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Tuesday
8 December, 2015
17 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 8th December, 2015/17th Agrahayana 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Papers to be laid. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi,

Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, I lay on the Table, under clause (2) of article 350(B) of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifty-first Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, New Delhi, for the period from July, 2013 to June, 2014.
- (b) Explanatory Note on the above-said Report.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3289/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of NHSRC, New Delhi and Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (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, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 203 (E), dated the 18th March, 2015, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 2015.
 - (2) G.S.R. 289 (E), dated the 15th April, 2015, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3289/16/15]

- (3) G.S.R. 611 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3229/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3228/16/15]

- (ii) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) (Formerly known as National Illness Assistance Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3227/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Notification of the Ministry of Defence

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Various Institutes and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):
Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. S.R.O 22 dated the May 31- June 6, 2015 (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Pune Cantonment Board (Local Body Tax) Bye-laws, 2015, under sub-section (4) of Section 350 of the Cantonments Act, 2006, along with delay statement.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3406/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, (NIM), Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the above Institute.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3401/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, (JIM&WS), Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Institute. [Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3402/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Centres and Institutes of the Ministry of Finance

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

A. I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873:—

- (1) G.S.R. 592 (E), dated the 29th July, 2015, publishing the Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2015, publishing the Sukanya Samridhhi Account (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3419/16/15]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 829 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2015, publishing the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Second Amendment) Rules, 2015, under Section 9 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003. [Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3237/16/15]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, along with delay statement:—

- (1) No. 42, dated the October 19 - October 25, 2013 (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Reserve Bank of India General (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (2) No. 42, dated the October 18 - October 24, 2014 (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Reserve Bank of India General (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

[Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3231/16/15]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—

- (1) F. No. IRDAI/Reg./9/99/2015, dated the 21st July, 2015, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Places of Business) Regulations, 2015.
- (2) F. No. IRDAI/Reg./10/100/2015, dated the 20th August, 2015, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Maintenance of Insurance Records) Regulations, 2015.
- (3) F. No. IRDAI/Reg./12/102/2015, dated the 26th August, 2015, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Registration of Corporate Agents) Regulations, 2015.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3230/16/15]

- (4) F. No. IRDAI/Reg./13/103/2015, dated the 28th August, 2015, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Obligations of Insurers to Rural and Social Sectors) Regulations, 2015.
- (5) F. No. IRDAI/Reg./14/104/2015, dated the 3rd September, 2015, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Minimum Limits for Annuities and other Benefits) Regulations, 2015.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3217/16/15]

- (6) F. No. IRDAI/Reg./16/106/2015, dated the 19th October, 2015, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Services by Common Service Centres) Regulations, 2015.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3417/16/15]

V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013:—

- (1) G.S.R. 519 (E), dated the 30th June, 2015, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts and Records) Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 635 (E), dated the 17th August, 2015, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Reports, Returns and Statements) Rules, 2015.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3418/16/15]

VI. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. G.S.R. 199 (E), dated the October 18, October 24, 2015 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment)

Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3232/16/15]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 598 (E), dated the 30th July, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 762 (E), dated the 29th November, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 599 (E), dated the 30th July, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 613 (E), dated the 4th August, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 716 (E), dated the 17th September, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3236/16/15]

- (5) G.S.R. 731 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 748 (E), dated the 30th September, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 756 (E), dated the 5th October, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 788 (E), dated the 16th October, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 790 (E), dated the 19th October, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3236/16/15]
- (10) G.S.R. 892 (E), dated the 20th November, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to omit certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3422/16/15]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 799 (E), dated the 21st October, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 842 (E), dated the 6th November, 2015, seeking to appoint the 15th day of November, 2015 as the date with effect from which the provisions of Chapter VI of the Finance Act, 2015 shall come into force.
- (3) G.S.R. 843 (E), dated the 6th November, 2015, seeking to exempt all taxable services from payment of such amount of the Swachh Bharat Cess, which is in excess of Cess calculated at the rate of 0.5% of the value of taxable services.
- (4) G.S.R. 853 (E), dated the 12th November, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 843 (E), dated the 6th November, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 854 (E), dated the 12th November, 2015, seeking to provide that Notification No. 30/2012 Service Tax, dated the 20th June, 2012 shall be applicable for the purposes of Swachh Bharat Cess *Mutatis Mutandis*.
- (6) G.S.R. 855 (E), dated the 12th November, 2015, publishing the Service Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3234/16/15]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 560 (E), dated the 17th July, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 421 (E), dated the 9th July, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 561 (E), dated the 17th July, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 116 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 562 (E), dated the 17th July, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (4) G.S.R. 571 (E), dated the 21st July, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 421 (E), dated the 9th July, 2004, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 572 (E), dated the 21st July, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 116 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 573 (E), dated the 21st July, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 600 (E), dated the 30th July, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 763 (E), dated the 29th November, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 717 (E), dated the 17th September, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 764 (E), dated the 7th October, 2015, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (10) G.S.R. 791 (E), dated the 19th October, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 818 (E), dated the 29th October, 2015, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (12) G.S.R. 844 (E), dated the 6th November, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3235/16/15]

X. 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. 591 (E), dated the 28th July, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) with or without ballast or control gear or choke, whether or not assembled, either in completely knocked down or semi knocked down condition" originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, for a period of five years from the date of imposition, that is, 28th July, 2015 pursuant to the final findings of sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.

- (2) G.S.R. 609 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, seeking to prescribe for finalization of provisional assessments of all imports of ceramic glazed tiles falling under tariff item 6908 90 90, from M/s Gaoyao Marshal Ceramics Co. Ltd., China PR (producer) through M/s Foshan Dihai Trading Development Co. Ltd., China PR (exporter), which have been subjected to provisional assessment pursuant to the Notification No. 109/2011- Customs, dated the 15th December, 2011.
- (3) G.S.R. 610 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, seeking to rescind Notification No. 109/2011-Customs, dated the 15th December, 2011.
- (4) G.S.R. 616 (E), dated the 6th August, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 632 (E), dated the 26th July, 2010, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 617 (E), dated the 6th August, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Vitamin C', originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification, pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (6) G.S.R. 624 (E), dated the 12th August, 2015, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Flax or Linen Fabric having flax content of more than 50%', originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification, pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (7) G.S.R. 625 (E), dated the 12th August, 2015, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Potassium Carbonate, originating in, or exported from Korea RP and Taiwan from the date of publication of this Notification, pursuant to final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (8) G.S.R. 637 (E), dated the 17th August, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Diketopyrrolo Pyrrole Pigment Red 254 (DPP Red 254)', originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Switzerland for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification, pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.

- (9) G.S.R. 640 (E), dated the 18th August, 2015, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Caustic Soda, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Korea RP from the date of publication of this Notification, pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (10) G.S.R. 641 (E), dated the 18th August, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 643 (E), dated the 25th August, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 642 (E), dated the 18th August, 2015, seeking to rescind Notification No. 89/2009-Customs, dated the 31st August, 2009.
- (12) G.S.R. 652 (E), dated the 24th August, 2015, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Phosphoric Acid of all grades and all concentrations (excluding Agriculture or Fertilizer Grade), originating in, or exported from Korea RP from the date of publication of this Notification, pursuant to final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (13) G.S.R. 675 (E), dated the 4th September, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber (NBR)" falling under chapter heading 4002 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, originating in, or exported from Korea RP for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 687 (E), dated the 8th September, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Float Glass of thickness 2 mm to 12 mm (both inclusive) of clear as well as tinted variety (other than green glass)" but not including reflective glass, processed glass meant for decorative, industrial or automotive purposes, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 694 (E), dated the 14th September, 2015, seeking to levy provisional safeguard duty on specified Hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy Steel in coils of a width of 600 mm or more falling under heading 7208 or tariff item 7225 3090 at the rate of 20% *ad-valorem* for a period of 200 days from the date of publication of this Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 801 (E), dated the 21st October, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Plain Medium Density Fibre Board" of thickness 6 mm and above, originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China, Malaysia, Thailand and Sri Lanka for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification.

- (17) G.S.R. 802 (E), dated the 21st October, 2015, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of "Front Axle Beam and Steering Knuckles" meant for heavy and medium commercial vehicles, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, for a further period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification, pursuant to the final findings in Sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (18) G.S.R. 803 (E), dated the 21st October, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Hexamine', originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, and UAE for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification, pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (19) G.S.R. 804 (E), dated the 21st October, 2015, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of All Fully Drawn or Fully Oriented Yarn/Spin Draw Yarn/Flat Yarn of Polyester (non-textured and non-POY)', originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Thailand for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification, pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (20) G.S.R. 813 (E), dated the 28th October, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 817 (E), dated the 6th October, 2010, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) G.S.R. 825 (E), dated the 30th October, 2015, seeking to order provisional assessment of imports of "Clear Float Glass of nominal thickness ranging from 4 mm to 12 mm (both inclusive), originating in or exported from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and UAE and exported by M/s Tariq Glass Industries Limited, Pakistan (exporter)" till the finalization of New Shipper Review initiated by Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3233/16/15]

- (22) G.S.R. 886 (E), dated the 18th November, 2015, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Carbon Black used in rubber applications, originating in or exported from the People's Republic China and Russia, pursuant to final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties for a period of five years from the date of publication of this Notification.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3422/16/15]

B. I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

(a) Annual Report of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Executive Summary of the above-said Report.

[Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3408/16/15]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development Economics (CDE), Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Centre. [Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3412/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Centre. [Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3409/16/15]

(iii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Institute. [Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3411/16/15]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Institute. [Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3410/16/15]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3238/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore; ...(Interruptions)...
Not present. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.(Interruptions)...
Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Report No.31 of 2015 on 'Procurement and Milling of Paddy for the Central Pool', for the year ended March, 2014.

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3264/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): 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 for the year ended March 2014-Union Government (Railways), (Report No.24 of 2015), (Audit Report Volume-I and Volume II).

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3287/16/15]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2015-Levy and Collection of Service Tax on Works Contract-Union Government-Department of Revenue-Indirect Taxes-Service Tax, (Report No. 26 of 2015).

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3281/16/15]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Land Management in Major Ports-Union Government-Ministry of Shipping, (Report No. 27 of 2015), (Performance Audit).

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3286/16/15]

- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance Audit of Total Sanitation Campaign/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan for the year ended March 2014-Union Government (Civil)-Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, (Report No. 28 of 2015), (Performance Audit).

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3279/16/15]

- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2014 on Fire Accident in Passenger Coaches in Indian Railways and Distribution and Utilisation of Safety Items in Indian Railways-Union Government (Railways)-(Report No. 29 of 2015).

[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 3282/16/15]

- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2014 - Union Government, Scientific and Environmental Ministries/ Department, (Report No. 30 of 2015) (Compliance Audit).
[Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3283/16/15]
- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2014-Union Government (Civil), Union Territories without Legislatures, Compliance Audit Observations, (Report No.32 of 2015).
[Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3285/16/15]
- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (Civil), Performance Audit of Tribal Sub-Plan, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of AYUSH, (Report No.33 of 2015), (Performance Audit).
[Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3280/16/15]
- (ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Renewable Energy Sector in India for the year ended March 2014 - Union Government (Commercial), Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, (Report No.34 of 2015), (Performance Audit). and [Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3278/16/15]
- (x) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2014 - Union Government (Defence Services), Navy and Coast Guard (Report No. 37 of 2015). ...*(Interruptions)*...
[Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 3284/16/15]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2015

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th December, 2015."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*...

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (i) Ninth Report of Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL)' relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and
- (ii) Tenth Report of Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of Committee on 'Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI)' relating to the Department of Atomic Energy.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eight Report of the Committee on Railways on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

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

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Sixth Report of the Committee on Railways (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Suburban Train Services of Indian Railways, with particular emphasis on security of women passengers'.

...(Interruptions)...

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on the Demands for Grants (2014-15), pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore; not present.
...(Interruptions)...

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE JAWAHARLAL INSTITUTE OF POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, PUDUCHERRY

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

"That in pursuance of clause (k) of sub-Section (1) of Section 5 read with sub-Section (4) of Section 6 of the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Act, 2008 (No.19 of 2008), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri P. Kannan from the membership of Rajya Sabha on the 6th October, 2015."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RE. STALEMATE OWING TO NATIONAL HERALD CASE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think instead of shouting slogans, one of you say what your grievance is. *...(Interruptions)...* Instead of shouting slogans, one of you stand up and say what your grievance is so that I also know your grievance.

...(Interruptions)... Let me also know. One of you stand up and say what your real grievance is. ...(Interruptions)... I am not able to understand your grievance. That is the problem. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर ...(Interruptions)... ये प्रोटेस्ट कोर्ट के खिलाफ कर रहे हैं या सरकार के खिलाफ कर रहे हैं? ...(Interruptions)... यह किस चीज़ का प्रोटेस्ट है? ...(Interruptions)... इस सरकार ने कोई चीज़ की है, उसके लिए प्रोटेस्ट है या कोर्ट ने जो कहा है, उसका प्रोटेस्ट है? ...(Interruptions)... इनकी समस्या कोर्ट से है या सरकार से है, पहले यह बताइए। ...(Interruptions)... आप लड़ें भी, तो भी कोर्ट कुछ नहीं करे? ...(Interruptions)... मुझे लगता है कि यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...(Interruptions)... जो न्यायिक प्रक्रिया है, आप उसके तहत काम करिए। ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप यहां पर जो कर रहे हैं ...(Interruptions)... जनता के विकास के कामों को रोक कर आप ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My request is ...(Interruptions)... Kindly go to your seats and tell what the real problem is, what the real grievance is. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Chair also know. ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)... What is the point in ...(Interruptions)... Please, one of you explain ...(Interruptions)... Go to your seats and explain what the grievance is. ...(Interruptions)... Chair must also know. ...(Interruptions)... At least, the Chair must know what the grievance is, what the provocation is. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): You talk of grievance. ...(Interruptions)... The grievance is against the court. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't hear you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Can you sort it out, Sir? ...(Interruptions)... Can you sort it out? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not know what the reason is. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: The grievance is against the court. ...(Interruptions)... You can't sort it out; we can't sort it out. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not know what the reason is. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned up to 11.30 a.m.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. NOTICE UNDER RULE 267

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't hear; use the mike. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes; Shri Naresh Agrawal; what? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारा एक नोटिस है। *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति: कौन सा नोटिस? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: रूल-267 में नोटिस है कि ये बदले की भावना से कांग्रेस के साथ तो जो कर रहे हैं, वह कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उन राज्यों के साथ भी बदले की भावना से काम कर रहे हैं *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see. *...(Interruptions)...* You see. *...(Interruptions)...* Those who are in the well. *...(Interruptions)...* Those who are in the well, are acting in accordance with your notice. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ये उत्तर प्रदेश को खास तौर पर ले रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश में सारा डेवलपमेंट का काम रोक दिया गया है। *...(Interruptions)...* हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कम से कम 7 पत्र लिखे हैं। *...(Interruptions)...*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, जो लोग वेल में हैं, उनसे आप कह दीजिए कि उनकी प्रॉब्लम क्या है, What is the issue? कम से कम वे खड़े होकर बताएं। अगर उनका कोई इश्यू related to the Government or House है, तो हम जवाब देंगे। अगर कोई court related इश्यू है तो इसका फेसला *...(Interruptions)...* इसलिए बैटर होगा कि वे अपनी बात बताएं। *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: What is your issue? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My request is, you please go to your seats and one of you raise the issue on which you are agitated. *...(Interruptions)...* You please go to your seat and one of you raise the issue on which you are agitated.

