmacy and AMRIT Pharmacy outlets have been opened to dispense medicines at discounted price.

Checks on sourcing of raw materials by restaurants

414. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the FSSAI plans to control sourcing of raw materials by restaurants and food manufacturers; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the FSSAI and Government is trying to bring in provisions like nutrient profiling not just for packaged food but also in restaurants, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has laid down standards for Hygienic and Sanitary practices to be followed by Food Business Operators under Schedule 4 of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011. Part II of Schedule 4 provides General Requirements on Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by all Food Business Operators (FBOs) applying for License (including Caterers and Manufacturers). Schedule 4 also contains provision and requirements that Food Business Operators have to adhere to for procurement, storage and processing of raw material.

Presently, FSSAI has no such proposal to bring provisions such as nutrient profiling for restaurant foods. However, Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Packaging) Regulations, 2011 of FSSAI has a provision that FBOs falling under State/Central Licensing shall keep record of nutritional information of their food items to be provided to the consumers on request basis.

Districts with multi-speciality hospitals

415. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of administrative districts equipped with district hospitals and how many of them are multi-speciality hospitals;

(b) whether a detailed survey has been made of the management of these hospitals; and

(c) whether a roadmap will be prepared for upgradation of facilities in the district hospitals such that patients do not have to travel long distances for treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Rural Health Statistics Bulletin, 2017, there are 779 functional District Hospitals in the country. All functional district hospitals provide at least three or more speciality services.

(b) Under 'National Quality Assurance Programme' launched by MoHFW under the National Health Mission (NHM), an initial self-assessment of the public health facilities and mapping the gaps in each department using Checklists of National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) is done. "Management of Health Facility" is a part of the checklist.

(c) Public health and hospitals is a State Subject. Under the National Health Mission, financial and technical support is already being provided to States for strengthening their healthcare systems including for strengthening districts hospitals for multi-specialty care and as sites for skill based training and teaching, particularly for clinical learning for different levels of health care workers. Guidelines have already been issued under NHM to States which contains a roadmap for identification and strengthening of district hospitals for multi-specialty care and developing it as a training site.

Country's record in tackling diseases

416. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the reports that India has poor performance in tackling cases of tuberculosis, diabetes, chronic kidney diseases and rheumatic heart diseases, as per report of the Global Burden of Diseases (GBD) Study; and

(b) whether any concrete measures are being taken by Government to address India's poor performance, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 Estimates, 61.8% of all deaths were due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in India. Cardiovascular Diseases (coronary heart diseases, stroke and hypertension) contribute to 28.1% of all NCD deaths, followed by chronic respiratory diseases (10.9%) and cancer (8.3%). HIV/AIDS and TB account for 5.4% death in the country.

(b) Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs). Intervention of Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD) and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD) have also been included in NPCDCS for proper management.

The National Strategic Plan (NSP) (2017-25) formulated under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme targets elimination of TB by 2025. In addition to the existing strategies under RNTCP, the following steps are being taken by the Government of India to control Tuberculosis diseases:—

- early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens.
- suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.
- engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk/vulnerable population and
- Use of ICT tools for effective monitoring of Patients.
- Multi-sectoral response to address social determinants

Import of withdrawn drugs from abroad

417. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the Media reports that the medicines withdrawn from the market abroad are imported and distributed by pharmaceutical companies in India; and

(b) if so, details of the concrete steps taken to check such imports thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) A drug banned/ restricted in one country may continue to be marketed in other countries as the respective Governments examine the usage, doses, indications permitted, etc. along with the overall risk-benefit ratio and take decisions on the continued marketing of any drug in

that country. In India, safety issues concerning drug formulations are, as and when noted, assessed in consultation with the experts. Safety and efficacy issues relating to certain drugs which have been banned in some countries have been examined and some of these have been allowed for continued marketing subject to stipulated condition/restrictions.

To import the drug into India, the requirements of Import and Registration under the Drug and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945, thereunder are to be complied with. For import of any drug into country, the foreign manufacturing site and the drug are required to be registered and the import license obtained from Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO).

Status of new AIIMS

418. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of new AIIMS announced in the last three years and the details of the steps taken in this regard; and

(b) the details regarding the time target of operationalisation of the newly announced AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Budget 2014-15, four new AIIMS at Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Vidarbha in Maharashtra and Poorvanchal in UP have been announced.

In Budget 2015-16, six new AIIMS at Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Bihar have been announced.

In Budget 2017-18, two new AIIMS at Jharkhand and Gujarat have been announced. Detailed status of new AIIMS is given in the Statement.

Statement*Status of new AIIMS*

Sl. No.	AIIMS	Location of AIIMS to be set up under PMSSY	Approved Outlay	Target date for completion of project	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh	₹ 1618 crore	October, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HSCC (I) has been appointed as executing agency for project of these three AIIMS. • Work of construction of Boundary wall is in progress. • Design Consultant has been appointed by the Executing Agency. • Masterplan and Concept plan has been finalized. • Design of OPD and Residential Block and BOQ finalized.
2.	AIIMS in Maharashtra	Nagpur in Maharashtra	₹ 1577 crore	October, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency selected for award of work, for construction of Residential Complex & OPD Block, by the Executing Agency through bidding process and work started since September, 2017.
3.	AIIMS in West Bengal	Kalyani in West Bengal	₹ 1754 crore	October, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender floated for construction of Hospital Block & Academic Campus, by the Executing Agency. Tender opened on 01.12.2017.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	AIIMS in Uttar Pradesh	Mahadev Jharkhandi, Part II, Tehsil Sadar, Gorakhpur	₹ 1011 crore	March, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HITES has been appointed as Executing Agency for the project. • Pre-investment activities like soil-survey and topographical survey completed. • Work of construction of boundary wall is in progress. • Executing Agency for project has been finalized. • Architectural Consultant selected for Preparation of Master Plan & Concept Designs for proposed AIIMS, through Global Bid process. • Master Plan and Concept Plan under finalization. • Pre-investment activities like soil-survey & topographical survey completed. • Work of construction of boundary wall is in progress. • Executing Agency appointed for Project. • Architectural Consultant selected for Preparation of Master Plan & Concept Designs for proposed AIIMS by the Executing Agency. • Executing Agency appointed for pre investment activities. • RFQ for financial bids invited and opened and under process for selection of executing agency for the project. • Approval of Hon'ble Prime Minister obtained under Rule 12 of Transaction of Business Rule.
5.	AIIMS in Punjab	Bathinda in Punjab	₹ 925 cr.	June, 2020	
6.	AIIMS in Assam	Kamrup District in Guwahati, Assam	₹ 1123 cr.	April, 2021	
7.	AIIMS in Himachal Pradesh	Kothipura in Bilaspur District,	₹ 1351 cr.	-	

	Himachal Pradesh		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Note has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat in order to take Ex-postfacto approval of the Cabinet. • Executing Agency for pre-investment work appointed. • CPWD has been appointed as the agency for the Construction work of these new AIIMS in the State. • Pre-investment work started. • CPWD has floated RFP for selection of Design Consultant on 26.09.2011 and bids opened on 14.11.17. • Govt. of Tamil Nadu had identified locations at (i) Chengalpattu in Kancheepuram District (ii) Pudukkottai town in Pudukkottai District (iii) Sengipatti in Thanjavur District (iv) Perundurai in Erode District, and (v) Thoppur in Madurai District for setting up of new AIIMS in Tamil Nadu. • Sub-committee, constituted for assisting Selection Committee in selection of sites under challenge method, has given its inputs and final selection will be done by the Selection Committee as per the challenge method issued by Cabinet Secretariat. • State Government has been requested to identify 3-4 alternative sites for establishment of new AIIMS in the State of Bihar. • State Government has not yet identified alternative sites. • State Government has offered four sites for the establishment of AIIMS In Gujarat.
8&9. AIIMS in Jammu & Kashmir	i. Samba District in Jammu ii. Awantipor, Pulwama in Kashmir	-	
10. AIIMS in Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	-	
11. AIIMS in Bihar	Bihar	-	
12. AIIMS in Gujarat	Gujarat	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central team has inspected the sites offered by the State Government and has submitted its report based on Challenge Method criterion.
13.	AIIMS in Jharkhand	Deoghar in Jharkhand	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in Deoghar, offered by the Govt of Jharkhand, has been finalized for establishment of an AIIMS in Jharkhand, subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.• Commitment from State Govt., has been obtained.• Executing Agency for pre-investment activities appointed.• Pre-investment activities are in progress.• DPR prepared.

Vacant posts in Government medical colleges

419. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are a number of posts of Professor, Nurse, Technician etc. lying vacant in all Government medical colleges across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, category-wise, including Karnataka;
- (c) whether any scheme has been formulated by Government to fill up these vacant posts, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Health being a State subject, the responsibility for filling up of vacant posts in Government medical colleges is under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments. The data pertaining to vacant posts of Professor, Nurses and Technicians etc. in medical colleges of State Governments is not maintained centrally.

However, the details regarding vacant posts in Central Government Institutions are given in the Statement (*See* below). To increase the availability of faculty in medical colleges in the country, Central Government has taken several steps. These include:

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Professor from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Professor is a unit head.
- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.

- (iv) Removal of embargo/rider imposed on foreign qualified PG Doctors from five English speaking nations *i.e.* US, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in case of taking teaching profession. They are now allowed to take up the post of Assistant Professor in respective department.
- (v) Assured Career Progression Scheme for faculty of Central Government Institutions has been revised to make it more beneficial.
- (vi) Various allowances available to faculty like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably.
- (vii) The Central Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increase of PG seats in Government Medical Colleges.

Statement

Details of Teaching Specialist Sub-Cadre of Central Health Service (CHS)

Sl. No.	Institute	Number of Vacancies 2015	Number of Vacancies 2016	Number of Vacancies 2017 (as on Dec. 2017)
1.	Government of NCT of Delhi	108	122	218
2.	LHMC, New Delhi	73	62	61
3.	S.J. Hospital (including CIO)	49	211	165
4.	AIHH&PH, Kolkata	5	3	4
5.	CIP, Ranchi	32	32	21
6.	AIPMR, Mumbai	4	2	2
7.	RML Hospital, Delhi	72	40	28
8.	Dte.GHS	1	0	-
TOTAL		343	472	499

Upgradation of district hospitals

420. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to upgrade District Hospitals in the country at par with privately owned Super Speciality Hospitals to make them affordable even for economically poor people; and

(b) if not, how the economically poor people can avail the benefits of so much of advancement taken place in the field of medical science at district HQs level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public health and hospitals is a State Subject. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), to strengthen secondary care and make them affordable for all including economically poor people, financial and technical support is already being provided to States for strengthening their healthcare systems including for strengthening districts hospitals for multi-specialty care and as sites for skill based training and teaching, particularly for clinical learning for different levels of health care workers. Guidelines have already been issued under NHM to States which contains a roadmap for identification and strengthening of district hospitals for multi-specialty care and developing it as a training site.

Release of financial assistance to AIIMS in A.P.

421. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in receipt of any request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding release of financial assistance to the proposed All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) being set up near Mangalagiri in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any decision on releasing the necessary financial assistance to the said project for its early completion, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Cabinet has approved setting up of AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 1618 crore on 07.10.2015. This being a central sector project, funds are released to the executing agency appointed by the Central Government for the project and not to the State Government.

₹ 54.51 crore has been released to the executing agency so far.

Survey on TB prevalency

422. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent survey has revealed that 39 per cent of population in the country is suffering from TB, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the position of Maharashtra in respect of TB patients and deaths caused by the disease, year-wise during the last three years; and

(c) what effective measures Government proposes to take to eradicate TB from the country within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. 39 percent of India's population is not suffering from Tuberculosis. The programme is conducting a TB prevalence survey which will provide information specific for the country in the year 2018.

(b) The number of TB patients notified to the programme during the last three years in Maharashtra is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-25) has been formulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In addition to the existing strategies under RNTCP, the NSP focusses on:

- early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens
- suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.
- engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- prevention strategies including active case finding and Contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable population, and
- Use of ICT tools for effective monitoring of Patients.
- Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinants.

Statement

Details TB Cases and Deaths in Maharashtra

Year	No. of Cases reported	No. of Deaths reported
2016	122172	4329(till October)
2015	130874	6904
2014	135465	7629

Chemical-laced food items

423. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards media reports regarding washing of ginger and other vegetables with acid and other chemicals in Azadpur Mandi of Delhi and other parts of the country, which is harming the health of the people, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to stop the malpractice and protect the health of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information obtained from the Department of Food Safety, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCT) by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), the samples of Ginger were lifted from Azadpur mandi, Delhi and other areas in the city of Delhi. However, no separate data with respect to samples of ginger are available for other parts of the country. Details of sample drawn in Delhi are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) FSSAI regularly follows up with the State authorities through intermittent communications and interactions during Central Advisory Committee meeting (which comprise of the Commissioner of Food Safety of all States/UTs) for effective implementation of the Act, 2006 and the Rules and Regulations thereunder. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products are being done by the Officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/ UTs to check compliance of the standards laid down under FSS Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made thereunder. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under FSS Act, 2006. Directions have been issued to State Governments from time to time for effective implementation of enforcement activities in the States and UTs to ensure the quality and safety of food.

Further, to combat adulteration in commonly adulterated food items, such as milk, spices and condiments, honey, water, Oils & Fats. FSSAI has also released a Detect Adulteration with Rapid Test (DART) booklet which is a compilation of common quick tests for detection of food adulterants at household by the citizens themselves so as to create awareness among the consumers about food safety. The website and Facebook of FSSAI contains information on methods for checking adulteration at home.

Documentary films on detecting the adulteration in milk & milk products, pepper & pulses etc. have been developed and are available on FSSAI's YouTube channel. FSSAI is also taking comprehensive steps for consumer awareness generation and redressal of consumer complaints and to achieve this goal, FSSAI recently has launched consumer contact media platforms *i.e.* SMS, WhatsApp, twitter, FSSAI App. Toll-Free No. 1800112100, Facebook, and Food Safety Connect portal.

Statement

Details of samples of ginger lifted from Azadpur mandi and other parts of Delhi

Sl. No.	No. of samples (Ginger)	Area	Date of sampling	Lab. Result	Action Taken
1.	Two	Shalimar vill. Near Azadpur mandi	19/07/17	Both found Unsafe (treated with Alkaline)	Letters have been sent to the area SDM and SHO to trace the Owners/FBO of said stock of ginger.
2.	One	M/s Aditya Birla Retail, Rohini	28/09/17	Unsafe (not free from rotting)	The report of Food Analyst has been challenged by FBO and hence the sample has been sent to Referral Food laboratory, Ghaziabad for analysis.
3.	Two	Azadpur Mandi	09/10/17	One sample found Unsafe (fungus infested) and other found conforming to the standards	The report of Food Analyst has been challenged by FBO and hence the sample has been sent to Referral Food laboratory, Ghaziabad for analysis.
4.	One	M/s Yadav Agency, Paschim Vihar	14/11/17	Unsafe (Infected with fungus)	The copy of Food Analyst report has been sent to FBO under Rule 2.4.2 (6) of FSS Rule, 2011, for filing appeal against the report of food analyst.

Anti-microbial resistance gonorrhoea

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organization has said that antibiotic resistance is making gonorrhoea, much harder and sometimes impossible to treat, citing data from 77 countries, including India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that India is a part of the 77 countries and has been coordinating with the Anti-microbial Resistance (AMR) in gonorrhoea in South Asia Region, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes, World Health Organisation (WHO) has cited data from 77 countries stating that antibiotic resistance is making gonorrhoea harder to treat in some countries. However, in India Syndromic management (cefixime + azithromycin), which is used to treat gonococcal infections is still effective and resistance has not much increased for the above two antibiotics.

(b) Yes, India is part of 77 countries and has been coordinating with Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in gonorrhea in South East Asia Region. The Regional Reference Laboratory for WHO Global Gonococcal Antimicrobial Surveillance Programme (GASP) in South-East Asia Region is located at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

Preventing misuse of H1N1 medicines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the easier access to H1N1 medicines raises fears of drug resistance;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has advised doctors to prescribe the drugs based on strong symptoms without opting for the swab test; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that doctors feel misuse will lead to a situation of antiviral medications turning ineffective, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has recently (February 2017) placed Oseltamivir (the drug used to treat H1N1

influenza) under schedule H-1 of the drugs and cosmetics act after due recommendation by the Drug and Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) from the earlier schedule X in order to ensure wider availability and accessibility. However even under Schedule H-1, the drug can only be sold under valid prescription of a qualified doctor only. So the sale is still regulated and there should not be any threat of drug resistance.

(b) Yes. In order to rationalize and optimize the use of laboratory facilities, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had issued guidelines for the Categorization of cases and only cases fitting into Category C (Cases with Severe illness) needed to be subjected to Laboratory testing and rest of the cases could be treated without lab confirmation based on strong clinical epidemiological suspicion.

(c) No, as on now, there is no evidence to suggest that making antiviral medications available under schedule-H-1 have made the medications ineffective.

Achieving objective of pictorial health warning

426. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sale and supply of spurious cigarettes has increased in the country in recent years;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and details thereof for last three years; and

(c) whether the objective with which increased size of pictorial health warning was introduced has been achieved, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As informed by Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue, no such study has been conducted by them.

(c) Larger health warnings with pictures are more likely to be noticed, better communicate health risks, provoke a greater emotional response and increase the motivation of tobacco users to quit and to decrease their tobacco consumption.

As per the key findings/highlights of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS-2) India 2016-17, 61.9% of current cigarette smokers, 53.8% of current bidi smokers and 46.2% of current smokeless tobacco users thought about quitting because of warning label on packets of cigarette, bidi and smokeless tobacco in comparison to 38.0%, 29.3% and 33.8% respectively in GATS-1 India 2009-10.

Further, the prevalence of tobacco use is reduced by 6 percentage points from 34.6% in GATS-1 to 28.6% in GATS-2.

Malarial deaths

427. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to World Malaria Report for 2017, India's Malaria surveillance mechanism detects a mere eight per cent of cases, among the lowest in the world;

(b) whether on the other hand, India accounts for eight per cent of all malaria cases reported globally;

(c) whether according to the findings in the report, India has the highest malarial deaths in the world outside sub-Saharan Africa; and

(d) whether India is striving for a reduction of 20-40 per cent in malarial cases, by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) World Malaria Report (WMR) is published by World Health Organization (WHO) every year and the estimates of malaria cases and deaths are based on the mathematical modeling. These estimates are arrived at by multiplying the reported data by a factor to arrive at the estimates. Estimates are not the real malaria cases prevalent in the country.

India has strong malaria surveillance mechanism where in around 120 million tests are performed every year and around 1 million malaria cases are detected which has been divided by the estimated cases (13 million) and the figure of 8 percent has been arrived at in the WMR 2017.

Similarly, estimate of 6 percent of all global cases and maximum estimated deaths outside sub-Saharan region have been reported in WMR 2017 in respect of India but actually reported deaths are only 331 in 2016.

(d) Yes. India is working for malaria elimination in the country by 2027 and this will be achieved through phased approach wherein the states with lower malaria burden will be brought under elimination and subsequent the high burden will be taken for elimination.

Facilities to detect cancer at early stage

428. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether high prevalence of various types of cancer has been reported in certain regions of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether there are adequate facilities in Government hospitals to detect various types of cancer at early stage across the country; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to make cancer a notifiable disease and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The estimates from National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research(ICMR) suggests some variance in the prevalence of cancer across different parts of the country. Some of North-Eastern Region has higher Age Adjusted Incidence Rates(AARs). The details of estimated prevalence of cancer, as reported by ICMR, State/UT wise, for the year 2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

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

A population level initiative of prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 100 districts of the country in 2017-18 under NHM.

The Government of India is implementing "Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities" 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 Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for screening, prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

(c) The Government of India does not propose to declare Cancer as a notifiable disease. The National Cancer Registry Programme is already implemented by National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), Bengaluru, under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research. The data made available is sufficient for the programme and policy related to Cancer prevention and control in the country.

Statement

*Estimated Prevalence of cancer cases in India, State/UT-wise
for the year 2016 - both sexes*

States	2016
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1180
Andhra Pradesh	159696
Arunachal Pradesh	3498
Assam	87519
Bihar	359228
Chandigarh	3503
Chhattisgarh	87497
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1367
Daman and Diu	1210
Delhi	55042
Goa	4746
Gujarat	202265
Haryana	84180
Himachal Pradesh	22080
Jammu and Kashmir	43043
Jharkhand	112638
Karnataka	202156
Kerala	115511
Lakshadweep	245
Madhya Pradesh	245617

States	2016
Maharashtra	364997
Manipur	8244
Meghalaya	9106
Mizoram	4544
Nagaland	3575
Odisha	136604
Pondicherry	4389
Punjab	89304
Rajasthan	227799
Sikkim	1317
Tamil Nadu	222748
Telangana	115333
Tripura	6048
Uttar Pradesh	674386
Uttarakhand	34048
West Bengal	296742
TOTAL	3991405

Swine flu deaths in Maharashtra

429. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Swine Flu is getting proliferated in Maharashtra which has already resulted in several deaths, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any remedial measures for stopping the proliferation of the deadly disease and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. The month wise details of cases and deaths due to Seasonal Influenza H1N1 (swine flu) as reported by the State of Maharashtra in the year 2017 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Health is a State subject; however, the Central Government has been closely monitoring the Seasonal Influenza (swine flu) situation and is in regular touch with the States on the issue and has taken following steps:

- Prior to the onset of Influenza season, the situation was reviewed by the Minister for Health and Family Welfare on 13th October, 2016 and 9th November, 2016. The situation was again reviewed on 18th August 2017 and on 1st December 2017.
- Regular Video conferences are being held with the nodal officers for H1N1 in high case reporting States and preparedness is being reviewed on regular basis. A Video conferencing with Secretary (HFW) with the Principal Secretaries of 11 States/UTs including Maharashtra was held on 25.09.2017 and 23.11.2017.
- The situation of the Seasonal Influenza is also being regularly reviewed by the Joint Monitoring Group under the chairmanship of DGHS. Last meeting of this Expert group was held on 05/09/2017. The situation was also monitored at the level of Additional Secretary (Health) on 31.08.2017.
- To ensure wider availability and accessibility of Oseltamivir, the drug for treatment of Influenza has been put in Schedule H1 so that it can be sold by all licensed chemists under prescription.
- 12 laboratories under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) and 35 laboratories under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) are providing diagnostic services to the states for detection for Influenza virus.
- Following National Guidelines on Seasonal Influenza has been prepared and circulated to all States/UTs:
 - Guidelines for Providing Home Care
 - Clinical Management Protocol for Seasonal Influenza
 - Guidelines on Risk Categorization
 - Guidelines on use of masks for health care workers, patients and members of public
- Vaccine Guidelines including composition of the vaccine is issued every year. For the current season, the guidelines were updated on 25.04.2017 and

provided to the States. Training Workshops attended by Directors of Health Services and Directors of Medical Education of States were organized at New Delhi on 24.11.2016 and 30.01.2017.

- The drug for seasonal influenza H1N1 (swine flu) "Oseltamivir" tablets and suspension are procured by States. However, in case of shortage of drug in the State, the same is also provided by Government of India.

To further strengthen and support the surveillance activities by the State, a Central Rapid Response Team was deployed to the State of Maharashtra on 27th June, 2017 to investigate the rising trend of Influenza in that State and to provide required assistance to the State Which is resulting in reduced mortality presently. It imparted training to private and government medical officers in Mumbai and Thane Corporations and to the State health officials on categorization and management of cases.

Statement

*Details of Month wise Cases and Deaths due to H1N1 in Maharashtra in 2017
(till 30th November, 2017)*

Month	Cases	Deaths*
January	11	4
February	42	7
March	338	73
April	453	81
May	301	61
June	708	37
July	1660	103
August	1145	126
September	908	128
October	465	99
November	90	35

* Cases and Deaths reported in the particular month may also include those of previous weeks.

Bariatric surgery and its side-effects

430. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is bariatric surgery and what are its side-effects;
- (b) the total number of bariatric surgeries conducted in AIIMS, Delhi during the last three years and how many of these surgeries were unsuccessful together with reasons therefor;
- (c) the pros and cons of bariatric surgery;
- (d) whether AIIMS has conducted any sample study of bariatric surgery patients who were operated 5-8 years ago and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the other effective methods of weight loss for morbid obesity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Bariatric surgery is a surgical procedure for weight loss in obese patients. It is not the same as liposuction. Like all surgical procedures, bariatric surgery may have complications which include leaks, bleeding, venous thromboembolism and nutritional deficiencies among others.

(b) 280 bariatric surgical procedures have been done since January 2015 to till date. The success rate is high. In these surgeries, it is difficult to define an unsuccessful operation as all operated patients have good weight loss. Scientifically, one of the ways the failure is defined is less than 50% excess weight loss at 1 year. Majority of patients in AIIMS, New Delhi who have followed up have achieved a satisfactory weight loss at 1 year.

(c) Bariatric Surgery leads to effective and sustained weight loss. Bariatric Surgery is a major surgery and like all other major surgeries it has complications, although the risk of complications is low. The main complications include leak, bleeding, venous thromboembolism, nutritional deficiencies and mortality.

(d) Yes. According to the study, the mean percentage Excess Weight Loss (%EWL) at 1 year, 3 years, 5 years and 7 years was 71.8, 64.95%, 61.7% and 57.15% respectively.

(e) There are many other options for weight loss which include diet and exercise, lifestyle modification and medicines.

Doctor-patient ratio

431. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present level of doctor-patient ratio in the country, State/UT-wise, *vis-a-vis* the ratio prevailing in some of the neighbouring developing countries and developed countries;

(b) whether Government has any estimate as to the effective ratio for taking prime care of the patients;

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

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase this ratio and to make it at par with the international standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) State/UT-wise doctor-patient ratio is not maintained centrally. However, as per information provided by Medical Council of India, there are a total 10,41,395 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th September, 2017. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.33 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 0.63:1000 as per current population estimate of 1.33 billion. WHO prescribes a doctor population ratio of 1:1000. The doctor population ratio in some neighboring developing countries and developed countries is given in the Statement (*See below*). Source: WHO.

(d) The emphasis of government on increasing the number of doctors in the country will improve the doctor population ratio. There are 479 medical colleges in the country with an intake capacity of 67352 MBBS seats. 13004 MBBS seats have been added in the last three years. The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with district/referral hospitals in 58 districts in under-served areas in the country. There are other Centrally Sponsored Schemes for increasing UG seats and PG seats in existing Government medical colleges. To increase the availability of faculty and specialist doctors in the country, one time increase in PG seats was permitted this year after the revision of teacher student ratio. In all, over 5800 PG seats have been added this year. Minimum Standard Requirements (MSRs) for medical colleges including requirement of land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure has been rationalized to facilitate setting up of new colleges.

Statement

Details of the doctor population ratio of neighboring developing countries and developed countries

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Density of doctors per thousand	Year
1.	Afghanistan	0.304	2014
2.	Bangladesh	0.389	2012
3.	Bhutan	0.258	2014
4.	Pakistan	0.806	2014
5.	Australia	3.374	2013
6.	Brazil	1.852	2013
7.	China	1.49	2011
8.	France	3.227	2015
9.	Germany	4.125	2014
10.	Japan	2.297	2012
11.	New Zealand	2.852	2014
12.	Russia	3.306	2014
13.	USA	2.554	2013

New health policy

†432. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently announced a new health policy;
- (b) if so, the details of the changes/amendments made in the previous health policy and the new initiatives taken in the new health policy announced; and
- (c) whether Government plans to allocate resources to the States based on their development related indicators, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated National Health Policy, 2017 in the light of the changes that have taken place in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country's health sector scenario since the formulation of National Health Policy, 2002. Details of the major changes in the National Health Policy, 2017 which were not specifically indicated/addressed in the previous National Health Policy 2002, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The National Health Policy, 2017 states that the resource allocation to States will be linked with State development indicators, absorptive capacity and financial indicators.

Statement

*Details showing the major changes in the National Health Policy, 2017
which were not specifically indicated/addressed in the previous
National Health Policy, 2002*

- The National Health Policy, 2017 marks an important change from the existing selective to comprehensive primary health care package which includes geriatric health care, palliative care and rehabilitative care services. The policy envisages providing the larger package of comprehensive primary health care through the 'Health and Wellness Centers'.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 policy advocates extensive deployment of digital tools for improving the efficiency and outcome of the healthcare system. The policy aims at an integrated health information system which serves the needs of all stake-holders and improves efficiency, transparency, and citizen experience. Policy recognizes the integral role of technology (eHealth, mHealth, Cloud, Internet of things, wearables, etc.) in the healthcare delivery, and the establishment of a National Digital Health Authority (NDHA): to regulate, develop and deploy digital health across the continuum of care.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 has supported an integrated approach where screening for the most prevalent NCDs with secondary prevention would make a significant impact on reduction of morbidity and preventable mortality. The Policy has recommended for ensuring emphasis on medication and access for select Chronic illness on a 'round the year' basis. Policy has further advocated for providing focus on screening of oral, breast and cervical cancer and for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) in addition to hypertension and diabetes. The policy recognizes the growing need for palliative and rehabilitative care for all geriatric illnesses and advocates the continuity of care across all levels.

- The policy recognizes the critical need of meeting the growing demand of tissue and organ transplant in the country and encourages widespread public awareness to promote voluntary donations.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 recommends allocating 2/3rd or more of resources to primary care.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages setting up of an empowered medical tribunal for speedy resolution to address disputes/complaints regarding standards of care, prices of services, negligence and unfair practices.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 ensures progressively incremental Assurance based Approach.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 seeks to eliminate risks of inappropriate care by maintaining adequate standards of diagnosis and treatment, through Standard Regulatory Framework.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 focuses on mainstreaming and integration of AYUSH into healthcare delivery through colocation, cross referrals and integration with primary healthcare protocol.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 recommends for universal access to progressively wide array of drugs and diagnostics.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages focus on special health needs to tribal and socially vulnerable population groups and recommends situation specific measures in provisioning and delivery of services.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 proposes free drugs, free diagnostics and free emergency care services in all public hospitals.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 supports setting up of National Allied Professional Council to regulate and streamline all allied health professionals and ensure quality standards.
- The National Health Policy, 2017 supports effort to improve occupational health through inter-sectoral collaboration.

Increasing the insurance cover under RSBY

433. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of States covered under the health insurance schemes so far;

(b) the data on the total number of beneficiaries under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in the last three years including the current year, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the insurance cover provided under RSBY, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Health being a State subject, States can take a decision to implement their own Health Insurance Scheme or Government of India's Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), or both. Currently 14 states namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Tripura and West Bengal are implementing RSBY.

(b) The State-wise list containing total number of beneficiaries under RSBY in the last three years including current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has proposed to launch a new health protection scheme which will provide health cover up to ₹ One lakh per family belonging to poor and economically weaker families. The contours of the scheme are yet to be finalized. This proposed scheme will replace RSBY once it is approved.

Statement

RSBY Scheme: Statewise Status for last three years including current year

Sl. No.	State	No. of Enrolled Families under RSBY			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ^a
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	1421104	1421104	1421104	1421104
2.	Bihar	818531	6899144	7028409	7028409
3.	Chandigarh	7865	*	*	*
4.	Chhattisgarh	2141822	3442749	4146227	4146227
5.	Gujarat	1876307	1876628	2691497	2691497
6.	Haryana	437850	437850	*	*
7.	Himachal Pradesh	481699	480588	480588	480588
8.	Jharkhand	1714552	1682894	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Karnataka	6050439	6731881	6206620	6206620
10.	Kerala	2018764	2021572	2060953	2044417
11.	Madhya Pradesh	608748	*	*	*
12.	Manipur	70383	70925	70925	70925
13.	Meghalaya	65840	256138	256138	130516
14.	Mizoram	152983	152983	194886	194886
15.	Nagaland	128184	*	255314	233328
16.	Odisha	4307538	4462959	4462959	4462959
17.	Pondicherry	6467	*	*	*
18.	Punjab	232352	232352	*	*
19.	Rajasthan	2692626	2769097	*	*
20.	Tripura	505327	492022	481331	481331
21.	Uttar Pradesh	285435	285229	*	*
22.	Uttarakhand	3839765	1464242	285229	*
23.	West Bengal	6063390	6150716	6290446	6290446
GRAND TOTAL		35927971	41331073	36332626	35883253

* States not implementing RSBY during the period

^ Upto 30.09.2017

Expenditure on health sector

434. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the GDP has been spent on health during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has achieved its target of spending 2.5 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on health as proposed under the National Healthcare Policy, 2015; and

(c) if not, what steps Government has taken to ensure at least 2.5 per cent of GDP is spent on health during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per Economic Survey 2016-17 Volume 2 brought out by Ministry of Finance, expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for last three years is as under:

- (i) 2014-15 - 1.2%
- (ii) 2015-16 - 1.4% (RE)
- (iii) 2016-17 - 1.5% (BE)

(b) and (c) The National Health Policy 2017 envisages increasing expenditure by Government on health to 2.5% of GDP in a time bound manner by 2025. No target has been set for the current year.

Implementation of Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010

435. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has warned all hospitals and suggested all States and Union Territories to strictly implement the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how many clinical establishments in the country have violated its implementation during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Health being a State subject, the implementation of the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 falls within the remit of the States/Union territories. The Government is persuading the States who have adopted the said Act for its strict implementation from time to time.

(b) Health is a State Subject and as per the provisions of the Clinical Establishments Act, the State Government authorities namely District registering Authority at District level and State Council for Clinical Establishments at the State level are responsible for implementation and monitoring of the Act including taking corrective measures in case of violation of the Act. Data regarding such violations is, however, not compiled and maintained centrally.

Screening for TB cases

436. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme aiming to eliminate TB by 2025;

(b) whether health authorities in different States have scanned 2 lakh people across 120 districts in the first round and found nearly 10,000 new TB cases, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) by when the second and third rounds of scanning is going to take place and the details of the districts identified for this purpose;

(d) whether nearly 300 cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh in first round; and

(e) if so, how Government is going to deal with these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. The National Strategic Plan (NSP) (2017-25) formulated under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme targets elimination of TB by 2025.

(b) Yes. To intensify case finding activities and to reach the unreached, the programme in a campaign mode conducted Active Case Finding, through systematic active TB screening among clinically and socially vulnerable population.

The first round was conducted across 195 districts wherein more than 8 lakh population were screened and 5225 cases detected. The State-wise details of the same are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The second round of active case finding took place in July 2017 in 206 districts. Third phase is currently ongoing in 204 districts across the country. The list of districts in 2nd phase and 3rd phase is given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*).

(d) 87 cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh in the first round.

(e) After diagnosis, these cases are put on treatment at their nearest Peripheral Health institute (PHI), as per the program guidelines. The Active Case Finding activity involves intensive IEC campaign among the vulnerable population to sensitize, educate

and detect TB cases early and initiate them on treatment, so that they do not transmit the infection in the community.