...(Interruptions)... If I am able to solve it, I will do it. ...(Interruptions)... Otherwise, I will ask the Government to consider your request. ...(Interruptions)... Please do that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इनकी समस्या क्या है, वह तो बताएं। ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point in shouting? ...(Interruptions)... You will gain nothing by shouting slogans. ...(Interruptions)... They are doing what you want. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Naresh Agrawal, they are doing what you want. ...(Interruptions)... ये लोग वही करते हैं। ...(Interruptions)... You want suspension of the Business, ये लोग वही करते हैं। ...(Interruptions)... I can't hear. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह सरकार राजनीतिक बदले की भावना से काम कर रही है। ...(Interruptions)... श्रीमन्, यह सरकार दोनों तरह से बदले की भावना से काम कर रही है, चाहे कांग्रेस हो या अन्य विपक्षी दल हों। ...(Interruptions)... प्रदेश की सरकारें हों या व्यक्तिगत हो, यह सरकार लगातार उनकी उपेक्षा कर रही है। ...(Interruptions)... खास तौर पर यह उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को बदनाम करना चाहती है। ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, नेशनल हेरल्ड के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार कहां से आ गई? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Viplove Thakur. ...(Interruptions)... Zero Hour! ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Viplove Thakur. ...(Interruptions)... Your Zero Hour is here. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seat and ...(Interruptions)... Okay; you go to your seat. ...(Interruptions)... I am requesting Shrimati Viplove Thakur to go to your seat and raise your Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Your name is first. ...(Interruptions)... I am not understanding anything; why you shout? ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Tiwariji, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Viploveji, your zero hour subject is there. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned up to 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past eleven of the clock

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.91. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)... Question No.91. ...(Interruptions)... Question No.91. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned till 1230 hours.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Question No.91, please. Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Q.No.91. ...*(Interruptions)*... ऐसा मत कीजिए। आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please no slogan shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Q.No.91, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Q. No.91 ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Exemption of Mumbai flats from service tax

*91. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to exempt the sale of flats that do not have completion certificate from service tax;

(b) if so, whether this will put to rest a long-standing contentious issue in Mumbai where most flats do not have a completion certificate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the practice/law with regard to issuance of completion certificate in respect of flats/dwellings etc. by statutory authorities vary from city to city. Keeping in view the law in this regard in Mumbai, it has been clarified to the local Service Tax Authorities that sale of flats/dwelling etc., where the entire consideration is received after issue of occupancy certificate by *Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation* (BMC), leading to a mere transfer of title in immovable property, falls outside the definition of "Service" under the provisions of the Service Tax law, and is therefore, not taxable.

The Chief Commissioner of Service Tax, Mumbai has disseminated the above clarification to the field formations in Mumbai Zone for implementation. This will result in reduction in disputes and litigation in the matter.

Extension of overdraft facility to Jan Dhan account holders

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

(a) whether Government proposes to extend overdraft facility to Jan Dhan account holders in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) Scheme, one Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) account may be opened per household. An overdraft (OD) facility up to ₹ 5000 is available to the account holders on the following conditions:-

- (i) The OD is granted to an earning member of the family.
- (ii) PMJDY account has been operated satisfactorily for at least six months.
- (iii) There should be regular credits under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)/Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG Consumers (DBTL) scheme/other verifiable sources.
- (iv) Account may be seeded with Aadhaar for avoiding duplicate benefit. If Aadhaar number is not available then Bank will do additional due diligence and also seek self declaration from the beneficiary.
- (v) BSBD account holder should not be maintaining any other SB account with any Bank/Branch to ensure compliance with RBI directives.
- (vi) Age of Applicant is between 18 years to 60 years.

As on 01.12.2015, 49.39 lakh accounts holders have been offered OD facility of which the sanction has been issued in 24.56 lakh accounts and 9.63 lakh account holders have availed the facility. The total amount availed is ₹ 134.21 crore.

Expansion and security at Mumbai and Kolkata airports

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

(a) what are the major constraints relating to expansion as well as security at the Mumbai and Kolkata airports;

(b) whether there are some encroachments at the land originally earmarked for the Mumbai airport; and

(c) if so, efforts made to remove them and what has been the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) These airports are located in the part of the city, which are thickly inhabited by people all around. Therefore, there is no scope for expansion of the airport. The major constraints regarding expansion and security in respect of Mumbai and Kolkata airports are as under:-

MUMBAI AIRPORT

- (i) Unavailability of land for airport expansion and
- (ii) Existence of slums on a part of airport land.

KOLKATA AIRPORT

- (i) Non-availability of land for construction of new parallel runway for independent operation.
- (ii) Proximity of a religious shrine to the secondary runway resulting in reduced availability of runway for aircraft operations.

(b) Yes, Sir. 308.95 acres of airport land at Mumbai Airport is encroached by slums with approximately 75,000-80,000 hutments with 3-4 lakh slum dwellers.

(c) Efforts have been made in the past for *ex-situ* rehabilitation of slum dwellers but have not succeeded due to failure of the developer engaged for the purpose. Now Airports Authority of India (AAI) has accorded in-principle approval for *in-situ* rehabilitation of part of the encroachment. Government of Maharashtra (GoMh) is in the process of finalizing an airport specific slum rehabilitation scheme.

US Air bases in Indian Ocean and South China Sea

*94. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of US Air bases in the Indian Ocean and South China Sea;
- (b) whether such bases pose a danger to the security of the country; and
- (c) whether India has taken up this issue with the US authorities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information available, USA has a military base in Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. USA has no Air base in the South China Sea. In addition, the US has military facilities in some countries of the region under mutual arrangements.

As per the new framework for the India-US Defence relationship, signed in June, 2015, Defence and Security Cooperation is a key component of the bilateral relationship between India and the United States and has evolved to become a vital pillar of engagement between the two countries.

Opening Amrit Outlet in Kerala

*95. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increase in the number of cases of cancer and cardiovascular diseases in Kerala;

(b) whether the AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment) outlet, which provides drugs for cancer and cardiovascular diseases on affordable rates, is being opened in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the timeline for opening AMRIT outlet in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) There are two Population based cancer registries (PBCR) in Kerala under ICMR that cover Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam districts. Based on these two PBCRs, the estimated number of new cancer (incidence) cases in Kerala for the last three years is given below:

Estimated Incidence in Kerala-All body sites-both sexes

| Year | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Estimated Incidence | 43110 | 43315 | 43522 |

Robust data on time trends of Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs) burden in Kerala is not available. As per WHO country profile for the year 2014, the Cardiovascular Diseases account for 26% of total deaths in India.

At present, AMRIT Outlet has been opened at AIIMS, New Delhi, and these Outlets are also approved for 6 new AIIMS and major Central Government Hospitals. However, M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd. which is a 100% Government of India owned PSU under this Ministry, has been directed to contact all States which may like to open AMRIT outlets in major State Government hospitals/institutions.

Adulteration in food products

*96. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that incidents such as food adulteration of Nestle Maggi Noodles have been detected across the country;

(b) if so, the measures taken to prevent such adulteration;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that there has been a gross error in detection of adulteration in various food items including Maggi which has led to tremendous losses for the producing company and brought disrepute for the country; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such actions in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Samples of food are drawn by the officers of the State Food Safety Departments and these are sent to the food analyst/food testing laboratory for test and analysis. Based on such analysis, some samples have, in the past, been found to be misbranded/adulterated.

(b) Action as per provisions of law is taken in cases where samples are found to be adulterated/misbranded. The food safety Departments of the State Governments carry out surveillance action in their respective States. FSSAI also undertakes activities to generate awareness about adulteration and presence of harmful pesticides/antibiotics in different food products.

(c) As per information made available by the States/UTs, the number of samples received, analysed and found adulterated and action taken for violation of the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder, during 2013-14 and 2014-15, are as below:—

| | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|---------|---------|
| No. of samples received | 72994 | 83265 |
| No. of Samples Analysed | 72200 | 74010 |
| No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded | 13571 | 14599 |
| No. of Cases Launched | 10235 | 10536 |
| No. of Convictions/Penalties | | |
| Convictions | 913 | 1402 |
| Penalties imposed | 2932 | 2795 |

In case of Maggi, while directions of the Bombay High Court have been complied with, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court on certain issues including testing protocol/ Procedure. The Government is committed to ensuring an environment conducive for doing business in the country while at the same time not allowing the safety of food to be compromised.

(d) In view of reply to part (c) above, the question does not arise.

Rules for use and distribution of CSR money

*97. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any rules for the use and distribution of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) money; and

(b) whether the CSR money can be used for political activities like campaigning, distribution etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS(SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, which prescribe the manner in which companies can implement their Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) policies including activities to be undertaken. Under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and rules made there-under, the decision to allocate CSR funds across various eligible CSR activities is taken by the Board of the company.

(b) Sub rule (7) of rule 4 of Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 reads “Contribution of any amount directly or indirectly to any political party under section 182 of the Act, shall not be considered as CSR activity”.

Unani hospital for CGHS beneficiaries

*98. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hospitals of various systems for CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no Unani hospital for CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to establish a Unani hospital for CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) There are 4 hospitals functioning under CGHS in Delhi area as follows:

Allopathy:

CGHS Hospital Timarpur, New Delhi.

CGHS Hospital, Kingsway Camp, New Delhi

CGHS Hospital Maternity & Gynae (M&G), R.K.Puram, New Delhi

Ayurveda:

CGHS Ayurveda Hospital, Aliganj, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

(b) and (c) CGHS beneficiaries can beneficiaries is reimbursed by the concerned Department avail Unani treatment from any Government hospital. Expenditure incurred by the in case of serving employees and by CGHS in the case of pensioners.

Opening of Amrit Outlets

*99. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlets providing discounted cancer and heart disease medication opened by Government;

(b) the number of outlets proposed to be opened, State-wise, and the projected completion time;

(c) the rate of discount offered at AMRIT outlets;

(d) the details of any eligibility criteria for the patients to meet to purchase discounted medication at these outlets; and

(e) whether Government plans to provide discounted medication for other serious diseases in these outlets, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) Presently one Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlet has been opened at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. Approval has also been accorded for opening of such outlets at 6 new AIIMS and major Central Government Hospitals. The State-wise list

is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) . However, M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd, which is a 100% Government of India owned PSU under this Ministry, has been directed to contact all States which may like to open AMRIT outlets in major State Government hospitals/institutions.

The rate of discount varies for different products. However, as per the approval accorded for setting up AMRIT, the prices of the products are to be reasonable and significantly lower than the market price. Details of drugs for Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases for which rates have been finalized and are given in the Statement-II and III (*See below*).

The patient seeking to purchase medicines/implants from AMRIT should have a valid prescription for the same. Further, AMRIT outlet is to sell medicines and implants for Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases.

Statement-I

List of Hospitals where AMRIT Pharmacies proposed to be opened

| Sl. No. | Hospital | State/UT |
|---------|--|----------------|
| 1. | Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) | Delhi |
| 2. | Lady Harding Medical College (LHMC) | Delhi |
| 3. | Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER) | Chandigarh |
| 4. | Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER) | Puducherry |
| 5. | Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong | Meghalaya |
| 6. | Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal | Manipur |
| 7. | All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Bhopal | Madhya Pradesh |
| 8. | All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Bhubaneswar | Odisha |
| 9. | All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Jodhpur | Rajasthan |
| 10. | All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Patna | Bihar |

| Sl. No. | Hospital | State/UT |
|---------|---|--------------|
| 11. | All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Raipur | Chhattisgarh |
| 12. | All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Rishikesh | Uttrakhand |

Statement-II

Finalised Rates as on 7.12.2015 of Oncology Drugs at Amrit Pharmacy, AIIMS New Delhi

| Sl. No. | Product Name | MRP in ₹ | AMRIT Selling Rate (₹) | Discount Offered (%) | Manufacturer |
|---------|--------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Temozolamide 250 mg cap | 20391.00 | 1040.63 | 94.90 | Naprod |
| 2. | Geftinib 250 mg Tab | 3303.00 | 202.50 | 93.87 | Naprod |
| 3. | Doxorubicin 10 mg Inj | 820.00 | 50.63 | 93.83 | Vinkem |
| 4. | Anastrozole 1 mg Tab | 694.00 | 45.00 | 93.52 | Globella |
| 5. | Docetaxel 120 mg Inj | 13440.00 | 888.75 | 93.39 | Naprod |
| 6. | Docetaxel 80 mg Inj | 9269.00 | 646.88 | 93.02 | Naprod |
| 7. | Bortezomib 2mg Inj | 13400.00 | 1089.00 | 91.87 | Naprod |
| 8. | Imatinib Mesylate 400 mg Cap | 2810.00 | 292.50 | 89.59 | Naprod |
| 9. | Paclitaxel 260 mg inj | 9600.00 | 1013.63 | 89.44 | Getwell |
| 10. | Paclitaxel 100 mg Inj | 4400.00 | 474.75 | 89.21 | Getwell |
| 11. | Gemcitabine Hydrochloride 200 mg Inj | 966.00 | 106.88 | 88.94 | Vinkem |
| 12. | Lenalidomide 10 mg Cap | 3000.00 | 337.50 | 88.75 | Naprod |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|-------|----------------|
| 13. | Paclitaxel 300 mg Inj | 13500.00 | 1598.49 | 88.16 | Getwell |
| 14. | Imatinib Mesylate 100 mg Cap | 91.50 | 11.81 | 87.09 | Naprod |
| 15. | Filgrastim 300 Mcg PFS Inj | 2249.00 | 297.68 | 86.76 | Lupin |
| 16. | Capecitabine 500 mg Tab | 150.00 | 21.38 | 85.75 | Naprod |
| 17. | Oxaliplatin 100 mg Inj | 4400.00 | 627.75 | 85.73 | Getwell |
| 18. | Pemetrexed 500 mg Inj | 15500.00 | 2289.38 | 85.23 | Getwell |
| 19. | Doxorubicin 50 mg Inj | 975.00 | 153.00 | 84.31 | Naprod |
| 20. | Oxaliplatin 50 mg Inj | 2250.00 | 360.00 | 84.00 | Getwell |
| 21. | Bendamustine 100 mg Inj | 7800.00 | 1254.38 | 83.92 | Naprod |
| 22. | Bortezomib 3.5 mg Inj | 17500.00 | 2947.50 | 83.16 | United Biotech |
| 23. | Doxorubicin 50 mg Inj-Ready to use | 975.00 | 169.88 | 82.58 | Getwell |
| 24. | Pemetrexed 100 mg Inj | 3920.00 | 704.52 | 82.03 | Getwell |
| 25. | Irinotecan 100 mg Inj | 4095.00 | 736.74 | 82.01 | Celon |
| 26. | Calcium Leucovorin 50 mg Inj | 253.00 | 46.18 | 81.75 | Getwell |
| 27. | Lenalidomide 15 mg Cap | 500.00 | 94.50 | 81.10 | Naprod |
| 28. | Dacarbazine 500 mg Inj | 1149.00 | 232.72 | 79.75 | Celon |
| 29. | Dacarbazine 200 mg Inj | 450.00 | 92.39 | 79.47 | Celon |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|--|-----------|----------|-------|---------------------------|
| 30. | Epirubicin 50 mg Inj | 2200.00 | 470.25 | 78.63 | Naprod |
| 31. | Erlotinib 100 mg Tab | 333.33 | 73.13 | 78.06 | Naprod |
| 32. | Calcium Leucovorin 15 mg Inj | 102.00 | 22.50 | 77.94 | Getwell |
| 33. | Zoledronic Acid 4 mg Inj | 680.00 | 150.75 | 77.83 | Vinkem |
| 34. | Temozolamide 100 mg Cap | 500.00 | 118.13 | 76.38 | Aark Harma |
| 35. | Mercaptopurine 50 mg Tab | 9.50 | 2.25 | 76.32 | Globella |
| 36. | Leucovorin 50mg | 365.00 | 90.95 | 75.08 | Shilpa |
| 37. | Cytarabine 1 gm Inj | 1180.00 | 304.71 | 74.18 | Vhb |
| 38. | Abiraterone Acetate 250 mg Tab | 105000.00 | 27337.50 | 73.96 | Glenmark |
| 39. | Docetaxel 20 mg Inj-Ready to use | 3840.00 | 1003.50 | 73.87 | Dr.Reddy Labs Ltd. |
| 40. | Doxorubicin 10 mg Inj-Ready to use | 195.00 | 51.47 | 73.61 | Getwell |
| 41. | Hydroxyurea 500 mg Cap | 11.50 | 3.04 | 73.59 | Globella |
| 42. | Erythropoitin 40000IU PFS | 9000.00 | 2421.56 | 73.09 | Emcure Pharmaceuticals |
| 43. | Epirubicin 10 mg Inj | 450.00 | 121.50 | 73.00 | Naprod |
| 44. | Bortezumab 1 mg Inj | 12080.00 | 3316.50 | 72.55 | Cadila |
| 45. | Thalidomide 50 mg Cap | 40.50 | 11.25 | 72.22 | Globella |
| 46. | Filgrastim 300 Mcg Vial Inj | 540.00 | 150.02 | 72.22 | Dr.Reddy Labs Ltd. |
| 47. | Granulocyte stimulating factor 300 mcg | 540.00 | 150.02 | 72.22 | Dr.Reddy Labs Ltd. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---|---------|---------|-------|----------------|
| 48. | Thalidomide 100 mg Cap | 60.00 | 16.88 | 71.87 | Globella |
| 49. | Methotrexate 2.5 mg Tab | 35.00 | 10.05 | 71.30 | Celon |
| 50. | Lenalidomide 5 mg Cap | 141.08 | 43.39 | 69.24 | Naprod |
| 51. | Cyclophosphamide 500 mg Inj | 72.00 | 22.15 | 69.23 | Health Biotech |
| 52. | Paclitaxel 250 mg Inj | 9588.10 | 3189.38 | 66.74 | Drl |
| 53. | Methortrexate 500 mg Inj | 620.00 | 206.72 | 66.66 | Health Biotech |
| 54. | Lenalidomide 25 mg Cap | 7400.00 | 2480.50 | 66.48 | Natco |
| 55. | Dacarbazine 100 mg Inj | 250.00 | 84.20 | 66.32 | Celon |
| 56. | Mitomycin 40 mg Inj | 2160.00 | 735.33 | 65.96 | Health Biotech |
| 57. | Pegylated L Doxorubicin 20 mg Inj | 8000.00 | 2728.69 | 65.89 | Aark Pharma |
| 58. | Etoposide 100 mg Inj | 180.00 | 62.75 | 65.14 | Vinkem |
| 59. | Cyclophosphamide 1 gm Inj | 108.00 | 37.89 | 64.92 | Getwell |
| 60. | Ferric Carboxymaltose 50 mg 10 ml Inj | 1500.00 | 532.74 | 64.48 | Lupin |
| 61. | Methortrexate 1 gm Inj | 1200.00 | 428.21 | 64.32 | Health Biotech |
| 62. | Cyclophosphamide 200 mg Inj | 49.50 | 17.72 | 64.20 | Health Biotech |
| 63. | Erythropoitin 10000IU PFS | 2704.00 | 987.52 | 63.48 | Biocon Ltd. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|--|----------|---------|-------|----------------------------|
| 64. | Docetaxel 120 mg Inj-Ready to use | 13500.00 | 4984.88 | 63.08 | Intas |
| 65. | Melphalan 5 mg Tab | 900.00 | 337.50 | 62.50 | Globella |
| 66. | Ritiximab 100 mg Inj | 12500.00 | 4702.50 | 62.38 | Hetero |
| 67. | Pegylated L Doxorubicin 50 mg Inj | 19800.00 | 7459.59 | 62.33 | Getwell |
| 68. | Docetaxel 80 mg Inj-Ready to use | 10500.00 | 3957.19 | 62.31 | Intas |
| 69. | Gemcitbine Hydrochloride 1.4 g Inj | 7400.00 | 2835.00 | 61.69 | Celon |
| 70. | Letrozole 2.5 mg Tab | 95.00 | 36.62 | 61.45 | Celon |
| 71. | L-Asparaginase 5000 IU | 1500.00 | 587.25 | 60.85 | Naprod |
| 72. | Methotrexate 15 mg Inj | 53.00 | 20.85 | 60.67 | Celon |
| 73. | Deferasirox 500 mg Tab | 48.00 | 19.13 | 60.16 | Globella |
| 74. | Docetaxel 20 mg Inj | 620.00 | 253.13 | 59.17 | Vinkem |
| 75. | 5-Flurouracil 500 mg Inj | 30.00 | 12.43 | 58.56 | Getwell |
| 76. | 5-Flurouracil 250 mg Inj | 20.00 | 8.29 | 58.54 | Getwell |
| 77. | Capsfungine 50 mg Inj | 9000.00 | 3741.03 | 58.43 | Celon |
| 78. | Capsfungine 70 mg Inj | 9000.00 | 3741.03 | 58.43 | Celon |
| 79. | Cyclophosphamide 50 mg Tab | 3.95 | 1.65 | 58.13 | Biochem Pharmaceuticals |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---|----------|----------|-------|-----------------------|
| 80. | Mitomycin 2 mg Inj | 260.00 | 109.27 | 57.97 | Health Biotech |
| 81. | Gemcitabine Hydrochloride 1 g Inj | 1284.00 | 540.00 | 57.94 | Neon |
| 82. | Palonosetron Hydrochloride 0.250 mg Inj | 138.00 | 58.50 | 57.61 | Glenmark |
| 83. | Pamidronate 60mg | 2390.00 | 1018.83 | 57.37 | Health Biotech |
| 84. | Methotrexate 50 mg Inj | 74.00 | 31.57 | 57.34 | Celon |
| 85. | Cytarabine 500 mg Inj | 541.00 | 232.72 | 56.98 | Celon |
| 86. | Nano-Particle paclitaxel 100 mg Inj | 16500.00 | 7117.03 | 56.87 | Zydus |
| 87. | Cyclosporin 100 mg Inj | 3360.42 | 1452.94 | 56.76 | Rpg Lifesciences |
| 88. | Epirubicin 100 mg Inj | 3620.00 | 1594.69 | 55.95 | Celon |
| 89. | Ibandronic Acid 150 mg Tab | 162.00 | 72.62 | 55.17 | Dr.Reddy Labs Ltd. |
| 90. | Pamidronate 90mg | 3490.00 | 1590.26 | 54.43 | Health Biotech |
| 91. | Everolimum 5 mg Tab | 1250.00 | 576.28 | 53.90 | Dr.Reddy Labs Ltd. |
| 92. | Etoposide 50 mg Tab | 70.00 | 32.56 | 53.49 | Getwell |
| 93. | Ritiximab 500 mg Inj | 42950.00 | 20217.09 | 52.93 | Hetero |
| 94. | Tamoxifen Citrate 20 mg Tab | 3.10 | 1.49 | 52.10 | Celon |
| 95. | Carboplatin 600 mg Inj | 6336.00 | 3118.50 | 50.78 | Alkem Cytomed |
| 96. | Cyclosporin 100 mg Sofgel | 68.84 | 34.02 | 50.58 | Rpg Lifesciences |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------|--|----------|---------|-------|------------------------|
| 97. | Tamoxifen Citrate 10 mg Tab | 2.00 | 0.99 | 50.50 | Celon |
| 98. | Pamidronate 30mg | 1420.00 | 713.18 | 49.78 | Health Biotech |
| 99. | Melphalan 2 mg Tab | 400.00 | 202.50 | 49.38 | Globella |
| 100. | Vinorelbine 50 mg Inj | 11700.00 | 5953.50 | 49.12 | Alkem Cytomed |
| 101. | Chlorambucil 2 mg Tab | 50.50 | 25.72 | 49.07 | Celon |
| 102. | Carboplatin 450 mg Inj | 2561.57 | 1316.25 | 48.62 | Fresenius Kabi |
| 103. | Mitomycin 10 mg Inj | 690.00 | 357.33 | 48.21 | Health Biotech |
| 104. | Daunorubicin 20 mg Inj | 360.00 | 187.93 | 47.80 | Vhb |
| 105. | Everolimum 10 mg Tab | 2002.00 | 1074.94 | 46.31 | Dr. Reddy Labs Ltd. |
| 106. | Arsenic Trioxide 10 mg Inj | 429.00 | 233.89 | 45.48 | Alkem Cytomed |
| 107. | Cyclosporin 25 mg Sofgel | 21.03 | 11.58 | 44.96 | Rpg Lifesciences |
| 108. | Epirubicin 150 mg Inj | 6480.00 | 3614.63 | 44.22 | Alkem Cytomed |
| 109. | Fludarabine Phosphat 50 mg Inj | 10791.00 | 6142.50 | 43.08 | Intas Pharma |
| 110. | Appreptant 125/80mg Combi pack Cap | 1300.00 | 742.50 | 42.88 | Hetero |
| 111. | Leuprolide Acetate 11.25 mg Inj | 9272.00 | 5315.63 | 42.67 | Celon |
| 112. | vinblastin Sulphate 10 mg Inj | 280.00 | 163.13 | 41.74 | Vinkem |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------|---|----------|----------|-------|---------------------|
| 113. | Decitabin 50 mg Inj | 8100.00 | 4724.94 | 41.67 | Dr. Reddy Labs Ltd. |
| 114. | Bleomycin 15 mg Inj | 688.00 | 404.35 | 41.23 | Celon |
| 115. | Cisplatin 50 mg Inj | 350.00 | 207.90 | 40.60 | Hetero |
| 116. | Deferasirox 250 mg Tab | 24.10 | 14.63 | 39.32 | Globella |
| 117. | Non Peglected Liposomal doxorubicin Inj 20 mg | 9650.00 | 5906.25 | 38.80 | Zydus |
| 118. | Ifosfamide 2 gm Inj | 504.00 | 312.75 | 37.95 | Shyam Pharma |
| 119. | Ifosfamide 1 gm Inj | 325.00 | 202.50 | 37.69 | Neon |
| 120. | Cyclosporin 50 mg Sofgel | 36.33 | 23.39 | 35.62 | Rpg Lifesciences |
| 121. | PEG Filgastim 6 mg Inj | 5500.00 | 3543.75 | 35.57 | Zydus |
| 122. | Chlorambucil 5 mg Tab | 81.67 | 52.62 | 35.57 | Celon |
| 123. | Cisplatin 10 mg Inj | 88.00 | 57.38 | 34.80 | Vinkem |
| 124. | Paclitaxel 30 mg Inj | 312.00 | 203.63 | 34.74 | Vinkem |
| 125. | Megestrol Acetate 160 mg Tab | 81.00 | 53.16 | 34.38 | Alkem Cytomed |
| 126. | Megestrol Acetate 40 mg Tab | 22.50 | 14.88 | 33.85 | Alkem Cytomed |
| 127. | Carboplatin Lyophilized 450 mg Inj | 2700.00 | 1856.25 | 31.25 | Celon |
| 128. | Intereferon 5 MIU Inj | 884.00 | 614.25 | 30.51 | Intas |
| 129. | Vincristine Sulphate 1 mg Inj | 56.00 | 38.98 | 30.39 | Celon |
| 130. | Fulvestrant 500 mg Inj | 20700.00 | 14883.75 | 28.10 | Alkem Cytomed |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------|--|----------|----------|-------|-----------------------|
| 131. | Exemestane 25 mg Tab | 32.00 | 23.15 | 27.65 | Celon |
| 132. | Fulvestrant 250 mg Inj | 20700.00 | 15187.50 | 26.63 | Glenmark |
| 133. | Erlotinib 150 mg Tab | 558.00 | 410.83 | 26.37 | Dr.Reddy Labs Ltd. |
| 134. | Trastuzumab 440 mg Inj | 57500.00 | 42525.00 | 26.04 | Aark Pharma |
| 135. | Darbopoetin 100 mg Inj | 5690.00 | 4211.16 | 25.99 | Dr.Reddy Labs Ltd. |
| 136. | Cytarabine 100 mg Inj | 76.00 | 56.25 | 25.99 | Vinkem |
| 137. | Darbopoetin 200 mg Inj | 10570.00 | 7855.31 | 25.68 | Dr.Reddy Labs Ltd. |
| 138. | Carboplatin Lyophilized 150 mg Inj | 875.00 | 652.50 | 25.43 | Celon |
| 139. | Sorafenib 200 mg Tab | 8950.00 | 6862.50 | 23.32 | Natco |
| 140. | Pazopanib 400 mg Tab | 14500.00 | 11298.00 | 22.08 | Glaxo |
| 141. | Vinorelbine 10 mg Inj | 2700.00 | 2126.25 | 21.25 | Alkem Cytomed |
| 142. | Nimotuzumab 200 mg Inj | 49500.00 | 42000.00 | 15.15 | Biocon |
| 143. | Epirubicin 50 mg Inj - Ready to use | 2012.00 | 1721.08 | 14.46 | Zydus |
| 144. | Sunitinib 50 mg Tab | 61000.00 | 52312.50 | 14.24 | Pfizer |
| 145. | Sunitinib 12.5 mg Tab 7's | 15200.00 | 13078.13 | 13.96 | Pfizer |
| 146. | Sunitinib 25 mg Tab | 30400.00 | 26156.25 | 13.96 | Pfizer |
| 147. | Ibandronic Acid 50 mg Tab | 54.60 | 47.00 | 13.92 | Aureate Healthcare |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------|--|-----------|----------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 148. | Procarbazine HCL 50 mg Cap | 36.68 | 31.89 | 13.05 | Alkem Cytomed |
| 149. | Gosereline Acetate 10.8 mg Inj | 28890.00 | 25264.58 | 12.55 | Astra |
| 150. | Mesna 100 mg Inj | 41.80 | 36.58 | 12.50 | Zydus |
| 151. | Tegafur/Uracil 100 mg/224 mg Cap | 141.60 | 123.90 | 12.50 | Tty Biopharm, Lupin Ltd. |
| 152. | Bevacizuma 100 mg Inj | 28022.00 | 24519.25 | 12.50 | Shyam Pharma |
| 153. | Cetuximab 100 mg | 20222.00 | 17694.25 | 12.50 | Merck |
| 154. | Cetuximab 500 mg Inj | 101110.00 | 88471.25 | 12.50 | Merck |
| 155. | Eltrombopag Olamine 25 mg Tab | 710.00 | 621.25 | 12.50 | Glaxo |
| 156. | Eltrombopag Olamine 50 mg Tab | 1420.00 | 1242.50 | 12.50 | Glaxo |
| 157. | Ibadronic Acid 6 mg Inj | 2500.00 | 2187.50 | 12.50 | Aureate Healthcare |
| 158. | Idarubicin 5 mg Inj | 6771.00 | 5924.63 | 12.50 | Pfizer |
| 159. | Lapatinib Ditosylate 250 mg Tab | 267.00 | 233.63 | 12.50 | Glaxo |
| 160. | L-Asparaginase 10000 IU | 1000.00 | 875.00 | 12.50 | Naprod |
| 161. | Non Peglected Liposomal doxorubicin Inj 50 mg | 20490.00 | 17928.75 | 12.50 | Zydus |
| 162. | Temsirolimus 25 mg Inj | 74300.00 | 65012.50 | 12.50 | Pfizer |
| 163. | Trastuzumab 150 mg Inj | 17800.00 | 15575.00 | 12.50 | Biocon Ltd. |
| 164. | Busulphan 2 mg Tab | 3.80 | 3.33 | 12.37 | Celon |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------|---|-----------|-----------|-------|----------------|
| 165. | Pazopanib 200 mg Tab | 7250.00 | 6355.13 | 12.34 | Glaxo |
| 166. | Dasatinib 20 mg Tab 30's | 1380.33 | 1216.33 | 11.88 | Bristol |
| 167. | Dasatinib 50 mg Tab 30's | 2761.33 | 2433.25 | 11.88 | Bristol |
| 168. | Dasatinib 70 mg Tab | 2953.67 | 2602.74 | 11.88 | Bristol |
| 169. | Cisplatin 100 mg Inj | 94.00 | 84.60 | 10.00 | Celon |
| 170. | Trabectedin 1 mg Inj | 121486.00 | 109337.40 | 10.00 | Janssen Pharma |
| 171. | Interferon 3 MIU Inj | 1315.75 | 1184.18 | 10.00 | Roche |
| 172. | Nano-Particle paclitaxel 300 mg Inj | 7380.95 | 6642.86 | 10.00 | Alkem |
| 173. | Mitoxantrone 20 mg Inj | 443.70 | 399.33 | 10.00 | Biochem |
| 174. | Pegylated L Doxorubicin 10 mg Inj | 4013.62 | 3612.26 | 10.00 | Sun Pharma |
| 175. | Estramustine Phosphate 140 mg Tab | 13415.80 | 12074.22 | 10.00 | Natco |
| 176. | Busulphan 60 mg Inj | 5100.00 | 4590.00 | 10.00 | Celon |
| 177. | Cabazitaxel 60 mg Inj | 330000.00 | 297000.00 | 10.00 | Emcure |
| 178. | Dactinomycin D 500 mg Inj | 445.00 | 400.50 | 10.00 | Celon |
| 179. | Estramustine Phosphate 140 mg Tab | 13415.80 | 12074.22 | 10.00 | Natco |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------|---|----------|----------|-------|-----------------|
| 180. | Ferric Carboxymaltose 50 mg 2 ml Inj | 950.00 | 855.00 | 10.00 | Lupin |
| 181. | Ferric Carboxymaltose 50 mg 10 ml Inj | 2900.00 | 2610.00 | 10.00 | Lupin |
| 182. | Filgrastim 300 mcg Inj | 2249.90 | 2024.91 | 10.00 | Emcure |
| 183. | Ifosfamide 0.5 gm Inj | 316.90 | 285.21 | 10.00 | Zydus |
| 184. | Methotrexate 15 mg Tab | 52.50 | 47.25 | 10.00 | Biochem |
| 185. | Octreotide LA 10 mg Inj | 9995.00 | 8995.50 | 10.00 | Sun Pharma |
| 186. | Octreotide LA 30 mg Inj | 21800.00 | 19620.00 | 10.00 | Sun Pharma |
| 187. | Rasburicase 1.5 mg Inj | 15000.00 | 13500.00 | 10.00 | Emcure |
| 188. | Nano-Particle Paclitaxel 30 mg Inj | 1909.63 | 1718.67 | 10.00 | Alkem |
| 189. | Octreotide LA 20 mg Inj | 16952.40 | 15257.16 | 10.00 | Sun Pharma |
| 190. | Tibolone 2.5 mg Tab | 218.80 | 196.92 | 10.00 | Serum Institute |
| 191. | Carmustine 100 mg Inj | 3497.00 | 3147.30 | 10.00 | Emcure |
| 192. | Topotecan Hydrochloride 2.5 mg Inj | 4902.80 | 4412.52 | 10.00 | Fresenius Kabi |
| 193. | Gosereline Acetate 3.6 mg Inj | 9754.00 | 8859.38 | 9.17 | Astra |
| 194. | Anti-Thymocyte Immunoglobuline 250 mg Inj | 8300.00 | 7560.00 | 8.92 | Bharat Serum |