Statement-I*Statewise details of Active Case Finding Phase I*

State Name	Number screened Symptoms	Number examined Sputum	Number patients Diagnosed
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	147228	459	87
Andman and Nicobar Islands	9316	125	7
Arunachal Pradesh	22534	1124	15
Assam	933	33	1
Bihar	1151761	16129	1369
Chhattisgarh	119164	1967	148
Delhi	228306	2857	254
Gujarat	843528	4753	383
Haryana	920066	24849	244
Himachal Pradesh	70595	1369	29
Jharkhand	4463	586	88
Karnataka	1341934	7275	250
Kerala	70524	1466	13
Madhya Pradesh	327506	4367	499
Maharashtra	1259937	5626	204
Manipur	5906	237	1
Meghalaya	452	203	5
Mizoram	647	42	0
Nagaland	4202	580	3
Odisha	304	243	6
Punjab	12938	47	0

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	433392	5493	108
Sikkim	5912	373	4
Tamil Nadu	660385	24013	1302
Telangana	180	73	0
Tripura	71753	1262	21
Uttar Pradesh	34604	765	32
Uttarakhand	116674	1754	43
West bengal	533998	7512	139

Statement-II*Statewise list of districts for Active Case Finding Phase 2*

States	Districts
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur, Krishna
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andamans and Nicobars, Nicobar
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Papumpare
Assam	Baksa, Barpeta, Darrang, Dibrugarh, Kamrup, Tinsukia
Bihar	Araria, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur, Khagaria, Nalanda, Nawada, Pashchim Champaran, Purba Champaran
Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh	Durg
Gujarat	Ahmadabad MC, Banaskantha, Dahod, Devbhumi Dwarka, Junagadh, Panch Mahals, Surat, Surat Municipal Corp Anand.
Haryana	Faridabad, Panchkula
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahul & Spiti, Shimla, Mandi, Sirmaur, Solan
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
Jharkhand	Bokaro, Garhwa, Godda, Hazaribagh, Kodarma, Pashchimi Singhbhum, Simdega

States	Districts
Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore City, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Drarwad, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur, Ramanagara, Tumkur
Kerala	Kollam
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Indore, Mandla
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar MC, Andheri East, Andheri West, Aurangabad-MH, Bail Bazar Road, Bandra East, Bandra West, Bhiwandi, Nizampur, Bid, Borivali, Buldana, Chembur Dadar, Dahisar, Gadchiroli, Ghatkopar, Goregaon Govandi, Grant Road, Kandivali, Kolhapur MC Kurla, Malad, Mulund, Nagpur MC, Navi Mumbai, Osmanabad, Parel, Pimpri Chinchwad, Prabhadevi, Pune, Sangli MC Satara, Sion, Solapur, Solapur MC, Thane MC, Ulhasnagar MC, Vikhroli, Washim, Yavatmal
Manipur	Bishnupur, Senapati, Tamenglong, Thoubal Ukhrol
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills, South Garo Hills, West Khasi Hills
Mizoram	Aizawl, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Mamit, Saiha
Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima, Peren, Tuensang
Odisha	Koraput, Nabarangapur
Punjab	Sangrur
Rajasthan	Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Kota, Nagaur, Sawai Madhopur, sikar
Sikkim	East District, North District, Singtam, South District, West District

Statement-III*Statewise list of Districts for Active Case Finding Phase 3*

States	Districts
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari, West Godavari, Prakasham, Nellore, Chittoor
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng, Papum Pare, Lower Subansiri, East Siang
Assam	Morigaon

States	Districts
Bihar	Saharasha, Madhepura, Saran, Seohar, Sheikhpura, Madhubani, Kishanganj, Bhiojpur, Jehanabad, Banka
Daman and Diu	Diu
Delhi	Bijwasan, BJRM Chest Clinic, BSA Chest Clinic, CD Chest Clinic DDU Chest Clinic, GTB Chest Clinic, Gulabi Bagh, Hedgewar Chest Clinic, Jhandewalan, Karawal Nagar, Kingsway, LN Chest Clinic, LRS, MNCH Chest Clinic, Moti Nagar, Narela, NDMC, Nehru Nagar, Patparganj, RK Mission, RTRM Chest Clinic, SGM Chest Clinic, Shahadra, SPM Marg, SPMH Chest Clinic
Gujarat	Arvalli, Patan
Haryana	Bhiwani, Hisar, Jind, Kurukshetra, Palwal, Panipat, Rewari
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur (HP), Hamirpur (HP), Kangra
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
Jharkhand	Ranchi, Pakur, East Singhbhum, Giridih, West Singhbhum
Karnataka	Bagalkote, Bangalore city, Bangalore rural, Bangalore Urban, Belagum, Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Chikballapur, Dharwad, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Gadag, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Raichur, Mandya, Ramanagar, Tumkur, Yadgiri
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur, Dindori, Chindwara, Damoh, Mandla, Sagar, Balaghat, Seoni, Rewa, Shadol, Umaria, Anuppur, Singrauli, Gwalior, Shivpur, Guna, Ujjain, Devas, Ratlam, Indore, Khargaon, Burhanpur, Badwani, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Sehore, Raisen
Maharashtra	Hingoli, Jalna, Parbhani, Latur, Thane R, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nandurbar, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Pune R, Solapur R, Kolhapur R, Amravati MC, Aurangabad MC, Nanded MC, Mumbai MC, KDMC, Mira Bhayander MC, Vasai Virar MC, Dhule MC, Jalgaon MC, Malegaon MC, Ulhasnagar MC
Manipur	Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal East

States	Districts
Mizoram	Champai, Serchipp, Lunglei
Nagaland	Bhadrak, Boudh
Odisha	Cuttak, Gajapati, Mayurbhanj, Puri
Punjab	Ropar, TaranTaran, Mansa, Hoshiarpur, Faridkot, Fazilka
Rajasthan	Jaipur 1, Jaipur 2, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Banswara Ganganagar
Telangana	Suryapet, Yadagiri, Kamareddy, Hyderabad, Jagtial
Tamilnadu	KanyaKumari Namakkal
Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Gautambudh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Unnao, Varanasi, Allahabad, Aligarh, Banda, Bareilly, Bijnor, Jhansi, Mathura, Kanpur Nagar, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Rampur, Amethi, Basti, Balrampur, Jaunpur, Kheri, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur
Uttarakhand	Haridwar, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri, Rudraprayag, Nainital
West Bengal	Kolkata
Tamil Nadu	Central Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigui, Erode, Kancheepuram Kanlyakumari, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai Nagapattinam, Namakkal, North Chennai Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram Salem, Sivaganga, South Chennai, Thanjavur The Nilgiris, Theni, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur Thoothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Viluppuram Virudhunagar
Telangana	Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Rangareddi, Sangareddy, Yadadri
Tripura	Unakoti
Uttar Pradesh	Agra, GautamBudh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Meerut Unnao, Varanasi
West Bengal	Alipore, Bagbazar, Behala, Birbhum, Hazi, Jalpaiguri, Maniktala, Manshatala, Medinipur East, MTMTB, Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas, Puruliya, South 24 Parganas, Strand Bank, Tangra, Tollygunge

Mechanism for regulating clinical trials

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

- (a) whether Government has any proper mechanism to regulate clinical trials, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of clinical trials in India registered on Clinical Trial Registry-India (CTRI) during the last three years; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that all the companies, conducting trials in the country, disclose the outcome of their trials within a year of completing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under Rules 122DA, 122DAB, 122DAC, 122DD and Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Clinical trials are required to be conducted as per the approved protocol and Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines published by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO). Schedule-Y of Rules prescribes the responsibilities of the Sponsor, Investigator and Ethics Committee to protect the rights, safety and well-being of clinical trial subjects.

(b) The number of clinical studies registered in the Clinical Trials Registry- India (CTRI) from 1/1/2015 to 14/12/2017 is 5541.

(c) There is no provision under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 which requires disclosure of the outcome of the trial within a year of completing the same.

However, as per Schedule Y of the said Rules, in case of studies prematurely discontinued for any reason including lack of commercial interest in pursuing the new drug application, a summary report is required to be submitted within 3 months.

Further, in May 2017, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has become signatory to the WHO joint statement regarding results disclosure within one year of trial completion. The statement commits to have in place a mechanism within one year to implement the same.

Fevers caused by bacteria and viruses

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

- (a) whether Government has been able to wipe out various kinds of fever caused by bacteria and viruses;

- (b) if not, which are the ones causing huge damage to public health;
- (c) the number of people affected during the last two years; and
- (d) what stands in the way of completely wiping out these fevers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Fever is a sign that indicated underlying disease or syndrome caused by either bacteria, viruses, parasites etc. Since, fever *per se* is not a disease in itself, hence wiping out fever is not practical. Fever is one of the symptoms in disease like Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Seasonal Influenza H1N1, Tuberculosis, Kala Azar Measles, Enteric fever etc. Malaria Tuberculosis and Enteric Fever are major diseases among public health.

The number of cases due to these disease in the last two years are as follows:

Name	2015	2016
Malaria	1169261	1059437
Dengue	99913	111896
Chikungunya	27553	58264
Tuberculosis	1423181	1424771
Kala Azar	3500	6245
Measles	25561	21697
Enteric fever	1937413	2222695
Seasonal Influenza H1N1	42592	1786

Hospitals availing tax exemption

439. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of hospitals getting tax exemption in the name of charitable hospitals in the country in the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise and hospital-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that as per the recently released Report by the CAG, these hospitals are doing little or no charity and asked Government for measurable parameters to assess the extent of charitable activities of such hospitals; and

(c) if so, how Government is planning to move ahead in taking action against such hospitals which are taking exemption and not doing any charitable activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information furnished by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) does not maintain such information in a centralized manner.

(b) and (c) The C&AG report No. 27 of 2017 on "Assessment of Private hospitals, Nursing Homes/Medical Clinics/Research Institutes, Diagnostic Centres, Pathological Labs and other Medical supplies agencies/stores" was laid on the table of Parliament on 28.07.2017. As per appendices to the C&AG report, instances of incorrect allowances of exemption under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Act) have been pointed out. Out of the cases identified, the C&AG has reported only a few instances of hospitals engaged in non-charitable activities and claiming tax exemption. As regards recommendations for measurable parameters hospitals can avail tax exemption as per the definition of "Charitable purpose" specified in section 2(15) of the act, under the category of "medical relief". The exemption is granted to hospital subject to fulfilment of the conditions prescribed in the Act.

Further, wherever instances of violation of statutory provisions under the Act by any hospital come to notice, it is dealt with appropriately in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Nursing and medical colleges in district hospitals

†440. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to start nursing and medical education in the main hospitals/district hospitals in the various districts of the country;

(b) if so, the status of the implementation of this scheme in the States like Bihar where there is lack of basic infrastructure of health sector; and

(c) the details of districts where it has been proposed to open nursing and medical colleges and the progress therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of new medical colleges

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

attached with existing district/referral hospitals" with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category states and 60:40 for other states. The total cost of establishment of one Medical College under the scheme is ₹ 189.00 crore. Criteria for identification of Districts under the Scheme:

- (1) District Hospitals/referral hospital with bed strength of 200 or more.
- (2) District/Referral hospitals of the districts where there is no medical college.
- (3) Preference to underserved areas.

58 districts in 20 States/UT have been identified under this Scheme to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Out of these, 56 have been approved till date. Funds to the tune of ₹5188.42 crore have been released to the State/UT Governments for the approved districts under the Scheme.

Under the Central Sector Scheme "Development of Nursing Services", funds to the tune of ₹ 6.00 cr are earmarked for Upgradation of School of Nursing into College of Nursing. So far 17 Institutions were allocated funds for upgradation of School of Nursing into college of Nursing. List of 17 institutions along with funds released is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of districts where Medical Colleges are proposed to open are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Institutions along with funds released for upgradation of school of nursing into colleges

(₹ in crore)		
State	Institution	Fund released
1	2	3
Rajasthan	1. SON, PBM Hospital Bikaner,	3.425
	2. SON, Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Jodhpur.	1.025
	3. SON, Maharana Bhupal Govt. Hospital, Udaipur.	1.025
	4. SON, J.L.N Medical College and Asso. Group of Hospital, Ajmer.	5.205

1	2	3
	5. General Nursing Midwifery Training Center, Maharaja Bhim Singh Hospital, Kota.	5.205
Jharkhand	6. School of Nursing, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College Hospital, Jamshedpur.	5.205
	7. School of Nursing, Patliputra Medical College and Hospital Dhanbad.	1.025
	8. School of Nursing, Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Nurses Hostel, Bariatu, Ranchi	1.025
Himachal Pradesh	9. GNM Training Center Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Shimla,	4.40
Manipur	10. School of GNM, RIMS Campus, Imphal,	3.40
Gujarat	11. School of Nursing, Sir T. General Hospital, Jail Road, Bhavnagar	1.025
	12. School of Nursing S S Hospital, Baroda	1.025
Tamil Nadu	13. School of Nursing, Govt. K.G Hospital Chennai,	1.025
	14. School of Nursing Govt. M.K Medical College Hospital, Salem.	1.025
Uttar Pradesh	15. School of Nursing BHU Institute of Medical Science, Varanasi.	1.025
West Bengal	16. School of Nursing, Medinipur Medical College and Hospital, Medinipur.	1.025
	17. School of Nursing Culcutta National Medical College and Hospital, Kolkota.	1.025

Statement-II*Details of districts where Medical colleges are proposed to be opened*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts	Total amount	Central Share 60% (90% for NE/Special Category)	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	189.00	113.40	113.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Naharlagun	189.00	170.10	102.50
3.	Assam	Dhubri	189.00	170.10	71.00
		Nagaon	189.00	170.10	71.00
		North Lakhimpur	189.00	170.10	71.00
		Diphu	189.00	170.10	121.97
4.	Bihar	Purnia	189.00	113.40	54.00
		Saran (Chhapara)	189.00	113.40	54.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	189.00	113.40	98.40
		Sarguja	189.00	113.40	98.40
		Chamba	189.00	170.10	100.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	189.00	170.10	100.51
		Nahan (Sirmour)	189.00	170.10	122.00
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani	189.00	113.4	68.05
		Dumka	189.00	113.40	88.00
8.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	189.00	113.40	88.00
		Palamu (Daltonganj)	189.00	113.40	88.00
		Anantnag	189.00	170.10	71.00
		Baramulla	189.00	170.10	71.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri	189.00	170.10	71.00
		Doda	189.00	170.10	71.00
		Kathua	189.00	170.10	71.00
		Datia	189.00	113.40	88.00
		Khandwa	189.00	113.40	88.00
		Ratlam	189.00	113.40	88.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	189.00	113.40	88.00
		Vidisha	189.00	113.40	88.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Chindwara	189.00	113.40	54.00
		Shivpuri	189.00	113.40	34.00
11.	Maharashtra	Gondia	189.00	113.40	88.00
12.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills (Tura)	189.00	170.10	76.00

High fatalities from encephalitis in Jharkhand

441. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the large number of deaths due to encephalitis in the current calendar year, as reported in various hospitals in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the total number of deaths, district-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the National Human Rights Commission has sought a report in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to address this serious issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State of Jharkhand, till date only one death due to encephalitis has been reported from the district East-Singbhum.

(c) and (d) No such information is available with this Department. However, in addition to a number of measures for prevention and control of Japanese Encephalitis being taken by the Government, recently a letter from Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare dated 18.10.2017 has been written to the Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries (Health & Family Welfare) of all States/UTs urging the States to improve the quality of care being provided to the children and to ensure adherence to quality norms as every life is precious. States have been advised to undertake regular review and ensure the gaps identified in the facilities are addressed immediately.

Clinical Establishment Act, 2010

442. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Clinical Establishment Act, 2010 has not been accepted by most large States, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the State Governments which did not accept the said Act, to enact a similar legislation of their own, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been adopted by ten States viz. Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Assam and all Union Territories except Delhi. All other States and Union Territory of Delhi have not adopted the Act as yet. Health is a State subject. The Government has been pursuing the remaining States to adopt the Act. The States need to adopt the Act in terms of Article 252 of the Constitution of India.

(b) Health being a State subject, the registration and regulation of clinical establishments falls within their remit. The States are being continuously persuaded to adopt Clinical Establishments Act, 2010 or to consider bringing a State specific legislation if adoption of the Act is not found suitable.

Establishing of new CGHS wellness centre in Himachal Pradesh

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

- (a) the norms for establishment of new Wellness Centre under CGHS;
- (b) the details of existing Wellness Centres in Himachal Pradesh, location-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to establish a new Wellness Centre by relaxing the norms in district Kangra, where a number of CGHS beneficiaries are facing great difficulty due to non-availability of CGHS Wellness Centre; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The norms for establishment of new Wellness Centre under CGHS are as under:

- (ii) **In an existing CGHS:-** For opening of a new CGHS Wellness Centre in an existing CGHS City, there has to be a minimum of 2000 Card holders (serving employees of Central Government and Central Civil Pensioner).
- (ii) **Extension of CGHS to a new City:-** For extension of CGHS to a new City, there has to be a minimum of 6000 Card holders.

- (b) There is one CGHS Wellness Centre located at Shimla in Himachal Pradesh.
- (c) There is no such proposal.
- (d) The resources under CGHS are fully committed and it is not possible at present to extend CGHS network to areas that are presently not covered even with the existing criteria.

Increasing the bed-to-patient ratio

444. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken a study to list out bed-to-patient (BtP) ratio in all Government hospitals, if so, the details thereof of the average ratio of BtP in every State;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the bed-to-patient ratio in India does not match the WHO global average of 2.5 doctors and nurses per 1,000 people; and
- (c) the efforts being made by Government to increase bed-to-patient ratio in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) "Public Health" & "Hospitals" being a State subject, the primary responsibility to increase bed-to-patient ratio lies with respective State/Union Territory Governments.

However, in so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi i.e. Safdarjung, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals and Lady Hardinge Medical College are concerned, the details of bed-to-patient ratio for last two years are as under:

Years	Safdarjung Hospital	Dr. RML Hospital	Lady Hardinge Medical College
2015	1:2	1:52	1:07
2016	1:2	1:54.5	1:06

Technical and financial support under the National Health Mission (NHM) are being provided to States/Union Territories for strengthening their health system including support for establishment/upgradation of Public Health facilities upto District Hospital on the basis of proposal received from them in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Expansion of existing and creation of new facilities in Central Government Hospitals are on-going process and are undertaken as per requirement and availability of resources. In such pursuit, the Government has under-taken extensive development plan including increase in the bed strength in respect of these Central Government Hospitals/Institutes.

Dengue cases

445. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons affected by Dengue fever in the last three years, Statewise;
- (b) the number of deaths due to Dengue fever in the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether any vaccine has been discovered as prophylactic; and
- (d) whether any research has been undertaken by any institution in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the reports submitted by States/ UTs Dengue cases and deaths reported during last 3 years and in 2017 (till 30th November) are as under:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 (till 30th Nov.)
Cases	40571	99913	129166	150482
Deaths	137	220	245	225

Details of state-wise Dengue cases and deaths reported during the last three years and the current year (till November, 2017) in the country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per the information received from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Delhi, till date there is only one dengue vaccine which is marketed - Dengvaxia from Sanofi Pasteur.

Details of Dengvaxia as well as other dengue vaccines/ candidates are as follows:

Global dengue vaccines/candidates:

1. CYD-TDV or Dengvaxia of Sanofi Pasteur: This live attenuated vaccine is made of non-structural proteins of YF17D. It is recommended in 3 doses

0/6/12 months at 9+ years of age. This vaccine is marketed in more than 18 countries now.

2. TDV (Takeda): This live attenuated vaccine is made from non-structural proteins of DENV2. It is recommended in 2 doses 0/3 months between 4-16 years of age. This vaccine will enter Phase III clinical trials in 2018.
3. TV003/TV005 (NIH & InstitutoBhutantan): This live attenuated vaccine is made from non-structural proteins of DENV 1/3/4. It is recommended as 1 dose between 2-59 years of age. This vaccine will enter Phase III clinical trials in 2018.

Indian Dengue vaccine candidates:

4. Panacea Dengue Vaccine: This is a cell culture derived live attenuated, recombinant, freeze dried, lyophilized tetravalent vaccine with seed strain borrowed from National Institute of Health (NIH), USA. The Company has successfully completed Pre-clinical toxicology studies. Drug Controller General India DCG(I) has granted permission to conduct clinical Phase I/II studies.
5. Serum Institute of India: This is also cell culture derived live attenuated, recombinant, freeze dried, lyophilized tetravalent vaccine with seed strain borrowed from National Institute of Health (NIH), USA. Preclinical toxicity study will be initiated soon.

International Centre for Genetic Biotechnology (ICGEB)-Sun Pharma collaborative vaccine (DSV4): This is a recombinant vaccine on Virus - Like Particles (VLP) platform. It is a-tetravalent four-in-one Virus - Like Particles(VLP) design, expressed in Yeast vaccine which elicits antibodies to all four DENV serotypes in a shorter schedule of 0,1 and 2 months. Expected to initiate Phase I clinical trials by 2020.

Statement

Details of State-wise Dengue cases and deaths in the country

Sl. No.	State	2014		2015		2016		2017 (Prov till 30th Nov.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1262	5	3159	2	3417	2	4381	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	0	1933	1	13	0	15	0
3.	Assam	85	0	1076	1	6157	4	4346	2
4.	Bihar	297	0	1771	0	1912	0	1804	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	440	9	384	1	356	0	388	0
6.	Goa	168	1	293	0	150	0	234	0
7.	Gujarat	2320	3	5590	9	8028	14	4420	4
8.	Haryana	214	2	9921	13	2493	0	4333	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	19	1	322	0	442	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	153	0	79	1	403	0
11.	Jharkhand	36	0	102	0	414	1	689	5
12.	Karnataka	3358	2	5077	9	6083	8	16342	5
13.	Kerala	2575	11	4075	25	7439	13	19694	36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2131	13	2108	8	3150	12	2566	6
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	13	0	172	0	40	0
16.	Maharashtra	8573	54	4936	23	6792	33	6894	34
17.	Manipur	0	0	52	0	51	1	187	1
18.	Mizoram	19	0	43	0	580	0	107	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	21	1	142	0	191	0
20.	Odisha	6433	9	2450	2	8380	11	4055	6
21.	Punjab	472	8	14128	18	10439	15	15002	0
22.	Rajasthan	1243	7	4043	7	5292	16	7768	16
23.	Sikkim	5	0	21	0	82	0	659	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2804	3	4535	12	2531	5	21350	52
25.	Tripura	6	0	40	0	102	0	103	0
26.	Telangana	704	1	1831	2	4037	4	2773	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	200	0	2892	9	15033	42	3032	28
28.	Uttarakhand	106	0	1655	1	2146	4	958	0
29.	West Bengal	3934	4	8516	14	22865*	45	10697**	19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	139	0	153	0	92	0	13	0
31.	Chandigarh	13	0	966	1	1246	0	1083	0
32.	Delhi	995	3	15867	60	4431	10	8896	4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	641	1	1154	0	4161	2	1972	0
34.	Daman and Diu	46	0	165	0	89	0	59	0
35.	Puducherry	1322	1	771	0	490	2	4586	6
TOTAL		40571	137	99913	220	129166	245	150482	225

* During 2016, the State of West Bengal submitted report till 9th November only.

** During 2017, the State of West Bengal submitted report till 4th October only.

Combating vector-borne diseases

446. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released for combating vector-borne diseases in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how much of the funds had been utilized during the period, year-wise;

(c) whether there is rise in the number of dengue and chikungunya cases in the country, if so, whether Government has introduced any strategic plan to deal with it, State-wise details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any specific plan to monitor and combat the situation, especially in the worst-affected areas in various States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The amount released & expenditure incurred by the States/UTs for vector-borne diseases in the last three years is as below:

(₹ in crores)		
Years	Release	Expenditure
2014-15	451.32	388.82
2015-16	490.21	247.99
2016-17	393.34	342.39

(c) and (d) Yes, as per the reports submitted by States/UTs, upsurge of Dengue and Chikungunya cases has been observed in different parts of the country as shown below:

Till November	Dengue Cases	Chikungunya Cases
2016	123977	57471
2017	150482	58335

- Government of India (GOI) has provided Technical Guidelines for prevention and control, case management & effective community participation to the States for its implementation. All these Guidelines are uploaded on National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) website www.nvbdcg.gov.in.
- The situation is monitored through the reports submitted by various States/UTs.
- Periodic reviews were done at the higher level. During 2017 (till date), 12 review meetings and 2 video-conferences were held.
- Supervisory Visits- Officers from NVBDCP visits the States for situational review and technical guidance to the States.
- Monitoring visits by Central Teams have been conducted during 2017 in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat, West Bengal, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Spending out of GDP on healthcare

447. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while World spends USD 4.1 trillion on health, India spends only 5.2 per cent of its GDP as compared to 11 per cent by the OECD, 16 per cent by the USA and 13 per cent by Sweden;

(b) what were the funds allocated for healthcare during the last two years by Government; and

(c) what percentage increase has been effected during 2017 when the country faced deadly disease like H1N1 (Swine-Flu, etc.)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per WHO Report "New Perspectives on Global Health Spending for Universal Health Coverage", during 2015, the world spent USD 7.3 trillion on health, which is close to 10% of global GDP. As per OECD Publication "Health at a glance 2017" health spending is estimated at 9.0% of GDP on an average across OECD countries during 2016, with the United States spending 17.2% and Sweden spending 11.0% of their respective GDP. As per WHO Global Health Expenditure database providing data for the year 2015, the expenditure on healthcare for India is 4.1% of Gross Domestic Product.

As per Economic Survey 2016-17 Volume 2 brought out by Ministry of Finance, expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2016-17 is 1.5%.

(b) The funds allocated (Gross) to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, are as under:

(i) 2015-16 (BE) - ₹ 33,386.84 Crore

(ii) 2016-17 (BE) - ₹ 41,802.37 Crore

(c) The Budget outlay (Gross) for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during 2017-18 (BE) is ₹ 51,942.5 crore which is an increase of approximately 24% in comparison to the financial year 2016-17 (BE).

Increase in diagnosis charges at AIIMS, New Delhi

†448. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued direction towards enhancement of various diagnosis charges at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government, in view of growing number of OPD patients from Delhi and outside coming for treatment at AIIMS, New Delhi, is considering to upgrade the OPD and introduce some additional system so that patients could avail treatment facilities easily and without spending too much money and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) To address the increasing patient load, Government has approved a separate new OPD Block at AIIMS, New Delhi.

Interference of State Governments in managing of State Waqf Boards

449. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many directions have been issued by the Central Waqf Council to the State Waqf Boards with regard to the functioning and removal of encroachments after the Waqf Act, 2013 came into force;

(b) whether it is a fact some of the State Waqf Boards are being managed directly by the State Governments which is illegal as per the Waqf Amendment Act, 2013, if so, which are those States; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take against such States which have failed to hold elections for the Waqf Boards despite elections being due?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Central Waqf Council (CWC) has been taking up the enforcement of Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013 with the State Governments and the State Waqf Boards so that provisions of the Waqf Act are implemented including the provision relating to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

functioning of State Waqf Board and removal of encroachment etc. After the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013 came into force, issues of implementation of Waqf Act including the functioning and encroachment have been taken up with the State Governments and State Waqf Boards from time to time on 01.09.2015, 07.09.2015, 28.12.2015, 27.07.2016 and 25.04.2017.

(b) and (c) There is no provision in the Waqf Act under which a State Government can manage the Waqf Board directly. However, some of the States appoint an Administrator temporarily to cover up the vacuum when the reconstitution of Waqf Board is delayed or the Board is superseded under Section 99 of the Waqf Act.

Lowering of age limit for reserved category for Haj pilgrimage

450. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reserved category for four time applicants has been removed for the next Haj season, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) what is the basis for fixing 70 years age criteria for confirmed reserved category;

(c) whether it implies that those below 70 years age are healthy enough to wait for next year; and

(d) whether Government has plans to reduce the age limit in this confirmed category, considering the various representations of the senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The Ministry has constituted a Haj Policy Review Committee (HPRC) to review Haj policies of the Government for Haj 2013-17 and to suggest framework for new Haj policies for next five years. Based on recommendations of the Committee and suggestions received from various quarters/stakeholders, the new Haj Policy for Haj Committee of India Pilgrims for Haj 2018-22 has been approved. As per the new Haj policy for HCol pilgrims, the reserved category of 70+ applicants has been retained as per the previous policy. However, the reserved category of fourth time applicants has been removed as per the recommendations of the Committee.

(d) There is no proposal, at present, to reduce the age limit of the reserved category of 70+ applicants.

Redressal of grievances of minorities

451. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints received by the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) has increased over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of complaints received during the last three years along with the reasons therefor, community-wise;

(c) the number of such cases which have been addressed during the said period; and

(d) the measures taken or being taken by Government to redress the grievance of the minorities?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) No Sir, National Commission for Minorities (NCM) has intimated that the number of complaints has not increased over the year. The details of complaints received during the last 3 years and number of cases disposed of is as below:

Year	No. of complaints received	Disposed off
2014-15	1995	1983
2015-16	1974	1959
2016-17	1647	1599

(d) As mandated in NCM Act, 1992, the National Commission Minorities (NCM) take up cases regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities, as and when they are brought to the notice of NCM, with the concerned authorities in the State Government and Central Governments. Commission also takes suo-moto cognizance of cases of violence against the minorities including visits to affected areas. The NCM is committed to various constitutional and statutory provisions relating to safeguarding the interest of minorities in India.

Physical and financial achievement of schemes meant for minorities

452. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of physical and financial achievement of the Seekho Aur Kamao, USTTAD, Nai Roshni, Nai Manzil schemes from 2013 till date (year-wise);

(b) the number of people placed after participating in various schemes since 2013 year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of recruitment of people from minority communities by various Government Ministries, Department and PSUs year-wise since 2013?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The details of physical and financial achievements of the "USTTAD" and "Nai Roshni" schemes are as follows:

Sl. No.	Schemes	Year	Physical	Financial
			(No. of trainees)	(₹ in Crore)
1.	USTTAD (Scheme launched in 2015-16)	2015-16	-	16.90
		2016-17	16,200	19.77
		2017-18	-	10.50
2.	NaiRoshni	2013-14	60,875	11.96
		2014-15	71,075	14.00
		2015-16	58,725	14.99
		2016-17	69,125	14.72
		2017-18	-	1.35

However, for the schemes "SeekhoaurKamao" and "NaiManzil", details of physical and financial achievements are available on the website viz. www.minorityaffairs.gov.in of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

- (b) (i) **NaiManzil:** Scheme has been launched on 8th August, 2015 with an aims to benefit the minority youth who do not have a formal school leaving certificate i.e. those in the category of school dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like Madarsas, in order to provide them formal education and skills, and enable them to seek better employment in the organized sector and thus to equip them for better lives.
- (ii) **Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD):** Scheme has been launched on 14th May, 2015 to preserve the rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities. The scheme aims at capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans; documentation of identified traditional arts/crafts of minorities; set standards for traditional skills; training of minority youths in

various identified traditional arts/crafts through master craftsmen; and develop national and international market linkages. The PIA has to organize training programme which shall be supported with following activities to ensure that the desired outcomes are achieved for preservation of traditional art/craft, establishment of market linkages and generating interest among young generation for taking up traditional arts/crafts as a profession.

- (iii) **NaiRoshni:** The scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women with an aim to empower and instill confidence in women by providing, tool and techniques for interacting with Government System and others at all levels.
- (iv) **SeekhoaurKamao:** "SeekhoaurKamao", a scheme for placement linked skill development of minorities with an aims to upgrading the skills of minority youth in various modern/traditional skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential, which can earn them a suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. No State-wise data are available, however, year-wise no. of trainees placed by PIAs under SeekhoaurKamaois as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of trainees placed
1.	2013-14	15,247
2.	2014-15	15,956
3.	2015-16	49,493
4.	2016-17	*

*Data is yet to finalized

- (c) The available data is placed on Ministry's website viz. www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Scholarship to minority kids in gujarat

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that the minority kids in Gujarat are losing out on scholarships as Union Government relies on 2001 census data whereas the Muslim population have jumped from 45,92,854 in 2001 to 58,46,761 in 2011, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that a new circular issued by the Ministry for pre- and post-matric scholarships for minority girl students makes it mandatory for the students to submit the income certificate of their parents/guardian issued by the competent authority instead of a self-declaration regarding the income?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements the following Scholarship Schemes throughout the country for educational empowerment of six notified minority communities namely Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain and Parsi (Zoroastrian):

- (i) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme (for Class I to X);
- (ii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme (for Class XI to Ph.D.);
- (iii) Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme (For Technical and Professional courses).

Under all these Schemes, there is a State/UT/Community-wise quota for grant of Fresh Scholarships every year, based on Census 2001 data. However, there is no loss to any State/UT/Community in terms of final allocation of Fresh Scholarships as the unutilized quota of one State/UT/Community is allotted to the remaining States/UTs/Communities in proportion of the number of their remaining applications. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Minority Affairs proposes to implement these schemes based on Census 2011 data from 2018-19 onwards.

(b) Yes, Sir. A Circular has been issued by this Ministry that an Income Certificate issued by the Competent Authority of the respective State/UT is required for verifying the submission of annual income made by the applicant for the aforesaid three Scholarship Schemes.

Withdrawal of Haj subsidy

454. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government shall release the text of the Committee Report on the Haj Policy for 2018-22 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the date on which the Haj subsidy will be withdrawn has been finalized;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has finalised how the subsidy funds will be re-allocated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The text of the recommendations of the Committee constituted by the Ministry to review Haj policies of the Government for Haj 2013-17 and to suggest framework for new Haj policies for 2018-22 is available on the website of the Ministry (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in) and Haj Division (www.haj.gov.in).

(b) and (c) The subsidy given by the Government of India for making arrangements of air travel for Haj pilgrims going through the Haj Committee of India is reflected in the budget of Ministry of Civil Aviation, which is the nodal Ministry in this regard. 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 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. Accordingly, Haj subsidy has been gradually reduced since the year 2013.

(d) and (e) This Ministry has taken up with the Ministry of Finance to allocate additional funds for educational empowerment programmes for Minorities especially the Minority Girls.

Promotion of solar energy in Jharkhand

455. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to promote the generation of Solar Energy in Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of projects which have been proposed to be set up in the State during the present financial year, if so, the details thereof along with the places identified for such projects; and

(c) the action plan chalked out for this purpose and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government has launched several schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country including the state of Jharkhand with various fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital and/or interest subsidy,

accelerated depreciation, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, preferential tariff for power generation through renewables, and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route etc.

The State Government of Jharkhand has reported that a target of 2650 MW of solar energy capacity has been fixed for installation by 2020. The State Government has notified Jharkhand State Solar Power Policy 2015 and also prepared draft Jharkhand State Roof top Solar Policy 2017 for promotion of Solar energy in the state.

(b) The Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) on behalf of state government had invited bids for solar power projects with cumulative capacity of 1200 MW and after evaluation of the bids Letter of Intent (LoI) has been issued for 1101 MW. The Government after review of the project has decided to set up solar power plants with cumulative capacity of 684.50 MW to meet Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) of the State Discom.

A capacity of 1.945 MW grid connected Rooftop solar plants has been installed on 105 government buildings at different locations in Jharkhand in current financial year.

JREDA has finalized and empanelled the agencies for installation of Solar Rooftop Power Plants of 13.8 MW aggregate capacity for private consumers.

The State Govt. has also sanctioned installation of rooftop solar plants on 1400 government buildings which include Residential Schools, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Jails, Police Stations, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, Civil Courts, Collectorate etc.