Statement-III

*Finalised Rates as on 07.12.2015 for Cardiology Drugs at Amrit Pharmacy,
AIIMS New Delhi*

| Sl. No. | Item | MRP ₹ (per tab) | Sale Rate ₹ (per tab) | Discount Offered (%) |
|---------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Ramipril 5mg tab 10's | 9.90 | 0.51 | 94.88 |
| 2. | Metoprolol tab 50 mg | 5.80 | 0.34 | 94.12 |
| 3. | Atorvastatin 20mg tab | 10.40 | 0.70 | 93.31 |
| 4. | Nicorandil 5mg tab | 9.80 | 0.73 | 92.53 |
| 5. | Amlodipin + atenolol | 5.30 | 0.47 | 91.11 |
| 6. | Metoprolol tab 50 mg | 5.51 | 0.53 | 90.37 |
| 7. | Amlodipine 2.5 Mg tab | 1.99 | 0.20 | 89.97 |
| 8. | Amlodipine 5 mg tab | 2.92 | 0.30 | 89.87 |
| 9. | Atorvastatin 40 mg tab 10's | 21.00 | 2.18 | 89.60 |
| 10. | Losartan potassium 50 mg tab | 4.98 | 0.52 | 89.56 |
| 11. | Atorvastatin 80mg tab 10's | 35.00 | 3.78 | 89.20 |
| 12. | Isosorbide mononitrate 20mg 10's | 4.00 | 0.44 | 89.09 |
| 13. | Metoprolol xl 25mg | 4.80 | 0.53 | 88.94 |
| 14. | Atenolol 50mg tab | 1.99 | 0.22 | 88.78 |
| 15. | Telmisartan + hydroc'thiazide (40/12.5) | 8.85 | 1.00 | 88.66 |
| 16. | Metoprolol xl 50mg tab | 6.50 | 0.77 | 88.19 |
| 17. | Metoprolol 25mg tab | 3.88 | 0.47 | 87.82 |
| 18. | Losartan + amlodipin | 7.26 | 0.89 | 87.80 |
| 19. | Atenolol 25mg tab | 1.44 | 0.20 | 86.13 |
| 20. | Losartan-hydrochlorothiazie 10x10 | 6.05 | 0.89 | 85.36 |
| 21. | Metoprolol 25mg tab | 3.69 | 0.54 | 85.28 |
| 22. | Metoprolol xl 50mg tab | 5.25 | 0.81 | 84.64 |
| 23. | Telmisartan 40mg tab 10's | 7.20 | 1.18 | 83.60 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|-------|------|-------|
| 24. | Metoprolol xl 25mg | 3.91 | 0.64 | 83.50 |
| 25. | Telmisartan + hydroc'thiazide (40/12.5) | 7.84 | 1.30 | 83.44 |
| 26. | Indapamide sr 1.5Mg tab | 8.40 | 1.43 | 82.99 |
| 27. | Diltiazem sr 90 mg tab | 8.80 | 1.51 | 82.82 |
| 28. | S-amlodipine 5mg 10's tablet | 5.40 | 0.93 | 82.73 |
| 29. | S-amlodipine 2.5Mg tablet 10's | 3.90 | 0.74 | 80.92 |
| 30. | Losartan 25mg tab | 2.90 | 0.62 | 78.59 |
| 31. | Clopidogrel 75mg tab | 4.90 | 1.06 | 78.31 |
| 32. | Rosuvastatin 5 mg tab | 6.94 | 1.71 | 75.34 |
| 33. | Rosuvastatin 10 mg tab | 12.16 | 3.07 | 74.74 |
| 34. | Telmisartan+amlodipine | 7.37 | 1.89 | 74.37 |
| 35. | Diltiazem 30mg tab | 2.60 | 0.67 | 74.14 |
| 36. | Fenofibrate 200mg tab | 13.90 | 3.72 | 73.23 |
| 37. | Fenofibrate 145mg tab 10's | 8.90 | 2.48 | 72.13 |
| 38. | Trimetazidine 20mg tablet 10's | 3.90 | 1.12 | 71.22 |
| 39. | Olmesartan 20mg tablet 10's | 5.50 | 1.69 | 69.35 |
| 40. | Fenofibrate 160mg tab 10s | 9.90 | 3.11 | 68.63 |
| 41. | Propranolol hydrochloride tab40mg 10s | 2.90 | 0.93 | 67.84 |
| 42. | Prazosin xl 5mg 10's tablet | 10.90 | 3.60 | 66.94 |
| 43. | Olmesartan+hydrochlorth (20/12.5) Tab | 6.50 | 2.15 | 66.91 |
| 44. | Indapamide 2.5Mg tab 10s | 5.40 | 1.80 | 66.74 |
| 45. | Torse mide 20mg tab 10's | 4.90 | 1.64 | 66.44 |
| 46. | Torse mide 10mg tablet | 2.90 | 1.01 | 65.10 |
| 47. | Amiodarone 100 tab | 7.45 | 2.81 | 62.34 |
| 48. | Nebivolol 2.5Mg 10's | 4.90 | 1.87 | 61.93 |
| 49. | Clopidogrel + aspirin (75/75) tab | 3.83 | 1.65 | 56.78 |
| 50. | Bisoprolol 2.5Mg tab | 4.10 | 2.79 | 32.02 |
| 51. | Perindopril 2mg 10's tablet | 5.40 | 4.03 | 25.42 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| 52. | Prazosin xl 2.5Mg 10's tablet | 6.90 | 6.08 | 11.85 |
| 53. | Moxonidine 0.2 Mg tab | 5.44 | 5.14 | 5.49 |
| 54. | Spironolactone + frusemide (50/20) | 3.03 | 2.88 | 4.83 |
| 55. | Verapamil tablet (40mg) 10s strip | 0.48 | 0.47 | 1.55 |

Efficient fuel management by airlines

*100. DR. K.PRAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation(DGCA) has asked all airlines to stop allowing excessive duty free material and extra crew baggage on board;

(b) whether this is being done with a view to ensure efficient fuel management during flight;

(c) whether the DGCA has also asked the airlines to avoid unwanted extra weight in order to curb additional fuel burden; and

(d) whether the latest directive of the aviation regulator is part of a detailed circular on climate change initiatives and local air quality monitoring in civil aviation sector?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (d) DGCA has issued a Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) on "Climate Change Initiatives and Local Air Quality Monitoring in Civil Aviation" on 05.08.2015. This CAR is available on DGCA website <http://dgca.nic.in/rules/car-ind.htm>. As per the provisions of this CAR, airlines are required to develop fuel management procedures without compromising with the safety of aircraft and its occupants. From Environmental Protection point of view, any additional fuel consumption will lead to unwanted increase in carbon emission. To avoid additional fuel burn on account of unwanted extra weight, airlines have been asked:

- (i) to avoid carriage of unwanted items such as old magazines, excess duty free material, cargo containers, extra water, excessive crew baggage, etc.
- (ii) to avoid moisture accumulation in the aircraft insulation, accumulation of dirt both inside and outside the aircraft.

Further, as per the provisions of this CAR, airport operators shall establish monitoring station (preferably mobile) for determining pollutants to assess local air quality both inside and outside the airport, as per the guidance of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). The monitoring station shall be capable of monitoring basic meteorological parameters including temperature, wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity, etc.

Treatment of mental health patients

*101. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population suffering from mental health disease and schizophrenia separately;

(b) the facilities available for treating mental health patients including schizophrenia in the country;

(c) the steps taken by Government to create awareness about mental health disease; and

(d) the allocation made and the amount spent in last three years on mental health hospitals in the country by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) In 2005, the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health reported that 10-20 million (1-2% of population) suffered from severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder and nearly 50 million (5% of population) from common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety, yielding an overall estimate of 6.5 per cent of the population. Figures for Schizophrenia have not been estimated separately.

There are 3 Centrally run Mental Health Institutes, 40 State run Mental Hospitals and 398 Departments of Psychiatry in various Medical Colleges (183 in Government and 215 in Private) across the country to treat patients suffering from mental illness including schizophrenia both in urban and rural areas. The Government is also implementing the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) in 241 districts in all the 36 States/UTs. Activities under DMHP include school and college counselling services, work place stress management and suicide prevention services and community outreach activities. Separately, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare conducts various information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for generation of awareness on mental illness and removal of stigma associated to mental illness.

The details of funds released to the three Central Mental Health Institutes during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and released to the three Central Mental Health Institutes in the last three years

(₹ in crore)

| Institute | 2012-13 | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | |
|---|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Allocation | Released | Allocation | Released | Allocation | Released |
| National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore | 195.41 | 195.41 | 237.80 | 237.80 | 278.63 | 263.39 |
| Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi | 72.8 | 53.293 | 72.81 | 64.88 | 87.67 | 68.44 |
| Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur | 55 | 18 | 64 | 64 | 66 | 66 |

Raising overseas investment limit in private banks

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

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to raise the overseas investment limit in private banking sector to 100 percent from the present 74 percent, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) which are the banks which have applied for increasing the FDI limit to 100 percent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Review of FDI policy in any sector including Private Sector Banks is an on-going process. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration of Government for raising the overseas investment limit in private banks to 100 percent.

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

**Status of implementation of Sachar Committee's
Recommendations**

*103. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of the implementation of the Sachar Committee's recommendations;

(b) how much expenditure has been incurred in this regard during 2013-14 and 2014-15; and

(c) how much of this amount is specifically spent on education during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) The Sachar Committee submitted its report on 17th November, 2006. The Ministry of Minority Affairs circulated the recommendations/suggestions, contained in the report, to the concerned Ministries/Departments for examination and comments. Later, each recommendation was discussed in various rounds of inter-ministerial meetings. After detailed discussions, the Government accepted 72 recommendations out of 76 recommendations made by the Committee. Out of the remaining 4 recommendations, 3 recommendations were not accepted and 1 (one) recommendation was deferred.

For administrative convenience and effective implementation of 72 accepted recommendations, the Government took 43 decisions by clubbing the recommendations of similar nature in the following focus areas:

- (i) Education (15 decisions)
- (ii) Skill Development of Minorities (2 decisions)
- (iii) Access to credit (6 decisions)
- (iv) Special development initiatives (2 decisions such as Multi-sectoral Development Programme and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission)
- (v) Measures for affirmative action (4 decisions such as Setting up of National Data Bank and Assessment & Monitoring Authority, etc)
- (vi) Protection and Management of Waqf Properties (4 decisions), and,
- (vii) Miscellaneous (10 decisions such as Prevention of Communal Violence, Delimitation Act, Sensitization, Multi-Media campaign etc.)