(c) The State Government of Jharkhand has prepared an action plan. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Action Plan chalked out by the Government of Jharkhand to Promote Solar Energy Generation

1. Year wise target envisaged in the Jharkhand State Solar Power Policy 2015:

Description	Unit	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Solar PV-Ground Mounted	MW	100	250	500	500	750	2100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Solar PV- Rooftop Power Plants	MW	25	50	100	125	200	500
Solar Thermal Power Plant	MW	5	10	10	10	15	50

2. The Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) on behalf of State Government has chalked out the following action plan for the development of Solar Energy in the state of Jharkhand:

MW Solar Plants:

- A capacity of 684.5 MW of Solar plants planned after signing of the PPA and adoption of rates by JSERC.

Canal Top Solar:

- Setting up of 2 MW Canal Top Solar project on Sikidiri Canal near Ranchi as pilot-cum-demonstration project in the State.

Rooftop Solar:

- Installation of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants on 1400 Government buildings.
- JREDA has finalized and empanelled the agencies for installation of Solar Rooftop Power Plants of 13.8 MW aggregate capacity for private consumers.

Share of renewable energy in total production of electricity

†456. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contribution of renewable energy in the total production of electricity of the country at present is very less;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any concrete steps have been taken in the last three years for enhancing the contribution of "renewable energy in the total production of electricity

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the country and expected as well as encouraging results have come forth thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) data, the contribution of renewable energy in the total production of electricity of the country during the year 2016-17 was 6.57%. During the year 2017-18, 63.26 Billion Units (BU) have been generated from renewable energy sources upto October, 2017 *i.e.* 8.14% of the total production (777.40 BU) of electricity in the country.

(c) and (d) The major steps taken by the Government for enhancing the contribution of renewable energy in the total production of electricity in the country in the last three years, inter alia, includes up-scaling the target of renewable energy capacity addition to 175000 MW by the year 2022; suitable amendments to the Electricity Act 2003, notification of Tariff Policy for strong enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO); creating additional 20000 MW capacity under solar parks; development of additional power transmission network under the Green Energy Corridor project; granting infrastructure status for solar projects; raising tax free solar bonds; providing long tenure loans; making roof top solar as a part of housing loan by banks/ NHB; raising funds from bilateral and multilateral agencies; etc.

Due to various steps taken by the Government during last three years, the RE installed capacity has increased from 34.98 GW as on 31.03.2014 to 60.98 GW as on 31st October 2017 resulting in increase in generation of electricity from RE sources from 5.56% in year 2014-15 to 6.57% in year 2016-17, and 8.14% in the year 2017-18 upto October 2017.

Policy initiatives for overall performance

457. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any new and specific policy initiatives after June, 2014 to achieve the overall objectives of the Ministry, if so, the details of these initiatives and the overall impact of these initiatives; and

(b) whether Government has introduced any major administrative reforms specifically to achieve the objectives of the Ministry in its functioning after May, 2014, if so, the details thereof and what have been their impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Major policy initiatives for increasing the share of renewable energy undertaken after June 2014, inter alia, are as under:

- (i) Announced a cumulative target of 175 GW renewable energy based electric installed capacity of 100 GW solar power installed capacity;
- (ii) Issued guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power through tariff based competitive bidding process;
- (iii) Declared Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2018-19;
- (iv) Declare Renewable Generation Obligation on new coal/lignite based thermal plants;
- (v) Notified National Offshore Wind Energy Policy;
- (vi) Notified policy for Repowering of Wind Power Projects;
- (vii) Notified standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic systems/devices;
- (viii) Issued order for waiving the Inter State Transmission System charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by March 2019;
- (ix) Launched Atal Jyoti Yojna for Solar LED Street Lights in five States; and
- (x) Launched Surya Mitra programme for developing a cadre of trained manpower for deployment of solar energy projects.

The above initiatives resulted in significant increase in renewable energy deployment. In October 2017 the cumulative renewable power installed capacity was 60.98 GW. Of this, 26 GW renewable power installed capacity was added from April 2014 to October 2017.

Targets set under the Atal Jyoti Yojana in Assam

458. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets set under the Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJY) for installation of street lights;
- (b) the status of implementation/achievement of the targets set; and

(c) the status of implementation of the targets set for the State of Assam and whether the targets would be achieved by 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Under Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJY), this Ministry targets to install around 2000 solar street lights in each of the 169 parliamentary constituencies in the states of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh by March, 2018.

(b) Under AJY it is envisaged that 75% of the cost of solar street lighting systems will be provided by this Ministry through budget and the remaining 25% will be provided from Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme fund, Panchayat or Municipalities or other Urban Local Bodies.

AJY is being implemented by the Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) a joint venture of four public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Power.

As per report (as on 12.12.2017) of EESL, sanctions from MPLAD Scheme fund have been received for 73 constituencies for installation of around 1.02 lakh solar street lights, of which over 61,000 solar street lights have already been installed.

In addition consent from 36 Members of Parliament have been received for contribution of 25% share from their MPLAD fund for installation of solar street lights in their parliamentary constituencies.

(c) As per report (as on 12.12.2017) of EESL, out of total 14 parliamentary constituencies in the state of Assam, sanctions from MPLAD fund have been received for four constituencies for installation of 6165 solar street lights of which 1829 solar street lights have been installed as per details given below:

Name of Parliamentary Constituency	Solar Street Lights	
	Sanctioned (Nos.)	Installed (Nos.)
Karimganj	2000	1005
Nagaon	2000	510
Gauhati	165	165
Dibrugarh	2000	149
TOTAL	6165	1829

In addition consent from Member of Parliament (Kaliabor constituency, Assam) has been received for contribution of 25% share from MPLAD fund for installation of solar street lights in the Kaliabor parliamentary constituency.

Piling up of solar panels and accessories at ports

459. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that large quantity of solar panels and accessories are piled up in Ports due to higher taxes of customs and other duties; and
- (b) if so, the remedial measures to release these items on priority basis from the Ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy has received representations conveying that consignments of solar panels imported from other countries are held up at some of the Ports due to Customs Classification issues resulting in disputes regarding the applicable rate of Basic Customs Duty on the imported solar panels.

(b) As informed by the Customs Authorities, the Government has put in place remedial measures by way of permission for bonding the cargo under Section 49 of the Customs Act, so as to avoid demurrage and detention charges. Also, the solar panels are allowed the benefit of provisional release under Section 110A of the Customs Act.

Projects on renewable energy in Delhi

460. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the renewable energy activities in the National Capital city Delhi and their impact; and
- (b) whether any private organisations are working in the field of providing clean energy in Delhi and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government of NCT of DELHI has interalia, undertaken following Renewable Energy activities:

- i. Notification of Delhi Solar Policy 2016 has been notified on 27/09/2016 with a target of 1000 MW solar rooftop plants by 2022 and another 1000 MW by 2025.

- ii. Implementation of Solar rooftop program on various Government buildings including Delhi Technological University, Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology, Pragati Power Station- I, Gas Turbine Power Station, Delhi Jal Board Sites, Depots & Stations of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, etc.
- iii. Implementation of Waste to Energy program.

Till date, 121 MW Renewable Energy Plants including 71.7 MW SPV plants and 52 MW Waste to Energy Plants have been installed.

(b) Seventy-three private organizations/vendors have been empanelled by the Indraprastha Power Generation Company Ltd., a Delhi Government Undertaking in May, 2017 for promotion of solar systems in the Residential/Institutional/Social Sectors. Three private organizations/vendors are also involved in installation of Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi.

Production cost of renewable energies

461. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the per unit cost of production of solar, wind and other renewable energies at present;
- (b) how do costs of erection of power plants for these compare with those of power plants of traditional energies;
- (c) whether a situation has arisen wherein traditional energies do not have much advantage over renewable energies; and
- (d) whether all these power plants are fully utilised and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The cost of production of energy from solar, wind and other renewable sources varies from place to place depending upon, interalia, intensity of solar radiations, speed of wind, quality of biomass, land cost, cost of basic infrastructure and state policies. The lowest power tariff recently discovered for solar was ₹ 2.44/kWh at Bhadala solar park in Rajasthan and lowest tariff for wind at recent auction conducted in the month of Oct. 2017 was ₹ 2.64/kWh. Lowest tariffs for small hydro power and biomass are ₹ 4.29 / kWh and ₹ 5.00/ kWh respectively.

(b) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission in its order dated 18/04/2017 for determination of levelised generic tariff for financial year 2017-18 have indicated the

capital cost norms for small hydro power, biomass power, cogeneration power, biomass gasifier and biogas power projects. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below). The capital cost for solar PV projects is estimated between ₹ 500 lakh/MW to ₹ 650 lakh / MW. For wind power projects the capital cost is estimated to be between ₹ 550 lakh/MW to ₹ 600 lakh/MW.

The estimated cost of erection of traditional thermal power plant is between ₹ 660 lakh/MW to ₹ 750 lakh/ MW.

(c) The recently discovered solar tariff of ₹ 2.44/kWh at Bhadala solar park (Rajasthan) and wind tariff of ₹ 2.64/kWh in the recent wind auction held in October 2017 are lower than thermal power cost. Renewable energy also results in reduction in pollution and carbon footprints.

(d) The installed renewable energy capacity have generated 63.25 Billion Units(BU) of power from 1st April 2017 to 31st October 2017.

Statement

Extract of the CERC RE Tariff Order dated 14/08/2017 for 2017-18

Renewable Energy Projects		Capital Cost Norm for FY 2017-18 (₹ lakhs/MW)
1	2	3
(1) Small Hydro Projects		
	(a) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and North Eastern States (less than 5 MW)	1000
	(b) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and North Eastern States (5MW to 25MW)	900
	(c) Other States (below 5 MW)	779
	(d) Other States (5MW to 25 MW)	707
(2) Biomass Power Projects		
	(a) project [other than rice straw and Juliflora (plantation based project] with water cooled condenser	559.03

1	2	3
	(b) Project [other than rice straw and juliflora (plantation) based project] with air cooled condenser	600.44
	(c) Rice straw and juliflora (plantation) based project with water cooled condenser	610.80
	(d) Rice straw and juliflora (plantation) based project with air cooled condenser	652.20
(3)	Non-fossil fuel based co-generation Power Projects (For High Pressure Boilers)	492.5
(4)	Biomass Gasifier Power Projects	442.88
(5)	Biogas Power Projects	885.76

Budgetary provision for Jharkhand's solar lighting programme

462. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to support installation of solar lights in villages across India; and

(b) the budgetary provision made by Government towards Jharkhand's solar lighting programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government is supporting installation of solar lights in villages across India through 'Off-grid and Decentralised Solar Photo-Voltaic Applications Programme' being implemented through State Nodal Agencies.

Financial support up to 30% of the benchmark cost is provided under the programme to the states based on demand received from them and availability of funds. 650 solar street lights with central financial assistance of ₹ 1.03 Crore were sanctioned for the state of Jharkhand during 2016-17.

Solar power pumps in Tamil Nadu

463. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is encouraging the use of Solar Power Pumps across the country, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the Solar Power Pumps sanctioned to the State of Tamil Nadu since the inception of the scheme; and

(c) the details of the fund allocated for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government is encouraging the use of solar power pumps in the country to serve the needs of irrigation and drinking water in the rural areas. This helps in reduction of consumption of fossil fuel and carbon footprint,

(b) and (c) So far, this Ministry has sanctioned 6150 solar power pumps in the State of Tamil Nadu, including 1000 solar pumps sanctioned in 2017-18. A Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 24.91 crore has been released by this Ministry for the solar pumps against these sanctions.

Production of solar energy in the country

464. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that even after wide publicity, production of solar energy is still a distant dream to the majority of people in various parts of the country, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total production of solar energy in the country, State-wise; and

(c) what percentage of energy is being generated by other renewable energy sources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A capacity of 16,609 MW grid connected solar power has been installed in the country up to November, 2017. Apart from this a number of off-grid solar appliances have been provided and stand alone power plants installed in the country. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per inputs received from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the State-wise details of generation of electricity from solar energy in last year and current year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As per inputs received from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the details of source-wise generation from renewable energy including percentage thereof in the country in 2016-17 are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*Details of State-wise Off-grid Systems' progress as on 30.11.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Photovoltaic Systems			Power Plants	
		Lanterns & Lamps Nos.	Home Lights Nos.	Street Lights Nos.	Pumps Nos.	Stand Alone (KWp)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51360	22972	7812	18526	3785.595
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14433	18945	1671	22	650.1
3.	Assam	7071	6926	318	45	1605
4.	Bihar	165634	12303	955	1882	4168.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	3311	7754	2042	22557	28660.04
6.	Goa	1093	393	707	15	32.72
7.	Gujarat	31603	9253	2004	8010	13576.6
8.	Haryana	93853	56727	22018	1243	2321.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33909	22592	58618	6	1853.5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51224	65319	5806	39	7719.85
11.	Jharkhand	120183	9450	787	3598	3639.9
12.	Karnataka	7334	52638	2694	4047	7754.01
13.	Kerala	54367	41912	1735	818	15825.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	529101	4016	9378	5584	3654
15.	Maharashtra	239297	3497	10420	3315	3857.7
16.	Manipur	4787	3900	1888	40	1241
17.	Meghalaya	24875	7844	4900	19	1084.5
18.	Mizoram	9589	6801	5056	37	2019
19.	Nagaland	6766	1045	6235	3	1506
20.	Odisha	99843	5274	5834	8453	567.515
21.	Punjab	17495	8626	42758	1857	2066

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Rajasthan	225851	166978	6852	41377	10850
23.	Sikkim	23300	15059	504	0	850
24.	Tamil Nadu	16818	268875	39235	4459	12752.6
25.	Telangana	0	0	351	424	6323
26.	Tripura	64282	32723	1199	151	662
27.	Uttar Pradesh	88943	235909	185091	10877	10041.46
28.	Uttarakhand	93927	91595	21905	26	2365.03
29.	West Bengal	17662	145332	8726	653	1730
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	6296	468	390	5	167
31.	Chandigarh	1675	275	898	12	730
32.	Delhi	4807	0	301	90	1269
33.	Lakshadweep	5289	600	2465	0	2190
34.	Puducherry	1637	25	417	21	121
35.	Others	125797	24047	9150	0	23885
36.	NABARD (2015 onwards)	0	116226	0	4012	0
TOTAL		2243412	1466299	471120	142223	181524.36

Note: 1. Lamps Data as on 14.12.2017

2. Based on the information received from various SNAs as on 14.12.2017

3. Progress under AJAY Scheme is not included.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of solar energy generation

(All figures in MU)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto October 2017)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	6.17	3.55
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1599.78	1936.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.14	0.07

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	2.69	3.52
5.	Bihar	109.18	78.07
6.	Chandigarh	13.16	5.09
7.	Chhattisgarh	120.91	65.68
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.31	2.73
9.	Daman and Diu	14.43	10.61
10.	Delhi	5.68	8.42
11.	Gujarat	1738.28	1110
12.	Haryana	19.7	38.3
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.77	0
15.	Jharkhand	38.47	11.15
16.	Karnataka	524.67	874.25
17.	Kerala	26.52	28.33
18.	Lakshadweep	1.59	1.06
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1366.1	920.41
20.	Maharashtra	577.83	518.04
21.	Manipur	0.01	0.03
22.	Meghalaya	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0
25.	Odisha	210.81	124.37
26.	Punducherry	0.34	0.9
27.	Punjab	909.2	919.07
28.	Rajasthan	2131.61	1895.92
29.	Sikkim	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	1898.34	1574.45

1	2	3	4
31.	Telangana	1337.9	1677.84
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	230.95	298.87
34.	Uttarakhand	37.77	147.95
35.	West Bengal	14.96	11.15
36.	Central Utilities*	560.13	707.21
	TOTAL	13499.41	12973.58

Note: * NTPC/Oil India/DVC/NEEPCO

Statement-III

Source wise percentage of other Renewable Energy Sources compared to total Renewable Energy

Year	Total	Wind		Biomass		Bagasse		Small Hydro	
	generation from renewables (BU)	Generation (BU)	% of total	Generation (BU)	% of total	Generation (BU)	% of total	Generation (BU)	% of total
2016-17	81.54	46	56.41	4.2	5.15	9.96	12.21	7.67	9.41

Development of power generation in Telangana

465. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delegation of Minister of Power and Members of Parliament from Telangana have met Hon'ble Minister recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the delegation has requested Government to extend cooperation for the development of power generation in the State of Telangana, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, Minister of Power and some Members of Parliament from Telangana have interacted with Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Power

and New & Renewable Energy on issues relating to the Power Sector. As regards development of power generation, as per Electricity Act, 2003, generation is a delicensed activity. However, the Government of India facilitates States through setting up of Central Generating Stations and allocation of power to the States from such stations.

24 hours power supply project in Andhra Pradesh

466. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has entered into an agreement with World Bank on 24 hours power supply project in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the quantum of loan obtained for this purpose; and
- (d) the time-frame for completion of the project, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) As reported by the State Government, a project for facilitating 24x7 power supply in Andhra Pradesh has been approved. The project cost is US\$ 570 million, out of which US\$ 170 million will be Discoms' own investment and US\$ 400 million will be availed by way of loans from World Bank (US\$ 240 million) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (US\$ 160 million).

NTPC power plant in Raebareli

467. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of perfect pre-run technical testing of entire Power Plant and careless quality control during installation, testing and commissioning of Power Plant, we lost 33 precious lives and many got injured at NTPC plant in Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether Government has fixed up any enquiry to find out the responsibilities and negligence etc.;
- (c) the details of the report received from the enquiry committee; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that there was a pressure from Government to start production from NTPC Plant, which made a haste, avoiding some basic safety parameters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The 500 MW Unit-VI at NTPC in Raebareli was synchronized on

31.03.2017. The unit was put under commercial operation on 30.09.2017 after completing all necessary technical tests, safety audit and 72 hours of full load test as required under the regulations. Thereafter, the unit had been under continuous operation for one month and, during the period, it achieved 96.01% availability.

(b) and (c) To investigate the causes of the accident, Ministry of Power, Government of India in exercise of powers conferred under section 161(2) of the Electricity Act, 2003, has constituted a Committee chaired by Member (Thermal), Central Electricity Authority. The report of the Committee has not been submitted.

Beside above, following enquiries have also been set up by various government agencies:

- (i) Enquiry by a high level Committee constituted by NTPC Ltd.
- (ii) Enquiry by a Committee constituted by Additional Chief Secretary & Labour Commissioner, Kanpur, Government of Uttar Pradesh.
- (iii) Enquiry by a Committee constituted by Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
- (iv) Enquiry by a Committee of NHRC, New Delhi.
- (v) A Magisterial Enquiry ordered by District Magistrate, Raebareli.
- (d) No, Sir.

Electrification of villages

468. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have been electrified by Government during the last three years along with the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) what is the number of households covered under this scheme in those villages;

(c) whether Government has addressed the problem of those poor villagers who are not in a position to afford the payment of power bills and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how many villages are yet to be provided with power connection and by when they would be provided with power connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As reported by the States/UTs, 14,528 villages have been electrified during

the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2016-17. A subsidy of ₹ 15,840 crore has been released under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) across the country during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2016-17.

(b) Based on the information furnished by the States/UTs, free electricity connections to 44.41 lakh BPL households have been released under DDUGJY across the country during the last three years.

(c) Electricity is a concurrent subject and distribution of electricity to consumers including poor villagers is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Govt./ Distribution utility. In several States, such as Rajasthan, Punjab, Odisha, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh supply to BPL (Below Poverty Line) consumers is at comparatively lower tariff.

(d) As on 1st April, 2015, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country. As on 30.11.2017, 15183 villages have been electrified and 1052 villages have been found un-inhabited. All un-electrified villages are targeted for electrification by 1.5.2018.

Augmentation of sub-station at Badiyara in Himachal Pradesh

469. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation regarding installation of sub-station at Badiyara in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government will ask the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to take up this project on priority basis for the benefit of people consisting of more than eight panchayats; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when it will be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government of India has approved the proposal of Government of Himachal Pradesh under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for strengthening the transmission system of 12 Districts in the State at the cost of ₹159.13 Crore involving construction of 16 new sub-stations and augmentation of 18 sub-stations. The sub-station at Chirgaon in Shimla District will take care of all surrounding areas including Badiyara village for stable power supply. The project is to be completed within 24 months from the date of award.

Compliance of pollution standards by power plants

470. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of 16 thermal power plants started in January, 2017;
- (b) whether these plants are required to follow the regulations notified in December, 2015 that imposed limits on emission of poisonous oxides of sulphur, nitrogen and mercury;
- (c) if so, whether all these plants follow these regulations;
- (d) whether the new air pollution standards were set on the recommendations of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) after consultation with the Ministries of Power and Environment, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what steps the Ministry has taken to ensure that the thermal power plants follow all applicable regulations concerning pollution standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The details of the Thermal Power Projects commissioned since January 2017 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) MoEF&CC, *vide* letter dated 18.03.2015, circulated the draft/proposed Environmental standards for the coal based Thermal Power Plants to be notified in 2015 and invited comments from all the stakeholders. Ministry of Power, *vide* letter dated 22.06.2015, submitted its comments to MoEF&CC.

In absence of pollution control equipment required to meet the new norms, most of the plants are not likely to meet all the norms prescribed by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change.

To expedite the compliance with the new environmental norms, a phased implementation plan for FGD installation/ESP upgradation has been prepared.

Statement*Details of Thermal Units Commissioned since 01.01.2017*

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Commissioned Capacity (MW)	Actual Commissioning Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	Namrup CCGT, GT	APGCL	62.25	11.01.2017
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Sembcorp Gayatri TPP (NCC TPP), U-2	SGPL	660	15.02.2017
3.	Maharashtra	Nasik TPP, Ph-1, U-2	Rattan Power	270	15.02.2017
4.	Maharashtra	Mauda STPP-II, U-4	NTPC	660	18.03.2017
5.	Assam	Bongaigaon TPP, U-2	NTPC	250	22.03.2017
6.	Karnataka	Kudgi TPP, U-2	NTPC	800	23.03.2017
7.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar TPP, U-2	BECL	250	27.03.2017
8.	Bihar	Kanti TPS St-II, U-4	NTPC	195	24.03.2017
9.	Karnataka	Yermarus TPP, U-2	KPCL	800	29.03.2017
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Unchahar TPS ST-IV, U-6	NTPC	500	31.03.2017
11.	Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP, U-2	JV of NTPC & Rly	250	03.04.2017
12.	Maharashtra	Solapur STPP, U-1	NTPC	660	07.04.2017
13.	Rajasthan	Chhabra SCTPP, U-5	RRVUNL	660	04.04.2017
14.	Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I, U-3	Rattan India Nasik Power Ltd.	270	14.04.2017
15.	Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP, U-1	SKS Power Generation	300	25.04.2017
16.	Chhattisgarh	Nawapara TPP, U-2	TRN Energy	300	18.04.2017
17.	Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-1, U-4	Rattan India Nasik Power Ltd.	270	19.05.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I, U-5	Rattan India Nasik Power Ltd.	270	30.05.2017
19.	UP	Bara TPP, U-3	Prayagraj Power Generation Co. Ltd.	660	22.05.2017
20.	WB	India Power TPP (Haldia), U-1	Indian Energy Ltd.	150	07.06.2017
21.	Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP, U-3	RKM Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	360	12.09.2017
22.	Maharashtra	Shirpur TPP, U-1	Shirpur Power Pvt. Ltd.	150	28.09.2017
Thermal Capacity Addition as on 30.11.2017				8747.25	

Stressed power projects

471. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified stressed power projects of various public and private sector companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date, along with the amount stuck in these projects, as on date, State/UT-wise, company-wise;

(c) whether Government is formulating a novel scheme to revive stressed power assets by inviting competitive bids from them to supply electricity for five years, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by Government to expedite completion of such stressed power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Generation of Electricity is a de-licensed activity and promoters put

up project based on their own assessment. However, Government has reviewed the status of 34 coal based stressed Power Projects, as per the list provided by Department of Financial Services. The details of such stressed projects along with the amount stuck in these projects as per information available, as on date, State/UT-wise, company-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government is constantly evaluating the stress in the Power sector and taking required measures in consultation with other stakeholders to encourage procurement of Power. In this regard, Power Finance Corporation has been designated as the nodal agency to ascertain and aggregate the power requirement of the States.

(d) The Government has also taken a number of steps for completion of stressed/stalled projects which include setting up of Project Monitoring Group (PMG) under Prime Minister's Office (PMO) to track stalled projects, both in the public and private sectors and to remove implementation bottlenecks in these projects on a fast-track basis. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers, equipment suppliers and other stakeholders to identify issues critical for commissioning of projects and help in resolving them. Regular reviews are also undertaken by Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate quick resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues. A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power for monitoring of on-going Thermal and Hydro Generation projects along with the associated transmission system. Stalled Projects are also discussed in PRAGATI meetings at the highest level to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of projects, as and when required.

Statement

Details of stressed/non performing assets in thermal power sector

Sl. No.	Developer	Project	Unit	State	Project Stage (MW) Commissioned	Under Construction	Amount Invested (Debt + Equity) (₹ Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Avantha	Korba West	1	Chhattisgarh	600		4689
2.	Adhunik Power & Natural Resources Limited	Mahadev Prasad TPP Ph-I	1 & 2	Jharkhand	540		3377
3.	East Coast Energy	Bhavanpadu	1 & 2	AP		1320	3670
4.	Athena Chhattisgarh Power (P) Limited	Singhitari	1 & 2	Chhattisgarh		1200	6224
5.	Avantha Power (Jhabua)	Seoni Jhabua	1	MP	600		4836
6.	Essar Power (Mahaan) Limited	Mahan	1 & 2	MP	600	600	7794
7.	Essar Power (Jharkand) Limited	Tori	1 & 2	Jharkhand		1200	4806
8.	GMR Energy (P) Limited	EMCO Warora	1 & 2	Maharashtra	600		4250.5
9.	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	Raikheda	1 & 2	Chhattisgarh	1370		11189
10.	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited	Kamalanga	1 to 3	Odisha	1050		6350

11.	GVK Industries Limited (Goindwal Saheb)	(Goindwal Saheb)	1 & 2	Punjab	540		4773
12.	Ind Bharath Energy (Utkal) Ltd.	Utkal	1 & 2	Odisha	350	350	4218
13.	Jaypee Power Ventures Pvt. Limited (Bara)	Bara	1 to 3	UP	1980		15538
14.	Jaypee Power Ventures Pvt. Limited (Nigrie)	Nigrie	1 & 2	MP	1320	0	10023
15.	Jaypee Power Ventures Pvt. Limited (Bina)	Bina	1 & 2	MP	500		3518
16.	Jindal India Thermal Power Limited	Derang	1 & 2	Odisha	1200		6875
17.	KSK Mahanadi Power Company Ltd.	Akaltara	1 to 6	Chhattisgarh	1200	2400	20078
18.	KVK Nilachal Power (P) Limited	Nilachal	I to 3	Odisha		1050	2188
19.	Lanco	Lanco Amarkantak Power Limited	3&4	Chhattisgarh		1320	10272
20.	Lanco	Lanco Anpara C	1 & 2	UP	1200		4040
21.	Lanco	Lanco Vidarbha Thermal Power Limited	1&2	Maharashtra		1320	5684
22.	Lanco	Lanco Babandh Power Limited	1 & 2	Odisha		1320	7990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Madhucon	Simhapuri Energy Ltd. (Phase I & II)	1 to 4	AP	600		3241
24.	Monnet Power Company Limited	Malihrahmani	1 & 2	Odisha		1050	6373
25.	RattanIndia Nasik Power Limited Ph-I	Nasik TPP Ph I	1 to 5	Maharashtra	1350		9541
26.	RKM Powergen Private Limited	Uchpinda TPP	1 to 4	Chhattisgarh	1080	360	11733
27.	SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	Binjkote TPP	1 to 4	Chhattisgarh	300	900	5663
28.	Vandana Vidyut Limited	Salora TPP	1 & 2	Chhattisgarh	135	135	2030
29.	Visa Power Limited	Deveri TPP	1 & 2	Chhattisgarh	0	1200	1908
30.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Raghunathpur TPP	1 & 2	WB	1200	0	4944
31.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Muzzaffarpur TPP	3&4	Bihar	390	0	3783
32.	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	Tirora TPP Ph I & 11	1 to 5	Maharashtra	3300	0	16791
33.	Coastal Energen Private Limited	Mutiara TPP	1 & 2	TN	1200	0	7368
34.	DB Power Limited	Baradhra	1 & 2	Chhattisgarh	1200	0	8887
					24405	15725	234644.5
					40130		

Efforts to bring down open market power tariff

472. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether domestic coal supplies have increased in the last two months;
- (b) whether the open market electricity tariff continues to remain high; and
- (c) what steps Government is taking to bring down the open market electricity tariff in the backdrop of zooming coal supplies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The domestic coal supplies at power plants have increased in the last two months *i.e.* from 41.8 Million Tonne (MT) in September, 2017 to 46.7 MT in November, 2017.

(b) No, Sir. As per the information from Indian Energy Exchange (IEX), the average open market tariff has reduced from ₹4.09/Unit during September, 2017 to ₹ 3.55 / unit during November, 2017. It has further reduced to around ₹3/unit during December, 2017 (upto 15th December).

(c) Steps taken by the Government to bring down the open market electricity tariff *inter-alia* are:

(i) To increase the availability of domestic coal in the power plants. With this the import of coal by power plants has decreased. The coal imported by power plants during the current year (Apr' 17-Nov'17) was 38.79 Million Tonnes as against 44.73 Million Tonnes during the same period last year (Apr'16-Nov'16) resulting in decrease in import by 13.28%. The reduction in import of coal would help to bring down the electricity tariff. Further, the availability of power from domestic coal based power stations have also increased leading to more such bids in the market.

(ii) The Government has introduced flexibility in utilization of domestic coal amongst power generating stations to reduce the cost of power generation. The State/Central Gencos have the flexibility to utilize their coal in optimum and cost effective manner in their own power plants as well as by transferring coal to other State/Central Gencos Power plants for generation of cheaper power.

Highest power generation by NTPC

473. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the NTPC has recorded the highest ever annual cumulative gross power generation of 263.95 BU in 2016-17, surpassing the 262.42BU achieved in the whole of 2015-16;

(b) whether it is also a fact that NTPC has registered an annual growth of 4.71 per cent over the year 2015-16; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the NTPC has a vision to be the world's leading power company and energising India's growth, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NTPC Ltd. along with Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries has recorded the highest ever annual cumulative gross power generation of 276.774 BU in FY 2016-17, surpassing 263.422 BU generated in FY 2015-16 and has registered an annual growth of 5.07 percent over the year 2015-16. NTPC's stand alone generation was 250.314 BU in FY 2016-17, surpassing 241.977 BU generated in FY 2015-16 with an annual growth of 3.45 percent.

(c) Yes, Sir. The vision of NTPC is "To be the world's leading Power Company, energizing India's growth". To achieve this, NTPC has prepared a long term Corporate Plan to become 130 GW Company by 2032 with well diversified fuel-mix including the non-fossil fuel sources.

Implementation of A-PDRP in Tamil Nadu

474. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken underground power cabling under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details of the status of underground power cabling undertaken in various metros/towns/cities in Tamil Nadu including Villupuram City?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power, Gol has sanctioned projects worth ₹ 2,841 crore for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system in 88 towns of Tamil Nadu under Part B of Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), now subsumed under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS). A total length of 1318 Kms & 420.61 Kms of HT & LT underground Cables has been completed in 15 towns of Tamil Nadu. No underground cabling work has been sanctioned in Villupuram under R-APDRP.

Hydro power policy

475. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated hydro power potential of the country;

- (b) how much of hydro power capacity has been added in the last three years;
- (c) whether the country has any hydro power policy in place; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per the assessment carried out by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in 1987, the hydro power potential in terms of Installed Capacity (I.C.) is estimated at 148701 MW.

(b) During last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17), 3911 MW hydro power capacity has been added.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government of India issued the Hydro Power Policy, 2008 on 31.03.2008.

Dependence of power plants on imported coal

476. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of power plants are dependent on imported coal in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, Plant-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps for freeing these power plants from depending on imported coal and to utilise the domestically produced coal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Some power plants have been designed to operate on imported coal and hence, there are technical constraints in operating them on domestic coal. As reported by the power plants to Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the details of coal based thermal power plants designed on imported coal are given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition, some power plants use imported coal for blending with domestic coal.

Ministry of Coal, in May, 2017, has issued new coal linkage policy for Power Sector - 2017 SHAKTI POLICY. Under Clause B(vii) of the policy, a provision has been made for allocating coal linkage through bidding process to Independent Power Producers

(IPPs) having Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) based on imported coal, with full pass through of cost saving to consumers.

Further, several State Sector projects which were envisaged on imported coal and now propose to use domestic coal have requested for accord of domestic coal linkage. These requests are considered under Clause B (i) of SHAKTI POLICY.

Statement

Details of coal based thermal power plants designed on imported coal

Sl. No.	Plant Name	Capacity (MW)	Utility
1.	Sikka TPS	500	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited
2.	Trombay TPS	1250	Tata Power
3.	Ratnagiri	1200	JSW Energy
4.	Torangullu	860	JSW Energy
5.	Mundra TPS*	4620	Adani Power
6.	Uduppi TPS	1200	Adani Power
7.	Mundra UMPP	4000	Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.
8.	Salaya TPS	1200	Essar
9.	Simhapuri TPS	600	Simhapuri Energy
10.	Thaminapattnam TPS	300	Meenakshi Energy
11.	Mutiara TPS	1200	Costal Energen
12.	ITPCL-Cuddalore	1200	IL&FS

(*: Out of 4620 MW, 1980 MW is designed on 70:30 blending ratio.)

Preventive steps to zero accidents in thermal power plants

477. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plan to undertake a third party safety audit of various thermal power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what preventive steps have been taken to ensure that accidents in thermal plants are brought to zero?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) A number of acts and regulations have been enacted for safety in Thermal Power Plants. These include Central Electricity Authority (Safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines) Regulations 2011, Indian Boilers Act, 1923, Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2010. Factories Act, 1948 also contains provisions for ensuring safety in factories.

The steps taken by NTPC Ltd. to achieve the goal of "zero accidents" are as follows:

- Safety Policy has been revised last year and safety has been made a part of NTPC core values.
- Training program for contractors' employees are being conducted at all sites on regular basis covering all relevant topics on occupational health and safety.
- Cross functional safety task force for operating plants and under construction projects is functional at all projects/stations to monitor and ensure safe working conditions.
- Internal and external safety audits are undertaken by NTPC safety officers and external (third party) safety auditors from time to time.
- A Permit to Work system with checklists and formats for all kinds of maintenance job in operating plants is in place and is being strictly followed.
- For early detection and mitigation of the on-site emergencies, effective control systems are provided at all operating stations.
- Detailed emergency plans have been developed at all stations as per statutory provisions. Responsibilities are assigned to all concerned to handle the emergency situations.
- Regular Mock drills are conducted to check the healthiness of the systems and any abnormalities are immediately rectified.
- Safety norms are included in general conditions of contract, for strict compliance.

- Awareness program on disaster management plan are also conducted regularly.
- To inculcate safety culture, various messages/instructions are displayed in the form of posters/hoardings at various vulnerable locations of working sites. Different competitions and campaigns on safety are also organized time to time to enhance the safety awareness of employees, contractors' workers and nearby villagers.
- Regular Medical examinations are conducted to monitor the health condition of workers at work place. Safety trainings and pep-talks are also organized for workers at sites to make them aware about the hazards at workplace.
- Disaster management plan and emergency action plans are prepared in consultation with district & state authorities and nearby industries to tackle any emergency situation.