Follow up action on all 43 decisions has been taken by the Government. Some of the decisions have already been implemented. The follow up action on remaining decisions is of on-going nature. The text of each recommendation, the details of each accepted recommendation, the details of decision taken and their up-to-date status, are available on the website of this Ministry www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

(b) The status of physical and financial achievements in respect of the schemes, covered under the Sachar committee Recommendations, for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has made an expenditure of ₹ 2,223.81 crore and ₹ 2,442.56 crore in 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively towards the schemes meant for education. Ministry of Human Resource Development is also implementing a number of schemes, meant for education, for which only physical targets are fixed and monitored. The details of such schemes for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of progress on implementation of the schemes covered as a follow-up action on the Sachar Committee recommendations during 2013-14 and 2014-15.

| Sl. No. | Implementing Ministry/ Department | Scheme | Physical (Nos.) | | | | Financial (₹ in crore) | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | |
| | | | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | M/o Minority Affairs | (a) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme | 400000 | 7794190 | 3000000 | 7496593 | 950.00 | 963.79 | 1130.00 | 1129.27 |
| | | (b) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme | 500000 | 890467 | 500000 | 905620 | 548.50 | 515.76 | 598.50 | 501.28 |
| | | (c) Merit-cum-Means Based Scheme | 60000 | 100428 | 60000 | 138770 | 270.00 | 260.00 | 350.00 | 381.27 |
| | | (d) Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minorities (Fresh fellowships-cumulative figures and Annual financial) | 756 | 3776 | 756 | 4532 | 90.00 | 50.00 | 1.00 | 0.12 |

(e) MAEF- Corpus of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) will be augmented and its operations expanded and streamlined.

The corpus of MAEF was increased from ₹ 200 crore to ₹ 750 crore during the 11th Plan. The corpus is to be further enhanced to ₹ 1,250 crore during the 12th Plan. The present corpus of MAEF is ₹ 1,136 crore (in 2015).

- (f) Restructuring of NMDFC
- After detailed exercise undertaken in this regard, the proposal of the Ministry to increase the authorized share capital of NMDFC from ₹ 1,500 crore to ₹ 3,000 crore was approved by the Government in February, 2015. The Government has also approved the restructuring of NMDFC. A High-Level Committee has been set-up to oversee restructuring of NMDFC. Besides, the Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS) has been set up by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), for meeting all up-gradation/skill development needs of Minority Communities. MANAS provides an all India level training framework, based upon tie-ups with Local/National/International training organizations (on PPP mode), for imparting training to the Minority population in skill sets that are in line with emerging market demands. MANAS is in the process of expanding its network of collaborations with all major stakeholders in the field of skill development and has launched Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Program (E&SDP) for 11,000 trainees during 2014-15 belonging to minorities in 8 States viz., J&K, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu & Kerala. MANAS is linking the requirement of trained candidates with concessional credit schemes of NMDFC in order to help them set up their self-employment ventures and at the initial stage over 50% of the trained candidates are expected to set up their self-employment ventures.
- (g) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)
- Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts (MCDs) in 2008-09. Subsequently, on 04.06.2013 the Government has approved the restructuring of Multi-sectoral Development Programme for implementation in 710 minority concentration blocks and 66 minority concentration towns during the 12th Five Year Plan.
- Funds amounting to ₹ 953.21 crore and ₹ 767.86 crore were released to State/UTs during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively for infrastructure projects in identified minority concentration areas. Out of these, funds amounting to ₹ 434.26 crore and ₹ 430.62 crore were released to State/UTs during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively for educational infrastructure.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|----|--|--|---|-----|------|------|---|---|----|----|
| | | (h) Waqf matters | <p>A Public Sector Undertaking namely National Waqf Development Corporation (NAWADCO) has been incorporated by the Government with an authorized share capital of ₹ 500 crores and paid up capital of ₹ 100 crore, to finance the development of Waqf properties for public purposes throughout the country.</p> <p>The Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2013, with proposed amendments in the Waqf Act, 1995, was passed by both the Houses of Parliament and Waqf Amendment Act, 2013 has been enacted. With the enactment of Waqf Amendment Act, Model Waqf Rules have also been prepared and circulated to States/UTs for adoption.</p> | | | | | | | |
| 2. | D/o School Education and Implementing Ministry and Department Literacy | (A) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan | | | | | | | | |
| | | (a) Number of Primary Schools Constructed | 302 | 274 | 257 | 235 | - | - | - | - |
| | | (b) Number of Upper Primary Schools Constructed | 42 | 39 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | (c) Number of Additional Class Rooms Constructed | 123 | 120 | 6493 | 5835 | - | - | - | - |
| | | (d) Number of Posts for Teachers sanctioned | 179 | 120 | 49 | Nil | - | - | - | - |
| | | (e) Number of New Primary Schools opened | 133 | 131 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | (f) Number of New Upper Primary Schools opened | 22 | 19 | | | | | | |

(g) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) operationalised in educationally backward blocks having substantial minority population (No.)

555 KGBVs operationalised since inception (2006-07). A total of 346,308 girls are reported to be enrolled in KGBVs.

(B) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas

₹ 182.73 crore sanctioned for 14859 Madarsas and 35376 teachers

₹ 108.68 crore sanctioned for 11654 Madarsas and 26619 teachers

(C) Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions

₹ 24.99 crore released for 229 institutions

₹ 12.26 crore released for 131 minority

(D) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

For universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage, a scheme called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up new/upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme. Since implementation of RMSA from 2009-10 up to 31.03.2015

(E) Saakshar Bharat/Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched 'Saakshar Bharat' the new variant of the National Literacy Mission on 08.09.2009 for implementation during the 11th Plan with an objective to make 70 million non-literate adults literate by the end of the Plan. The scheme has special focus on women, belonging to Minorities. It is proposed to cover 12 million Muslim (10 million women and 2 million men) under the programme. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in 372 districts out of 410 eligible districts where adult female literacy is 50% or below as per 2001 Census.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|-----|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| | | | Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan, a target focused approach under overall umbrella of Saakshar Bharat Programme has been launched in February 2014 to improve literacy in Muslims, especially in women. | | | | | | | |
| | (F) | Jan Shikshan Sansthan | Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs) are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country. Action for covering additional districts with substantial minority population is under process. The coverage under this programme during 2012-13 was 12.2%. In the year 2013-14 (upto October, 2013) out of 248757 beneficiaries, 30,629 (12.31%) belong to minorities. No new JSS was set up for the quarter ending December 2014 (utilization of funds not collated separately in respect of minority proposals). Government proposes to set up 10 new JSSs in Muslim Concentrated Districts under Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan initiative. | | | | | | | |
| | (G) | Block Institutes of Teachers Education | The Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the XII Plan <i>inter alia</i> envisages establishment of Block Institutes of Teachers Education in 196 SC/ST/MCDs, depending upon the criterion for which the district has been identified for setting up the BITE. The scheme has covered 15 States/ UTs. As on March 2015, 122 BITEs have been sanctioned in SC, ST and minority concentration districts. | | | | | | | |
| | (H) | Women's hostels | Up to 31.03.2014, out of 604 Women's Hostels sanctioned with an amount of ₹ 123.48 crore at national level, 136 have been approved/ sanctioned in MCDs with an amount of ₹ 10.5 crore (8.5%). | | | | | | | |
| | (I) | Mid Day Meal Scheme | During 2014-15, out of 211 total hostels sanctioned at national level, 29 (13.74%) have been approved/sanctioned in MCDs with a sanctioned amount of ₹ 9.91 crore. | | | | | | | |
| | | | The MDM scheme was extended to all areas in the country from the year 2007-08 onwards and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with concentration of Muslim population are covered under this scheme and children in Madarsas are also covered. Planning Commission | | | | | | | |

has approved the extension of the scheme to students studying in privately managed unaided schools located in SC, ST and Minority Concentrated Districts; benefitting approximately 60.37 lakh children in 29116 schools in MCDs and special focused districts (utilization of funds not collated separately in respect of minority proposals).

MHRD has reported that a meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for revisions/modifications in the norms of MDM was held on 30.01.2014, wherein it was decided with the approval of competent authority that the components of extension of MDM scheme to private schools in Special Focused Districts (SFDs) in SC/ST and minority concentration areas and coverage of 25% children admitted in private schools under section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act and coverage of children of pre-primary schools located in elementary schools during 12th Plan would be considered for implementation after a thorough review of the scheme. The EFC noted that the aforesaid proposal of extension of MDM scheme may be taken on later by MHRD after a thorough review, for which a separate proposal would be prepared if such a change is felt necessary by MHRD.

3. M/o Housing and urban Poverty Alleviation

(A) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) renamed as National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------|-------|---|---|---|
| 1. No. of persons imparted skill training | Started in 2014-15 | 75000 | 29880 | - | - | - |
| 2. Placement of skill trained persons (Nos.) | | 18750 | 9979 | - | - | - |
| 3. No. of bene-ficiaries assisted for setting up individual & group micro-enterprises | | 9000 | 5668 | - | - | - |
| 4. No. of persons in SHGs formed | | 60000 | 67614 | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| | | 5. No. of persons in SHGs covered under bank linkages | | | 4500 | Not being reported by States/UTs | - | - | - | - |
| | | 6. SJSRY-Financial | | | | | 79.99 | 89.74 | 155.70 | - |
| | | (B) Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) (cumulative figures) | | | | | - | ₹ 6813.03 crore | - | ₹ 5795.18 crore |
| | | | | | | | | (23.85% of total project cost) | | (25.54% of total project cost) |
| | | | | | | | | sanctioned for 108 projects | | sanctioned for in 24 cities/towns |
| | | | | | | | | (23.85% of total projects) | | (38.71% of total area covered) |
| | | | | | | | | in 17 cities/towns | | total area covered |
| | | (C) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) | | | | | - | ₹ 2,237.06 crore | - | ₹ 2193.84 crore |
| | | | | | | | | (19.15% of total area covered) | | (23.21% of total area covered) |

| (cumulative figures) | total project cost) | total project cost) |
|--|--|---|
| 4. M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (Earlier: M/o Labour and Employment) | sanctioned for 144 projects (13.48%) in 103 cities/towns (11.32% of total area covered) | sanctioned in 138 cities/towns (15.59% of total area covered) |
| Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) | 23.44 | 9.36 |
| (cumulative) | 4.80 | 6.12 |
| 60 | (including ₹ 23.20 crore released towards additional funding in 2013-14 due to revision of Institutional Development Plan) | |
| 5. D/o Financial Services | 251968.07 | 292206.58 |
| Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending (total outstanding) | 240837.98 | 269644.05 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|----|--|---|--|---|---|---|-------------------|--|----|------------------|
| | Opening of new Bank Branches/awareness campaigns | | (a) A total of 19,119 branches of Public Sector Banks have been opened in areas with substantial minority population up to 31.03.2014. During 2014-15, 1,153 New Bank Branches have been opened in MCDs. | | | | | | | |
| | | | (b) 4,353 entrepreneur development programmes (EDPs) were organized during 2014-15 and the number of beneficiaries was 78,063 while ₹ 207.91 crore were provided as financial assistance to 24,629 beneficiaries. 9,048 awareness campaigns were held in 3,318 Districts/Towns/Blocks having substantial minority population covering 6,651 branches during 2014-15. | | | | | | | |
| 6. | M/o Urban Development | Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) (cumulative) | - | - | - | - | ₹ 2,821.76 crore | sanctioned in 95 minority concentration cities/towns | - | ₹ 2048.91 crore |
| | | Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) (cumulative) | - | - | - | - | ₹ 10,805.74 crore | sanctioned in 19 minority concentration cities/towns | - | ₹ 10259.78 crore |
| | | | | | | | | sanctioned for 81 projects in 18 minority concentration cities/towns | | |

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Implementing Ministry/Department | Representation of minorities in Urban local bodies | The State Governments have been advised by the Ministry of Urban Development to improve representation of minorities in local bodies. Necessary action has been taken for Urban Local Bodies by 18 States/UTs. |
| 7. D/o Personnel and Training | Exemption of Waqf properties from Rent control Act | 11 States have amended their respective rent control acts for exemption of Waqf properties. In other States/UTs, it is in various stages of implementation. |
| 8. M/o Home Affairs | Appropriate training modules to be prepared | Action has been taken in this regard and State Governments/UT Administrations have been given modules for training. |
| | The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill | ‘Public Order’ and ‘Police’ being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the responsibility of dealing with communal violence, registration, investigation/ inquiry and prosecution of crimes and maintaining relevant data in this regard rests primarily with respective State Government. However, under Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme (PM’s New 15PP) for the Welfare of Minorities, the Government has issued the Guidelines on Communal Harmony to the States/UTs in 2008, which, <i>inter alia</i> , delineate steps to be taken to prevent communal violence and steps to be taken to restore peace and order in case of outbreak of communal violence. |
| | | To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country and are under constant watch of the law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary. |
-

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| 9. | M/o Information and Broadcasting | Multi-media campaign to focus on the need for social inclusion. | A multi-media campaign has been followed by the M/o Information & Broadcasting for dissemination of information through electronic and print media in Urdu language apart from other languages. This is besides the multi-media and publicity efforts made by Ministry of Minority Affairs. | | | | | | | |
| 10. | M/o Culture | Annual meeting with CWC and protection of Waqf monuments | The Archeological Survey of India (ASI) holds annual meetings with CWC. There are 218 Waqf properties, which are to be protected by ASI. M/o Culture has directed the ASI to expedite action for the identification of Waqf properties at the regional level and to send a report to them shortly. | | | | | | | |
| 11. | NITI Aayog | Setting up of Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) | In pursuance of the decision of the Government, an Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) was set up in the Planning Commission. The recommendations of AMA were circulated to all the States/UTs and the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government for necessary action. | | | | | | | |
| 12. | M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation | Setting up of National Data Bank (NDB) | Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has created a National Data Bank on its website where various tables/ relevant data for various socio religious communities (SRCs) are being maintained. | | | | | | | |
| 13. | M/o Panchayati Raj | Representation in Rural local bodies | The State Governments have been advised by the Ministry Panchayati Raj to improve representation of minorities in local bodies. | | | | | | | |
| 14. | M/o Law and Justice | Review of Delimitation Act | Action taken for Rural Local Bodies: M/o Panchayati Raj has issued advisory letter to all the State Govt. for improving representation of minorities in local bodies on the lines of the initiative taken by the Andhra Pradesh Government. These are being reiterated from time to time. | | | | | | | |
| | | | The Government first promulgated Delimitation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008, which was later replaced by the Delimitation (Amendment) Act, 2008. | | | | | | | |

15. M/o Health and Family Welfare Dissemination of information in vernacular languages
 The M/o Health and Family Welfare has advised States/UTs to take effective steps to popularize various health and family welfare services through advocacy and Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaign in Urdu and regional languages in Districts/blocks/towns of minority concentration.

The Department under M/o Health and Family Welfare focuses on addressing the unmet needs for contraception through basket of choices, which are made available to all the citizens in the country. Responsibilities have also been given to ASHAS to deliver contraceptives at door step of the clients. This scheme was launched in 233 high focus Districts of 17 States on 17.07.2011. The scheme has now been expanded to the entire country.