Further, third Party safety audit has been conducted in following thermal power stations/projects of NTPC Limited:

Sl. No.	Name of stations/ projects	State	Third party safety audit	
			Conducted on	Agency Name
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Badarpur	Delhi	16.12.16	Disaster Management Institute (DMI), Bhopal
2.	Dadri	UP	03.11.17	Centre for Safety Management, Gr. Noida
3.	Ramagundam	Telangana	24.03.17	National Safety Council (NSC), Mumbai
4.	Simhadri	AP	04.02.17	Quality Circle Forum of India, Hyderabad
5.	Talcher Thermal	Odisha	26.10.17	National Safety Council (NSC), Mumbai
6.	Talcher Kaniha	Odisha	22.02.16	National Safety Council (NSC), Mumbai
7.	Bongaigaon	Assam	23.01.15	National Safety Council (NSC), Mumbai

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Farakka	West Bengal	06.06.17	National Productivity Council, New Delhi
9.	Barh	Bihar	25.08.17	S. S. Enterprises, Patna
10.	Kahalgaon	Bihar	10.06.16	Quality Circle Forum of India, Hyderabad
11.	Rihand	UP	27.08.16	National Safety Council (NSC), Mumbai
12.	Tanda	UP	30.12.16	National Safety Council (NSC), Mumbai
13.	Unchahar	UP	22.01.16	National Safety Council (NSC), Mumbai
14.	Singrauli	UP	07.09.17	Disaster Management Institute (DMI), Bhopal
15.	Vindhyachal	MP	18.02.17	National Safety Council (NSC), Mumbai
16.	Sipat	Chhattisgarh	27.04.17	Disaster Management Institute (DMI), Bhopal
17.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	20.05.16	National Safety Council (NSC), Mumbai
18.	Lara	Chhattisgarh	17.03.16	Disaster Management Institute (DMI), Bhopal
19.	Solapur	Maharashtra	27.08.16	Quality Circle Forum of India, Hyderabad
20.	Mouda	Maharashtra	26.08.16	National Safety Council (NSC), Mumbai
21.	Kudgi	Karnataka	12.03.16	Quality Circle Forum of India, Hyderabad
22.	Gadarwara	MP	13.10.17	National Safety Council (NSC), Mumbai
23.	North Karanpura	Jharkhand	20.05.16	Bharat Industrial Consultant, Ranchi

Electrification of villages under DDUGJY

†478. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the electrification of villages in the country under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) during last year, State-wise particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of funds spent by Government under this scheme in these villages, State-wise; and

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to ensure the number of such villages/hamlets where the work related to electrification is yet to be completed in order to fix the target, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As reported by the States, 6,015 census villages have been electrified during the last financial year *i.e.* 2016-17 including 159 villages in Madhya Pradesh. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), funds are released for sanctioned projects in instalments based on the reported utilisation of amount and fulfillment of stipulated conditions. Grant of ₹ 7,934 crore has been released under the scheme during the year 2016-17. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As reported by the States/UTs, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country as on 01.04.2015. State-wise details are given in Statement-III (*See below*). All the un-electrified villages are targeted for electrification by 01 May, 2018.

Statement-I

State-wise number of villages electrified under DDUGJY during the financial year 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	Number of villages
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	175
2.	Assam	1218
3.	Bihar	556

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State	Number of villages
4.	Chhattisgarh	294
5.	Himachal Pradesh	27
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
7.	Jharkhand	1104
8.	Karnataka	14
9.	Madhya Pradesh	159
10.	Manipur	121
11.	Meghalaya	681
12.	Mizoram	24
13.	Nagaland	76
14.	Odisha	1092
15.	Rajasthan	263
16.	Tripura	17
17.	Uttar Pradesh	162
18.	Uttarakhand	18
19.	West Bengal	9
TOTAL		6015

Statement-II

*State-wise details of Grant released under DDUGJY during
the financial year 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rupees in Crore
1.	Andhra Pradesh	128.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.33
3.	Assam	598.34
4.	Bihar	1292.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	125.91
6.	Gujarat	110.41
7.	Jharkhand	326.78
8.	Karnataka	144.95

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rupees in Crore
9.	Kerala	134.31
10.	Madhya Pradesh	420.60
11.	Maharashtra	256.62
12.	Manipur	36.05
13.	Meghalaya	25.51
14.	Mizoram	13.94
15.	Nagaland	21.44
16.	Odisha	1079.20
17.	Rajasthan	349.32
18.	Tamil Nadu	110.34
19.	Telangana	27.02
20.	Tripura	77.63
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2264.51
22.	Uttarakhand	16.10
23.	West Bengal	271.95
24.	Puducherry	1.20
GRAND TOTAL		7934

Statement-III*State-wise details of 18,452 un-electrified census villages*

Sl. No.	States	Un-electrified villages as on 01-04-2015
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1578
2.	Assam	2892
3.	Bihar	2747
4.	Chhattisgarh	1080
5.	Himachal Pradesh	35
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	134
7.	Jharkhand	2525
8.	Karnataka	39

1	2	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	472
10.	Manipur	276
11.	Meghalaya	912
12.	Mizoram	58
13.	Nagaland	82
14.	Odisha	3474
15.	Rajasthan	495
16.	Tripura	26
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1529
18.	Uttarakhand	76
19.	West Bengal	22
	TOTAL	18452

Power for All scheme in rural India

479. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government launched 'Saubhagya' campaign, 'Power for All' in rural India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many villages have been electrified in the last three years and how many are targeted to be electrified by December, 2018;

(c) whether Government plans to provide solar power packs for unelectrified households in remote and inaccessible areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether LED lights and fan would also be distributed free of cost to the households in remote areas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) with an outlay of ₹ 16,320 crore including a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of ₹ 12,320 crore from Government of India. The objective of the scheme is to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households which do not have electricity connection. Government of India has taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs and prepared State specific road maps for providing 24x7 power supply to all households/homes, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers.

(b) As reported by the States/UTs, 14,528 villages have been electrified during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2016-17. All the remaining un-electrified census villages in the country are targeted for electrification by 1st May, 2018.

(c) and (d) Government of India under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) & Saubhagya is providing electricity through solar standalone systems with power packs to un-electrified villages/households in remote and inaccessible areas where normal grid connectivity is not feasible or cost effective. The scheme envisages one free of cost solar standalone system given to each household in remote area consisting of 200-300 Wp Solar panel with battery back, maximum of 5 LED lights, 1 DC Fan and socket.

Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

480. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made by Government for over all Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana;
- (b) the details of the schemes approved so far and the schemes which are still pending;
- (c) the amount to be allocated to the States under this scheme;
- (d) by when all the sanctioned schemes and pending schemes in the States would be completed; and
- (e) the estimate of cost escalation due to the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) As reported by the States/UTs, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country as on 1st April, 2015. Out of these villages, 15,183 villages have been electrified and 1,052 villages were found un-inhabited up to 30th November, 2017. All the remaining un-electrified villages have already been approved for electrification. Projects worth ₹ 1,08,528.27 crore under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) including Rural Electrification component were sanctioned for rural electrification works for States/UTs. Fund is released subject to utilization of amount in the previous instalment(s) and fulfilment of other conditionalities. All the remaining unelectrified villages are targeted for electrification by 1st May, 2018.

(e) The projects are expected to be completed within sanctioned cost. In case of escalation in the project cost under DDUGJY, the additional cost is to be borne by the States/UTs.

*The House then adjourned for lunch of
one minute past one of the clock.*

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

GOVERNMENT BILLS

***The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2017 - Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take, up the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2017 for further consideration. Last time, the former Minister had just started, but he did not speak. In the meanwhile, the Minister had changed. At that time, it was Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal. Now, the Minister is Shri P.P. Chaudhary. No problem. You can start.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I rise to initiate the discussion on the motion for consideration and passing of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha.

Sir, the Companies Act, 2013 was notified on 29th August, 2013. It had introduced significant changes and, *inter alia*, provides for disclosure to stakeholders and a provision regarding accountability of directors, auditors and key managerial persons. It also provides for investors' protection. It provides for corporate governance too. All these provisions in the Companies Act of 2013 have been enforced, except two full Sections, that is, Sections 132 and 465 and, partially Section 2 (67) (ix) and Section 230 (11) and (12). Along with this, at the time of the enforcement of the Companies Act, 2013, rules had been framed. Sir, when this Act of 2013 was there, some difficulties were realized with respect to the initial experience and the working of the Act of 2013 and, to address those difficulties, the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2015 was introduced in the Lok Sabha. It was passed by both the Houses. But, at the time of its passage, hon. Members of the Rajya Sabha had requested the Government for some more amendments in order to address the difficulties that the companies were facing. So, keeping in view this aspect, the Government constituted a Companies Law Committee, chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, with a view to examining the need for making further amendments. An extensive consultation was conducted by this Committee. After

*Further discussion continued from the 2nd August, 2017.

[Shri P.P. Chaudhary]

extensive consultations, a report was submitted to the Government on 1 February, 2016, and in continuation of that, incorporating all the suggestions and recommendations made by that Companies Law Committee, the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the basis of the recommendations on the Companies Amendment Bill, 2016. In this connection, there were amendments to 87 Sections. When this Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16th March, 2016, it was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance with a request to examine and report with respect to this Bill. The Report was submitted by the Standing Committee on Finance on 7th December, 2016 before both the Houses of Parliament. I extend my thanks to Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee who devoted a considerable time in preparing this Report giving some recommendations. Most of the recommendations have already been incorporated by way of official amendments. Thereafter, the Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha including the official amendments; some more Sections were incorporated by that process. 93 Sections were taken into consideration. The Lok Sabha passed this Bill along with the official amendments on 27th July, 2017. It was passed as Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to highlight some of the objectives behind amending the Companies Act, 2013. In the 2013 Act, the present Act, some of the major objectives are with respect to compliance requirement and to relax stringent provisions under the Act of 2013, to facilitate Ease of Doing Business, and to facilitate harmonization with accounting standards and other legislations. It is also realized that some mistakes were there, some inconsistencies were there in the Act with respect to various provisions of the Act and in the definition clause. Therefore, the definitions were also harmonized keeping in view other provisions of the Act as well as keeping in view the direction of the Supreme Court with respect to NCLT and NCLAT, qualifications and selection of the members.

Sir, I would also like to point out that all these objectives are being achieved without diluting the core strength of the Act. Sir, I would also like to give an overview of key features in the Bill. The first is to strike a balance of competing interests of various stakeholders; that has also been taken into consideration. Stringent actions have been provided in the Bill for fraudulent conduct of business and default of public deposits. Besides this, greater transparency has also been provided to prevent money-laundering.

Sir, recently we have seen the misuse of shell companies. Therefore, restrictions regarding layers of subsidies have been retained. Earlier, a number of layers were there

and shell companies had been used as conduit for money-laundering and all those. So, the restrictions have already been retained, which is there in the Act of 2013.

Sir, raising of finance has also been recognized. So, the companies have been permitted to provide loans to entities, imposing some conditions. For small and one-man companies, some relaxations have been granted not only with respect to procedures and penalties but also with respect to procedural and technical issues. These have been granted not only to small companies but also for big companies. Sir, there was a provision also for managerial remunerations with the Central Government's approval. That has been dispensed with; various definitions under the definition clause were redefined removing ambiguity and inconsistencies with respect to definitions and with respect to various provisions of the Act, as well as harmonizing with SEBI and RBI Acts too.

Sir, foreign companies have also been exempted who are having insignificant transactions through electronic mode with respect to registry and compliance. Sir, regarding the appointment of auditor, because earlier for appointment of the auditor every year ratification was required, therefore, that amounts to removal and it creates a lot of inconsistency in respect of other provisions of the Act, that has also been removed and dispensed with. Some clarity was also required with respect to limited liability partnership to convert into companies, that clarity has also been provided. Sir, regarding appeals, the provision of appeal has also been provided in case of National Financial Reporting Authority to National Company Law Appellate Tribunal under Section 132 by making suitable amendments to Section 132 of the Act. About appointment as managerial person beyond 70 years' age, earlier that provision was not there. But now relaxation has been provided that even a person who is above the 70 years of age, he can be appointed to the post of managing director, whole time director and manager with certain conditions. Sir, with these amendments *inter alia* as proposed in the Bill, I request the august House to consider and pass the Bill.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now it is time for discussion. The time allotted for the Bill is two hours. I would like to inform the hon. Members that it has been decided not to give extra time to parties. Therefore, parties are requested to complete their speeches within the allotted time. So, the Members should restrict to their time. Now, the first speaker is hon. Shri P. Chidambaram. Congress Party has 29 minutes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Sir, broadly we are happy that the Companies Act, which was passed in 2013, is being revisited. I would have, however, liked the Minister — hon. Finance Minister was not here when the Bill was introduced — to have taken a little more effort to explain certain provisions of the Bill. Unless one visits the original Act, the Companies (Amendment) Bill of 2016, the recommendations of the Standing Committee and the new Bill, it is very difficult for Members to understand what had been done, what was recommended to be changed and what change was brought about first in 2016 and what change is being brought about now. But I will try my best in the short time that is available to me to try to make sense of what the Government is doing. It seems to me that the Government wants to help small and medium companies and save those companies from the rigors of Companies law. I think it is a noble objective. But the way you have gone about it will have perverse consequences. You have only one Act. That Act applies to large companies, to medium companies and small companies. If you make provisions in that Act, keeping in mind what you want to do only for small and medium companies, the consequence will be inevitably the relaxation will apply to large companies also. The only way out of that dilemma is to make a separate law for what you define as small and medium companies. In fact, my personal view is - I don't know if this is my party's view – eventually we must have a separate law for small and medium companies and have a very comprehensive Companies Act only for large companies. Now this Amendment Bill is re-visitation of the Companies (Amendment) Bill of 2016. The author of the 2016 Bill and the author of the 2017 Bill are the same. But, I am glad that some provisions have been revisited. But, I am also unhappy that some provisions have been revisited. I think in the name of liberalization there are some provisions which I think are undesirable and will have negative consequences. But, let me begin by making one broad statement. I don't want to take all the time of my party because there are a number of examples that can be given. The sense I get is that in the case of many provisions, instead of making the provision in the Act, the Government has said 'as prescribed', which means 'will be made in the rules'. Now, some years ago that may have been a correct way to make laws. Modern thinking points to greater transparency in the laws, greater definition in the laws, greater certainty in the laws and I would, therefore, urge the Government to reconsider the provisions where they have virtually taken away power from Parliament and vested in the Executive and matters that should have been provided in the Bill are being provided now by rules. I think, this is really a regression. I know some people will argue that some of these provisions cannot be made in the law. I disagree. I think by paying sufficient attention and spending sufficient time to these

matters some of these conditions can be made in the law itself so that a very large degree of discretion is not vested in the Executive. I can give examples, but I won't take time to give those examples.

Sir, let me point out some very glaring inadequacies in the Bill. Firstly, the original Companies Act, 2013 had a number of wholesome provisions which were sought to be diluted in the Companies (Amendment) Bill of 2016. Some of the recommendations of the Standing Committee restored the original provisions of the 2013 Bill, but some in fact made it worse. In the 2017 Bill, I am glad that many of the provisions of the 2013 Bill have been restored. It only underlines the fact that there was some wisdom in the previous Government too and the previous Government did not entirely lack in wisdom and some of the provisions made in the 2013 Bill are being restored and I am grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for acknowledging that the provisions of the 2013 Bill were good provisions. Sir, I am concerned about the provision that you are making in a number of sections regarding late filing. In the original Act of 2013, penalties were imposed for late filing. After the recommendations of the Standing Committee, what you have now done is, instead of laying down the limits in the Act, power is being taken to the Executive to lay down the limits. This is one of the examples of the point that I made earlier. Why are the limits not being laid down in the Act itself, so that there is a greater clarity and a greater certainty of what a company shall do and what a company shall not do? There are a number of such provisions. I would urge that whatever time-limits are being prescribed must be prescribed in the Act, so that there is an absolute certainty and clarity. If time-limits have to be changed, you have to come back to Parliament. Giving uncontrolled discretion to the executive, indeed, makes the executive look more powerful. The Secretary looks more powerful. But, by taking that power, you are actually diminishing the role of Parliament.

The second provision which I would draw attention to is: In the case of an audit, there was restriction that if there is a relative associated with company such person cannot be an auditor. I concede that the original provision was rather loosely worded. But, instead of amending that provision and making the definition tighter, what you have done is, you have deleted the definition of 'relative!' If you look at the section now, after deleting the definition of 'relative', it reads, 'the following person shall not be eligible for appointment as an auditor of a company, namely - (f) a person whose relative is a director or is in employment of company or a director or a key managerial personnel.' If you now delete that and substitute it by – in clause (i) – 'a person who, directly or indirectly, renders any

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service, referred to in section 144 of a holding company or a subsidiary company, for the purpose of this clause, the term directly or indirectly...' What are you trying to do? What are you trying to say? It is not very clear of what you are trying to say. Are you debarring a certain number of persons whose relatives are associated or are you not? I think, there must be clarity in that provision. I am sure, the hon. Minister has a reason why he is doing it and he will explain to us, in course of time, why he is doing it.

Sir, there is another provision that you may take loans from and give loans to director of a company. The ostensible purpose is that this will help SMEs. As I said in my opening remarks, if you want to make such a provision to help SMEs, please realize that the same provision will apply to larger companies also. So, today, the effect of this provision, unless the hon. Minister tells me why my understanding is not correct, is that in a large company also you can take loans from and give loans to directors. This, I think, is completely unacceptable. Nowhere in the world are companies allowed to take loans from and give loans to directors. In fact, severe restrictions must be placed on companies taking loans from and giving loans to directors. The Directors occupy a fiduciary position to the shareholders of a company; and now, in fact, to the stakeholders in a company. I do not think that a company should be allowed to give loans to or take loans from Directors. There are other forms of ownership, like, limited liability partnership, partnership, proprietorship, etc., etc., where the rules are far more relaxed. Once you incorporate yourself as a joint stock company, I think, we must accept standards that are accepted all over the world. And, we should not – in order to make special provisions for small and medium companies – make a provision which will ultimately be available to large companies also.

Another provision to which I take serious objection is that the Act, as it stands, prohibited insider trading and forward dealing by companies. In the 2016 Bill, which the hon. Minister introduced, these provisions were sought to be deleted. The prohibition was sought to be deleted. The Standing Committee recommended to harmonize it with the SEBI's provisions. Now, what have you done? If the original provision is, that is, section 458 is sought to be retained, which prohibits insider trading and forward trading, then, I think, it is important that this must be harmonized with the SEBI's provisions. If you look at the original section, it provides that insider trading and forward trading will be prohibited. If that appears to be your intention, I welcome that intention. But, then,

the SEBI has another set of regulations, the SEBI has another set of provisions, which deal with insider trading and forward trading. So, I think, it is important that whatever provisions you make those must be in harmony with the provisions of the SEBI. And, there is no reason why, while you retain the original provision on prohibition, you should not harmonize with the provisions of the SEBI.

Sir, there are some other provisions related to the private placement. I think, it has not been thought through correctly. Today, you have made a provision where any company can do a private placement. But, private placement must be an exception. Again, I realize that you are trying to do this to help small and medium companies. But, the provisions, which you make for small and medium companies, will also be available to large companies. I think, private placement by itself should be avoided. Companies must make public offers. And, if a large company can make a private placement, I think, it is not consistent with the modern concept of corporate responsibility and corporate functioning. So, I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to revisit this provision on private placement. I think, it is not a good provision. And, it is certainly, to the best of my understanding, not consistent with what is available in the rest of the world.

Lastly, Sir, I come to the provision of an Independent Director. An Independent Director must truly be independent. Now, what is being provided is that if an Independent Director has a small interest, I remember it is something like not exceeding 10 per cent or so, that would not, in any way, detract from his independence and he can continue to be an Independent Director. Again, apparently, the idea in the back of your mind is to help a small and medium company. But when you do that for a small and medium company by amending the Act or by making a provision for that in the Act, the result is that even large companies will benefit. If we have an independent Director in a company which has a turnover of over thousand crores or a net worth running into several thousands crores, even a small pecuniary interest, even a small interest on that company will amount to a very large absolute interest. So, I think if you really want independent Directors on the Board, – and it is quite difficult to find truly independent Directors – you must ensure that their independence is preserved and advanced and not create exceptions by which their independence can be called in question. By and large, I welcome this Bill. But the thought in your mind is that small and medium companies should be benefited, should have a lighter touch. When you make provisions in one Act that is available to us, those lighter regulations will begin to apply to large companies also, and you will face serious

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problems when these large companies take advantage of these provisions. We can make a list of the provisions which we think should apply to only small and medium companies. But without making such a distinction between small and medium companies and large companies, some of the provisions here will have perverse consequences. It is my duty to caution the Government, caution the hon. Finance Minister and caution this House that while we pass this Bill with laudable objectives, largely to benefit small and medium companies, we are, perhaps, creating opportunities for large companies to indulge in malfeasance.

Sir, I would, in conclusion, urge the hon. Minister to look at some of these provisions and create a separate chapter by which these provisions, where you want to make special provisions, will apply only to small and medium companies and will not apply to large companies.

Finally, Sir, I want to say that corporate governance in this country leaves much to be desired. It is, perhaps, a legacy issue. The original Companies Act of 1956 was amended piecemeal over a period of time. It took us almost 60 years to bring a new Companies Act. In the meanwhile, we have had numerous examples of corporate excesses, we have numerous examples of corporations' failing, corporations' failing to be properly regulated, etc. Even today, I think the regulation of corporations by the Department of Company Affairs leaves much to be desired. For a long time, thousands of companies, which did not even file returns, continued to remain on the register. The Department was either sleeping on the job or was lazy and did not even strike out these names from the register. Now, I am told some effort has been made and about a hundred thousand companies have been struck off the register. How many more remain, I do not know. Thousands of companies did not file returns and no action was taken. I sincerely hope that the administration of the Department is tightened, made stronger, more effective and more professional people are brought into the administration of companies. We cannot imagine a business world today without a joint stock company. The joint stock company is, perhaps, one of the most innovative mechanisms to mobilise capital and to start a business and create wealth. The joint stock company has gone through several transformations. We are going through one now when we are amending the 2013 Act. While we make this transformation, I think we should keep in mind that these joint stock companies must be regulated. They must be regulated with a great degree of certainty, so that the people know what shall be done and

what shall not be done. While I therefore broadly welcome this Bill, I would once again urge the hon. Finance Minister to identify the special provisions that he wishes to make for small and medium companies and make a separate Chapter for those companies rather than do it in the Companies Act. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Chidambaram. Now Shri Ajay Sancheti. BJP's time is 29 minutes. You have two speakers.

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके सामने इस कंपनीज़ अमेंडमेंट बिल के बारे में चर्चा करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बिल वर्ष 2013 में लाया गया और समय-समय पर इसमें अमेंडमेंट तथा चेंजेज होते रहे। यह बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ऑन फाइनेंस को रेफर किया गया था, जहां मुझे इसे समझने का मौका भी मिला, डेलिबरेशन्स हुए तथा इस बिल पर चर्चा भी हुई। गवर्नमेंट का जो पक्ष है, वह अधिकारियों द्वारा रखा गया। सभी पार्टियों के सदस्यों ने अपनी बात रखी और सजेशन दिए। जो-जो सुझाव उन्हें लगे कि ये-ये करने चाहिए, वे भी उन्होंने दिए।

सर, सभी स्टेकहोल्डर्स को जो कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस में मैटर करते हैं, चाहे वह इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स हो, इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ कॉसट्स एंड वकर्स एकाउंटेंट्स हो, इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ कंपनी सैक्रेटरीज हो, फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हों, इंडस्ट्रीज रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स हों या उनमें काम करने वाले लोग हों, उन सभी को बुलाया गया। एक्सपर्ट्स को बुलाया गया और सभी से बातचीत हुई। जितने भी लर्नेड लोग वहां आए, उन्होंने अपनी बात रखी और अपने सुझाव दिए। मुझे बताते हुए बहुत खुशी होती है कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ऑन फाइनेंस ने युनेनिमसली रिक्मंड किया। जितनी भी बातें थीं, वे होती गईं और उसमें सभी पक्षों के लोग थे। सब को सुनने के बाद में *unanimously it is recommended and the report was tabled in the Parliament.*

सर, 'Ease of Doing Business' हो, इन्वेस्टर्स का प्रोटेक्शन हो, कंपनीज़ की वर्किंग स्मूथ हो, एफडीआई को बूस्ट मिले, फाइनेंशियल करप्शन कम हो, सरकार के पास कम-से-कम कामों के लिए जाना पड़े, तब देश में व्यापार बढ़ता है। आज तो यह स्थिति है कि छोटे से छोटे चेंजेज के लिए गवर्नमेंट दफ्तरों के चक्कर काटते रहिए और कई बार उनके एप्रूवल्स मिलने में इतना समय निकल जाता है कि उसकी सेंक्टिटी ही खत्म हो जाती है। उसे कम-से-कम करने के लिए इन सभी उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखकर यह कंपनीज़ अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है। *After all kind of deliberations in the Standing Committee, it was an experience that rising above the politics, all the Members of the Committee unanimously recommended this Bill to the Parliament.*

सर, देश में जब स्ट्रक्चरल चेंजेज करने होते हैं, तो अलग-अलग जगह, अलग-अलग नियमों को या अलग-अलग बिल्स को बदलना पड़ता है और उनमें अमेंडमेंट करने पड़ते हैं। अभी फाइनेंशियल सेक्टर की जो रिस्ट्रक्चरिंग हो रही है, उसमें चाहे डिमॉनेटाइजेशन हो, इंट्रोडक्शन ऑफ जीएसटी हो, कंपनीज़ बिल अमेंडमेंट हो, यह सारा एक इन्क्लूसिव एफर्ट है, जिसमें सिस्टम को क्लीन करने में मदद मिलेगी, व्यापार भी ग्रो होगा और इथिकल प्रैक्टिस अपनाने वालों को इंसेंटिव भी मिलेगा। जो इस सिस्टम को नहीं मानेगा, उसके लिए बहुत कड़े प्रावधान भी इस बिल में किये गये हैं।

[श्री अजय संचेती]

सर, सभी सरकारों ने समय-समय पर देश में कम्पनीज के हित में काम किया है, उसके लिए जो भी नियम बनाने हैं, बिल बनाने हैं, वे काम किए हैं। लेकिन उन सभी कमियों से उसको आगे ले जाकर, इस मोदी सरकार ने इस दिशा में यह जो फाइनेंशियल सेक्टर की रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग है, उसको ध्यान में रख कर यह बिल लाया है। सर, आज समय की माँग है कि सिस्टम ट्रांसपेरेंट हो, red-tapism कम हो, गरीबों को उनका हक मिले, इसीलिए इस सरकार का स्पष्ट नजरिया है। सर, मैं जो कहने जा रहा हूँ, वह सिर्फ इस बिल से सम्बन्धित है। Either fall in line or face the consequences. This is pertinent to this Bill only.

सर, देश में अगर व्यापार ठीक चलेगा, इंडस्ट्री ग्रो होगी, तो इससे सरकार का रेवेन्यू बढ़ता है। इससे राज्यों का भी फायदा है और केन्द्र सरकार का भी फायदा है। अंत में, इस पैसे का उपयोग देश के शोषित, दलित, पीड़ित, गरीब, समाज का जो अंतिम व्यक्ति है, उसको मेन स्ट्रीम में लाने के लिए किया जाता है। इस बिल के पास होने से युवाओं को, स्टार्टअप्स को बूस्ट मिलेगा और रिस्क लेने का एपेटाइट बढ़ेगा। सर, जो विदेशी कम्पनीज हैं, वे यह देखती हैं कि सरकार की नीति कितनी स्पष्ट है। वहाँ के नियम कितने स्ट्रेट हैं। उनको देख कर ही वे कहती हैं कि अब हम लोग इन्वेस्ट करने के लिए तैयार हैं। जब इन्वेस्टमेंट आती है, तो उससे न सिर्फ रोजगार बढ़ता है, बल्कि देश की इकोनॉमी भी उसके साथ ग्रो करती है।

सर, सबसे बड़ी बात जो है कि छोटी-छोटी कम्पनीज के कम्प्लायंस करने की जो समस्या है, वह इस बिल से बहुत कम हो जायेगी। अभी former Prime Minister, sorry, Finance Minister, learned Shri Chidambaram जी ने कई सुझाव दिये कि छोटी और बड़ी कम्पनीज को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you want him to become the Prime Minister!
...(Interruptions)...

श्री अजय संचेती: नहीं, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं था। मैं बोलते-बोलते यह बोल गया।
...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, उन्होंने भी छोटी कम्पनीज के बारे में कहा। मेरा अपना मानना है कि इस बिल के पास होने से छोटी कम्पनीज के compliances इतने कम हो जायेंगे कि उनको सरकार के पास भी कम जाना पड़ेगा और बीच में जो चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स और अन्य लोगों की मदद लगती थी, उनकी भी जरूरत काफी कम हो जायेगी, क्योंकि एक सिस्टमेटिक एप्रोच में काम करने का.. एक क्लिक पर आपके कई काम हो सकेंगे।

सर, आप सारे अखबार उठाकर देख लीजिए। जब यह बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने पास किया और उसके बाद खबर आई कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने सर्वसम्मति से इसे पास किया, तो अपने आप देश में FDI में लोगों की रुचि बढ़ने लगी और लोगों ने काम करना भी शुरू कर दिया और उस दिशा में काम बढ़ा भी है। इसको अगर आप कोई प्रमाण के रूप में देखना चाहें, तो पॉपुलर चीज यह होती है कि इकोनॉमी कैसे ग्रो हो रही है, आप देश का सेसेक्स देख लीजिए, इंडेक्स देख लीजिए। वह पहले क्या था और

इस बिल को लाने की जब बात हुई, सिस्टम की कम्प्लीट रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग की बात हुई, उसके बाद कितने चेंजेज हो रहे हैं, it is rising day by day. मैं इसके लिए आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी, हमारे नये वित्त मंत्री जी, मंत्रालय के तमाम अधिकारी, जिन्होंने बहुत मेहनत से इस बिल को बनाया, उन सब को बहुत-बहुत बधाई भी देता हूँ।

सर, इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाना है, व्यापार ग्रो होना है, लेकिन इसके साथ में उसकी ethical accountability को बढ़ाना भी बहुत जरूरी है, छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोटेक्ट करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए गलत काम करने वाले उद्योग, उनके मालिक, उनके एडवाइजर्स, सभी के लिए इसमें कुछ कड़े प्रावधान भी हैं। कभी-कभी सरकार की मंशा किसी को दंडित करने की नहीं होती है या किसी भी बिल में यह इसलिए नहीं लाया जाता है, लेकिन लोग उसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं। कई बार आप देखेंगे कि जब कम्पनीज में डायरेक्टर्स की बात होती है कि 7 महीने चाहिए या 5 होने चाहिए, तो समय के अनुसार बदलते जाते हैं। घर के आदमी हों, नौकर हो, सबको उसके अन्दर डायरेक्टर बना दिया जाता है। उसे पढ़ना-लिखना आता है या नहीं, इसे भी कोई चेक नहीं करता। इसलिए आज समय की जरूरत है कि जितने इंडिपेंडेंट डायरेक्टर्स हैं या डायरेक्टर्स बोर्ड के ऊपर भी जो हैं, वे सिर्फ तनखाह लेने के लिए या सिटिंग फीस लेने के लिए ही नहीं हों, बल्कि उनकी कुछ रिस्पांसिबिलिटी भी फिक्स होनी बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए इस बिल में उनके लिए भी कुछ प्रावधान किये गये हैं। सर, पहले जितने भी ये सिस्टम्स हुआ करते थे, अगर यह इन्क्लूसिव सिस्टम नहीं है, तो बड़ा पुराना तरीका है कि सरकार कदम उठाती जाती थी और इस तरह से एक वॉल क्रिएट करती थी और व्यापारी उससे बाहर निकलने के लिए उसके अंदर एक विंडो क्रिएट कर लेता था। इस बिल के पास होने के बाद उसमें बहुत तरह से कमी आ जाएगी, ऐसा मुझे पूरा विश्वास है।

सर, मैं आंकड़ों में उलझना नहीं चाहता कि कौन-से अमेंडमेंट्स से या कौन-से सेक्शन्स से क्या फायदे होंगे, it is with all the Members, and hon. Minister will reply to this when he will reply on this Bill.

सर, मैं सभी सदस्यों से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को उसके सभी प्रावधानों के साथ सर्वसम्मति से पास करें और इस प्रकार से इस बिल का मार्ग प्रशस्त करें ताकि आने वाले दिनों में कंपनीज को सुचारु ढंग से चलाने में और देश के इकोनॉमिक रिफॉर्म्स को ठीक गति में लाने में हम सबको इससे मदद मिल सके, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sanjay Seth, संजय जी, आपकी पार्टी का समय 9 मिनट है और आपकी पार्टी से दो स्पीकर्स हैं, so, keep it in mind. I cannot allow more time.