Statement-II

Status of progress of the schemes, meant for education, implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development during 2013-14 and 2014-15

| Implementing Ministry | Scheme | Physical (Nos.) | | | | | | Financial (₹ in crore) | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|------|-----------------------------|------|---------|------|------------------------|------|
| | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | |
| | | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| D/o School Education and Literacy | (A) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Number of Primary Schools Constructed | 302 | 274 | 257 | 235 | - | - | - | - |
| | (b) Number of Upper Primary Schools | 42 | 39 | Targets have not been fixed | | - | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|---|---|-----|-----------------------------|------|--|--|---|----|
| (c) | Number of Additional Class Rooms Constructed | 123 | 120 | 6493 | 5835 | - | - | - | - |
| (d) | Number of Posts for Teachers sanctioned | 179 | 120 | 49 | Nil | - | - | - | - |
| (e) | Number of New Primary Schools | 133 | 131 | Targets have not been fixed | | - | - | - | - |
| (f) | Number of New Upper Primary Schools opened | 22 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (g) | Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) operationalised in educationally backward blocks having substantial minority population (No.) | 555 KGBVs operationalised since inception (2006-07). A total of 346,308 girls are reported to be enrolled in KGBVs. | | | | | | | |
| (B) | Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas | - | - | - | - | ₹ 182.73 crore sanctioned for 14859 Madarasas and 35376 teachers | ₹ 108.68 crore sanctioned for 11654 Madarasas and 26619 teachers | - | - |
| (C) | Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions | - | - | - | - | ₹ 24.99 crore released for 229 institutions | ₹ 12.26 crore released for 131 minority institutions | - | - |

(D) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

For universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage, a scheme called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up new/upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme.

Since implementation of RMSA from 2009-10 up to 31.03.2015, out of 10,512 new schools approved at National level, 1,184 (11.26%) have been approved in minority concentration areas. Besides, 2,369 existing secondary schools located in MCDs have also been sanctioned for strengthening under the programme till August 2014 (utilization of funds not collated separately in respect of minority proposals).

(E) Saakshar Bharat/Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan

The Department of School Education & Literacy has launched 'Saakshar Bharat' the new variant of the National Literacy Mission on 08.09.2009 for implementation during the 11th Plan with an objective to make 70 million non-literate adults literate by the end of the Plan. The scheme has special focus on women, belonging to Minorities. It is proposed to cover 12 million Muslim (10 million women and 2 million men) under the programme. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in 372 districts out of 410 eligible districts where adult female literacy is 50% or below as per 2001 Census.

Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan, a target focused approach under overall umbrella of Saakshar Bharat Programme has been launched in February 2014 to improve literacy in Muslims, especially in women. As Mass Mobilization Campaign has been designed keeping all forms of media (print and electronic), folk, cultural and religious events popular in the Muslim community are to be utilized for generating demand for literacy and propagating its benefits. Under this campaign, State Resource Centres (SRCs) have been set up in 11 States comprising of 61 MCDs have been covered under Saakshar Bharat. MHRD has informed that a suitable budget provision has been kept in the annual action plans of SRCs approved by NLMA (National Literacy Mission Authority) for 2014-15.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| | (F) Jan Shikshan Sanssthan | Jan Shikshan Sanssthans (JSSs) are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country. Action for covering additional districts with substantial minority population is under process. The coverage under this programme during 2012-13 was 12.2%. In the year 2013-14 (upto October, 2013) out of 248757 beneficiaries, 30,629 (12.31%) belong to minorities. No new JSS was set up for the quarter ending December 2014 (utilization of funds not collated separately in respect of minority proposals). | | | | | | | |
| | (G) Block Institutes of Teachers Education | Government proposes to set up 10 new JSSs in Muslim Concentrated Districts under Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan initiative. | | | | | | | |
| | (H) Women's hostels | The Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the XII Plan <i>inter alia</i> envisages establishment of Block Institutes of Teachers Education in 196 SC/ST/MCDs, depending upon the criterion for which the district has been identified for setting up the BITE. The scheme has covered 15 States/ UTs. As on March 2015, 122 BITEs have been sanctioned in SC, ST and minority concentration districts. | | | | | | | |
| | (I) Mid Day Meal Scheme | Up to 31.03.2014, out of 604 Women's Hostels sanctioned with an amount of ₹ 123.48 crore at national level, 136 have been approved/ sanctioned in MCDs with an amount of ₹ 10.5 crore (8.5%). | | | | | | | |
| | | During 2014-15, out of 211 total hostels sanctioned at national level, 29 (13.74%) have been approved/sanctioned in MCDs with a sanctioned amount of ₹ 9.91 crore. | | | | | | | |
| | | The MDM scheme was extended to all areas in the country from the year 2007-08 onwards and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with concentration of Muslim population are covered under this scheme and children in Madaras are also covered. Planning Commission has approved the extension of the scheme to students studying in privately managed unaided schools located in SC, ST and Minority Concentrated | | | | | | | |

Districts; benefitting approximately 60.37 lakh children in 29116 schools in MCDs and special focused districts (utilization of funds not collated separately in respect of minority proposals). MHRD has reported that a meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for revisions/modifications in the norms of MDM was held on 30.01.2014, wherein it was decided with the approval of competent authority that the components of extension of MDM scheme to private schools in Special Focused Districts (SFDs) in SC/ST and minority concentration areas and coverage of 25% children admitted in private schools under section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act and coverage of children of pre-primary schools located in elementary schools during 12th Plan would be considered for implementation after a thorough review of the scheme. The EFC noted that the aforesaid proposal of extension of MDM scheme may be taken on later by MHRD after a thorough review, for which a separate proposal would be prepared if such a change is felt necessary by MHRD.

Non-Release of Funds Due To Non-Receipt of Utilization Certificates

*104. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many projects pertaining to Assam, in which balance amount is pending due to non-receipt of Utilization Certificates, in various Central Ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the number of Utilization Certificates which are pending, project-wise, Ministry-wise and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Funds to the State Governments including State Government of Assam 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 provides grant-in-aid to States under Central Assistance for State Plans, Central Sector Schemes and Finance Commission recommended non-plan grant-in-aid as provided in Union Budget each year keeping in view national priorities and overall development of the States. The concerned State Governments and Central Ministries review and monitor implementation of schemes to ensure effective utilization of funds and further installments of grant-in-aid released accordingly. Utilization Certificates are also monitored by the respective Ministries/Departments. Records of such Utilization Certificates are not maintained centrally in Ministry of Finance. Besides, relevant laws provide for independent audit of all expenditure of public money for utilization towards the intended purpose.

Disbanding of Random Scrutiny of IT Cases

*105. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Department has rolled out a pilot project to conduct scrutiny and assessment in an e-environment by sending queries through e-mails;

(b) if so, the details of the pilot project of IT Department; and

(c) whether Government has any plans to disband random scrutiny of cases, so as to avoid harassment to IT payers and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) In order to improve tax payer services and to usher in a paperless environment for carrying

out the assessment proceedings, the Income Tax Department has launched a project on 19th October, 2015 to conduct scrutiny assessments in an e-environment by sending queries through emails. order to operationalize the aforesaid project, it has been decided to roll out the same on a pilot basis in some pre-identified charges at Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad and Chennai Stations. Under this pilot run, 100 cases would initially be identified in each of these charges and major part of assessment proceedings would be carried out in electronic mode. The cases covered under the aforesaid pilot project would initially be those which have been selected for scrutiny on the basis of AIR/CIB information or non-matching with 26 AS data. Consent of tax payer would be obtained in the beginning itself and cases of only willing tax payers would be considered under the pilot run. After the pilot project, this experiment would be extended to wider area.

It may be clarified that for the past several years, the process of selection of cases for scrutiny on a random basis has been dispensed away with. Instead, CBDT has devised systems based method for selecting cases for scrutiny in a centralized manner through CASS (Computer Assisted Scrutiny Selection) whereby the selection is made on the basis of a detailed analysis of risk-parameters and 360 degree data profiling of the taxpayers. This has substantially reduced the manual intervention in selection process. However some cases are also identified for selection manually on the basis of pre-determined revenue-potential based parameters. The guidelines for selection under this category is also placed in public domain for wider information of taxpayers.

The process of selection of cases for scrutiny has become quite transparent, scientific and fine- tuned and manual intervention has been minimized and the factors leading to complaints of harassment of taxpayers have largely been eliminated.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Promotion of Ayush

961. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to publicise AYUSH methods of treatment in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many institutes in the country are for AYUSH education specifically, and the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) State-wise details of the amount disbursed to State Governments for the promotion of AYUSH?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Government has taken following steps to promote AYUSH methods of treatment in the country:

- (i) The State/UT Governments are provided Grant-in-aid for procurement of essential AYUSH medicines for AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, AYUSH Co-located facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHC), Community Health Centers (CHC) and District Hospital (DH) under National AYUSH Mission (NAM).
- (ii) Further, provision has also been made for following activities under NAM:
 - (1) Behavior Change Communication (BCC) has been included as a strategy of Mass Media Communication incorporating AYUSH strengths in early prevention of diseases through promotion of healthy diet and life style to be adopted by the community which will be advocated by the states.
 - (2) Public Health Outreach activity has been included to focus on increasing awareness about AYUSH's strength in solving community health problems resulting from nutritional deficiencies, epidemics and vector-borne diseases, Maternal and Child Health Care.
 - (3) AYUSH Gram is a concept wherein one village per block is selected for adoption of method and practice of AYUSH way of life and interventions of health care. In AYUSH village AYUSH based lifestyles are promoted through behavioral change communication, training of village health workers towards identification and use of local medicinal herbs and provision of AYUSH health services.
- (iii) Further, the Ministry under its Central Sector Schemes of Information Education and Communication (IEC) and International Co-operation (IC) extends financial assistance to State Governments and other reputed Government/Non Governmental Organizations/ Universities for conducting National/International Seminars/Workshops/Symposiums to promote Yoga. In addition, the Ministry carries out mass media campaigns through electronic and print media and AROGYA Fairs for creating awareness amongst the people.

(b) The State-wise details of the AYUSH Institutes in the Country is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The State-wise financial assistance to State/UT Governments under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) and for the development of Medicinal Plants is given in the Statement-II, III and IV, respectively.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of Ayurveda, Siddha Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga colleges and attached hospitals and national institutes in the country

(As on 30.11.2015)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Ayurveda | Siddha | Unani | Homoeopathy | Yoga* | |
|---------|------------------|----------|--------|-------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | No. of Universities | No. of Colleges |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 03 | 00 | 01 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 2. | Assam | 01 | 00 | 00 | 3 | — | — |
| 3. | Bihar | 08 | 00 | 04 | 15 | — | — |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 01 | 00 | 00 | 1 | — | — |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 04 | 00 | 01 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 6. | Delhi | 02 | 00 | 02 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 7. | Goa | 01 | 00 | 00 | 1 | — | — |
| 8. | Gujarat | 14 | 00 | 00 | 18 | 6 | 1 |
| 9. | Haryana | 10 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 02 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 11. | Jammu & Kashmir | 01 | 00 | 02 | — | — | — |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 01 | 00 | 00 | 4 | — | — |
| 13. | Karnataka | 61 | 00 | 05 | 11 | 5 | 4 |
| 14. | Kerala | 17 | 01 | 01 | 5 | — | — |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 19 | 00 | 04 | 20 | 10 | 1 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 69 | 00 | 06 | 50 | 2 | 35 |
| 17. | Odisha | 06 | 00 | 00 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 18. | Puducherry | 01 | 00 | 00 | — | 1 | 0 |
| 19. | Punjab | 13 | 00 | 00 | 4 | — | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|-------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|
| 20. | Rajasthan | 12 | 00 | 02 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 06 | 08 | 01 | 12 | 5 | 4 |
| 22. | Telangana | 05 | 00 | 02 | 3 | — | — |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 30 | 00 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| 24. | Uttarakhand | 06 | 00 | 01 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 04 | 00 | 01 | 12 | 2 | 54 |
| 26. | Arunachal Pradesh | | | | 1 | — | — |
| TOTAL | | 297 | 09 | 46 | 197 | 54 | 108 |

*As per the list provided by University Grants Commission (UGC) of educational Institutes where the courses on Yoga (including Yoga Therapy) at various levels in regular stream is being taught in the Country during 2012-13.

Statement-II

Status of Funds Released to States/Uts under National Ayush Mission (NAM)

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Ist Installment of Grant released during 2014-15 | Final Payment of Grant of 2014-15 released during 2015-16* | 2015-16 |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|--|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | - | - | - |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 309.93 | 549.931 | 850.452 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 101.14 | 70.113 | 173.493 |
| 4. | Assam | 668.98 | 399.378 | - |
| 5. | Bihar | - | - | - |
| 6. | Chandigarh | - | - | - |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 281.41 | 549.257 | - |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | - | - | - |
| 10. | Delhi | 132.71 | 266.598 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 11. | Goa | - | - | - |
| 12. | Gujarat | 332.39 | 577.493 | - |
| 13. | Haryana | 213.59 | 399.218 | - |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | - | - | 421.48 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 226.27 | 392.192 | 382.495 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | - | - | 624.723 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 359.12 | 682.476 | 877.777 |
| 18. | Kerala | 254.67 | 457.878 | 815.9 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | - | - | - |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 644.94 | 1303.980 | 1949.361 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 534.67 | 945.934 | - |
| 22. | Manipur | 226.81 | 146.405 | 456.401 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 134.65 | 93.400 | - |
| 24. | Mizoram | 116.27 | 73.855 | 303.297 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 115.61 | 76.115 | - |
| 26. | Odisha | 471.71 | 850.847 | 1014.434 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 60.00 | 12.525 | 131.65 |
| 28. | Punjab | 316.00 | 269.289 | - |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 638.07 | 1130.724 | 1688.882 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 66.43 | 43.692 | - |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | - | - | - |
| 32. | Telangana | 330.00 | 360.979 | 730.484 |
| 33. | Tripura | 238.12 | 143.371 | 292.982 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | - | - | 4360.214 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 284.00 | 153.457 | 467.781 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 471.23 | 900.458 | 986.086 |
| TOTAL | | 7528.707 | 10849.565 | 16527.892 |

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Fund Released during 2014-15 under Central Sector Scheme of National Medicinal Plants Board"

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 761.93 | 26.25 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 24.13 |
| 3. | Assam | 0.00 | 29.40 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0.00 | - |
| 5. | Chattisgarh | 222.36 | 171.67 |
| 6. | Delhi | 114.12 | 58.17 |
| 7. | Goa | 0.00 | 5.00 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 238.22 | 55.87 |
| 9. | Haryana | 4.69 | - |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 272.74 | 149.85 |
| 11. | Jammu & Kashmir | 31.19 | 10.87 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 618.00 | 74.87 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 917.39 | 49.30 |
| 14. | Kerala | 159.72 | 160.23 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 11.24 | 21.34 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 351.72 | 747.99 |
| 17. | Manipur | 17.20 | 37.61 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | - |
| 19. | Mizoram | 11.00 | 161.18 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 87.77 | 17.08 |
| 21. | Orissa | 31.00 | 49.02 |
| 22. | Punjab | 0.00 | 8.00 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 320.53 | 320.17 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 611.82 | - |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 8.40 | 55.19 |
| 26. | Tripura | 216.43 | 130.42 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 58.93 | 54.35 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 150.63 | 188.41 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 573.08 | 12.48 |
| 30. | Andaman & Nicobar | 0.00 | - |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 6.46 | 10.50 |
| 32. | D&N Haveli | 0.00 | - |
| 33. | Daman & Diu | 0.00 | - |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 2.69 | 15.00 |
| 35. | Telengana | 12.00 | 377.25 |
| 36. | Pondicherry | 0.00 | - |
| TOTAL | | 5811.26 | 3021.6 |

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise Fund Released during 2014-15 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants.*

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State | 2014-15 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1200.61 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | - |
| 3. | Assam | - |
| 4. | Bihar | - |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | - |
| 6. | Gujarat | 172.25 |
| 7. | Haryana | 87.50 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | - |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | - |
| 10. | Jharkhand | - |
| 11. | Karnataka | 110.82 |
| 12. | Kerala | - |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 507.30 |

| Sl. No. | State | 2014-15 |
|---------|---------------|---------|
| 14. | Maharashtra | 589.88 |
| 15. | Manipur | 73.06 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 172.62 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 57.72 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 102.06 |
| 19. | Orissa | 191.53 |
| 20. | Punjab | |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 42.51 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 77.24 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 926.57 |
| 24. | Tripura | 53.23 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 202.03 |
| 27. | West Bengal | |
| TOTAL | | 4566.93 |

*This Scheme has been merged with National AYUSH Mission *w.e.f* 2015-16.

Prescribing of Allopathic Medicines by Ayush Practitioners

962. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken any categorical decision in the issue pertaining to qualified practioners of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems prescribing allopathic medicines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No decision has been taken on the issue of permitting the medical practitioners under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) system of medicines to practice allopathic treatment in a limited way in the country.

Provision for Ayush facility in hospitals and dispensaries

963. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Government hospitals and dispensaries are without any section where the treatment is provided according to all the streams of AYUSH;

(b) whether Government has any action plan to provide such AYUSH facility to every Government dispensary and hospital; and

(c) if so, what is the time-line; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health services to the citizens lie with the State/UT Governments. However, under the National Health Mission, financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems including availability of AYUSH facilities through co-location based on the requirements projected by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Similarly, under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) financial support is provided to States/UTs for better access to AYUSH services through co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Districts Hospitals (DHs), upgradation of the exclusive AYUSH hospitals and Dispensaries as per the requirement projected by them in their State Annual action Plans (SAAPs).

Under the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous organization of Government of India, two Ayurvedic extension centres at Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Hospital have been established at New Delhi. Further, Under the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), an autonomous organization of Government of India two Unani extension centres have been established at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital at New Delhi.

New yoga centres in the remote areas

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

(a) whether Government is planning to develop and establish new yoga centres in the remote areas of the States like Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) presently how many yoga institutes, like the Morarji Desai National Yoga Institute, Delhi are running in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) is an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH. CCRYN has obtained 20 acres of land from Odisha Government in Binjhagiri Village in Khordha District to establish a Central Research Institute in Yoga and Naturopathy.

(b) In addition to Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi which is an autonomous organization under Central Government engaged in activities primarily related to education in Yoga, the number of educational institutes conducting courses on Yoga at various levels in the country (during 2012-13), as informed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) is as under:-

| No. of States | No. of Universities | No. of Colleges |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 16 | 54 | 108 |

Yoga centres in Bihar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will treat people through Yoga and Naturopathy, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of Yoga treatment centres opened in the country and the number of such Yoga centres opened in Bihar, the details thereof and the funds released to Bihar for this purpose?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There are three autonomous organizations under Ministry of AYUSH namely, Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNY) and National Institute of Naturopathy(NIN), Pune. These are engaged in various activities relating to Yoga and Naturopathy, *inter-alia* including treatment of patients through these systems. The treatment includes Hydrotherapy, Mud therapy, Massage and Manipulative Therapy, Counseling diet and fasting, Acupuncture, acupressure, solar/chromo therapy, magneto therapy, physiotherapy and various Yoga techniques/asanas.

(b) MDNIY has established four yoga therapy centres and 19 Preventive Health Care Units in Government hospitals & Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Wellness Centres respectively. CCRYN is having OPD facilities related to Yoga at seven different hospitals/places in Delhi and one at B.D. Sharma Medical College, Rohtak, Haryana.

No Yoga treatment Centres has been opened in Bihar by these two Organizations.

Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of financial assistance to State/UT Governments for treatment through AYUSH systems including Yoga and Naturopathy.

Status of number of units assisted for opening of AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga during 2015-16 under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is given in the Statement (*See below*). However, State Government of Bihar has not submitted State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) under National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

Statement

Status of number of units assisted for opening of AYUSH Wellness Centers including Yoga during 2015-16 under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of Units |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | - |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 9 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 4. | Assam | - |
| 5. | Bihar | - |
| 6. | Chandigarh | - |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of Units |
|---------|------------------------|--------------|
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | - |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | - |
| 10. | Delhi | - |
| 11. | Goa | - |
| 12. | Gujarat | - |
| 13. | Haryana | - |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 31 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1 |
| 17. | Karnataka | - |
| 18. | Kerala | 10 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | - |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 31 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | - |
| 22. | Manipur | 3 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | - |
| 24. | Mizoram | 5 |
| 25. | Nagaland | - |
| 26. | Odisha | - |
| 27. | Puducherry | 1 |
| 28. | Punjab | - |
| 29. | Rajasthan | - |
| 30. | Sikkim | - |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | - |
| 32. | Telangana | 6 |
| 33. | Tripura | 14 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 17 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | - |
| 36. | West Bengal | - |
| TOTAL | | 131 |

Objectives for conducting International Yoga Day

966. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on promoting and conducting the International Yoga Day with a detailed breakup of the cost;

(b) whether the Ministry had any objectives outlined for conducting this event; and

(c) if so, whether they were successfully met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The total amount of ₹ 3343.21 Lakhs was spent on promoting and conducting the International Day of Yoga at Delhi and Indian Missions abroad. The detailed breakup is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The objective of celebrating the International Day of Yoga was to universalize the practice and benefits of Yoga.

(c) The first International Day of Yoga was celebrated in 192 countries including India by organizing a wide variety of different events like yoga demonstration, meetings of Yoga Clubs, Conferences on Yoga, Yoga Walk, release of commemorative coin/stamp/postal cover on Yoga, film/documentary screening, photo exhibition on Yoga, etc. The Ministry was also able to achieve two Guinness World records, viz, (i) The Largest Yoga Lesson and (ii) The Most Nationalities in a Yoga Lesson.

Statement

Details of Expenditure on Promoting and Conducting the International Day of Yoga-2015.

(A) Details of Expenditure for the event at Rajpath, New Delhi on 21/6/2015.

| | | |
|-------|--|----------------|
| a | Publicity through DAVP, Doordarshan, All India Radio, NFDC and on documentary Film | ₹ 8,83,71,839 |
| b | Event Management through M/s Arch Concept Ltd. | ₹ 3,63,70,997 |
| c | General Arrangements for mobilization of children and invitees and for Guinness World Records. | ₹ 3,92,26,501 |
| TOTAL | | ₹ 16,39,69,337 |

(B) International Conference on “Yoga for Holistic Health” on 21st and 22nd June, 2015

| | | |
|-------|--|---------------|
| i | Booking of Venue (Vigyan Bhawan) | ₹ 3,84,500 |
| ii | Arrangements through India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd. (ITDC) | ₹ 1,65,32,747 |
| iii | General Arrangements for invitees | ₹ 29,54,690 |
| TOTAL | | ₹ 1,98,71,937 |

(C) In addition, Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), the autonomous organization under the Ministry, incurred the following expenditure:-

| | | |
|------|---|---------------|
| (i) | Financial Assistance to Government Institutions/Non Government Organization for organizing of Yoga Camps and celebration of International Day of Yoga in each district of the Country @ ₹ 1.00 Lakh each by CCRYN | ₹ 6,70,00,000 |
| (ii) | Expenditure on production of Film & Booklet on Common Yoga Protocol by MDNIY | ₹ 34,80,020 |

D. Ministry of External Affairs.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| The amount sanctioned by Ministry of External Affairs to Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) for celebrating International Day of Yoga by Indian Missions/Posts abroad. | ₹ 8,00,00,000 |
|--|---------------|

All India Institute of Ayurveda

967. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in 2008 had decided to set up an All India Institute of Ayurveda;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal along with the reasons for delay in its implementation along with the details of cost escalation; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for early operationalisation of the Institute?

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

(b) The Institute is at advance stage of completion. The construction of the building is almost complete. OPD is working with 9 Ayurveda specialties. Basic medical equipments, machinery and allied services have been procured. The slow progress is due to delay in obtaining statutory clearances from local bodies. Government had approved an amount of ₹ 134 crore for the project but later on it was revised to ₹ 157 crore in March, 2013 which includes certain items/works which were not taken at the initial stage.

(c) The progress of the project is being reviewed from time to time with the concerned agencies in the Project Management Committee Meeting and also review undertaken by Secretary (AYUSH) with Senior Officers regularly.

Rescheduling of AI, Delhi to Goa Flight

968. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has made changes in the operations of their flight in Delhi Goa sector;

(b) the reasons, as to why, these changes were made;

(c) whether the earlier schedule or frequency flight on this sector is proposed to be restored;

(d) the number of employees, and their categories suspended or received from service; and

(e) the reasons as to why these actions were taken and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) In the summer schedule 2015, Air India was operating two flights from Delhi to Goa. The details of flights from Delhi to Goa are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

In the winter Schedule 2015 effective 26.10.2015, the schedule of operations from Delhi to Goa is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The flight AI 659 has been restructured to operate as Delhi-Mumbai only. However, there is no change in the number of flights operating on Mumbai Goa flights. Air India operates 04 daily flights from Mumbai to Goa and convenient connections are available from Delhi to Goa via Mumbai.

The change in schedule of AI 659 has been done as a schedule restructuring exercise to ensure better availability of aircraft and optimum utilization of resources. Subsequent to shifting of operations to the new terminal at Mumbai airport, it is planned to develop Mumbai as a second hub for Air India providing connections to various domestic and inter national destinations.

(c) Currently Air India has no plans to restore the earlier schedule.

(d) and (e) For the period 01.01.2014 to 31.10.2015, there are 69 cases of suspension and 63 cases of removal from service. This action has taken by the Air India on ground of unauthorised absenteeism, misbehaviour, smuggling and other misconduct etc.

Statement-I

The details of flights from Delhi to Goa

| Flight No. | Freq. | Dep. From | Dep. Time | Arr. At | Arr. Time |
|------------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| AI 659 | Daily | Srinagar | 1415 | Delhi | 1550 |
| | | Delhi | 1700 | Mumbai | 1915 |
| | | Mumbai | 2010 | Goa | 2110 |
| AI 156 | Daily | Delhi | 1050 | Goa | 1315 |

Statement-II

*The schedule of operations from Delhi to Goa in the winter
(Schedule 2015 effective 26.10.2015)*

| Flight No. | Freq. | Dep. From | Dep. Time | Arr. At | Arr. Time |
|------------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| AI 156 | Daily | Delhi | 1040 | Goa | 1315 |

Fine on Airlines for Acting Like a Cartel

969. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether three private airlines have been fined for acting like a cartel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps Government has taken to protect the interests of consumers and traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has imposed penalties of ₹ 151.69 crores on Jet Airways, ₹ 63.74 crores on Indigo and ₹ 42.48 crores on Spice Jet for concerted action in fixing and revising Fuel Surcharge (FSC) for transporting cargo.

(c) In order to protect the interest of passenger and bringing transparency on charges for the facilities offered by airlines, DGCA has issued following Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs) and Air Transport Circulars on Passenger Facilitation:

- (i) CAR, Section-3, Series-M, Part-I on "Carriage by Air of Persons with Disability and/or Persons with Reduced Mobility".
- (ii) CAR, Section-3, Series-M, Part-II on "Refund of Airline tickets to passengers of public transport undertakings".
- (iii) CAR, Section -3, Series-M, Part-IV on "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights".
- (iv) CAR, Section -3, Series-M, Part-V on "Facilitation in case of diversion".
- (v) Air Transport Circular ATC Circular ATC 03 of 2015 on Unbundle of services and fees by scheduled airlines.
- (vi) Air Transport Circular 02 of 2010 Publishing of Tariff - Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules, 1937.

The above regulations have been issued in consultation with the stakeholders, thereby ensuring the protection of interest of stakeholders also.

Injectable Contraceptive for Women

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

(a) whether Government has decided to introduce injectable contraceptive for women in the public health system and family welfare programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to allay the safety concern of women about this contraceptive including menstrual irregularity, demineralisation of bones etc.?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes.

The steps taken by government to allay safety concerns of women are as follows:

1. The government has conducted a high level meeting of prominent gynecologists from across India including Heads of Departments of medical colleges and professional/technical organizations/bodies which discussed the safety concerns in detail and it was concluded that menstrual irregularity and demineralization of bones are a temporary phenomena which disappear once the injectables are discontinued. Rare cases of demineralization of bones would be managed through external supplementation.
2. In the first phase it would be launched only in the Medical colleges and District Hospitals where dedicated counsellors for Family Planning are in place.
3. First dose/shot would be administered by a trained doctor in the facility after proper screening and counselling.
4. Dedicated technical content and capacity building plan for providers for all states have been planned.
5. Additional orientation of counsellors has been planned.

Financial Crunch of Air India

971. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of finances of Air India;
- (b) whether it is also fact that still it is facing financial crunch, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that economically viable routes are being given to private airlines and only non-viable routes are taken by the Air India, leading to losses, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to bring out Air India out from financial crunch that it is facing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Air India (AI) has been suffering losses over the past few years and the details of the losses for the past 5 years are as follows:

| Financial Year | Net Loss (₹ in crores) |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 2010-2011 | 6865.17 |
| 2011-2012 | 7559.74 |
| 2012-2013 | 5490.16 |
| 2013-2014 | 6279.60 |
| 2014-2015 | 5859.91 |

Losses have been suffered by AI for the past many years on account of a multitude of factors which include the following:

- (i) High fuel prices
- (ii) High interest burden
- (iii) Increase in competition especially from low cost carriers
- (iv) High Debt Equity Ratio
- (v) High Airport User Charges
- (vi) Liberalized bilaterals to foreign carriers
- (vii) Adverse impact of exchange rate variation due to weakening of the Indian Rupee.

However, Air India has made substantial improvements in the financial performance. The main areas in which the company has registered improvements in FY 2014-15 in comparison to FY 2011-12, when the Turnaround Plan was initiated are as follows:

- (i) The Operating Loss has consistently reduced since merger and in 2014-15, the same stands at ₹ 2636.19 crores as compared to ₹ 5138 crores in 2011-12.
- (ii) As per 2014-15, the Net Loss is ₹ 5859.91 crores as against the loss of ₹ 7559.74 crores in 2011-12 *i.e.* a reduction by 22.5%.
- (iii) The Company has turned EBIDTA positive by ₹ 337.77 crores in 2014-15 as against the negative EBIDTA of ₹ 2236.95 crores in 2011-12.
- (iv) Total Revenue increased from ₹ 14713.81 crores in 2011-12 to ₹ 20606.27 crores in 2014-15 *i.e.* by ₹ 5892.46 *viz* by 40.1% as compare to levels of 2011-12.

(c) The domestic air services in the country have been deregulated. It is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. The Scheduled domestic airlines are free to operate anywhere within the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines.