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महादेय, आज कंपनीज के बारे में बहुत कन्फ्यूजन्स चल रहे हैं, रोज अखबारों में कंपनियों के बारे में शिकंजा कसने की बातें चल रही हैं। अभी हाल में यह बताया गया है कि नोटबंदी और जीएसटी के बाद एक लाख कंपनियां बंद हो गई हैं और तकरीबन दो लाख कंपनियां जांच के घेरे में हैं। प्रवर्तन निदेशालय और बाकी जांच एजेंसियां इन सबकी जांच कर रही हैं। इन सबसे एक आम व्यापारी को कंपनी बना कर काम करने में बहुत डर लगने लगा है। ऐसे

[श्री संजय सेठ]

माहौल में जो कंपनी (संशोधन) विधेयक लाया गया है, इसके पास होन के बाद इन सबको काम करने में सुगमता होगी और इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूं।

सर, इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार जो संशोधन लाई है, उसमें अभी कुछ और बदलाव की जरूरत है और इस संबंध में मैं कुछ सजेशन देना चाहता हूं। इसके तकरीबन 6 नियमों में मैं बदलाव चाहता हूं और सरकार से यह निवेदन करता हूं कि वह इन पर ध्यान दे और इनको बिल में इन्कॉर्पोरेट कराए।

इसके Clause 4 sub-section (5) में कंपनी के नाम के अप्रूवल के बाद पहले 60 दिन का समय दिया जाता था, जिसको अब घटा कर 20 दिन कर दिया गया है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इसको 60 दिन ही रखा जाए, क्योंकि 20 दिन में एक छोटे व्यापारी के लिए कागज जमा करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है।

मैं दूसरा अमेंडमेंट जो चाह रहा हूं, वह यह है कि इसके Clause 10 के अंतर्गत प्राइवेट प्लेसमेंट के द्वारा जो शेयर एलॉटमेंट मनी एक कंपनी को मिलता है, वह इस अमेंडमेंट के बाद कंपनी जब तक पीएएस-थ्री के द्वारा रिटर्न फाइल न कर दे, तब तक उस मनी को अपने काम में यूज नहीं कर सकती है, इस प्रकार से वह पूरा का पूरा धन आइडल पड़ा रहेगा। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इस नियम में बदलाव होना चाहिए ताकि कंपनी रिटर्न भरने से पहले भी उस धन का यूज कर सके।

सर, इसके अंदर जो एक बदलाव किया गया है और वह यह है कि DIN नंबर की जगह कोई और identity number करने की है। DIN नंबर के द्वारा कंपनी के निदेशकों की पहचान होती थी तथा कोई भी व्यक्ति DIN नंबर के द्वारा उस व्यक्ति के बारे में पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकता था कि वह किस-किस कंपनी में निदेशक है और किस कंपनी में उसका क्या stake है। लेकिन इस नियम में बदलाव के बाद जो नया identity number होगा, उससे एक confusion की स्थिति बनी रहेगी।

सर, independent Directors के बारे में बताने के लिए मेरे पास बहुत प्वाइंट्स हैं। बड़ी कंपनियों में independent Directors मिल जाते हैं, लेकिन छोटी कंपनियों में independent Director मिलना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है, क्योंकि उसके अंदर कई शर्तें हैं कि उसका दो साल से कंपनी के साथ कोई वित्तीय संबंध न हो, उस कंपनी के डायरेक्टर से किसी प्रकार का कोई संबंध न हो, इसलिए छोटी कंपनियों में independent Directors मिल नहीं पाते। इस संबंध में हाल ही में कोर्ट ने किसी केस के संबंध में यह कह दिया कि independent Directors अपनी संपत्ति को बेच नहीं सकते हैं या अलग नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए independent Directors के संबंध में इसमें कुछ clarity होनी चाहिए ताकि वे लोग भी छोटी कंपनियों में आ सकें। आज इस मामले में सबको व्यावहारिक परेशानी हो रही है।

महोदय, पहले Companies Act, 2013 के Section 149 के अनुसार कम-से-कम एक महिला का कम्पनी बोर्ड में लाना compulsory था। परन्तु देखने में आता था कि ज्यादातर कम्पनीज़ में केवल Promoter या Stock Executives के पदों पर उन्हीं परिवारों के सदस्यों को नियुक्त कर लिया जाता

था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम्पनीज़ एक्ट में ऐसा परिवर्तन लाया जाए ताकि बाहर से भी महिलाएं आकर कम्पनियों में Director बन सकें।

Companies Act का Section 135 CSR से संबंधित है। अभी जो व्यवस्था है, उसके अनुसार जहां बड़ी कम्पनियां स्थापित हैं, जहां वे व्यापार कर रही हैं, उसी लोकल एरिया में वे अपने CSR का पैसा use कर सकती हैं। आप जानते हैं कि देश की ज्यादातर बड़ी कम्पनियां महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात या कर्णाटक जैसे राज्यों में हैं। उदाहरण के लिए Infosys या अन्य IT Companies इन्हीं राज्यों में हैं और वे सारे का सारा CSR का पैसा उसी इलाके में खर्च कर देती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में देश की 16 परसेंट population है, बिहार में भी काफी आबादी है, लेकिन वह पैसा इन राज्यों में नहीं आ पाता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि Companies Act में ऐसा प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि जिस स्टेट में कोई कम्पनी जितना व्यापार कर रही है, उतनी परसेंटेज में वह कम्पनी CSR का पैसा वहीं use करे, ताकि उन स्टेट्स का भी development हो सके। आज CSR का पैसा हमारी जैसी स्टेट्स में आ ही नहीं पाता है।

इन सारे बदलावों के साथ बिल में जो संशोधन लाए गए हैं, मैं उनका पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि सरकार मेरे द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत सुझावों पर भी ध्यान दे और बिल में आवश्यक प्रावधान करे, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vivek Gupta. Your party time is six minutes.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak here today. I was just recalling the last occasion when I spoke on this Bill, and for that, Sir, I would like to refer to a document, which is the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It reads, "Amendments of the Act were carried out through the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015, to address the immediate difficulties arising out of the initial experience of the working of the Act and to facilitate "Ease of Doing Business"." During the consideration of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2015, in the Rajya Sabha – this is where I come. I had also raised this issue – views were expressed that more amendments would be required. Sir, the Companies Law Committee was, therefore, constituted consisting of representatives of various sections.

Sir, history is repeating itself. I had said this in 2015 and I am forced to repeat it today that again, this Bill is inconclusive. It is not going to address all the issues and concerns that are faced by the Indian industries or corporates or SMEs and we are again going to take the time of the Parliament and bring up another Bill within one or two years. This is not my prediction; this is the reality. I hope the hon. Minister considers this and takes some corrective action.

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

Sir, just now, the speaker before me said that गवर्नमेंट ऑफिस के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। I completely agree with that. But, Sir, none of the provisions of this Bill solves any of those problems. I would invite the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to at least visit various Registrar of Companies offices. He can make surprise visits and see what the conditions are. Why is there so much of crowd? Why do so many Company Secretaries keep standing there, getting their issues resolved? When the entire system is computerized, when every filing is online, why people still have to go there? And, Sir, you know how the system works in India.

Sir, I do not want to repeat, but I am forced to repeat certain things. Some changes are little threatening or little frightening. Regarding removing of object clause, I would like to say that various Supreme Court judgements and Income Tax Act, at various places, refer that a specific exemption is available only if that is mentioned in the object clause. Sir, I do not know how the Government plans to harmonize these things because it will become a future problem. Sir, regarding the private placement, on the one hand, the Government speaks about removing two lakh companies, dormant companies and says that they want to get tough on money laundering, but, on the other hand, they will be making money-laundering much easier if these restrictions are removed. I do not know how they propose to resolve this conflict between one arm of the Government and the other arm of the Government. Same is the case with forward dealing, layers of subsidiaries, etc. All this is in complete contradiction to what the Government says at other places.

Sir, an interesting aspect of this Bill, which was not mentioned by any hon. Member, and, probably, which escaped the attention of the Minister also, is 'deposit insurance'. Through this Bill, the provision for giving deposit insurance is being done away with. Sir, already, the whole nation is raising an outcry on the FRDI Bill's bail-in provisions under which my fixed deposit with the bank can be used to repay the bank's liabilities, and, now, the company deposits are also not going to be safe. Are we going to tell the people of India that they should not go in for fixed deposits with companies or banks? Sir, I think, this is a very, very serious thing and the Minister should take note of it and give a proper answer.

Sir, now I come to section 185 which is relating to loans to directors. Sir, I need not name anyone but regarding the case of a former Member of this House who is no longer in this country, the hon. Prime Minister made an announcement that a special law will be

made to bring him back and bring back all the money that he has taken away. Sir, I think, section 185 will make it easier for him or persons with such intentions to not only take money out of the country but take money out of the company also, which is the public money.

Sir, hon. ex-Finance Minister, Shri Chidambaramji, spoke about SME. I completely agree with him and I want to echo him that 40 per cent of the GDP is being provided by the SMEs. However, the formula 'one size fits all' or one law catering to everybody is an experiment which has already failed. Sir, when a lot of provisions of this law are so draconian that it is impossible for an SME to comply with those provisions, we would request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect. What do we expect out of small and medium companies? Should they go in for Make in India or should they end up doing compliances which is not applicable for them?

Sir, an interesting issue is that the Companies Law Committee made a lot of recommendations. Some of them have not been approved. We would like to know from the hon. Minister in his reply as to why were they not approved. Sir, let me bring to your notice one of them. Earlier, the definition of a resident of India was that he has to be resident for twelve months. Now, that definition has been done away with. Now, anyone can just fly in, become a director from day one and we would never know what connection he had with India, and, Sir, if we have to ever lay hands on him, he would go back to his country because the law of the land will not be applicable to him. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I will conclude in one minute.

Sir, the new Insolvency ordinance is also a case in point. Whenever we are trying to define relatives or anything, it has been done in such a manner that no companies can bid. The word, 'corporate shareholder' appears in so many sections and it has got so much confusion. I would like the hon. Minister to provide some clarity on it and, if possible, make these amendments in this Bill itself.

Sir, last but not the least, this Bill, again, fails to address the differences with various other Government Bills, namely, the RBI Act, the SEBI Act and the Income Tax Act. Previously also, I had said it, and, today again, through you, Sir, I want to say this to the Minister. Let me take the example of the issue of depreciation. It is different in this Act and it is different in the Income Tax Act. Similarly, there are some provisions in the RBI Act, the SEBI Act or the Companies Act, which do not go with each other. Please remove such differences and give us clarity. Thank you.

3.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Harivansh. Your party's time is four minutes; I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to remind you; it is my duty.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, कंपनी (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 का मुख्यतः संशोधन है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बिल के बारे में जो मकसद बताया, उसमें तीन महत्वपूर्ण चीजें हैं। पहला, ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस, दूसरा, कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस में सुधार और तीसरा, डिफॉल्ट करने वाली कंपनियों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई। ये अच्छी चीजें हैं। साथ ही मेरी उनसे यह अर्ज होगी कि कॉर्पोरेट सोशल रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी के तहत वह एन्शोर करें कि कंपनियां वाकई उन इलाकों में काम करें जहां उनकी यूनिट्स हैं, जो गरीब और पिछड़े इलाके हैं। इस बिल का कुल मकसद, मर्म बताया गया कि 'टू प्रमोट, ग्रोथ विद एम्प्लायमेंट'। यह महत्वपूर्ण भी है और इसके पीछे का इतिहास बड़ा रोचक है। 1991 में इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रणाली का स्वरूप बदला, लाइसेंस कोटा परमिट राज के पुराने माहौल से निकालने के लिए कंपनी एक्ट, 1956 में बदलाव की 1993, 1997, 2003 में कोशिश हुई, लेकिन वह सफल नहीं हो सका। अंततः 50 वर्षों बाद 2013 में कंपनी एक्ट कानून बना अनेक स्टेकहोल्डर्स के सुझावों के बाद बेहतर कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के लिए यह कानून बना। इसकी पांच विशेषताएं बताई गईं। पहला, कंपनी संशोधन विधेयक, 2016 से मौजूदा कानून में जो अस्पष्टताएं, एम्बिग्युटीज़ हैं, वे खत्म होंगी। दूसरा, लाइसेंस राज के दौरान सरकारी रिपोर्ट्स का स्वरूप जो जटिल और उलझा था, उसे आसान और सुविधाजनक बनाया गया। तीसरा, स्टार्टअप्स को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, चौथा, उद्योग बढ़ाने के अनुकूल माहौल होगा और पांचवां, कंप्लाइंस का जो तौर-तरीका, प्रबंधन का जो तौर-तरीका था, वह आसान होगा। हम जनता दल (यू) की तरफ से इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन मैं अंत में दो चीजें कहना चाहूंगा। माननीय चिदम्बरम जी बोल रहे थे, उनका ज्ञान, उनकी बातें सुनकर हमेशा अच्छा लगता है। जब उनका जवाब नेता सदन, वित्त मंत्री जी देते हैं वह भी बहुत अच्छा लगता है। उत्कृष्ट वाद-विवाद सुनने को मिलता है। सर, हमारे जैसे लोग जर्नलिस्ट हैं। मुझे याद है जब टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में मैं पत्रकार हिन्दी ट्रेनी बनकर 1977 में गया, तो हमारे पहले रिसोर्स पर्सन थे खुशवंत सिंह जी, उन्होंने हम लोगों को बताया कि आप लोग जर्नलिस्ट हैं, यानी सब कुछ थोड़ा-थोड़ा जानें। तो मेरे मन के अंदर जो जिज्ञासाएं हैं, जो आपके सामने रखकर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूंगा। इस देश में कंपनियों ने या कॉर्पोरेट घरानों ने जिस तरह से गंभीर गड़बड़ियां और वित्तीय अनियमितताएं की हैं, बैंकों के लगभग 10 लाख करोड़ से अधिक के ऋण डुबोए हैं, शेल कंपनियों ने जिस तरह से पिछले 30-40 वर्षों तक देश को लूटा, एक-एक आदमी सात सौ, आठ सौ शेल कंपनियां चला रहा था और वहां माननीय चिदम्बरम जी जैसे जानकार व्यक्ति बैठे थे, तब यह कैसे हो रहा था, मेरे जैसा जर्नलिस्ट नहीं समझ पाता। एक सांसद ने यह भी आरोप लगाया मैं रिकॉर्ड के आधार पर कह रहा हूं कि 529 शेल कंपनियां राजनेताओं ने बनाईं। क्या ऐसी चीजों पर भी यह कानून रोक लगा जाएगा, यह मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से सुनना चाहूंगा।

दूसरा, आज दुनिया में गरीबी पर अध्ययन करने वाले सबसे बड़े अध्येता माने जाते हैं Professor Thomas Piketty; उन्होंने भारत की गरीबी का पिछले सौ वर्षों का अध्ययन किया। उसमें भारत का

2014 तक का अध्ययन है। वे कहते हैं कि भारत सबसे अनईक्वल सोसाइटी हो गई है। यहां विषमताएं जितनी बढ़ी हैं, कहीं दुनिया में और नहीं बढ़ीं। इसमें कंपनियों और कॉर्पोरेट घरानों की सबसे अधिक भूमिका रही। माननीय चिदम्बरम जी जैसे लोग लम्बे समय तक सत्ता में रहे, उनके रहते हुए गरीबी का, विषमता का यह भारत कैसे शिकार बना, मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि अब यह स्थिति कम-से-कम इनके रहते इस कानून से नहीं बनेगी, यह आश्वासन हम चाहेंगे, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You took only three minutes. This is very good.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, you please transfer that to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You concluded your speech within the allotted time. This is very good. I congratulate you. Now, Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir I want the hon. Member to know that the Finance Minister of this country is not always the Minister of Company Affairs also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri A.U. Singh Deo. Your party's time again is four minutes.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, I will finish within that.

Sir, the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2016 is very welcome. But does it really cover all the aspects that it needs to cover? Hon. Members have mentioned many things which need to be looked into. Sir, one curious aspect of this Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2016 is that when Dr. Moily was the Minister of Corporate Affairs, the Companies Bill, 2009 was introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Standing Committee on Finance examined it and submitted its Report on 31st August, 2010. The Ministry examined the Report and out of 178 recommendations made by the Committee, 167 were incorporated fully, 6 were partially accepted and different views were taken by the Ministry on the rest 5 recommendations. In 2011, Sir, the revised Bill was introduced and it was again referred to the Standing Committee on Finance by the Lok Sabha. Sir, different views and different ways went on. Finally, out of 193 recommendations, 180 were fully accepted. Even so we have situations like the Economic Survey this year which pointed out that top ten companies in India owe ₹ 40,000 crore each to the banks. The Directors who run these companies are leading lavish lives at the cost of the companies while the corporate itself has many misadventures. So, how does one correct this? That is the essence of the amendment of the proposed Companies Act. The main objective of the Bill as stated by

[Shri A.U. Singh Deo]

the hon. Minister while introducing the Bill, was to facilitate the ease of doing business and investors' protection. The Bill ensures expansion and smooth functioning of the corporate. But in doing so, the investors' protection should not be at stake.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL) *in the Chair*]

By making these amendments, the Government is ensuring conducive environment for the corporate and facilitating ease of doing business. सर, ये restrictions कुछ लोगों को कर रहे हैं और करना चाहते हैं। इसमें जो चेक्स एंड बैलेंसेज, to have a proper functioning against corporate malfeasance which will have an adverse impact on the investor protection. Corporate should not end up taking undue advantage of these new provisions. The Companies Act, 2013 sets the limit on the number of intermediary companies through which investments can be made in a company. Similarly, it also limited the number of layers of subsidiaries a company can have. The amendment Bill removes these limits. जब आप restrictions को remove कर देते हैं, number of layers of subsidiaries को remove कर देते हैं, that the company can have, it will facilitate the Indian companies to expand and become multinationals and also enhance ability which is a good thing. However, it should be noted that it can also give a passage to the establishment of many shell and Ponzi companies. इसका चेक्स एंड बैलेंसेज कहां से आएगा? Has the Government analysed the implications of this which could also give rise to the possibility of money-laundering and tax evasion? एक independent Director के विषय में बहुत बंधुओं ने बोला है। The Bill permits an independent Director to have a pecuniary relationship, up to 10 per cent of his total income, with the company. यह independent कहां रहा? जब कम्पनी उसको पैसे देती है, वह independent कहां रहा, जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा है। सर, कम्पनी के ऊपर एक्शन होता है, तो independent Director की भी प्रॉपर्टी और बैंक एकाउंट्स सब फ्रीज हो जाते हैं। इसलिए हमें यह किसी भी एंगल से independent नहीं दिखता है। जो independent रखा जाए, उनके ऊपर जो यह एक्शन होता है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। The Bill deletes the provision that provides power to SEBI to enforce the insider trading and forward dealing provisions of the Act. I want to ask the Minister what the rationale behind this is. In times when we are looking to make India corruption free and ensure transparency, this particular amendment contradicts with the Government's agenda to do so. We need to make regulations stricter. सर, आपने bell बजा दी है, इसीलिए मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा। मेरा एक सजेशन और है, आप उसे सुन लीजिए, मैं इसके बाद अपनी बात खत्म

कर दूंगा। At present, Section 62 of the Bill requires number of compliances for issuance of shares such as preparation of offer letter, dispatch of offer letter, etc. But this is only limited to shares. I want to give a suggestion. Section 62 must replace the word shares with securities to include all forms of securities. There should also be a consideration to provide exemption from all compliances except for filing of Board resolution for wholly-owned subsidiaries when they are issuing securities to its holding company for the purpose of ease of doing business.

According to the amendment of Section 149 (3), in case of newly incorporated company, the requirement of 182 days for a resident Director will be proportionately reduced from the date of incorporation. In this regard suggestion is: The newly incorporated companies should be given some time-limit to comply with this requirement instead of having one at the time of filing incorporation papers with the Registrar of Companies. As I said, this amendment Bill has gone through rigorous passage in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and it still needs to be looked into. I hope the hon. Minister would take cognizance of it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri Tapan Kumar Sen; four minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I seek your indulgence about this time-limit. This is such a voluminous Bill that even if I just mention points, it would take more than four minutes. I would not elaborate all the points keeping in mind the time-constraint. I would just make bullet points.

Firstly, I don't find anywhere in the Statement of Objects and Reasons any point about the support for small and medium industries which, I feel, need to be supported. I am not taking it for granted, as Mr. Chidambaram has assumed in his deliberations, that this clause is meant for helping the SMEs. I am not assuming that would happen even if it is there. I fully agree with Mr. Chidambaram that there must be some separate set, some relaxation, some allowance for SMEs. But at the same time, if the same relaxation and allowances are resorted to by large companies, then, practically the whole project of ease of doing business would be converted into ease of holding the country to ransom. This has been happening with major private corporate houses, which have created more than ₹ 11 lakh crore worth of NPAs, taking money from banks but not repaying it, and yet enjoying a very honourable status in the society! Also, their income tax dues, after all concessions, are more than four to five lakh crores of rupees a year. Despite all these

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

things already happening, they are again being allowed this sort of liberalisation! In 2013, a comprehensive Bill was passed. Again, you are saying many provisions are needed to be liberalised! I do not think, finally, it is going to do anything good for the ease of doing business, for employment generation. It would, finally, only lead to the ease of holding the country to ransom, as is being seen at present. SMEs, in particular, are facing a decline in our country. All kinds of petty production, petty manufacturing, petty service generating units are facing a decline. There is another thing. A large number of those units, which are being shown as SMEs, are merely proxy companies of big corporate houses. That is the reality! So, in that background, this Bill creates a lot of apprehension in our minds.

Now, I would make a few points quickly in the bullet-form.

Number one, take major private companies. Do they do business out of their own money? They take money from banks, out of public deposits, and banks supply capital to them. Now, prohibition on Insider Trading was there in the 2013 Act. When that prohibition is lifted, it means you are promoting speculation, without putting the capital into employment generating and wealth generating activities. You are making a way for the draining out of the resources. And those resources are not their own. They have taken loans from banks, ultimately to become subsequent defaulters for this reason, or that reason. You are paving the way and opening the doors for speculation; that is not going to generate employment, as you have mentioned in your Statement of Objects and Reasons. There is absolutely no rationale. I demand of the Minister that he must drop that amendment. The prohibition, the restriction, on Insider Trading must continue. I agree that SEBI provisions, regulatory provisions, must be consistent and compliant in that respect, not merely harmonising.

My second point is about exempting a class of foreign companies from the registration and compliance regime under the Act. The foreign companies will be operating here. There is a myth—not necessarily—that they will bring the entire money. They will bring some; then they will raise money from our country. There is a stock market, there is a share market. You are exempting them from compliance regime, altogether. What is the rationale behind it? How will the national interests be served by that, excepting appeasing or pleasing the Government of their home countries? I think, this clause too should be dropped altogether.

Sir, then there is a question of putting many things under the discretionary authority of the Executive by shifting them to be governed by the rules. That undermines the

authority of Parliament, and it must not be there. We must put it in the legislation because once it is in the body of the Bill, that becomes much more enforceable and justiceable than when you put it in the rules. You are creating a ground for the Executive for rent-seeking in the name of application or exercise of the rule. It has become the order of the day! Sir, this clause must go. The things should be brought in the body of the Bill and not in the rules.

Sir, you made a lot of music about the 2013 Act saying that you have achieved a great victory by bringing the private companies under the corporate social responsibility. As a Member of a Parliamentary Committee, I had an occasion to interact with the officials of the Department of Corporate Affairs, and when we said to them that from 2015-16, they need to monitor as to how the private companies were spending money on corporate social responsibility as per the obligation under the law, they said that they had nothing more to do than receiving a statement from them as to why they could not spend money. The matter ends there! There is no enforceability of the provision that private companies are to spend two per cent of their net profit on corporate social responsibility. A lot of noise was made saying that such a revolutionary provision was incorporated in the Companies Act. Now, Sir, we are further diluting it! You are making a provision so that the net profit can be shown less by exempting the items to be included in it so that their obligation under the corporate social responsibility is further ceased out.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): तपन दा, समाप्त कीजिए।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am just concluding, Sir.

In two clauses, Clauses 35 and 36, you are completely making farce, a mockery, the provision of corporate social responsibility, practically withdrawing that provision altogether. This is nothing but a mockery. So, Sir, this also should altogether be changed.

Lastly, there is another point in the Statement of Objects and Reasons on how you are going to bring in accountability. How are you going to eliminate the number of fake companies surfacing? They take money from the market and then vanish. Small investors are held to ransom. How are you going to exercise and establish a proper accountability regime? This amendment initiative does not find a mention of these.

In the name of Ease of Doing Business, you are showing a way to hold the country to ransom. This exercise must stop and this is my demand. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I welcome the changes being proposed in the Companies Act. The Bill certainly will lead to Ease of Doing Business in the country, a commitment that was made by this Government when it was elected to office. Sir, the objective of every Companies Act is to ensure that the interests of all stakeholders are protected — be it shareholders, employees or the Government. Secondly, it should ensure proper corporate governance. Thirdly, it should ensure that companies are following the various laws of the land in letter and spirit. However, Sir, while enacting the Companies Act, it is also important to ensure that the cost of compliance does not become prohibitive especially in the case of SMEs which are the backbone of our economy. Therefore, Sir, while this Bill seeks to amend the definition of a small company from a paid up capital of ₹ 5 crores to ₹ 10 crores and the turnover of ₹ 20 crores to ₹ 100 crores, the Government should be applauded because this will help SMEs and their cost of compliance will come down substantially. However, Sir, I wish to point out that Section 203 with this Rule 8A, it is illogical. It requires every company with a paid up capital of more than ₹ 5 crores to employ a whole time Company Secretary irrespective of the company's turnover. So, there are many companies — there are eminent Chartered Accountants sitting here, lawyers sitting here — which are made investment companies or holding companies. They don't transact any business. In a year they may have 15 or 20 transactions. But you are saying that even those companies must have a whole-time Company Secretary. I do not know what is the logic behind this. I have given my amendment and I hope the hon. Minister will look at it although I feel that the rules can be amended and this can be corrected. Sir, I feel that the hon. distinguished former Finance Minister has spoken about giving loans by the directors to the companies and loans from companies to directors. These are two things which must be distinguished. These are separate things. One is giving loans to a company by a director. Small and medium enterprises actually function but they are not able to get loans from banks. So they will stop functioning if you prohibit directors from giving loans. However, when a company has to give loans to a director, I agree that some kind of condition must be put there. As I understand the law, today if a loan is given by a company to a director, it is considered a deemed dividend or income in his hand. But yes we can put some limits there so that companies' monies are not misused by the directors. One last thing I would like to mention is that recently there was a Supreme Court judgement which says that in case of a fraud in a company, the properties of an independent director or his grownup and independent children also can be attached. So, this is a very strange judgement and I would say that it is really something which is causing concern to everybody because as

it is, it is difficult to find independent directors and this will disincentivise anybody from becoming an independent director in a company. I would call it a case of judicial overreach. As I have said, many eminent lawyers are here and I do hope that the Government will seriously take it up with the courts because this is something which should not be permitted because if you allow this to happen, then no independent directors will be available for companies. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. While agreeing with many points raised by my colleague, Comrade Tapan Sen, I would like to emphasize a few points. Sir, I understand that this particular legislation is nothing but reiteration of the Government to serve the interests of the private capital and provide all possible help to private companies, big corporate companies. If the Government has a different point of view, we can well argue these points. I need not go to Thomas Piketty to show how unprecedented inequalities have emerged in our society. It is not only for India, we are witnessing such a situation across the world. Even the International Monetary Fund has admitted that the neo-liberal economic policies have led to unprecedented inequalities. It is a fact and when we pass such a Bill we should also keep in mind how these companies are going to respect the national objectives, the social objectives of our country to make India prosperous. India continues to be poor. The other day, one of the senior Ministers in the Government went to WTO negotiations. He admitted that even today there are more than 600 million people who are below poverty line in India and how these companies are going to help to build a new India, a prosperous India. That is where the Government should answer to the people. Sir, I would like to touch a few issues. After Panama Papers, Paradise Papers, Government came out and made an announcement that many thousands of shell companies have been deregistered or dissolved. What are these shell companies? How did they flourish in India? Which law allowed such shell companies? Now we are amending the Companies Law and we try to build new legal framework to control the companies. How is it going to work? Many things have been said about Corporate Social Responsibility. What is that Corporate Social Responsibility? How these companies really earmark funds, according to the Companies Act, two per cent of the profit? I do not understand, but nothing is happening on the ground. The other issue is, the Prime Minister himself made the promise of creating two crore jobs per year, but recently several big companies have officially announced lay-off. Now, my point is, what is the non-discriminatory recruitment policy these companies have? Does any company follow any law in recruitment? If at all any company follows a recruitment policy, is it non-discriminatory? Do they follow the law

[Shri D. Raja]

of the land to provide reservation to all sections, the deserving sections? These are the questions the Government will have to raise, but the Government does not speak on these matters and Government wants to help the corporate houses and private companies. Who are the defaulters? The common people in our country are honest people. The Prime Minister says that the fight against black money is a fight between honest and dishonest people. Who are the dishonest people? The Prime Minister must tell the nation who are the dishonest people, who are really creating fraud on the public sector banks. It is big corporate houses, the Directors of the corporate houses. They take money and do default. It is willful default, but the Government stands helpless to catch hold of the willful defaulters and bring them to face the law of the land. That is why we should look at the issue in a comprehensive manner. When we go for such amendments, these laws, legislations which Parliament enacts will really help the country as a whole, the society as a whole. That is what we should see. Whereas this Government is committed to serve the interest of private capital, the corporate houses, big business houses. If Government says, 'no, we don't serve their interest', then whose interest are you serving? That is what I am asking. What is the purpose of all these amendments and independent directors? Even Mr. Chidambaram referred to it and the pecuniary relationship of up to ten per cent. What is this? You are opening up a gate for them to do all frauds and all kinds of malpractices. That is where the Government should be cautious. When the Government brings in such serious amendments to the Act, it must be cautious, it should keep country's interest, the people's interest in mind before doing anything.

I think, when we enact legislation like this, we will really let down our people and the country. This must be kept in mind by the Government before taking up this Bill for passage by the Parliament. Thank you.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2017. Of course, the Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16th March, 2016. Then, it was referred to the Standing Committee. And, now, we are taking it up for consideration.

In one way I am happy since amendments are proposed to change the definition, remove ambiguity, allow greater flexibility, simplifying Memorandum of Association, Ease of Doing Business with procedure simplified, appointment of auditors, continuation of auditors, etc. Here, I would like to say that people should not mistake that every

business house or every company or every corporate house is cheating. It is not correct. If that is so, then there would not be any employment and there would not be any growth of the country. Sir, we are a 125 crore population. If 15-20 companies commit mistakes or fraud, or whatever you may call it, you cannot say that everybody is bad. Definitely, we have to support the economy. We have to contribute to the growth of economy. Therefore, this type of amendment is welcome. But, still, more amendments are required in future to remove other ambiguities.

There is a recent judgement of the Supreme Court which says that, for any liability, the independent director is also responsible and his or her family members are also responsible. It is a very dangerous thing. There is no doubt that Supreme Court is the supreme judicial authority. But, still, the Parliament is much more supreme. So, this amendment must take place. Otherwise, no independent director will join any company. The very philosophy of independent directors in a company will fail totally. This is very important and this should be understood by all.

Another most important thing is, banks are giving loans for companies to do business. It is their responsibility to look at security, credibility of company, safety and security of loan that it is giving. But, at the same time, they should not insist on personal guarantee of promoters. It was not there earlier. It is introduced recently because a few companies struck into problems due to over business, over trading and ultimately they have been declared as cheaters. I would not agree with it. A company which is in a bad shape is not a cheater. Due to some unavoidable circumstances, sometimes industry may fail. Take power sector for example. Thermal power sector was opened by the Government of India about 15 years ago. Then, everybody started thermal power companies by borrowing money. When they started constructing projects, suddenly, the demand for thermal power disappeared and demand for other energies like hydro and non-conventional raised. So, due to this, thermal power sector collapsed. And, all the companies which have borrowed money from banks and financial institutions are in a very, very bad shape. It does not mean that they have cheated. Therefore, I would like to classify people who got struck due to circumstances resulting they themselves are in trouble and also troubling banks. This is one section. The other section is willful defaulters and willfully siphoned money. But, this section is very small. So, you have to bear in mind this also and see that banks should not insist on promoters to give personal guarantees.

Lastly, some promoters are running company. A company is formed by promoters and there are also other directors. But, it is the responsibility of promoters that the

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company runs smoothly. Sometimes, promoters may give their personal properties as securities to banks. Therefore, there is nothing wrong if promoter also borrows money from companies and companies also give money to promoters. There is nothing wrong. I am happy that there is a proposal that by way of a special resolution, the Board can allow the promoters also to borrow money. This is a very welcome step.

I must also appreciate that the provisions relating to the insider trading and the forward trading are to be omitted from the Act. The requirement of the approval of the Central Government for managerial remuneration above the prescribed limit needs to be replaced with the approval through the special resolution of the shareholders. That is a welcome step.

I would like to say that removing of the restrictions of subsidiaries and investment companies, and exempting class of foreign companies, all are welcome steps.

In conclusion, I would say that this is a united effort of every political party, of every citizen of this country to make the country's business grow, to make the economy grow and to make the employment opportunities grow. These are all inter-linked. All amendments are welcome steps. But, some more amendments are required in the near future.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Vice-Chairman Sir. I, on behalf of the YSR(Congress) Party and on behalf of the President of my party, Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy, rise to support this Bill.

In the interest of shareholders, there are two concerns and three suggestions that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Corporate Affairs.

My first point is with regard to remuneration to Independent Directors. Under the original Act, which was enacted in 2013, the Independent Directors could not have any pecuniary or monetary relationship with the company. Now, this Amendment Bill allows the Independent Directors to have a pecuniary interest up to 10 per cent of the income of the Independent Directors. I honestly feel that this is not in the interest of the shareholders. This could, in fact, compromise the independence of the Independent Directors.

The second concern, which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is acceptance of deposits. If a company accepts deposits from its own members — it is

not giving deposit to the Directors — according to the original Act, it must satisfy two conditions: One, relating to the security; second, relating to the repayment. Insofar as security is concerned, it should provide deposit insurance.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

And, insofar as repayment is concerned, a declaration should be given that it has not committed any default, as far as principal and interest is concerned. This is under Section 73(2) of the Act. And, this Bill omits that requirement of providing the deposit insurance, which the former hon. Finance Minister has pointed out.

Another important issue is that it also permits the companies, which have previously defaulted, to accept the deposits as per the Amendment Bill, proposed now, if five years have passed and such earlier defaults have been addressed. The hon. Minister must rethink on this amendment. Sir, I have three suggestions to make. One is, reforms relating to the independent Director. Sir, the Companies Act allows the independent Directors to be appointed initially for a period of five years; he can be reappointed for another period of five years; and, all together, ten years. If a person who is a Director, who is supposed to act in a fiduciary capacity, continues to be in the company as an independent Director for a period of ten years, obviously, he will develop some vested interest in that. Therefore, it is not advisable in the amended Companies Act to allow an independent Director to continue for ten years.

Sir, my second suggestion is this. According to me, an independent Director will be appointed by whom? He will be appointed by the management. After all, he will be the person who is very close to the management, and it should not be the case. In fact, I sincerely feel that there has to be a statutory body insulated from the promoters or dominant promoters which can recommend the persons to be appointed as independent Directors.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a good suggestion.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, thirdly, and this is my last suggestion. This is about removal of independent Directors. According to the present Act, an independent Director can be removed by passing an ordinary resolution. It should not be the case. My suggestion is, it should be by way of a special resolution, and the person who moves the resolution for removal of an independent Director should not participate in the voting. So,

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this is my third suggestion. If these three issues are addressed, probably, this will be a very good amendment Bill. There are some lacunae, which I would like to point out, but since you are giving only three minutes to me, I conclude here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I didn't say anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, in fact, three minutes have been allowed. So, I tried to conclude in three minutes ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyway, you made very important and valid points.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Especially about the statutory body for independent Directors.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: And also about removal of independent Directors. It can't be by way of an ordinary resolution. It has to be by way of a special resolution. The person who moves the resolution cannot participate in the voting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Within four minutes, you made a good speech.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Rangasayee Ramakrishna.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, I will take only a few minutes. This is about the corporate social responsibility provision --, the CSR provisions in the Companies Act. In the beginning, we did not have any such provision in the Companies Act. This was, almost on an experimental basis, tried in the public sector undertakings. In fact, the Committee on Public Undertakings, conducted a one full-year review of the CSR work in public sector undertakings. I was member of a group at that time. I feel that it is, again, a highly misunderstood and misapplied type of provision. Now, it has been brought into the Companies Act. By the time the Board of Directors approve this, a provision is made and the AGM takes place, the year is lost. There is no

provision for carrying forward the unutilised part in the CSR provisions beyond one year. I think there should be some rethinking on whether there should be a CSR provision at all in the Companies Act. But if you want to keep it, keep it on a sound basis. Give them some more time for utilising the provision made. Otherwise, it is something which is usually misused or not used. This is what I wanted to say. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I extend my thanks to all the Members who participated in the deliberations for passing of this Bill. I would also like to extend my thanks to the former Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, and other Members. Sir, some very important issues were raised by the hon. Member, Shri P. Chidambaram. One was with respect to providing 'upper limit' on the fee for late filing, etc. Sir, this is related to Clause 80 of the Bill and Section 403 of the Act. Basically, the earlier provisions allowed for a period of 'up to 300 days' for filing on payment of additional fees without any prosecution. This was viewed as having led to increase in non-compliance by companies, especially, with respect to filing of annual returns, financial returns, etc. The changes will bring the necessary seriousness in companies in ensuring timely-filing. The original Companies Act also does not provide for any upper limit to the amount of late filing fee which can be imposed. However, Government takes due care to ensure that any difficulty faced by the genuine companies are addressed timely.

Sir, the second point was with respect to the relatives of auditors. This is related to Clause 42, Section 141(2) of the Act. Basically, the original Section in the Companies Act, 2013 is being retained. I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is being retained. The amendment proposed in the Bill originally introduced in the Lok Sabha had been dropped by way of official amendment. It was suggested basically by the stakeholders at that time, particularly, by the auditors, that disqualification on account of relative's shareholding, etc., with a company was impracticable, too stringent. The proposed original amendments were diluting the requirement which would have led to abuse. It is therefore proposed not to amend the provision and the difficulties, if any, may be removed by increasing the threshold of shareholding in a company through rules, if required. Whenever it is required, we can do it. This would ensure that the independence-related provisions are not diluted unnecessarily.

The next point which was raised is with respect to insider trading. This is with respect to Clauses 64 and 65. But I would like to inform the hon. Members that this

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has also been omitted. The reason being that SEBI through its regulations provides comprehensively for checking insider-trading and forward-dealing. The Companies Law Committee examined this issue in detail, and as the provisions should be appropriate only for listed companies, it will amount to duplication of provisions. So we provide it in Companies Law and, at the same time, the SEBI Regulation, Rules and Act also provide the same thing and the listed companies are being governed by the SEBI Act. In case of any inconsistency between SEBI Act and the Companies Act, then the SEBI Act will have an overriding effect with respect to this issue. That is why it is not required here.

Sir, the next point raised by the hon. Member is with respect to loans to Directors. It is related to Clause 61 of the Bill and Section 185 of the Act. The absolute ban on a Company giving loans to related entities creates problem for normal, genuine businesses also. In order to ensure that there are adequate safeguards, it has been included in the Amendment that a special resolution is passed because to raise the finance of the company, its working is also very necessary. So, a special resolution is required to be passed. The amount raised is used only for the purpose of principal business activities of a company. It can't be used for other purposes. Loans can't be extended to individuals or partnership firms. So, sufficient safeguards have already been provided.

Next, a point was raised about issue of shares on private placement basis. This is with reference to clause 10 of the Bill, Section 42 of the Act. Basically, 'private placement' is a mode of raising finance. It has been an essential part of the Companies Act. It existed in the Companies Act of 1956; it also exists in the Companies Act of 2013. The proposal is for removing procedural difficulties while retaining the safeguards of the maximum number of persons a company can approach for the purpose and stringent penalty for violation, etc., has been provided. So, there is no worry on that part also.

So far as the question of Independent Directors is concerned, it relates to Clause 46 of the Bill, Section 149 of the Act. The change is basically aimed at retaining the Independent Directors' requirement, but removing the difficulties pertaining to being at an absolute distance from a company. The provision basically is that the requirement of appointment of an Independent Director is not applicable to smaller companies; it is applicable only to large companies. So, there is no issue there. The concept of materiality with respect to Independent Directors is also accepted in SEBI regulations. The materiality of ten per cent is with respect to the income of the Independent Directors, and not the company.

Sir, a point was made by hon. Member, Shri Sanjay Seth, that the earlier provision of 60 days regarding name reservation in the Act should be retained. I would say that the amendment also empowers the Central Government to prescribe a higher or lower period as required. Thus, in order to provide flexibility, along with ease of doing business, this provision needs to be retained without any change. This has been deliberated in the Committee. So far as Woman Directors are concerned, presently they come normally from promoters' families, but it has been suggested that women from outside should also be allowed. On this issue, I would say that Section 149 is applicable to listed and large public companies and it simply provides for at least one Woman Director on the Board. This would promote gender diversity and has been considered very important. The flexibility provided to a large company may be retained and no change is needed. There is no restriction on an outsider being allowed.

So far as the issue raised by hon. Member, Shri Vivek Gupta, is concerned, the definition of 'Resident Director' and the rationale of change have been questioned. The provision of a Resident Director has been revised in view of the Companies Law Committee recommendation to remove certain inconsistencies *w.r.t.* the "current year", and not in "the previous year". Basically, 'the stay of 182 days' should be with respect to the financial year, and not the calendar year. In the case of the Resident Director for a newly incorporated company, the period of 182 days should apply proportionately. Therefore, these ambiguities are sought to be removed through this Amendment Bill. So, there is nothing to worry on this count. This problem has been addressed in the Bill itself.

Now, hon. Member, Shri Sanjay Seth, had also mentioned that this new kind of Identity number, which is proposed here, may create confusion. In this connection, I would like to point out that the proposed Clauses 47 and 48 merely seek to empower the Central Government to prescribe any better identification number, if needed. So, this may be implemented after due consultation. It is difficult for small companies to get IDs. So, the provision of IDs has been made applicable only for listed and large public companies, and not for small companies.

Hon. Member, Shri Vivek Gupta, asked about the requirement of mentioning 'specific objects' and how the Bill addresses this problem. In view of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, the requirement of mentioning objects specifically is being retained. Earlier, it was proposed that it should be amended and they should not be required to state their specific objects. But, finally, it was decided in view

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of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee that this provision should be retained. So, companies would be continuing to state their specific object. In fact, earlier, we had provided in an amendment that they are not required to state the specific object. But, finally, the original provision has been retained — that they are required to state the specific object in the Memorandum of Association. Therefore, the suggestion made has already been redressed. Another point is made by Shri Vivek Gupta that deposit insurance provision is being removed. So far as the deposit part is concerned, related provisions of the Act and Rules provide for the adequate safeguards for investors; non-compliance is being made non-compoundable offence. So, stringent provisions are there. Since insurance companies have not been offering any insurance product on the companies' deposits, on the recommendation of the Companies Law Committee the provision of deposit insurance was decided to be omitted. Finally, Sir, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen raised the issue with respect to CSR. The CSR issue has also been raised earlier, but certain exceptions are there in the Act itself. With respect to investing or spending the CSR amount in other areas, it is not a mandatory requirement that CSR amount can only be spent where the industry is situated or where the company is situated. It can be spent in other places also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: His point is that companies are not spending in rural areas. ...*(Interruptions)*... What will you do for that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: I would like to inform that our Ministry has taken the action. We have also issued notices to all the companies which are not spending. This is a new law. This law was first enacted in 2014. Therefore, ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The law does not have any provision even to ask for the explanation. Kindly read your law yourself and you are further deregulating it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Basically, we cannot mandatorily make it because ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You are making it mandatory for the Public Sector Companies. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Just a minute. Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Initially, for a period of two or three years, we are persuading the companies and making them acquainted that this is a provision. ...*(Interruptions)*... And for some of the companies which could not spend their CSR amount ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot enforce it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: No; we have issued notices and action is ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Total number of active companies are 11,74,000. Out of those companies, some of the companies which are covered under the CSR spending, and with respect to all those ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, CSR has become PSR. It has become Political Social Responsibility and this is the greatest danger in CSR, that is, the politicization of what the company should spend, where they should spend, particularly if you are a public sector company. I should think that this is the time for an independent audit to make sure that the original objectives of CSR are fulfilled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you kindly examine whether you can enforce it on companies so that they spend it in rural areas also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: That is why I am making it clear. If you see Section 135 of the Act, along with the Schedule attached with the Companies Act, it is specifically provided — and requisite amendment has been made — that it is not mandatory for the company to spend the CSR amount in the same area. Exceptions are there. If they want, they can go outside that area.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If they want! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Hon. Member is saying that it is political. It is not so. Where they can spend it, how they can spend it and under which activity they can spend it have been provided under the Schedule. They cannot go beyond that Schedule. Apart from that, the companies which have not spent their CSR amount, we have already issued notices to 180 companies and action is being taken against those companies which have not spent the CSR amount. That is in the pipeline.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मुझे एक मिनट दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: So, it is wrong to say that no action has been taken by the Government against those companies. We are taking action against those companies. So far as shell companies are concerned, that issue has also been raised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. The Minister is not yielding.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Sir, the next question was raised by Shri D. Raja with respect to the shell companies. I would like to say that in the last 70 years, this is the first time that under the able leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendrabhai Modi, we have taken this action and we have issued notices to 2,97,000 companies. A window was provided that in case of non-compliance, they could make the compliance. Some of the companies have submitted their compliance. Around 70,000 companies have submitted their compliance. Thereafter, we have struck off the names of around 2,25,000 companies and subsequent action has been taken under Section 248 of the Companies Act, and their bank accounts have also been freezed and we are also investigating the accounts of those companies. We have also revealed that at one place, at one address, 400 companies are registered; one company is having 2,100 bank accounts; and, one company deposited around ₹ 3,700 crores during demonetization and then withdrawn. One another company deposited ₹ 2,484 crore during demonetization and withdraw the amount.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should take action against them.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: It proves that the decision taken by the Government with regard to demonetization was a correct decision, and slowly, we will find that around ₹ 3,80,000 crore... Some of the bank accounts are still under suspicion and those are being investigated. So, it is wrong to say that no action has been taken against the shell companies. We have taken action against the shell companies. In some cases, we found that some serious matters were there. Those matters have already been referred to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office and the action will be taken against them also. So, this is the first time that this Government has taken action and this Government is committed for continuing the fight against black money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the hon. Minister is misguiding the House. The RBI stated that 99 per cent of the money came back to the working system. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the black money turned white, including the fake one. ...*(Interruptions)*... All turned white. The Minister is misguiding the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: I am not saying that all the money has not come, but I am talking about the suspect accounts. So, those accounts are being investigated. I am not talking with respect to the return of the money. Sir, other hon. Members have also raised very important issues, but due to paucity of time, I am not in a position to respond to them. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I have three short questions. When there is a Directors' Identification Number (DIN), why are you taking power to prescribe another number? What is the idea? You are not willing to share with us the idea or the reason for which you are taking power to prescribe another number. There is already a number. The Minister must tell us as to why he wants another number and convince us that this provision is a right provision. The Minister has said nothing about why he wants another number.

Number two, there is the issue of loans to Directors and persons in whom a Director is interested. Now, why are you keeping that provision under which a company, under sub-section 2 of that section, may give a loan, may give a guarantee, to a person interested in a Director? A company should not give any loan to a Director or a person interested in a Director. Why are you keeping that provision? There is no answer from the Minister.

Number three, as I expected, the Minister said, insider trading and forward trading are regulated by SEBI, and, therefore, we need not have Sections 194 and 195. That is an apparently satisfactory answer, but it is not satisfactory. Please read Sections 194 and 195. SEBI regulates insider trading and forward trading in respect of listed companies. SEBI has no jurisdiction over unlisted companies but if you look at the existing sections 194 and 195 of the Act, which was passed by this House and this Parliament in 2013, sections 194 and 195 are much wider and say that you cannot have insider trading and forward trading in a company or its holding company or its subsidiary company or its associate company. Now, it is possible that a company will be listed and that company will be regulated by SEBI but it is quite possible that its subsidiary or associate company may not be listed and that will not be regulated by SEBI, which is why this House and the other House passed this very Bill with your concurrence and your support in 2013, and, now, you are diluting the whole provisions of sections 194 and 195 and the Minister had no word on why these provisions are being deleted. I know the Minister cannot give an answer now. The Finance Minister and the Minister for Corporate Affairs is not present here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He may give answer. Why do you presume otherwise?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the Minister is asking for instructions on what answer he should give. Sir, I do not expect him to answer straightway but I want him to consider this and tell us sometime or the other why these things are being done.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I support this Bill. We support this Bill but you must explain as to why these things are being done.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I wish to make a supplementary point. In order to allow this, even the subsidiarisation of the company has been widely liberalized. Now, when the company may be listed, subsidiaries are un-listed...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what he has said.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It allows speculation to a proxy route through the subsidiary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already said that.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is the purpose of removing the restriction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, would you like to respond? If you want to respond, please do so, or, I can put it to vote.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I have already replied to it. There is nothing more to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the points raised by Chidambaram ji have to be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, this is very strange. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me also listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chidambaram himself said, if possible, reply to these points, or, otherwise, note these points and address them later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, hon. Member, Chidambaram ji, has raised the issue with respect to insider trading. Sir, I would like to make it clear that Section 24 of the

Companies Act specifically provides that with respect to all the matters therein relating to SEBI, in case of conflict between the SEBI Act and the Companies Act, the SEBI Act will have overriding effect. So far as insider trading part is concerned, it is within the domain of the listed company or about to be a listed company.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He asked about unlisted company.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Unlisted company cannot do any trading.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I raised an important issue and the hon. Minister has not replied to that. It is with regard to section 203 read with Rule 8A, which says that every company with a paid-up capital of more than five crores of rupees must have a whole-time Company Secretary irrespective of the company's turnover. As I said earlier, there are companies which are just holding companies, SPVs or just investment companies. Now, it does not make sense if they have ten transactions a year and they should have a whole-time Company Secretary. You have not said anything. I hope, you will respond.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to respond?

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, the point raised by the hon. Member can be redressed and we are seriously considering to do it under the Rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please keep the other points for consideration later. Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two Amendments (Nos. 1 and 2) by Dr. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my amendment is very simple whereby the parties that have joint control have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. So, the hon. Minister may consider this suggestion. I am not moving the Amendment.

Then, the second point is a very important point. Here, my Amendment is about 'other instruments' which would be issued with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India, not mere consultation with the RBI. Please bear in mind this also. I will not move the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are not moving the Amendment. I shall now put Clause 2 to vote.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there are two Amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my Amendment is to reserve the name of the applicant by the Registrar for a specific period, namely, 25 days and not 'for such other period as may be prescribed'. You please bear this in mind.

My second Amendment is the Registrar may reserve the name for a period of 45 days from the date of approval, instead of 60 days, as in the Bill, for reserving change of name of existing company. You may also examine this suggestion. I am not moving the Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments not moved. Therefore, I shall now put Clause 4 to vote.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there is one Amendment (No. 5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in Clause 7, my Amendment is to include the Director of the Company for any action taken, instead of a poor employee. The Minister may examine this suggestion. I am not moving it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment not moved. I shall now put Clause 7 to vote.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 10, there are two Amendments (Nos. 6 and 7) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Here at page 5, line 31, the company making any allotment of securities shall file with the Registrar a return of allotment within '20 days', instead of '15 days'. That is my suggestion.

Another Amendment is, the company has to refund all monies with interest within a period of 45 days, instead of 30 days in the Bill, for any contravention of the provisions of the Act. You should bear that in mind. I am not moving.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, as a Member of this House, I can say one thing that we all are deeply impressed by the profound corporate law knowledge of hon. Subbarami Reddy ji.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can say that. That is a compliment for him.

Now, Amendments not moved. I shall now put Clause 10 to vote.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 21 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In "Clause 22, there are three Amendments (Nos. 8 to 10) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. This time there are three Amendments, not two.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Government has provided for a period of 15 days within which the company shall apply to the Tribunal for an order. I have suggested for 30 days in my Amendment. The Minister may bear it in mind.

Another one is, the penalty of ₹ 10 lakh has been prescribed in the Bill. I have suggested for ₹ 5 lakh as the maximum amount.

Another Amendment is, the amount of fine should be not less than ₹ 5 lakh, instead of ₹ 10 lakh, and may extend up to Rs. 30 lakh, instead of ₹ 13 lakh. I am suggesting these Amendments, but not moving them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments not moved. I shall now put Clause 22 to vote.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 23 to 55 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 56, there is one Amendment (No.11) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in the proviso to Clause 56, for constituting quorum, directors are to be present physically and participate in the meeting. Apart from that, there is a provision for participating in the meeting by absentee director also through video conferencing. The word 'also' is very important, but it is missing in the clause. That is why I am mentioning it in my amendment. This may be examined. I am not moving my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not moving the Amendment. I shall now put Clause 56 to vote.

Clause 56 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 57 to 59 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 60, there is one Amendment (No.12) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: My amendment says that at page 19, line 18, *after* the word "contract", the words "agreement, deal" be *inserted*. I have included the words "agreement and deal" along with contract in the Bill. I am not moving the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not moving the Amendment. I shall now put Clause 60 to vote.

Clause 60 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 61 to 79 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 80, there is one Amendment (No.13) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The additional fee prescribed in the Bill is ₹ 100 per day. It is very high. I suggest ₹ 50 per day. I am not moving the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hundred rupees per day is high! Okay. He has not moved his Amendment. Thank you for not moving the Amendment.

I shall now put Clause 80 to vote.

Clause 80 was added to the Bill

Clause 81 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 82, there is one amendment (No.14) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

CLAUSE 82 – AMENDMENT OF SECTION 409

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I move:—

That at page 25, line 43, *after* the word "Secretary", the words "Special Secretary" be *inserted*.

Sir, in Clause 82, they have mentioned the rank of Secretary or Additional Secretary but left out "Special Secretary". I have included the officer of the rank of "Special Secretary" also for being Technical Member in the Tribunal in my Amendment.

The question was put and the motion was negative.

Clause 82 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 83 to 93 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, before the hon. Minister moves that the Bill be passed, I want to say this. We are passing the Bill, but let the hon. Minister know this. And I say this with humility. We are supporting the Bill but this is not unqualified support. There are issues which need to be addressed. There are questions which have not been answered. But we are supporting the Bill. It is not unqualified support. I hope that you will have an opportunity to come and answer some of these questions at sometime.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, hon. Minister.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I move:—

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

(i) **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015; and**

(ii) **The Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017.**

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

"I am directed to inform you that on 18th December, 2017, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation in regard to extension of time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 and the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017:—

OBSERVATION

"Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House that the Joint Committee on 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015' have decided to seek further extension of time for presentation of the Report on the Bill upto the last day of the Monsoon Session, 2018 as the Report could not be finalized by the extended timeline granted by the House *i.e.* 15th December, 2017. Similarly, the Joint Committee on 'The Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017' have decided to seek extension of time upto the last day of Budget Session, 2018 as the Report of the Joint Committee would not be ready for presentation by the timeline given by the House *i.e.* 15th December, 2017. Motion regarding extension of time of these two Joint Committees could not be moved in the House on 15th December, 2017, as the House was adjourned after making Obituary References. Hence, I have on behalf of the House granted extension of time as sought by these two Joint Committees for presentation of the Reports."

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.*

The Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the next Bill, the Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017. Shri Prakash Javadekar to move.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I rise to move:—

That the Bill to declare certain Institutes of management to be institutions of national importance with a view to empower these institutions to attain standards of global

excellence in management, management research and allied areas of knowledge and to provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह दूसरा बिल कैसे आ गया? ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, आज सुबह यह तय हुआ था कि एक बिल आज लिया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... दो बिल एक दिन में नहीं करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आप सुनिए। पांच बजे तक हाउस में जो गवर्नमेंट बिजनेस बाकी है, वह हमें करना है। There is no point in raising it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप 176(ए) को नहीं ले रहे हैं, आप कॉलिंग अटेंशन नहीं ले रहे हैं। हम सरकार की नौकरी करने नहीं आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम यहां पर जनता की आवाज उठाने आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको क्या चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (**श्री विजय गोयल**): नरेश जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप वोटिंग क्यों करवा रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं इस बात को गंभीरता से कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मजबूती से कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: आप वोटिंग कल करा लेना। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijay Goel, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... नरेश जी, क्या है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं इस बात को कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सदन की परम्परा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जब सदन चलेगा तो प्रत्येक सप्ताह दो शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन (176) लगेंगे और एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन लगेगा। श्रीमन्, जब यह तय हुआ, आप उस समय मौजूद थे। ऐसा नहीं कि चेयरमैन साहब बदल गए ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन डिप्टी चेयरमैन आप ही हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: बोल दिया?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस सप्ताह में तीन दिन तो पहले निकल गए और दो आज निकल गए हैं। आज तक यह तय नहीं हुआ कि 176 कौन सा लिया जाएगा? हमें यह नहीं बताया गया है कि हम ज़ीरो ऑवर की अपनी वैल्यू कैसे जानें? श्रीमन् ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understood your point even though you spoke in Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understood fully. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, what have we to do now? There is a List of Business before us and there is time up to 6 p.m. It is my constitutional requirement to see that the House functions up to 6 p.m. with the Listed Business. You can take up your point for having Short Duration Discussion or any other discussion with the Chairman. I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेरा point of order यह है कि श्रीमन्, यह व्यवस्था है कि यह सदन 11 बजे से ...**(व्यवधान)**... 6 बजे तक चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हां, 6 बजे तक बैठना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप सुन लीजिए, अगर 6 बजे के बाद सदन को बढ़ाना है।

श्री उपसभापति: सदन का समय बढ़ता नहीं है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर बढ़ाना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: यह किसने कहा है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं एक point of order उठा रहा हूँ। अगर सदन का समय बढ़ाना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नहीं बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: 6 बजे बोलिएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह नियमों में कहाँ दिया हुआ है या कब ऐसी व्यवस्था रही है कि अगर सदन 6 बजे से पहले बंद करना है, तो हमें परमिशन लेनी पड़ेगी? 6 बजे के बाद की परमिशन तो लेंगे ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन 6 बजे से पहले की परमिशन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: परमिशन लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: 6 बजे तक हाउस का टाइम है। ...(व्यवधान)... गवर्नमेंट का ...(व्यवधान)... बिल पास करना है। ...(व्यवधान)... 6 बजे के बाद करना होगा तो आपसे बात कर लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, मैं वही बोल रहा हूँ कि अगर 6 बजे के बाद एक्सटेंड करना है तो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर 6 बजे से पहले सदन बंद करना है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: पहले बंद नहीं करना। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर 6 बजे से पहले सदन बंद करना है ...(व्यवधान)... तो क्या करना होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. no. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Prakash Javadekar, you proceed. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Prakash Javadekar, you proceed. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Ruled out. ...(Interruptions)... हमने रूलिंग दी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Therefore, Sir, incidental thereto. ...(Interruptions)... as passed by the Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: इस पर रूलिंग दी है, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... We are taking up this Bill. We will continue it upto 6.00 p.m.. At 6.00 p.m., if you want to extend, at that time, ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... We are taking up this Bill. We will continue it upto 6.00 p.m.. At 6.00 p.m., if you seek extension, then, I will take the consensus of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Then, I will take. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I have already moved. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Already moved? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I have moved. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, there is a suggestion.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, what is your point? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: What Nareshji has said, it is right that discussions under Rule 176 and Calling Attention should be taken up.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : अभी मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: My suggestion is that we would not have any objection to the discussion on the Bill. But, at the same time, there should be an assurance that during this week, one Short Duration and one Calling Attention would be taken up.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will convey your feelings to the hon. Chairman.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: No. ...(Interruptions)... रूलिंग नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सेक्शन 9 उठा कर देख लीजिए। नियमावली के नियम 9 में ...(व्यवधान)... आप नियमावली के नियम 9 को पढ़ लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नियम 9 में बताया गया है कि इस चेयर पर जो बैठा है, उसके पास वही सारी पावर्स हैं, जो चेयरमैन के पास है, तब आप किसको कन्चे कर देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... आप नियम 9 में यह पढ़िए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप नियम 9 पढ़ लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नियम 9 में क्या दिया हुआ है? ...(व्यवधान)... नियम 9 में दिया गया है कि चेयर पर जो भी बैठा है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उसके वही अधिकार हैं, जो चेयरमैन के अधिकार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप हमारी बात किसको कन्चे करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want that I should be in trouble.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप एश्योर कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप कह दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... All right. ...(Interruptions)... See, there are three more days. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: नरेश जी, आप कहते हैं कि Short Duration Discussion हो 176 हो, सरकार उन सबके ऊपर भी पूरा ध्यान देगी और मैं समझता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... हमने अभी एक Short Duration Discussion accept भी किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस हफ्ते लेंगे या नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: हम इस हफ्ते कोई न कोई discussion लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेंगे। चलिए, तब ठीक है, बिल पेश कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: अभी छोड़िए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, ...(Interruptions)... already one Short Duration Discussion has been notified for this week. ...(Interruptions)... So, be sure. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, therefore, as passed by Lok Sabha, this Bill be taken into consideration.

Sir, मैं आज सदन के सामने Indian Institute of Management का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल ला रहा हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि दूसरे सदन में यह सर्वसम्मति से पास हुआ है। सभी पार्टियों ने इसका समर्थन किया है, क्योंकि यह बिल मुख्य तीन चीजें करता है।

First, it gives 'Institute of National Importance status' to Indian Institute of Management. आज Indian Institute of Management post-graduate diploma देता है, वह post-graduate degree नहीं दे सकता। यह degree देने की जो power है, इसके लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब इनको national importance का status मिलेगा तो ये degree दे सकेंगे। आज Indian Institute of Management का दुनिया भर में अच्छा बोलबाना है, लेकिन दुनिया में all these Indian Institute of Management post-graduate diploma holders face many difficulties world over while registering for PhDs for further studies and post doctoral and other research facilities. They are handicapped because it is not a degree, it is a diploma. Therefore, this degree awarding power to be given to Indian Institute of Management is a very important aspect of this Bill. That is the first thing. More importantly what we are changing is the whole culture of running the higher education institutions. Here, we are offering them near complete autonomy for excellence and autonomy for really achieving greater heights in education. How can this happen? Today, everything comes before the Government that if you want to appoint a Director, then, finally, the Board of Governors suggests three names and ultimately, it comes to the Government to select one out of it. And, if you want to appoint the Chairman, then, we, the Government, appoint the Chairman. If there are Board of Governors, then, there are four representatives of the Government and there are many aspects because we help them for

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

seven years for their infrastructure need as well as in meeting their recurring expenditure. So, we help them financially. Therefore, many times, the Directors of IIM and everybody have to refer the file and its decision practically get endorsed by the Ministry. This Government's interference or you can say the Government's role in management institutes must now be limited because you must trust your best institutes. Today, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and others, like in Kolkata, Lucknow or in Bangalore and other IIMs have earned their reputation by their hard work and excellence. Therefore, this excellence must now get autonomy. We must start believing and trusting them. If the Government wants to manage everything, if Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Directors and other Under Secretaries will decide the fate of the Indian Institute of Management, then, this is not a good situation. Therefore, this Government decided that we must change this management of higher education facilities in our country. So, from where to start? The starting point is, these Indian Institutes of Management which have stood on their quality...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are giving them the university status.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, not the university status but as institutes of national importance, they can give degrees. That is one thing and the second thing is the autonomy. We are now withdrawing all the Government powers from it. So, who will appoint the Chairman? The present Board of Governors will appoint the next Board of Governors and they will appoint the Chairman; they will appoint the Directors. That is how the world-class institutes function world over and that the Government does not interfere. And, here also, we are also not interfering now. We will withdraw the four representatives of the Government and there will be representatives of alumni. Good universities world over are run by participation of the alumni. वे पूर्व छात्र, सब लोग यह करते हैं और इसी के आधार पर एक अच्छी संस्था और अच्छी बनती है। Every time, interference from the Government side doesn't help in increasing the quality. Yes, there has to be the Parliamentary scrutiny and there are two scopes where this will be because we are providing finance and there will be CAG audit. The CAG audit reports are before the PAC and everybody can scrutinize it and we can discuss it. Then, the next thing is when they make rules. The rule making will also give freedom to the Indian Institutes of Management by governing rules for their own institutes. Of course, they will abide by the national laws but the rules also will be placed before the Parliament. So, there are

two points where the Parliamentary scrutiny will be done but barring that, there is no interference of bureaucracy and there is no interference of Government. And, even the council of All Indian Institutes of Management, of which as a Minister, I am the Chairman now, but, I will not remain the Chairman because the council of Indian Institutes of Management will elect its own Chairman to conduct the co-ordination activities. So, practically, the Government with a new vision for education is coming out with the running of institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, अगर मंत्री महोदय एक घंटा लेंगे, तो हम लोग कैसे बोलेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं इतना नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। एक मिनट, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप स्टार्ट कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: दो मिनट, दो मिनट। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, कुछ लोगों की आदत बहुत ज्यादा बोलने की होती है। अगर आपको बिल पास कराना है, तो शॉर्ट में बोलिए। बिल को पास ही करना है, तो कहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, यह एक अच्छा बिल है। दूसरे सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने इसका समर्थन किया है। मैं इस सदन से भी request करता हूँ कि यहां सभी दल और सभी सदस्य इसको समर्थन दें, क्योंकि यह हमारी शिक्षा संस्था के प्रबन्धन में एक अच्छा बदलाव ला रहा है। इसका सब स्वागत करेंगे, यह मुझे आशा है। मैं इसे चर्चा के लिए प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, again, the time allotted for this Bill is two hours and as I have already told, it has been decided that the parties' time will not be extended. Members will speak within the allotted time to the parties. Now, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Your party's time is 29 minutes and you are the only speaker.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before I was elected to this august House, for 14 years, I had the privilege of being a faculty member at the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. So, it is a matter of great pride and joy to see a Bill coming through to elevate the status of not only IIM, Bangalore, but other Indian Institutes of Management to the status of Institutions of National Importance.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Sir, we know that the economy has been growing tremendously ever since Independence and for a growing economy, it is extraordinarily important that we have the talent pool to manage companies in the private sector and even the public sector to ensure that resources are managed well, industries are led well and the economy booms. That talent pool came significantly from the Indian Institutes of Management over the years. Sir, the Institutes of Management were first set up by Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and this was a very, very far reaching example of the vision of Pt. Nehru in terms of understanding what a growing economy needs and what India needed.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY) *in the Chair*]

True to the spirit of looking for the best what is possible, what is available in the rest of the world, the institutes were set up with the guidance and involvement of the Planning Commission of India, and also with the cooperation of leading institutions like Harvard and M.I.T. in the rest of the world. That is the kind of vision that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had and that various Governments have been taking forward in the years that have followed. The U.P.A. during its term, essentially, established seven more institutes and under the N.D.A., during the last three-and-a-half years, seven more institutes have also been established. What these new institutes are doing is providing a geographic spread and opportunity for these institutions to serve as beacons of management knowledge in every corner of the country to ensure that industry, business and commerce can thrive along with interaction with the best of academic knowledge and expertise. We have made tremendous progress over the years and this Bill is taking things forward in the right direction.

Sir, this Bill has been a few years in coming. A few years ago, this Bill was proposed but ran into different kinds of controversies. Luckily, wisdom dawned on the Government and after extensive consultations, after paying attention to the criticisms of various groups, the Bill has been modified to ensure that its controversial provisions have actually been dispensed with. When the Minister talks about granting autonomy, this is indeed a Bill, which is a pioneering Bill in the sense of taking away the heavy hand of governmental regulation, intrusion in the education sector and ensuring that some of our premier, best and reputed institutions have the capacity to pursue their academic and other missions without the heavy hand of governmental interference. Sir, what is the

context of this whole degree-granting provision? Over the years, the IIMs, essentially, provided something called a Post-Graduate Diploma in Management. You know that in Indian culture, a degree is something that everyone aspires for, while this was just a Post-Graduate Diploma. Well, it was not really a problem all these years because the market had accepted this Post-Graduate Diploma. Numerous other private sector and non profit sector institutions have also instituted the postgraduate diploma because that will enable these institutions to create their own syllabi which could be up to date and cutting edge and everything else that make the management education practical and relevant to their times and context. The PDGM was not a problem because the people and market place accepted it. When it came to placement season you would find the best companies within India and the rest of the world go to the institutes and hire the best graduates. That is the kind of reputation even the post-graduate diploma had managed to create itself over the years. Still there is nothing like a concrete formal degree and that is why this move to give the Indian Institutes of Management the freedom, the authority to grant degrees is a very, very good thing. Certainly, as the Minister has pointed out, when it comes to higher education, when it comes to having degrees accepted and recognized across the country, across the world, then, this removes the barrier that would have been a problem in terms of recognition and progression of alumni as they move forward.

So, in that sense, this is now very, very good movement forward. Let us look at the issue of autonomy. The Minister has pointed out that over the previous decades that we have had a very active involvement of the Human Resource Development Ministry in the running of these institutions. This approach has now been shelved and a whole new era is before us in terms of academic autonomy. Academic autonomy is a fundamental pre-requisite for an institution to blossom and to have the freedom to take its intellectual capacity in new directions. When there is a heavy hand of regulation, the Government can also stifle creativity, growth, research capabilities and many other such features; and so, this is the first instance where the Government is actually letting it go. That is actually a very bold move. But it is a move that I will actually discuss a little bit more in detail as we go forward. In the years past when I was a faculty member there were times when the HRD Ministry would suddenly slash fees and be-essentially create a situation where institutions would be beholden to the Government for financial aid and assistance that would affect the freedom of the institute to go forward and do whatever else it wanted. So, here, with autonomy, basically the management and the Board are empowered to go all out and build the institutions the way they deem fit.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Another very, very good initiative is this Coordination Foun of the Indian Institutes of Management, not just creating a forum for all these institutions come together, to work together, to learn from one another, to nurture one another but also the previous role of the Minister serving as the Chairman is also being removed. So, again this is a bold step. I commend the Minister for this.

But what do I mean when I say, I have a little concern about the autonomy? Sir, in a different domain, the domain of judiciary, many of us are very concerned that there is a self-perpetuation that takes place. The Minister will be aware that this is an issue of contention between different branches of the Government. Here again what we are doing is we are giving the Board the opportunity to be self-perpetuating. The issue is that as the Minister said, this is the way the best institutions in the world are run. However, the best institutions are mostly not set up by the Government. Where they have been set up by the Government there is still some kind of a role for the Government in the management of the institution not with a heavy hand but with a light touch. So, when you think about that aspect, Sir, on page 7, Section 35, it is said that the Board shall, in exercise of its power and discharge of its functions under this Act, be accountable to the Central Government. Now, that sounds beautiful; that sounds very appropriate, but what is the actual meaning of this? You have empowered the Board to create its own regulations which are supposed to be, again, within the ambit of this larger Act. We have Committees of Subordinate Legislation, which would actually look into these things and see whether those regulations are within the ambit of this Act and, of course, other Central legislations.

But the question is this: Do you have a mechanism in place to ensure that these rules and regulations would be consistently checked, reviewed and, in some ways, managed such that the Board cannot actually hijack an institution and turn it into some kind of a club just for its own members. That is actually one of the great concerns that we have, that, fundamentally, these are institutions set up by the Government of India and, therefore, for all the autonomy that we absolutely want to yield to them, we should ensure that they do not get hijacked by small self-perpetuating groups without the ability of the Government and Parliament to play some kind of a role in ensuring that they are functioning within the letter and spirit of this Act and any other legislation.

Sir, another very good thing about this Bill is the autonomy that is provided for these Institutes to set up branch campuses. That is how I read what the Bill is saying, that they

can actually expand, they can have branch campuses, not only in India but even possibly abroad. Now, this freedom is actually something that is very welcome because some of our Institutes are so renowned that Brand India would be furthered if these Institutes can also have an occasional branch campus elsewhere. Of course, I do understand' that their mission is to educate the people of India, but that same mission would be served well with the ability to have one foot or, at least, one toe in some other market, so that faculty and students get a chance to explore and engage with other business contexts, which actually would enhance their own capabilities in this globalized, multi-national world.

Sir, the other freedom that this Bill provides to the Institutes is the freedom to fix their fees. This is, again, a good thing because this would allow the Government to stop worrying about how much they have to allocate on a continuous basis. The Government would do the initial incubation and after that the Institutes would be substantially on their own. The Indian Institutes of Management in Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Kolkata, I know, for many years, have only relied on the Government for capital expenditure, and have run their regular expenses on their own earnings.

Sir, this is fine. This is a very, very good move, to grant this kind of autonomy as well in terms of fee fixation. But we all know that when it comes to fees, there is a possibility of great inequality resulting from the way fees are fixed. This was a concern many years ago, and when this happened, the Indian Institutes of Management came forward and said, 'we have created scholarship funds and even though we are increasing the fees, no student would ever be left out on the basis of financial need.' And, Sir, that is absolutely the case so far, but many students do get discouraged. When they see the fee that is listed, they say, 'this is too much for us. We cannot aspire to study in this institution.' That itself is something to worry about. So, when we allow the institutes to go out there and set their fees, make sure somehow that the message goes out that no one is going to be denied free-ships, scholarships, and the ability to study in these institutions for lack of resources.

Sir, there again, the involvement of alumni is a very welcome step. I got my Ph.D. from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, the world's first Business School, and the amount of engagement of alumni with the institutions in terms of building them, in terms of contributing resources, to help create Faculty Chairs, support research, support scholarships, etc., is immense. These Institutes would not run without that kind of alumni engagement. And, Sir, Government should do whatever is possible to facilitate alumni contributions, engagement and involvement. So, here we are not just asking the

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

alumni for their money, but also giving them a chance to sit at the table, be part of the Board and to help these institutions grow. This is a commendable step.

The other issue which is good in this Bill is that there will be periodic evaluations—periodic evaluations of the Director, of the faculty and of the Board and the institution itself. But, who is going to evaluate these institutions? They are not going to be that many established entities or frameworks. That is a matter of concern that these evaluations could potentially get rigged and, therefore, once again, there has to be some kind of a check and balance, some kind of a supervisory or engagement role for the Ministry in ensuring that the evaluation process happens in the manner that is supposed to happen. So, I would urge the Minister to actually look into this. Many of these things can be worked out in the rules such that we ensure that autonomy is there but there is no scope for misuse, that rigging and such other mismanagement does not take place.

Sir, the other issue has to do with the fact that these institutions have been set up by the Government of India and have a larger social mission. So, I want to talk about issues relating to diversity and inclusion. When I think about these topics, my mind goes back to the classroom when I was teaching a course called 'Business, Government and Society'. We were discussing Indian society. Indian society, as you know, historically we have had tremendous hierarchy, stratification, limitation of opportunities, discrimination and many of those kinds of issues. So, this is a very, very tricky topic to bring up in a classroom to discuss in a manner that would enable people to shed their identity labels and to look at issues in a dispassionate manner.

Sir, one of the exercises that I conducted was to ask the students whether they would be willing to share what their identity was. When we asked them to do this—this is before the introduction of Shri Arjun Singh's OBC reservation in the institutions of higher education; when we went through this exercise, what turned out to be the case was that the composition of the class, one quarter or 25 per cent of the class comprised of the people from the historic priestly caste, one quarter of the class comprised of the people from the historic trading/business caste, one quarter was reserved, and the other quarter had people from different parts of the country from different backgrounds. There were very few minorities. Overall, in that classroom, we had about 10-15 per cent women.

One of the things that stood out was that even when you have an open examination process which is free and fair and a level-playing field which is known as the common

admission test, which is an acclaimed examination, the result of that tends to reflect historic social inequity. There is a fact that, without intending to, you favour some groups over the other. There was nothing which ensures that women and men are about 50:50 in that classroom. But, that low percentage of women has become the outcome because of other kinds of social barriers to aspiration, to participation in the workforce, to cultural pressures to get married and settle down, etc. So, basically, there are lots of other problems with regard to diversity and inclusion. So, this aspect of ensuring gender balance is something that we need to bring in; That these institutions shall strive through whatever means possible to ensure that gender equality is promoted in these institutions. So, that is the first aspect of diversity and inclusion that I want to emphasise.

The other aspects of diversity and inclusion pertain to the composition of the faculty. Recently, two of my old colleagues, Deepak Malghan and Siddharth Joshi, have been conducting surveys of different Indian Institutes of Management asking them about the social composition of their faculty. It turns out that most institutions have either refused to respond; when they have responded, they have said that they don't really keep account of the social background of their faculty; or, basically they have said that they don't think that this is something that they should be paying that much attention to. But, if you think about the larger mission of a Government institution, affirmative action is very much a part of that larger mission. I have heard the Minister speak in the past where he has also said that reservation in faculty is a matter of concern and this must be paid attention to. Now the standard response is that they, are not enough qualified people. It is part of the job of these institutes to generate those qualified people by ensuring that the Ph.D programmes, what are currently called the Fellow Programmes in Management, also pay attention to diversity in their admissions. We have reservation quotas in many other domains. We don't have them here or when it comes to doctorate admissions or certainly to faculty hiring. That is something that needs to be remedied. That needs to be remedied through not just the actions of the institute, but I would urge the Minister to set up some kind of a special initiative on the part of the Government to identify talented people from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC communities and ensure that they get scholarships, they get an opportunity to get admission—even minorities—and ensure that they get admission into not just their FPM programmes within India but to doctorate programmes across the world because that is from where they often come back to these institutes and become professors. So, this has to be taken up on as a mission to address this diversity deficit. This is something that the Government can do even when it is not involved with the direct day-to-day management of these institutes.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

When you do that you will discover that there is all kinds of other talent out of them. If you are looking at the dalit community, you have something called the Dalit Chamber of Commerce now where dalit entrepreneurs have been able to make a mark and demonstrate their capabilities. So, this is something that needs to be nurtured, this is something for the Government to pay absolute attention to in a very, very constructive way. It will take a few years but after these few years you will see that gender diversity, caste diversity, religious and other minority diversities will also be addressed. That is important because faculty members not only serve as role models for the students, they will also reach out to different communities in the market place when they engage with research, etc. and they bring special knowledge, understanding and empathy from their own experiences and their own social networks to the classroom, to the research, etc. That is the standard argument for affirmative action and that applies here as well.

Sir, there is this other issue about the quality of management education. One of the big concerns we have is that after the top few institutes, the quality of management degrees drops dramatically. So, why are we giving the IIMs the freedom to go out there and do amazing things where we also need to fix management education more broadly? Lots of youngsters aspire for an MBA but they don't really get a quality MBA. Lots of institutes are being shut down now. So, this is something that again the Ministry and the regulatory bodies have to work together to remedy because it is important that MBA really means something. It is a practical degree and it requires that the students get what they are paying for in terms of their understanding their training and their ability to go and hit the ground running in the business world.

Sir, one or two other things I want to mention. The new institutes that have been set up in recent times have been set up across the country partly with the mission of ensuring that different areas get developed. But if you are not very close to a business centre, or to a large city, it is a challenge for these institutes to attract faculty or for that matter to engage their students and others with the world of business and industry. So, somehow these institutes need to be facilitated in ensuring that they are able to attract the best faculty, they are able to build linkages with industry, etc.

On that larger note, these institutes are still Indian Institutes of Management. They have a large mission in terms of doing research that matters to India. Some years ago,

5.00 P.M.

when scholars like C.K. Prahlad wrote about India and its potential, then it was like a light bulb going on because until then all our case studies, all our knowledge came from the West.

It is extraordinarily important to understand the Indian context, the diversity of entrepreneurial and other experiences here and for the world of academic to work with the world of industry. There are the big names, consulting firms, but we need academics to work with the small and medium enterprises which are creating jobs. We need to have them, help them, nurture them and help them grow and face competition and innovate. All these are the challenges before these institutes and those are again roles for the Government to play even as we grant these institutes autonomy.

Finally, when we think about research, no institute becomes world class without faculty who are at the cutting edge, who are contributing to the creation of knowledge. For that to happen you need outstanding researchers who are also very good teachers, who are very good colleagues, who are very good in their interaction with the real world. But to create that you need a research eco-system. You need competitions which give you grants to go out there and study something. You need institutions which will ensure that there are conferences held regularly in India for the best talent—even from the rest of the world—to come. You need the ability to publish in journals which are meaningful and relevant to the Indian context. Many of these are not really available in India at the level that they should be. We, of course, need other kinds of grants for the best faculty and even exchange students from the rest of the world, to come and spend time at these institutions because that's the kind of cross fertilization of brains and people that is going to make a huge difference. So, on all these fronts the Government can continue to play a role and so, as I commend this Bill for passage, I would urge the Minister to think about not just letting go, but to retaining some kind of umbilical cord relationship with the Indian Institutes of Management, to think about the Ministry's larger role in nurturing the field of management which is so vital to India and to ensure that those gaps in the institutional eco-system are filled by the Government as long as the Government's role is necessary. A light touch will make a huge difference and I do think that these institutions will truly earn the title of institutions of national importance that we in both Houses of Parliament are bestowing upon them. I support this Bill for passage. Thank you.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am here to support this Bill which is very unique in many ways. Sir, we know that the history of management studies in our country dates back to 50s and the first management institution in our country, as I understand, was a private initiative. It was not a Government institution and it was established first of all in Kolkata, then in 1960s, as was pointed out by Prof. Rajeev Gowda. The Government came into this sector in a bigger way and we had Indian Institutes of Management established, first of all, in Kolkata and thereafter in Ahmedabad and in Bangalore and in all other cities as well. But, Sir, the importance of this Bill is basically because it adheres to what we have been saying, our Prime Minister has been saying, which is minimum Government and maximum governance. Therefore, the Bill basically aims at giving requisite functional autonomy to the Indian Institute of Management and other management institutions as well. This, I believe, is a departure from the set thinking, from the traditional thinking where we think that since we are paying, we are the pay masters, we are providing resources, so we will have a bigger say and control over the management of the institutions. I believe this is an archaic thinking and we have to enter into the new era with a new thinking which is where I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. Sir, I am not going to give a long speech, because it, basically, does not require since the House is unanimous in supporting this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree. But, these are the occasions where we get an opportunity to deliberate upon. I am sure, you are tolerant enough to listen to me. I just wanted to make 2-3 points.

In our country, we have, maybe, hundreds of institutions in the form of colleges, universities, management institutions and other organizations, including, say, hospitals, museums, etc. But, unfortunately, in our country, the 'science of institution building' and some people may describe it as an 'art of institution building' is not being looked after scientifically. We don't have respectable institutions; I mean, institutions that are respected world-over. There are only a few institutions. It is because building the structure of an institution in bricks and mortars is comparatively easy, but to inculcate a vibrant institutional life in an institution is very difficult. And, I believe, autonomy plays a key role in the art of institution building. Sir, autonomy, in a way, is the life source of institutional character of any such academy. Therefore, I believe, this kind of a Bill which is going to give further and greater autonomy to all these institutions is going to inculcate new life and the institutional life is going to be more vibrant than what it is today. But, we also have to be mindful of certain challenges which the management institutions is facing. Some of the challenges are very rightly referred to by Prof. Rajeev Gowda earlier. Sir,

many-a-time, candidates coming out of these institutions are lacking leadership abilities. We find a very polished management graduates speaking in fluent English, very good at IT, every now-and-then they come out with a beautiful PowerPoint presentation which many times we find that neither it has 'power' nor 'point.' Even then, the kind of leadership element that we expect from them where they have an ability to take decision, ability to comprehend things, ability to see the future and think big, many-a-time, is lacking in these graduates. Therefore, cultivating leadership qualities is also a major and significant item on the agenda of the management institutions and, towards that, I believe, much is required to be done.

Another aspect is about inculcation of values, like integrity. It is the management graduates who are manning several corporate houses these days. There are many corporate organizations, be it in public or private sector, which are not totally free of financial wrong doings. If the element of integrity is missing, if we are not in a position to inculcate the element of integrity, I believe, it is high time we revisit the syllabus of management courses and try and explore the ways of how we inculcate these things more effectively.

There are other 2-3 issues which I would like to flag. For example, innovation, creativity, etc. These are the days of thinking out of the box. But, many-a-time, we believe, the kind of product that is coming out of IIMs and other management institutions is, they are thinking alike, looking alike and talking alike! The element of innovation, at times, is missing. So, something requires to be done to further promote the faculty of innovation.

As far as problems being faced by management institutions are concerned, there is a proliferation of business schools is what they are being termed in the last 10-20 years. I have seen many more management institutions coming up. For example, I come from Mumbai. The Mumbai University manages Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies. Once upon a time, it was a very renowned institution. But the management of the management institution itself was in shambles, because the management, again, has to be in a way very democratic and participative. The management, again, has to be very democratic and very participating. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity in suggesting — while the Bill has already been set and we are going to deliberate on that and pass it — on certain future occasion, can we think of greater participation of the students? I am happy that there is scope for the participation of the alumnus. That is important. But the participation of the present students is also very important. They must also have some say in the management of their institution. At the same time, the non-teaching staff

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudde]

must also have a say. In several universities, colleges and schools, it has unfortunately been the tradition in our country to consider non-teaching staff as non-learning, as if they cannot be trained and they cannot be given any kind of training. If they have to take the ownership of the institution, they should be made a part of the management. So, can we, at some future occasion, think of having the non-teaching members as well?

We are creating some institutions, providing them some resources, some big business house stands behind them. It is very welcome. But, can't we ask a couple of management institutions, at least as an experiment, to take care of some of the schools in villages, for example? Let them take it as a challenge how to manage that school. For example, how to prevent the dropout rate of girl students? They should be asked to have their knowledge-creation linked to the problems that the society is facing today. Otherwise, it will become a kind of ivory tower education. I believe, the present day problems need to be reflected in the syllabus that the management institutions are teaching and, through that, we can have a greater, a vibrant, and a more productive linkage of these institutions with the society of which they are an important part.

I would like to flag two more things. We are finding that the quality of education is also deteriorating. Many research reports are there. Many studies have been undertaken by various organizations. They have repeatedly pointed out that the quality of education is deteriorating. Something or the other will have to be done for that. One of the reasons for deteriorating quality of education is the faculty crunch. Why management institutions are not able to attract good talent? It is because most of the highly qualified management graduates are eventually landing in some corporate houses. Barring a few, they do not look at teaching as an attractive lucrative profession. But, I believe, we require many more quality teachers to strengthen the faculty, to strengthen the bench strength of the academic staff of the management institutions. I think, we will have to pay attention towards that also.

In the end, I would like to make a few suggestions and, with that, I will come to the end of my speech. Why can't we think of creating Indian Institute of Managements and the products of these institutions of that level where they can compete with the Indian Administrative Service, for example? This can be done. We have to think about that. Otherwise, what has happened is that the IAS people are enjoying a very unique position. They will keep on enjoying that unique position—that kind of environment is there—

unless we put them in competition with the MM products. Therefore, let us work to create IAIIM and the management graduates and attach some brand value through greater specialization. There are umpteen number of areas where we require management talent. For example, there are non-profit NGOs. Can't we have a specialization in non-profit management, NGO management, voluntary sector management? There are huge temples in our country. But the temple management is not something which we can boast about. Can't we introduce a temple management course in the IIMs? Even for our courts, for that matter, Sir. If you visit any Sessions Court or a High Court, things are not something about which can really take pride. Can't we have some kind of judicial management course? I don't know whether this is the right way of putting this suggestion forward because Judiciary has its own way of working. Still, insurance, cooperative and many more areas are coming. Therefore, I believe that we have to take all these emerging areas into consideration and provide a right kind of management leadership, which this country is, certainly, looking for. Our country requires these kinds of management talents. To that end, I believe, there is much to do about.

Lastly, Sir, these are Indian Institutes of. Can we work towards making them truly Indian? For example, I know the IIM Kolkata had a long and rich tradition of working on Indian ethos - Bhagwad Gita and Management and things like that. I believe, from the Indian civilisation, the history of India, our culture and the rich traditions that we have, we can, certainly, draw a lot many things from them and can come out with an Indian Science of Management as well. I am sure a lot many studies have already been done by several management researchers, but, many more things, I believe, are required to be done. I recall what Mahatama Gandhi had said once upon a time about how to inculcate Indianness in our education. Once, in a write-up in 'Young India', in 1924, he had said, "That my Swaraj, that is, self-rule, is to keep intact the genius of our civilization. I want to write" — Gandhiji says—, "many new things but they must all be written on the Indian slate. I would gladly borrow from the West when I can return the amount with decent interest." I believe we can certainly do that. Why I am saying so because the Indian civilization provides all kinds of knowledge inputs, not only to India but also to the entire world or the universe. There are many people who are coming over here and who are studying Indian civilisation. Let us look within and come out with a real Indian Science of Management. I believe we, certainly, can work towards that end. I recall what Mark Tully had once said about the Indian civilisation and the Indian genius. With his quote, I will put a full stop to my own speech. Tully had said, "The characteristic genius of the

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe]

Indian mind is not to shake the beliefs of the common man but to lead them by stages to the understanding of the deeper philosophical meaning behind their beliefs." This is important, Sir. "But the Western World and the Indian elite who emulate it ignore the genius of the Indian mind." I hope the Indian Institutes of Management do not produce these kinds of genius who ignore the rustic wisdom, the Indian mind because they want to write a full stop in a land where there are no full stops. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे दो विद्वान साथियों ने एजुकेशन पर बहुत कुछ कहा है। मैं स्वयं को उनसे संबद्ध करता हूँ। चूंकि मुझे पता नहीं था कि आज यह बिल आएगा इसलिए मैं इस बिल के बारे में बहुत अधिक ज्ञान अर्जित नहीं कर पाया, लेकिन मैं समझ रहा हूँ और जिस बिल के बारे में आपने बताया, मैं इसका समर्थन इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि कम से कम आप हायर एजुकेशन या एजुकेशन सेक्टर में कुछ बदलाव की भावना को तो लेकर चले।

श्रीमन्, यहां पर एक Best Parliamentarian Award होता है। इसी तरह से एक Best Minister Award भी कर दिया जाए कि जो मंत्री पूरे सत्र में सबसे अच्छा presentation करेगा या अच्छा बोलेगा, उसे वह अवार्ड दिया जाएगा, तो शायद और ज्यादा अच्छा हो जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप कह रहे हैं कि हम IIM को autonomous कर रहे हैं। चलिए, अच्छा है। आप IIT को autonomous क्यों नहीं कर रहे, UGC को क्यों नहीं कर रहे, AICTE को क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? अगर आप हायर एजुकेशन में एक reform चाहते हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि हायर एजुकेशन इस देश में बढ़े, उसका पूरे वर्ल्ड में नाम हो तो आप केवल IIM को इतना preference क्यों दे रहे हैं? ज़माने में तो हिन्दुस्तान में IITs जाने जाते थे। हमारे यूपी में भी IIT, कानपुर बहुत प्रसिद्ध था। इसी प्रकार बनारस का, अलीगढ़ का, दिल्ली का IIT है, लेकिन आज आप आईआईटी को छोड़कर आईआईएम पर चले गए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: यह शुरुआत है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप शुरुआत तो करें, अगर आप पांच साल में से साढ़े तीन साल में शुरुआत करेंगे, तो अंत कितने साल में होगा? लगता है कि आप अपने को 20 साल के लिए सोच कर चल रहे हैं कि हम यही देखते रहेंगे।

आप यह बताइए कि आपने साढ़े तीन साल में इसकी शुरुआत की। आपको मालूम है कि आज यू.जी.सी. में एक पैसा नहीं है, यू.जी.सी. के सब अधिकारी खाली बैठे हुए हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे पास जब पैसा नहीं है, तो हम किसको ग्रांट दें? बिना यू.जी.सी. की ग्रांट के क्या आपकी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ चल पायेंगी? क्या आपकी हायर एजुकेशन चल पायेगी? अभी तक AICTE का पूरा बोर्ड नहीं बना है। आप AICTE का पूरा बोर्ड ही बना दीजिए और उसको autonomous अधिकार दीजिए। आज जो इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों की पोज़िशन हिन्दुस्तान में है, करीब 50 प्रतिशत इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज खाली

पढ़े हुए हैं, क्योंकि इंजीनियरिंग का स्तर इतना गिर गया है, PGDBM का स्तर इतना ज्यादा गिर गया है कि उसमें पढ़े हुए बच्चे टोल टैक्स की टोल वसूली में एप्लीकेशन दे रहे हैं। वहां पर अगर पूछिए कि आप कितने पढ़े हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि हम इंजीनियरिंग पास हैं। आज किसी अखबार में निकला था कि सफाई कर्मचारी के पद के लिए M.Tech पास लड़के ने एप्लीकेशन दी है। एजुकेशन का स्तर इतना क्यों गिर गया है? जब शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ाना ही है, तो आप शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ाइए। आपने IEM में एक लाख की फीस बढ़ा दी। क्या उसमें गांव का बच्चा पढ़ पाएगा? हमारे देश में आज भी हायर एजुकेशन तो इंग्लिश में है, लेकिन आप बताइए कि जो इंटर पास है, जो रीजनल लैंग्वेज में बच्चा पढ़ रहा है, आपने इंग्लिश को कम्पल्सरी प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में नहीं किया है, तो गांव का जो बच्चा पास करेगा, यहां पर स्वास्थ्य राज्य मंत्री जी, बैठी हुई हैं, वे हमारी बातों को समझ रही होंगी। जो बच्चा गांव में इंटर पास करके आया है, आप उससे उम्मीद करेंगे कि वह IIM, IIT या हायर एजुकेशन में इंग्लिश समझ लेगा। दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में एक भाषा तय नहीं हुई है। हम अभी भी अंग्रेजियत के पीछे चले जा रहे हैं। क्या रूस भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में पढ़ा रहा है, क्या फ्रांस भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में पढ़ा रहा है, क्या जर्मनी भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में पढ़ा रहा है? भेदभाव तो आप खुद करे हुए हैं।

श्रीमन्, पश्चिमी बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश या बिहार के गांव से निकले हुए बच्चे से आप यह उम्मीद करेंगे कि वह IIM में भर्ती हो जाए, IIT में भर्ती हो जाए, तो क्या यह संभव है? जिस देश में 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांव में रहती हो, जिस देश में कुल आबादी के तीन प्रतिशत लोग अंग्रेजी समझते हों, उस देश में आज तक आप एजुकेशन की भाषा नहीं तय कर पाएं, तो आप किसकी एजुकेशन देंगे? आप इतना ही बता दीजिए कि आप अच्छे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को तमाम सब्सिडी देते हैं, उनके पढ़े हुए कितने बच्चे हिन्दुस्तान में रुक रहे हैं। पचास परसेंट से ऊपर IIM, IIT से पास करके बच्चे विदेश में चले जाते हैं। सहस्रबुद्धे जी जमुना लाल जी का नाम ले रहे थे। जमुना लाल बजाज कॉलेज में पढ़े हुए लोग अच्छी एजुकेशन लेकर निकलते हैं। पुणे, मुम्बई में तमाम प्राइवेट कॉलेज हैं, जिनका नाम टॉप टेन में है, उनके बच्चे निकल रहे हैं। हम और आप भी एजुकेशन को राजनीति से जोड़ रहे हैं। आप बताइए कि वर्ल्ड में हमारी कंट्री की क्या पोजिशन है? हमारा विश्व में कोई स्तर है? हमारे कितने कॉलेज विश्व के 100 अच्छे कॉलेजों में आते होंगे, आप नहीं बता पाएंगे, क्योंकि उनमें हमारे कॉलेज हैं ही नहीं।

अभी भगत सिंह कॉलेज (ईवनिंग) का नाम "वंदे मातरम" रख दिया। आज आपने कहा कि हम इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। उस दिन संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि "वंदे मातरम" बिल्कुल ठीक रख दिया। "वंदे मातरम" तो तब रखो, जब अंग्रेजों से लड़ना हो, पाकिस्तानियों और चीनियों से लड़ना हो, तब "वंदे मातरम" नाम लो, लेकिन एजुकेशन का नाम "वंदे मातरम" रख दिया।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक KGMC ऐसा कॉलेज है - जॉर्जियन कॉलेज की डिग्री पूरे विश्व में मानी जाती है। KGMC से जो डॉक्टर पास करता है, उसकी डिग्री पूरे विश्व में मानी जाती है। आप पूरे विश्व में कहीं चले जाइए जॉर्जियन कॉलेज से पढ़े डॉक्टर को सभी रिकोग्नाइज़ करते हैं। बाकी हिंदुस्तान को किसी भी कॉलेज के पढ़े डॉक्टर को recognition नहीं मिलता। एक सरकार आयी, उसने कहा कि हम के.जी.एम.सी. का नाम बदलकर छत्रपति साहू कॉलेज रखेंगे। श्रीमन्, जितने दिन उसका नाम

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

छत्रपति साहू रहा, जिन बच्चों ने उन दिनों डिग्री पायी, उन्होंने के.जी.एम.सी. की जगह छत्रपति साहू कॉलेज की डिग्री पायी। अब वह कहते हैं कि हम वहीं पढ़े हैं, लेकिन कोई उनकी बात मानने को तैयार नहीं है क्योंकि डिग्री पर छत्रपति साहू लिखा हुआ है, लेकिन brand name तो के.जी.एम.सी. है, छत्रपति साहू कॉलेज नहीं है। आप आई.आई.एम. की जगह किसी और का नाम रख दीजिए, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन मुझे डर लगता है कि आप राजनीति का भगवाकरण तो नहीं करने जा रहे हैं? मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि राज्यों में गवर्नर्स जो वी.सी. appoint कर रहे हैं, उनकी शिक्षा के बारे में वे पूछते हैं कि आपने half pant पहनी है कि नहीं? अब तो full pant हो गयी है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने भी वी.सी. appoint हुए, उनकी सिर्फ एक ही योग्यता है कि वे एक संस्था में रहे कि नहीं।

श्रीमन्, इसमें कहा गया है कि हमने आई.आई.एम. के appointment के लिए एक कमेटी बना दी है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: अब तो वही recruit करेंगे, हम नहीं करेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वहां, आप लोग ही नियुक्त करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: वह Board of Governors से होगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप Board of Governors nominate कर देंगे। मैं उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। एम.सी.आई. को खत्म कर के आप National Medical Education Board बनाने जा रहे हैं। वह क्या है, आपको मालूम है? आप कहते हैं हम 21 लोग nominate कर देंगे। यहां भी 11-12 लोग nominate हो रहे हैं, वे इस क्षेत्र और उस क्षेत्र से आएंगे, लेकिन क्या उस क्षेत्र से सब आते हैं? फिर वे लोग ही medical education को आगे बढ़ाएंगे। तो क्या गारंटी है कि कौन लोग nominate होंगे?

मान्यवर, जिस देश में टोटल जी.डी.पी. का सिर्फ 1 परसेंट एजुकेशन पर खर्च होता हो, उस कंट्री की एजुकेशन की स्थिति को आप समझ सकते हैं। विश्व का गरीब-से-गरीब देश भी अपनी कंट्री की एजुकेशन पर अपनी जी.डी.पी. का minimum 3-4 percent खर्च करते हैं। आपने कल-परसों बयान दिया कि हम 2019 तक इसे 2.8 परसेंट पर ले जाएंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): अब conclude कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप तो हमारे colleague हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): मैं अभी दूसरा role play कर रहा हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम तो Universal हैं। हमारा role villain का है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): मैं निर्देश के अनुसार काम कर रहा हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं इन्हें बिल्कुल सही चीज़ें बता रहा हूँ। सर, अदालत में शपथ होती है

और यह भी अदालत है। मैं शपथ लेकर कह रहा हूँ, मैं जो कह रहा हूँ सत्य कह रहा हूँ, सत्य के अलावा कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): लेकिन समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जब शपथ ले ली और हम जो कह रहे हैं, सत्य कह रहे हैं, अब उसके बाद तो बोलने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No, no. Please conclude.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप जी.डी.पी. का 1 परसेंट एजुकेशन पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। अगर प्राइवेट एजुकेशन देश में न आयी होती, तो शायद हिंदुस्तान में एजुकेशन का स्तर इतना नहीं बढ़ता। हमारे यहां Deemed Universities बनी हैं, प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ बनी हैं। जब अर्जुन सिंह जी शिक्षा मंत्री थे, उन्होंने तमाम Deemed Universities बनार्यीं, लेकिन आज Deemed Universities की क्या हालत है। आपने तो इतनी रोक लगा दी हैं कि Deemed Universities बन नहीं सकतीं। मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप किसी को इंजीनियर बनाना चाहते हैं तो इस का एक कोर्स पूरे हिंदुस्तान में रखिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में 11 यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं और 11 में कोर्स अलग-अलग है। आप अगर शिक्षा में सुधार कर रहे हैं, तो एकता लाइए। पूरे देश से जो बच्चा डॉक्टर बने, वह एक एजुकेशन लेकर बने, पूरे देश का बच्चा जो हायर एजुकेशन में जाए, चाहे मैनेजमेंट में जाए या इंजीनियरिंग में जाए, वह एक एजुकेशन ले। मान्यवर, अगर कंट्री एक है, तो एजुकेशन क्यों न एक हो? मैं इस चीज़ को नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ। आप देखें हार्वर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी, अमेरिका का नाम आज भी पूरे विश्व में है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Nareshji, please conclude.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: बस खत्म कर रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... अभी कोलकाता पर भी आएंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): समय नहीं है, जब समय मिलेगा तब कोलकाता आइएगा और वहां भी बोलिएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं आप से यही कहूंगा कि अगर हार्वर्ड, कैम्ब्रिज और ऑक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज़ ने भी अपना नाम बना रखा है, तो हिन्दुस्तान की एजुकेशन का नाम मत रखिए, बल्कि एकरूपता लाइए और अच्छी एजुकेशन दीजिए, ताकि वहां से पढ़कर बच्चा निकले। उसको एक गारंटी दे दीजिए कि पढ़ने के बाद उसको हिन्दुस्तान में नौकरी मिलेगी और कम से कम पांच साल का प्रतिबंध लगा दीजिए कि यदि हम इतना पैसा लगाएं...(व्यवधान)... तो वह पांच साल इस देश की सेवा कर ले। इससे उन बूढ़े मां-बाप को भी राहत मिल जाएगी, जिनका इकलौता बेटा पढ़कर विदेश जाता है और वहां जाकर विदेशी मेम से शादी कर लेता है और उसके बाद वापस लौटकर आपकी सेवा करने नहीं आता। इस तरह से जो बच्चे बाहर जा रहे हैं, इस पर भी रोक लगा दीजिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I express my sincere thanks to you for allowing me to speak on this important Indian Institutes of Management Bill.

The Bill declares twenty existing Indian Institutes of Management as institutions of national importance and confers on them the power to grant Degrees. We need to increase the number of IIMs in the country. I am telling this because we have 29 States and 7 Union Territories but we have only 20 IIMs. For each State, we need, at least, double the institutions like this, particularly in Puducherry and Chennai because these are the important educational hubs in South India. We need, at least, for Chennai and Puducherry, one MM institution like this.

The Bill provides for the establishment of the Board of Governors of each IIM, comprising up to 19 members. It will nominate 17 board members including eminent persons, faculty members and alumni. The remaining two members will be nominees from the Central and State Governments. Similarly, the Board appoints its own Chairperson also. Actually, the Board of Governors will appoint the Director of each IIM. Sir, at present, 13 of the 20 Indian Institutes of Management were functioning without Directors. Virtually speaking, these institutes have no administrative heads. So, there is an urgent need to fill up the posts of Directors in all these IIMs.

Moreover, some important decisions have to be taken by the Government to cater to the increasing demands of quality education in the country. The first thing is that there is a need to expedite the expansion process of IIMs and their intake capacity so that more students get opportunity to enroll themselves in the best institutes. Also, there is a need of creation of more quality Ph.D programmes to address the issue of shortage of faculties in institutes. Scholarship schemes for the Ph.D programme for best of Ph.D scholars in IIMs need to be created.

The Academic Council of each IIM will determine the (i) academic content; (ii) criteria and process for admission to courses; and (iii) guidelines for conduct of examinations.

A coordination forum will be set up, which will include representation from the twenty IIMs. It will discuss matters of common interest to all IIMs. The Bill extends greater autonomy to the Board in the performance of these functions.

Sir, it is also sad to note that several private business schools are charging huge fees and donations from students seeking admission to MBA or other PG management

courses. This needs to be stopped immediately. Private business schools practise all kinds of advertisement gimmicks to entice students to join their institutes.

Various television networks, newspapers and industry magazines publish lists of rankings of business schools in India. Some business schools manipulate the data related to campus placement provided to ranking providers. IIM Ahmedabad is the one institute which initiated the Indian Placement Reporting Standards to make placement reports transparent. Till the end of academic year 2014-15, only nine institutes went for auditing their placement data with an independent third-party auditor.

The media plays a bad villain role by giving favourable rankings to some institutions that give advertisements and sponsorships to these media houses, both visual and print media and their events. Suggestions to curb these manipulations in business school rankings included a stoppage of education-related advertisements, consolidating a large number of inferior-quality surveys to a few high-quality surveys that include visits and audit of these institutions and the data they provide, and mandatory auditing of placement reports.

The All India Council for Technical Education, the regulatory body for technical education in India, has called upon the students, parents and the general public not to pay any capitation fee or any other fee other than that mentioned in the prospectus of the institutions for consideration of admission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Your time is over now.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: AICTE also mentions that fee charged from students, including for programs such as PGDM, has to be approved by the fee regulatory committee of the State, and the institute should mention the fee on its website.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please, conclude.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: As per the AICTE norms, the business schools are not meant to charge a fee higher than what is mentioned in the prospectus. Many business schools provide only the data related to the officially-recognised fee for the ranking providers, while taking fee from students under various other parameters, including capitation fee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Many business schools do not list the fee in the prospectus.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Therefore, an exclusive regulatory body for business schools in India should be created to monitor, check and curb such malpractices during the admission of students in business schools.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): All right. Please take your seat. Nothing more will go on record. Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Respected, Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would also like to thank the Minister for introduction of this Bill. Sir, in a rapidly-globalising world, with technology taking centre-stage, the higher education sector for a country like India needs to push its youth population to not only change but rather reform the practices to become relevant in a global setting. Thus, the existing laws governing higher education in India need to be reformed. Before going into the specifics of this Bill, I would like to share one of my thoughts with the Minister. The HRD Ministry has announced that it will scrap the UGC, that is, the University Grants Commission, and AICTE, that is, All-India Council for Technical Education, and replace it with Higher Education Empowerment Regulation Agency, or, HEERA. However, private institutions must play a positive role in nation building through higher education backed with quality research. New HEERA must, therefore, be sensitive to these aspects. Institutions like Harvard, Stanford, Oxford, MIT, etc., earn their status of being world-class institutions not through Government guidelines or regulations but on their own remarkable and time-tested policies for quality enrichment. It is time for higher education in India to find its proper place at a global level.

Now, coming to this Bill specifically, I do have some concerns which I would like to share with this House. Firstly, I agree with the fact that IIMs have been given institutional autonomy in terms of funds, administration and recruitment of staff. However, this Bill does not talk about academic freedom. For example, most IIM administrators direct their faculty to publish North American Research Journals where publishing with Indian data

is an overwhelming task and this is done by the IIM administrators for promotion. Is this academic freedom, I ask, the peril of IIM Bill, which replaces the Government power with new internal power, that is, the Institute Board. At least, the Government power was accountable to the people *vis-a-vis* Parliament, the CAG, the CBI, the CVC, the CIC, etc.

However, the self-appointing Board now is not accountable and the whole thing has become more opaque. Sir, with full autonomy and no State control, academic freedom would be seriously endangered. My submission before this House and to the concerned Minister is to have a balance between institutional autonomy and academic freedom.

Secondly, Sir, in the most recent Budget, the share of higher education was a meagre 1.5 per cent. So, with this small amount, how will the Government be able to maintain the quality of IIMs? Even though the expenditure of IITs and IIMs have increased, the Standing Committee Report in March, 2017 states that these institutions have chronic shortage of funds that deter them from becoming world-class institutions.

Further, Sir, as per 2017 Financial Times rankings, only three IIM feature in the list of top hundred management schools in the world. So, if we are declaring IIMs as Institutions of National Importance, the expenditure towards higher education must also increase.

Thirdly, Sir, the present Government established a Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA). I am aware that 2,066 crores of rupees have been given to six institutes for research and development purposes, and, I am sure that in future, it would be given to various other IIMs and NITs too. However, Sir, HEFA may not work practically. These institutes are given loans and not grants, and, hence, these institutes have to pay from the internal resources. This, in turn, will make education and other things in these places more expensive as the authorities would now start exploring ways to increase internal revenues. IIT, Madras has already hiked its fee. This may have a long-lasting impact on the admissions to these institutes of national importance. So, I request the Minister to consider the financing structure.

Fourthly, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for giving all 20 IIMs the right to award MBA degrees while previously they could offer only Post-graduate Diplomas in Management.

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

Sir, while this Bill grants autonomy to an institution of higher learning, we must caution the Government to avoid constant interference in primary, secondary and higher school education. They must not pollute by means of narrow ideological consideration and unnecessary interference in education which is a subject listed in the Concurrent List. Sir, there is a small provision but culturally it is an important provision. Through this Bill, the Government is. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am concluding, Sir. The Government is again trying to build a personality cult to wipe out history and diminish tradition and diversity. The Bill is trying to erode the value of IIM, Calcutta as a term because it should be IIM(C). It is turning into IIM(K), which will undermine the identity of IIM, Kozhikode also, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): You can give it to the hon. Minister. Please sit down now.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I conclude by saying that management education is important in our country and I hope that the Government takes this issue into consideration and see them as bolstering the potential of these institutes. Thus, Sir, addressing these issues will drive our nation forward and give management leaders to India that it deserves. Thank you.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सबसे पहले मैं सरकार और माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से 20 IIM को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान का दर्जा प्राप्त होने जा रहा है। हर कोई IIM के माध्यम से इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए देश के सपनों के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहता है। युवा यही चाहते हैं कि मेरे हौसलों के, मेरे विचारों के, मेरी तरक्की के उड़ान के पंख न कटें। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बिल लाकर उन युवाओं की उड़ान को हौसला दिया है। इस विधेयक से 20 IIM को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान का दर्जा प्राप्त होने जा रहा है। इस विधेयक की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएं भी हैं। इससे IIM अपने छात्रों को डिग्री प्रदान कर सकेंगे, इन संस्थाओं का प्रबन्धन बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाएगा और संस्थाओं के चेयरमैन और निदेशक का चयन बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाएगा। बोर्ड में विशेषज्ञों और पूर्व छात्रों को अधिक से अधिक भागीदारी इस विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में से एक है। इस विधेयक से स्वतंत्र एजेंसी से संस्थाओं के प्रदर्शन की अधिक समीक्षा और उसके परिणाम public domain में जाने की व्यवस्था है। संस्थाओं की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट संसद में रखी जायेगी और CAG उनके खातों का audit करेगा। एक निकाय के रूप में IIM के समन्वय फोरम का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। इसकी सबसे बड़ी और खास विशेषता यह है कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से बोर्ड में महिलाओं और अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के सदस्यों को शामिल करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे बिहार के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी

के "सात निश्चय" कार्यक्रम में आर्थिक रोजगार और महिलाओं को अधिकार के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, उनमें उन्होंने महिलाओं को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत करने की बात की है। उसका प्रयास चल रहा है और उस पर हम लोगों का काम भी चल रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि बोर्ड में जो महिलाएं होंगी, उसमें वे कितनी प्रतिशत महिलाओं को जगह देंगे? आप जब अपना उत्तर दें, तो उसमें आप इस बात का जरूर जिक्र करें।

दूसरा, भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान प्रबंधन में सबसे अच्छी गुणवत्ता की शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले देश के प्रमुख संस्थान हैं, जो प्रबंधन में शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण की प्रक्रिया में विश्वस्तरीय benchmark है। IIM की पहचान विश्वस्तरीय प्रबंधन संस्थानों के उत्कृष्ट केन्द्र के रूप में रही है और इन्होंने देश को ख्याति दिलाई है। सभी IIM सोसायटी अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत अलग-अलग स्वायत्त निकाय हैं। देश में 20 प्रबंधन संस्थान हैं, लेकिन अभी तक ये केन्द्र के तहत संचालित हैं और ये IIM डिग्री प्रदान करने के लिए अधिकृत नहीं हैं। इस बिल के पारित होने के बाद इन संस्थानों को डिग्री देने का अधिकार मिल जाएगा।

महोदय, बिहार में वर्ष 2015 में मात्र एक IIM बोधगया में चालू किया गया है। बोध गया भगवान बुद्ध की ज्ञानस्थली रही है और यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन स्थल भी है। यहां पर IIM की स्थापना का अपना एक महत्व है। प्रथम वर्ष में यहां 30 सीटें दी गईं और द्वितीय वर्ष में 60 सीटें दी गईं। यह संस्थान 118 एकड़ की भूमि पर बना हुआ है और यह काफी अच्छा है। मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि यहां भी अहमदाबाद और कोलकाता की तरह सीट का निर्धारण किया जाए। अभी उसमें Finance, Marketing और HR, सिर्फ तीन विषयों की पढ़ाई चल रही है। मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि वहां पर सभी पाठ्यक्रमों की पढ़ाई हो। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि जब सरकार पैसा खर्च कर रही है, संसाधन दे रही है, तो वहां सीटों को भी बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। वहां faculty की कमी को भी दूर करने की जरूरत है, तभी वहां के युवाओं के हौसले को उड़ान मिल पाएगी।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आपका जो बिल है, इसमें जो विशेषताएं, उद्देश्य और कारणों का कथन किया गया है, इसके पांचवें प्वाइंट के 'ज' खंड में बताया गया है कि निदेशक संस्था का मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी होगा। मेरा अनुभव यह है कि व्यावसायिक कंपनियों में CEO हुआ करते हैं, लेकिन इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि मुख्य नेतृत्व प्रदान करने वाले अधिकारी को CEO कहा जाएगा। इससे यह एहसास होता है कि वे शैक्षणिक संस्थान को व्यापारिक संस्थान बनाने जा रहे हैं। इसको 'निदेशक' या 'कुलपति' ही कहा जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और अपनी बातों को यहीं खत्म करती हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya. Your time limit is four minutes.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir. This is a good piece of legislation. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing such a Bill. I am happy for this Bill. But, at the same time, I am very much surprised also because, as you know,

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

this Government has a tendency of concentrating power, centralizing power, not decentralizing power. This Government is in the habit of usurping power from institutions. This Government does not even hesitate in usurping power or authority from the State Governments in this federal country. Under these circumstances, it is a contradiction. I thank the Minister for bringing such a Bill which decentralises power. The Government is interested in giving up power and giving authority and more autonomy to institutions like the IIM. I, therefore, congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing this Bill.

Sir, we are a free state and the state cannot and should not interfere in each and every matter in our social, educational and cultural life. In the field of education, quality of education, syllabus, academic administration, all these things should be left to the universities and IIM-like institutions, of course, more or less with the guarantee of some sort of uniformity among the institutions. But don't allow that much of *azadi* to such institutions to raise anti-national slogans inside the campuses. The Government should also be careful about that. What was happening in some of our very reputed universities and institutions in this country is very alarming and very shameful. IIMs are the pride of our country, particularly these six IIMs. In the early days, as Prof. Gowda rightly stated, when Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of this country, he initiated many such new things. Two IIMs were set up during that time. Subsequently, four other IIMs were set up. The six IIMs, which were established in the initial days, made good reputation for themselves because of the best standard in imparting education. They attract brilliant students and produce best managers in the country. I am not aware of other IIMs, particularly the few IIMs which have been set up very recently, because those IIMs are very much in the process of functioning. We know that the products of these IIMs were not running after good jobs in the best companies, but the best companies of the country were running after the products of these IIMs. But nowadays things have changed a little bit.

Sir, other than these 20 IIMs, there are a number of B-schools in the country run by private organisations and private institutions. Thousands and thousands of seats are there for students to take admission in these institutions. But what is the fate of those students? The Government should also take care of all these private B-schools whether it is the standard of education or the fee which they collect from the students. The Government should think about the fate of the students who are coming out of these institutions.

The Government should also come out with a legislation which prescribes some sort of guidelines to run private B-schools.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

There are many good provisions in the Bill. One is that you have provided autonomy to the IIMs as far as possible. You have also combined accountability with autonomy. This is a very good thing. You have not only allowed autonomy but you have also brought accountability. Without accountability, there is every possibility that autonomy may be misused by certain organisations.

Sir, annual reports of these institutions will be placed in the Parliament and the CAG will be auditing their accounts. It is a very good provision. The provision for periodic review by independent agencies is also a very, very good provision.

Sir, you have provided in the Bill the coordination forum and you are saying that it would be an advisory body. My suggestion would be this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prasanna Acharyaji, please keep the time in mind.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Just one minute, Sir. All the IIMs would be autonomous bodies. They will be deciding their own courses. They will be the bosses of their own administration. There is a possibility that there will be diversity in many fields. So, why not this coordination forum is given the authority to prescribe broader guidelines for all the 20 IIMs so that under those broader guidelines, these IIMs can function independently with the powers given by the Government?

Sir, it is also a very good provision that alumnus are to be on the board of directors. This is a very, very good provision and this practice is prevalent in foreign universities also. One thing which Mr. Naresh Agrawal has very rightly pointed out is this. What about other institutions like technical institutions, NITs, NTs, etc.? I think this does not concern your Department directly but the concerned Department should also come out with a Bill to give more autonomy to institutions like AIIMS. Sir, we should remember that during Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee's NDA Government, very, very positive steps were taken and AIIMS were opened in different States. But, Sir, they do not enjoy any autonomy. So, you have to give more autonomy to AIIMS and also to AIIMS-like institutions.

Sir, my last point is about reservation. Yes, there is reservation so far as admission of students is concerned but what about the faculty? I think the Bill is not very clear about

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

recruitment of faculty. Sir, if you look at the record of fellowship programme in these IIMs, the number of students belonging to SC, ST and OBC communities is very, very negligible. So, unless we encourage students from these categories, how can we get good professors and teachers in IIMs? Therefore, Sir, I think the hon. Minister would take care of these things. Overall, this is a very good Bill. I welcome this and I support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. Somaprasad. You have four minutes.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I support this Bill because in the administration of IIMs, a legal backing is necessary. This Bill provides the protection of law and grants more autonomy to each institute. I think this autonomy would help them improve their educational standard to an international level.

Sir, there are a lot of institutes which conduct these courses in our country. But, when we examine the standards of these institutes, most of them are in pathetic condition. Actually, these institutes are cheating the students. There should be some Government agencies to scrutinise the working of these institutes. I support the Bill with certain reservations. I have some comments and suggestions on this Bill. Actually the main part and soul of an educational institution is the student itself. But in this Bill, the role of students is not properly considered. Sir, IIMs are the institutes where the art of management is taught. Let us start it from this institute itself. Why don't we include student representative as a member of board of governors? In the proposed 19-member Board of Governors, everybody has got its representation except students. This is not fair. We should take them in confidence. I appeal to the hon. Minister to take steps to include a student representative in the board of governors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Somaprasadji, now, you have to conclude.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, I have one more point. The most important point is reservation for SC, ST and OBC communities. Crystal clear mandatory provisions for admission and appointment should be included in the Bill itself. Even today, certain IIMs are reluctant to appoint SC/ST persons even though they have all the prescribed educational qualifications. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. You have four minutes. I just came here to see how my friends, Members of Parliament, are working hard in the evening also.

6.00 P.M.

The country should know that as and when required, the House meets for longer periods and also makes good contribution. I have been hearing the speeches sitting inside. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support this Bill for three reasons. One is that the Bill envisages to grant autonomy to Indian Institutes of Management.

Secondly, this Bill, in toto, has accepted the National Knowledge Commission 2007 recommendations. Thirdly, the recommendations made by Yashpal Committee, as stated in the Report, have also been incorporated in this Bill relating to renovation and rejuvenation of higher education. Therefore, this Bill has to be supported and it has to be passed by the Parliament. However, I have two concerns about this.

One is that while this Bill grants additional autonomy, it does not address an important suggestion made by the Bhargava Commission. That is one thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, please.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, there are only two issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 6 o'clock now. If you all wish, we can complete this Bill and then. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only three speakers are there. One Mr. Raja and two praja; so, there would not be any problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, please could I have the permission of the House to continue? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, we have withdrawn our speakers. Let the Ruling Party withdraw their speakers also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: To my knowledge, there is nobody from there. So do not worry. I will keep in mind what you have said. Mr. Reddy, one more minute. Then, Mr. D. Raja and then one more Member.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the second aspect which I want hon. Minister to consider is that the Bill, if passed, the management of the IIM funds will be done by Board of Governors whereas in the case of IITs and All India Institute of Medical

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Sciences, it is quite contrary. There, it is the Central Government which approves the usage of funds. There is a distinction. I do not know whether advertently or inadvertently the Government is making such a distinction.

Thirdly, the Bill, if passed, the IIM's Director pay will be determined by the Board of Governors whereas in the case of IITs and AIIMS it is quite contrary. Probably, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Is the Minister planning similar bills and similar amendments with regard to IIMs and AIIMS also? That is all, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Vijayasai Reddy. Mr. D. Raja, you have three minutes time please.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Sir. This is a very important Bill. I would like to make a few specific points and a few general issues.

One is that this Bill provides autonomy to 20 institutions. How do we understand autonomy? This autonomy cannot be an absolute one. This autonomy can remain a relative one. Why I am saying this is because today the institutions of higher learning are passing through very critical time. They are all tense. There are issues related to ensuring and safeguarding academic freedom. There are issues related to social discrimination in the institutions of higher learning. How are you going to ensure the academic freedom in these institutions? How are you going to end social discrimination in these institutions? How is autonomy going to help achieve these two goals? This is one issue.

Second issue is related to chapter 3 of the Bill where you talk about Board of Governors. When we say, the Board of Governors, you talk about representation to women, representation to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. How are you going to monitor that because in all public sector institutions I come across the routine answer-non-availability of eligible candidates, non-availability of suitable candidates and this should not be an excuse to eliminate anybody coming forward or getting into that Board of Governors. How are you going to monitor it? How are you going to ensure that there is representation to SCs and STs and there is representation to OBCs also? Why not? Today, we are discussing about a separate Commission for OBCs. And, there is a Bill going to come. How are we going to ensure that because these are all sections which have been deprived for ages together and they need to have that? That is one thing, and you should think of that in Chapter III. The students also should have participation in the

policy making bodies of these institutions. Having said that, Sir, finally, I come to some of the general issues that providing education, providing healthcare, providing decent dwelling for all of our citizens must be the concern of any Government if we say that that Government is a welfare Government and that State is a welfare State. That must be the concern. Now, are we in a position? For instance, for education, what is the spending? It is not even 6 per cent. The Kothari Commission way back in 1960s asked for 6 per cent of GDP to be spent on education.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rajaji, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am completing, Sir. Now, we are in 2017 and we should talk of spending 12 per cent, 15 per cent on education. We are approaching the Budget Session. As a Minister, you should take up this issue in the Cabinet and the whole House will support you. We will support you. There should be more spending on education. Sir, having said that, when we look at the education as a whole system, one should not try to make it an issue which divides people. For instance, in search of Indianness, in search of Indian mind, we cannot go back to the past. The golden age does not lie in the past. The golden age really lies in the future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Rajaji, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is how humanity advances and as Indians, we should also understand that we should move forward and continue to move forward towards the golden age. These are the issues that the Government should address.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anil Desai. Shri Anil Desai, you have three-and-a-half minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017. I personally congratulate the HRD Minister for taking this very important Bill which will take our education to a great height. The IIMs, as they are known, are premier institutes in the country, be it IIM Bangalore, IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Kolkata. These institutes have really contributed towards producing some good talents. Now, talent scouting, whenever it takes place in these institutes, of course, every candidate who is enrolled in these institutes comes out and really gets good opportunities in the corporate world. But, the thing which needs to be taken care of is that these brains, these intelligent stock, which is coming out of these institutes, which is low in number, be

[Shri Anil Desai]

retained in the country. The usual practice is that after their completion, they are career-oriented and they fly to their destinations. I think, the Minister should be having some idea as to how to make use of it.

Then, another point, which I would like to make, in this, is that all the things have been taken care of. It is a very comprehensive Bill which is being enacted like if the Government has given the autonomy to these institutes but kept a good check by way of introducing CAG audit, and other balances also have been done to see that they remain in their domain of work and really contribute handsomely to the economy. Apart from what has been said about the reservations for the faculty, for the Board of Governors, those who will be there in every gurukulam, the major thing is that opportunity should be evenly given to the students because fees are so high and it is a very secluded or very, very distinct nature of education what you get. And, as has been said by Shri Naresh Agrawal, who made a point that students who come from rural areas, they don't enough opportunity. So, economically backward sections should also be given that kind of opportunity, those who have talents. Talent scouting should be done on that basis. I think in this way the Minister has taken a step in this direction. Whether it is the State of Maharashtra, our university education also needs to be taken care of. Though education is a Concurrent subject, but as he comes from Maharashtra, he knows what is happening in Mumbai University. Not only the standard of education is deteriorating, but, overall, education has got a stigma, which needs to be corrected and this is high time. We can depend upon hon. Javadekarji, who handles HRD, that he will definitely do good to the Mumbai University. With this, I support this Bill. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh. You have just two minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have only one question to ask of the hon. Minister. Sir, the crux of this Bill is Section 10 and the whole Bill, the innovation in this Bill is the Board of Governors. We are really giving to the Board of Governors all the powers of the Government and this is to be welcomed. However, the question I have is: Who will appoint the Board of Governors and what is the criterion that you are going to adopt? In Section 10, it is very clear. However, these institutes already have Boards; IIM, Calcutta has a Board, IIM, Bangalore has a Board. Every IIM has a Board. So my question to the Minister is: Will these Boards stand disbanded once this Bill comes into effect or whether the existing Board will get converted into the Board

of Governors? If the existing Board gets converted into the Board of Governors, then, I am afraid, if you look at the provisions of Section 10, the entire existing Board has to be recast to bring it in consonance with Section 10. There is a transition problem. We are not starting IIMs afresh. We already have a large number of IIMs with existing Boards. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify, one, what happens to the existing boards; two, how they will become consonant with Section 10; and, three, how will transparency be ensured in the selection of Board members. Sir, my request to the hon. Minister is, for the selection of Board, only academic scholarship and professional excellence should be the criterion. Political affiliations, ideology should be irrelevant. Only academic excellence, professional excellence and qualification should be the criteria. So how do you ensure transparency in the selection of the Board members because they are going to determine the future of these institutes?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I am very happy that all the Members who spoke today, starting from Prof. Rajeev Gowda, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe, Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri N. Gokulakrishnan, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, Shri Prasanna Acharya, Shri K. Somaprasad, Shri Vijayasai Reddy, Shri D. Raja, Shri Anil Desai and Shri Jairam Ramesh, all have supported this. So, this is a new beginning and that new beginning is its degree-granting power. They will now be doing Ph.Ds also. So the hurdles on the paths of students will go and that is the first benefit, which is welcomed by everybody. Second is autonomy. We must start believing in our best institutes, their leadership and management, and this is the beginning of it. Many people raised the question that what will happen to other institutes. So, we are also thinking of according graded autonomy to the best institutes depending on their quality benchmarks, on their NAAC ranking, on their MBA ranking. Depending upon the ranking, accreditation and on marks, we want to give grant, more freedom to the best institutes. क्योंकि हमारे देश में ऐसा होता है कि यदि हम साधु को सामने रखकर नियम बनाते हैं तो चोर को अवसर मिलता है और चोर को सामने रखकर नियम बनाते हैं तो साधु को तकलीफ होती है। देश में जो अच्छे institutes हैं, उन्हें freedom होनी चाहिए और इसीलिए graded autonomy की कल्पना की गई है। जिन 20 विश्वस्तरीय universities का selection होने वाला है, जिसमें 100 से ज्यादा हमारे पास applications आई हैं, यह quest for excellence है। It is a good and healthy competition, which we are bringing and, therefore, they will also get complete freedom like what we are giving here. So, it is not one of the things. It is a theme which we are taking. Second, एक शंका व्यक्त की गई है और मुझे लगता है कि हमारा

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

एक माइंडसेट होता है। हमारे बच्चे जब बड़े होते हैं, तब हम कितना विश्वास करते हैं? हमारे मन में यह रहता है कि आजादी तो देनी चाहिए, लेकिन कितनी आजादी दें, कितनी autonomy दें। As parents we must trust our children and teach them good thinking process and get them educated. We must believe in them and trust them. The same philosophy applies here as a nation. We must believe in our best academic institute only then will we really produce results. तो यह Self-perpetuation होगा क्या? Many suggestions have been given. I have noted every suggestion. रूल्स भी तुरंत बनेंगे। उसमें बहुत delay करने की बात नहीं है। जैसे ही आज हम यह बिल पास करेंगे, तो यह जल्द ही कानून में परिवर्तित होगा और साथ-साथ ही उसके रूल्स भी आएँ, यह हमारी कल्पना है, ताकि पिक्चर क्लियर हो।

जैसा कि जयराम रमेश जी ने पूछा, तो मेरा आज यह मानना है कि जो क्लियर है कि जो existing Boards हैं, वे Boards of Governors रहेंगे, लेकिन उसमें गवर्नमेंट के जो चार रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं, वे निकलेंगे। उनमें चार alumni लाने के रूल्स हम तैयार करेंगे। वैसे ही, अगर उनमें Scheduled Castes-Scheduled Tribes नहीं हैं या उनमें women नहीं हैं, तो उनको लाने के लिए नियम में जो प्रोविजन होगा, वह होगा और उतना ही बदलाव होगा। आज हमारे बोर्ड्स सिरे से खाली कर देंगे और नये नियुक्त करेंगे, यह कल्पना नहीं है, बल्कि जो existing Boards हैं, उनको ही आगे चलाएँगे। यहीं से यह शुरू होता है। That is the way out.

अनेक लोगों ने एक बड़ी बात कही कि गरीब छात्रों का क्या होगा? मैं गरीब छात्रों के बारे में निश्चित रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि no institute will deny opportunity for good student who is meritorious, got admission after passing the CAT and eligible for admission will not be denied education only because he is poor. तो यह कभी नहीं होगा। इसके लिए तीन योजनाएँ हैं। पहला, जो एजुकेशन लोन मिलता है, वह IIM के छात्रों को adequate loan मिलता है और उसका जो इंटरेस्ट है, वह उसकी शिक्षा के काल से एक साल ज्यादा, यानी moratorium, उतने साल सरकार इंटरेस्ट वहन करती है। That is big interest subsidy. Every year we are granting hundreds of crores, and major beneficiaries are IIM graduates. Those whose parent's income bracket are below ₹ 4.5 lakh per annum will be given this benefit. So, they will get interest-free loan. So, they can pay back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, in moratorium time who will pay the interest? For the first four years, the Government is paying interest as far as period is concerned. Once the period is over, you are giving one year moratorium. I am told that banks are insisting that period's interest has to be paid by the student.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government will pay.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, the Government will pay. That is very clear and if there is any complaint, you can send it to us, we will definitely look into it because our nodal bank will follow it up. So, we will do that.

One more important aspect was that of students' participation. Yes, that is a good suggestion because we have come out of students' movement. So, students' participation is essential. Since it is essentially a two-year programme, we can make them participate in different programmes also because every year students would be changing. But the Board remains for five years. So, that is the issue.

Regarding periodic evaluation, as I said and Mr. Acharyaji also said, this is the best combination of autonomy plus accountability because when we are giving funds there has to be accountability to the C&AG and the rules of each institute will also come before the Subordinate Legislation. Therefore, Parliament's scrutiny will be there.

Regarding diversity and inclusion, yes, I am all for positive, pro-active inclusive politics where we have social affirmation. Therefore, for the Ph.D. programmes we must encourage students. I am happy that participation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and OBC students is increasing in all higher learning institutes. The registration of students has really picked up and practically all seats are filled. The actual problem is that on passing out of these Institutes, students immediately get many offers from outside and, consequently, they get employed elsewhere. Therefore, academic referrals, teaching, will also have to be inculcated and promoted. That is also noted. Thus, points raised by all the hon. Members have been noted and would be kept in mind while framing the rules.

Sir, I thank the whole House for supporting the passage of this historic law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the question is:

That the Bill to declare certain Institutes of management to be institutions of national importance with a view to empower these institutions to attain standards of global excellence in management, management research and allied areas of knowledge and to provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 5 of the Bill. In Clause 5, there are three Amendments (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 6. In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No. 4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 7. In Clause 7, there is one Amendment by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 & 9 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 10. In Clause 10, there is one Amendment by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is not present.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 11. In Clause 11, there is one Amendment (No. 9) by Shri Ripun Bora. Mr. Bora, are you moving?

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam) : No, Sir; I am satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister. So, I am not moving the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Ripun Bora.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 27 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 28. In Clause 28, there is one Amendment (No. 10) by Shri Ripun Bora. Mr. Bora, are you moving it?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: No, Sir. I am not moving it. The Minister has already replied to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 to 36 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 37. In Clause 37, there is one Amendment (No. 11) by Shri Ripun Bora. Mr. Bora, are you moving it?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: No, Sir. I am not moving it. I am satisfied with the Minister's reply.

Clause 37 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 38, 39 and The Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.

(i) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017

(ii) The Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2017

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

- (I) "In accordance with provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 2017.
- (II) "In accordance with provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 2017.

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

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Friends, यह friends वाली आदत बचपन से बन गयी है। Hon. Members, I have some Special Mentions. They have to be laid on the Table of the House. Please bear with me for a few minutes; it would be over.

Shri Santiuse Kujur is absent; Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa is absent; Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap is absent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Demand to abolish Contributory Pension Scheme and revert to the Old Pension Scheme

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, pension is a social security cover after retirement from Government service and it is misnomer that it is given as charity; rather, it is the right of every employee. Even if one looks at Supreme Court judgement of 1982, it becomes clear that pension is required for self-respect, living independently and sobering without any problems. But, instead of making OPS stronger, Government succumbed to World Bank's pressure and replaced OPS with CPS.

After shabby implementation of CPS, employees are demanding to revert to OPS because there is no clarity on payment of benefits after retirement or on sudden death of an employee. And, if you look at teachers, they are in more pitiable condition that even after deducting 10 per cent share and 10 per cent from Government, there is no guarantee that they would get minimum pension.

In OPS, Government itself pays gratuity and commutation based on approved calculation. But in CPS there is no guarantee how much pension employee gets even after paying employees' share value up to retirement. Government cannot give any guarantee except depending on share market. And, pension benefits like gratuity, family pension, commutation and GPF were removed under this. Secondly, every employee has to pay 30 per cent as income tax on amount received after retirement.

There are 56 lakh employees. Out of which, 1.8 lakh are in Andhra Pradesh under CPS Scheme. All employees in States and UTs are agitating to revert back to OPS. I also strongly feel that their demand is genuine and demand the Government of India to immediately revert back to OPS without further delay.

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

Demand to create a separate Ministry for fisheries

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I would like to submit the need for establishing a separate Ministry for fisheries while considering the extensity of the current and potential activities in the fisheries sector in India. According to National Fisheries Development Board, Government of India, the sector is engaging about fourteen million people in different activities. Constituting about 6.3 per cent of the global fish production, the sector contributes to 1.1 per cent of the GDP and 5.15 per cent of the agricultural GDP. Fish and fish products have presently emerged as the largest group in agricultural exports of India, with 10.51 lakh tonnes in terms of quantity and ₹ 33,442 crores in value. This accounts for around 10 per cent of the total exports of the country and nearly 20 per cent of the agricultural exports.

More than 50 different types of fish and shellfish products are exported to 75 countries around the world. Globally, Indian fisheries have third largest position in fisheries, and second in aquaculture. However, the fisheries sector is prone to the unhealthy tendencies such as exploitation of fishermen by middlemen in the market. The current facilities for processing and value addition are not sufficient to ensure sustainable income to the fishermen and the increasing market opportunities. Further, the sector is prone to constant turbulence caused by natural calamities and climate change. A separate Ministry at Centre for Fisheries would be helpful to coordinate the activities in the sector towards giving holistic attention to the fisheries and allied activities in India.

...(Interruptions)...

Demand to include Mahar, Mehara, Mehar and Mahara castes of Chhattisgarh into the category of Scheduled Castes

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 18 दिसम्बर, 2002 को एक "भारत का राजपत्र" जारी किया गया था, जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश की महार, मेहरा, मेहर, महारा जाति को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल किया गया था। अभ्यावेदन की कार्यवाही 1996 में की गयी थी और छत्तीसगढ़ का गठन वर्ष 2000 में हुआ था। इस कारण इन जातियों को छत्तीसगढ़ में अनुसूचित जाति को दी जाने वाली सुविधाएं नहीं मिलीं।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में महार, मेहरा, मेहर, महारा जाति सामाजिक, धार्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक रूप से अनुसूचित जाति श्रेणी की हैं। इन्हें अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल किए जाने के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ शासन द्वारा 2008 एवं 2009 तथा 13 जून, 2016 में प्रस्ताव बनाकर सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार को भेजा गया, लेकिन अभी तक इन लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल सका है।

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि सामाजिक, आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ी महार, मेहरा, मेहर, महारा जाति को छत्तीसगढ़ में अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने की तत्काल कार्यवाही की जाए, जिससे इन जातियों को आरक्षण का लाभ मिल सकेगा तथा विसंगति दूर हो सकेगी, धन्यवाद।

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

*** Demand to remove the cap of ₹10,000/- imposed on the reimbursement of education fee of children of martyrs in the country**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, it is totally unfair on the part of the Defence Ministry to impose a cap of ₹ 10,000 on the education fee reimbursement for children of martyrs from 1st July, 2017 following the recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission. I am surprised as to how our Government which claims to be pro-poor can act in such a manner to the widow and children of the persons who sacrificed their lives for the safety of our people and the nation. We must and should always be grateful to their martyrdom.

More than 10,000 Armed Forces personnel died in India between 1994 and 2017 according to the South Asia Terrorism Portal. Jawans across the country face threats at many levels. Apart from action on the nation's frontiers, counter-insurgency operations across States hit by separatist movements and social unrest often leave a soldier's family without a bread winner.

On the one hand, we shower lakhs of rupees to a cricket team or winners in any game but on the other hand, we are deciding to withdraw education reimbursement for the children of a Shaheed and deny them more than rupees ₹ 10,000, the cost of education, hostel and books. It is not graceful at all. A gesture to convey the country's gratitude and support towards the children and widows of soldiers who have laid down their lives for the nation may cost the exchequer a few crores, but discontinuing it sends out a wrong message.

I urge the Government to remove the cap immediately and convey our Armed Forces and Paramilitary Forces that the people and the Government of the country is and will always be grateful for their sacrifice.

*Laid on the table.

***Demand to take steps to protect children from harmful and violent online games**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान ऑनलाइन गेमों से बच्चों को होने वाले जोखिम की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। ऐसी ही एक गेम "ब्लू व्हेल चैलेंज" है। इसमें बच्चों को भटका कर उन्हें खतरनाक टास्क करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाता है। इसमें अपना हाथ गोदने से लेकर आत्महत्या करने तक के टास्क दिए जाते हैं, जिससे अब तक दुनिया भर में लगभग 30 बच्चों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है।

ऐसे ही एक मामले में जयपुर का एक स्कूली छात्र ब्लू व्हेल गेम का टास्क पूरा करने के लिए स्कूल और घर छोड़ कर मुम्बई पहुंच गया। यद्यपि पुलिस द्वारा समय पर कार्यवाही के कारण उस छात्र को मुम्बई से सुरक्षित बचा लिया गया, परन्तु देश के अन्य भागों में कुछ अन्य मामलों में हम इतने भाग्यशाली नहीं रहे।

इसके अतिरिक्त कई अन्य गेम हैं, जो बच्चों की मानसिकता पर बहुत प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल रहे हैं। इन गेमों में बच्चे वर्चुअल दुनिया में चोरी करना, गाड़ी छीनना, ट्रैफिक नियम तोड़ना, पुलिस से भागना और अन्य हिंसक कृत्य सीखते हैं, जिससे वास्तविक जीवन में भी उनमें हिंसक प्रवृत्ति विकसित होती है।

सरकार ने इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं, जैसे ब्लू व्हेल के लिंक को इंटरनेट से हटाया गया है, स्कूलों को इस विषय में और संवेदनशील होने के दिशा निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। मैं इन कदमों का स्वागत करता हूँ, साथ ही सरकार से मैं यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था बनाई जाये, जिससे इस प्रकार के हानिकारक और हिंसक गेम बच्चों तक पहुंच ही न सकें।

Complaint against an aviation company and demand to take remedial measures to reform the aviation sector in the country

SHRI AMAR SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the functioning of the Jet Airway's aircrafts which have been involved in several incidents of ground collisions, tail strike, etc., during the current year. Besides these complaints, there are complaints against its pilots who are often late on duty which has resulted in the inordinate delay of flights causing great inconvenience to passengers. This has also been reported in the Press several times but no action has been taken against the management as such incidents are being frequently repeated. Attention is also invited to the audit report of the United Nations Aviation Watchdog which has placed our country's aviation sector on its list of 13 worst-performing nations which has tarnished the image of our country's aviation sector.

I would request the hon. Minister to inform the house about remedial steps taken in the matter.

*Laid on the table.

*** Demand to address privacy issues and other implications due to Aadhaar being made mandatory for several welfare schemes**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): I would like to draw the attention of this House to the mandatory nature of Aadhaar, resultant exclusion of poor and the needy from the benefits of several welfare schemes and the issue of fake Aadhaar cards being printed. From various reports, it has been noted that duplicate Aadhaar cards have been issued to the same persons.

Recently, a case came up in Maharashtra where it was found that names of around 100 farmers were linked to one Aadhaar number. In addition to cases where illegal immigrants were found with an Aadhaar card, a terrorist of Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Mohammed was also identified with one. This problem exacerbated after this Government mandated that Aadhaar be linked to basic services such as mobile phone or bank account.

Recently, a young girl in Jharkhand starved to death because Aadhaar is mandatory for availing food grains from PDS outlets. Such denial of government benefits is in direct violation of section 7 of the Aadhaar Act. In July, it was found that a major telecom operator who used Aadhaar for SIM activation had its data breached and personal information of over 100 million Indians was leaked.

I urge the Government to follow the Supreme Court's order of 2013 and make it clear to the public that Aadhaar is voluntary. The Government should also call up stakeholders and find out the flaws in the current UIDAI system, which cause privacy breach and exclusion.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, you are associating yourself with each and every Special Mention. ...*(Interruptions)*... *Sab ka saath, sab ka vikas.* ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, I am happy that the House sat beyond 6 o'clock and then today we were able to pass two Bills. I would like to compliment all the Members for their contribution in this.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 20th December, 2017.

The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 20th December, 2017.

*Laid on the table.