The Indian carriers are eligible to operate to foreign destination as per the respective bilateral air services agreements with concerned foreign countries. Grant of traffic rights to scheduled Indian carriers depends on requests received from designated Indian carriers based on their commercial judgement and availability of bilateral rights to operate on international routes. However, priority is given to the operational plan of Air India while granting traffic rights.

(d) Post merger of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines, the merged entity, Air India Limited suffered huge losses for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11. Government took cognizance of the deteriorating financial position of Air India and formulated a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/ Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) with the aim of improving the operational and financial performance of the company which was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 12th April, 2012. The TAP/ FRP envisages the following:

- (i) Upfront equity of ₹ 6750 crores in FY 2011-12.
- (ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of ₹ 4,552 crores till FY 2017-18.
- (iii) Equity for guaranteed aircraft loan till FY 2021 of ₹ 18,929 crores.
- (iv) For GOI guaranteed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) an amount of ₹ 11,951 crores towards interest and ₹ 7400 crores towards principal.

Till date, equity of ₹ 22,280 crores has been released to Air India under TAP/FRP.

The TAP/FRP also provides that equity would be infused subject to achievement of certain laid down milestones. The Company has achieved most of the targets set out in the TAP milestones, and has made progress in both Operational as well as Financial Areas.

Over Burdened Aviation Sector

972. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to experts a telecom like revolution in Indian aviation sector can enable everyone to fly and it can happen with pragmatic approach by the Government and all stakeholders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the root cause behind India's struggling aviation sector is its wrong perception as an elitist service rather than a time saving tool;

whether it is also a fact that at present the aviation sector in India is over taxed, over regulated, over protected and suffers from high structural costs; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) By the introduction of no frill services by some of the private scheduled airline, the air fares have become competitive and thus has changed the perception which is evident from the passenger growth traveling by such airlines. However, no such study has been carried out so far.

(c) and (d) At present, no formal study has been carried out in this regard. However, aviation sector in India faces many taxes on the inputs to production-fuel, aircraft leases, airport charges, air passenger tickets, air navigation service charges, maintenance cost, fuel throughput fees, into plane fuel fees and other items subject to service tax. Further, the rapidly changing air transport environment dictated by the global economic fortunes is forcing airlines to seek structural adjustments in order to survive. From the safety perspective all the air transport undertakings are required to be certified as per the standards laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

Incidents of Tyre Burst of Aircrafts

973. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances of tyre-burst involving aircrafts of various airlines have been reported during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of such instances reported during the said period, airport and airline-wise including Air India;

(c) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has investigated these incidents;

(d) if so, the details and the findings thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by DGCA to avert such incident in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During last three years and current year, a total of 17 incidents of tyre burst involving various airlines including Air India have been reported. Year-wise details are as under:

| Year | No. of tyre burst incidents |
|------|-----------------------------|
| 2012 | 03 |
| 2013 | 04 |
| 2014 | 07 |
| 2015 | 03 (till 31.10.2015) |

The details of incidents airport and airline-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Tyre burst incidents involving consequential damage to the aircraft have been investigated by Permanent Investigation Board of the airline under the supervision of DGCA.

Recommendations emanating from the investigation reports are implemented to avert such incidents.

Statement

List of Tyre Burst Incidents from 2012 to 2015 (Till October 2015)

| Sl. No. | Date | Place | Operator | Brief |
|---------|------------|--------|-------------|--|
| 1. | 04.09.2012 | Mumbai | Jet Airways | During walk around inspection, AME observed left main wheel tyre burst. No abnormalities were observed at any time during takeoff or landing or taxiing. |
| 2. | 13.10.2012 | Mumbai | Spicejet | During transit inspection No. 2 main wheel assembly tyre found burst. Both number 1 and number 2 main wheel assembly replaced. |
| 3. | 22.10.2012 | Jeddah | Spicejet | After landing on Runway 34L, suspected tyre burst unusual sound heard. The affected tyres were on the LH MLG. Both affected Main Wheel assembly of LH MLG removed for investigation. Both Main Wheel assemblies replaced by serviceable. |

| Sl. No. | Date | Place | Operator | Brief |
|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|--|
| 4. | 07.04.2013 | Delhi | Spicejet | <p>During Taxi, heard loud noise, Cabin crew informed of Unusual noise from landing gear. Confirmed No #3 tyre burst.</p> <p>No #3 Main Wheel burst and deflated. Both No #3 and No #4 Main Wheel assembly replaced.</p> |
| 5. | 04.06.2013 | Gorakhpur | Jet Airways | <p>After landing left inboard tyre burst observed. Vertical cracks observed on the tyre sidewall in post landing inspection.</p> <p>Damage to the tyre, radial ruptures appears to be due to possible blunt force impact, as per tyre analysis report.</p> |
| 6. | 12.09.2013 | Bangaluru | Indigo | <p>While landing at Bangalore Runway 27 in heavy rain, aircraft touched down to the right of centre line and went a bit more to the right before it was brought to centre line. In the process right wheels hit the runway edge lights and both right. tyres busted.</p> |
| 7. | 01.11.2013 | Delhi | Spicejet | <p>During transit inspection, found bolt embedded into the crown area of number 4 Main Wheel Assembly tyre.</p> <p>Number 4 Main Wheel Assembly replaced with serviceable one.</p> |
| 8. | 01.05.2014 | Calicut | Air India | <p>During landing at Calicut, left main landing gear first forward tyre got burst.</p> <p>Left main landing gear first and second forward wheels were replaced.</p> |

| Sl. No. | Date | Place | Operator | Brief |
|---------|------------|------------|--------------|---|
| 9. | 14.06.2014 | Pune | Air India | During taxiing, pilot reported more than normal power was required on the controls. During rectification, special inspection schedule after Tyre carried out. Wheel Assembly and Brake Assembly and No. 5 and No. 6 replaced as per procedure. |
| 10. | 25.07.2014 | Ahmedabad | Air India | Pilot suspected brake binding on No. 5 and No. 6 wheel. During rectification, No. 5 and No. 6 Main Wheel found burst. No. 5 and No. 6 main wheel along with brake assembly replaced. |
| 11. | 01.08.2014 | Calicut | Air India | After landing, the tyre burst occurred due to failure of Antiskid Valve Module. |
| 12. | 06.08.2014 | Allahabad | Alliance Air | Port side main landing gear tyre burst due to left hand main wheel gone to unpaved surface during taxing. |
| 13. | 16.08.2014 | Trivandrum | Air India | After landing, ATC informed smoke from right wheel. Stopped the aircraft on runway and insisted for physical checkup and ground informed, Wheel number 3 and 4 fully worn out. Number 3 and 4 wheel tyre found burst and wheel rim found damaged. Number 3, 4, 7 and 8 wheel replaced. Number 3 and 4 brake assembly replaced. |
| 14. | 11.11.2014 | Chennai | Air India | On arrival AME observed number 6 main wheel Tyre Burst with scuff marks. Number 6 main wheel assembly replaced. Adjacent number 5 wheel assembly also replaced. |

| Sl. No. | Date | Place | Operator | Brief |
|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---|
| 15. | 12.06.2015 | Silchar | Jet Airways | After landing, AME observed LH nose wheel deflated and RH nose wheel tyre burst. |
| 16. | 31.10.2015 | Jaipur | Jet Airways | On landing at 80-60 kts aircraft started veering left of center line, braking seemed sluggish. Aircraft cleared runway. Thereafter taxi seemed normal so aircraft continued to parking. When Captain mentioned to maintenance there seemed something wrong with the brakes, he told us that aircraft had a burst tyre. The landing itself was smooth. |
| 17. | 15.09.2015 | Dubai | Spicejet | Number 3 Tyre burst during landing followed by illumination of Master Caution along with HYD SYS A light. Aircraft was towed to the parking bay. |

Expansion and Modernisation of Non-Metro Airports

974. SHRI B. K HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-metro airports in the country and the number of them that are operational till date;

(b) whether Government has undertaken or proposes to undertake expansion/modernisation of metro and non-metro airports under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure completion of non-metro airports without any further cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Airport Authority of India (AAI) is owning and managing 125 airports and civil enclaves out of which 121 are non-metro. Out of these 121 non-metro airports 91 are operational. Details of the operational non-metro airports are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government regularly monitors the projects to ensure timely completion and fulfillment of budgetary obligations.

Statement

List of the operational non-metro airports

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Airport/Civil Enclave |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Cuddapah |
| 2. | | Rajamundry |
| 3. | | Tirupati International |
| 4. | | Vijaywada |
| 5. | | Visakhapatnam (CE) Custom |
| 6. | Assam | Dibrugarh |
| 7. | | Guwahati International |
| 8. | | Lilabari (North Lakhimpur) |
| 9. | | Jorhat (CE) |
| 10. | | Silchar (CE) |
| 11. | | Tezpur (CE) |
| 12. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Port-Blair (CE) International |
| 13. | Bihar | Gaya Customs |
| 14. | | Patna Customs |
| 15. | Chandigarh (UT) | Chandigarh (CE) Customs |
| 16. | Chhattisgarh | Raipur |
| 17. | Delhi | New Delhi (Safdarjung) |
| 18. | Goa | Goa (CE) International |
| 19. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad International |
| 20. | | Bhavnagar |
| 21. | | Bhuj (CE) |
| 22. | | Kandla |
| 23. | | Keshod |
| 24. | | Jamnagar (CE) |

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Airport/Civil Enclave | |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 25. | | Porbander | |
| 26. | | Rajkot | |
| 27. | | Surat | |
| 28. | | Vadodara | |
| 29. | Himachal Pradesh | Kang ^A (Gaggal) | |
| 30. | | Kullu (Bhuntar) | |
| 31. | | Shimla | |
| 32. | Jharkhand | Ranchi | |
| 33. | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu (CE) | |
| 34. | | Leh (CE) | |
| 35. | | Srinagar (CE) | International |
| 36. | Karnataka | Bangaluru (CE) | |
| 37. | | Belgauivi | |
| 38. | | Hubli | |
| 39. | | Mangalore | International |
| 40. | | Mysore | |
| 41. | Kerala | Calicut | International |
| 42. | | Thiruvananthpuram | International |
| 43. | Lakshadweep Island | Agatti | |
| 44. | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal | |
| 45. | | Gwalior (CE) | |
| 46. | | Jabalpur | |
| 47. | | Khajuraho | |
| 48. | | Indore | |
| 49. | Maharastra | Akola | |
| 50. | | Aurangabad | Custom |
| 51. | | Gonda | |
| 52. | | Jalgaon | |
| 53. | | Mumbai (JUHU) | |
| 54. | | Kolhapur | |

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Airport/Civil Enclave | |
|---------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 55. | | Mihan, Nagpur | International |
| 56. | | Pune (CE) | Custom |
| 57. | | Sholapur | |
| 58. | Manipur | Imphal | International |
| 59. | Meghalaya | Shillong (UMROI) | |
| 60. | Nagaland | Dimapur | |
| 61. | Orissa | Bhubaneswar | International |
| 62. | Punjab | Amritsar | International |
| 63. | | Bhatinda (CE) | |
| 64. | | Ludhiana | |
| 65. | | Pathankot (CE) | |
| 66. | Puducherry | Puducherry | |
| 67. | Rajasthan | Bikaner (NAL) (CE) | |
| 68. | | Jaipur | International |
| 69. | | Jaisalmer (CE) | |
| 70. | | Jodhpur (CE) | |
| 71. | | Kota | |
| 72. | | Udaipur | |
| 73. | Telengana | Hyderabad (Begumpet) | |
| 74. | Tamilnadu | Coimbatore | International |
| 75. | | Madurai | Custom |
| 76. | | Salem | |
| 77. | | Trichy | International |
| 78. | | Tuticorin | |
| 79. | | Thanjavur (CE) | |
| 80. | Tripura | Agartaia | |
| 81. | Uttar Pradesh | Agra (CE) | |
| 82. | | Allahabad (CE) | |

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Airport/Civil Enclave | |
|---------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 83. | | Gorakhpur (CE) | |
| 84. | | Kanpur (Chakeri) (CE) | |
| 85. | | Kanpur (CML) | |
| 86. | | Lucknow | International |
| 87. | | Varanasi | International |
| 88. | Uttarakhand | Dehradun | |
| 89. | | Pantnagar | |
| 90. | West Bengal | Bagdogra (CE) | Custom |
| 91. | | Coochbehar | |

Seat Occupancy Ratio in Flights

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

- how many airlines are functioning in this country;
- how many of them were in the red last year;
- whether occupancy of seats in all the flights are full always, if not, what is the average unutilised capacity; and
- how Government intends to make them fully utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As on date, 14 Scheduled Operators are functioning in the country.

(b) The financial summary of Scheduled Indian carriers for the Financial Year 2013-14 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The Passenger load Factor of Scheduled Indian carriers for the Financial Year 2013-14 is in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Booking of tickets by airlines is a commercial aspect of airline in which Ministry does not interfere, It is decided by airlines themselves depending upon market factors and international practices.

Statement-I*Financial Summary of Scheduled Indian Carriers for the Financial Year 2013-14*

(₹ in million)

| Name of the Airline | 2013-14 | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Operating Revenue | Operating Expenses | Operating Result |
| National Carriers | | | |
| Air India | 190,934.9 | 223,488.5 | -32553.6 |
| Air India Express | 20,696.1 | 19,968.4 | 727.7 |
| Alliance Air | 2,423.9 | 4,178.2 | -1754.3 |
| TOTAL | 214,054.9 | 247,635.1 | -33580.2 |
| Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines | | | |
| Jet Airways | 172,325.1 | 201,072.5 | -28747.5 |
| Jetlite (P) Ltd. | 16,909.9 | 21,456.0 | -4546.0 |
| Go Air | 25,323.8 | 24,226.8 | 1097.0 |
| Spicejet | 63,042.3 | 73,036.8 | -9994.5 |
| Indigo | 111,165.8 | 108,466.9 | 2698.9 |
| Air Costa* | 511.0 | 1,206.6 | -695.5 |
| TOTAL | 388,767.0 | 428,259.0 | -39492.0 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 602,821.9 | 675,894.1 | -73072.2 |

*Air Costa started operating in October 2013.

Source: ICAO ATR form-EF furnished by Scheduled Indian Carriers.

Statement-II*Passenger Load Factor of Scheduled Indian Carriers for the Financial Year 2014-15***National Scheduled Carriers**

| Name of the carrier | Nature of operation | Passenger load factor* (%) |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Air India | Domestic | 77.2 |
| | International | 72.7 |
| Air India Express | Domestic | 73.5 |
| | International | 81.5 |
| Alliance Air | Domestic | 68.3 |

Private Scheduled Carriers

| Name of the carrier | Nature of operation | Passenger load factor* (%) |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Indigo | Domestic | 79.4 |
| | International | 82.4 |
| Spicejet | Domestic | 81.8 |
| | International | 79.0 |
| Jet Airways | Domestic | 78.4 |
| | International | 84.3 |
| Jet Lite | Domestic | 80.1 |
| Go Air | Domestic | 79.1 |
| Air Asia | Domestic | 76.1 |
| Air Costa | Domestic | 74.1 |
| Vistara | Domestic | 53.7 |

*Passenger load factor[^] revenue passenger kilometers performed/available seat kilometers

Note: 1. Air Asia started operating in June 2014.

2. Vistara started operating in January 2015.

Delay in Haj Flights

976. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of flights meant for Haj pilgrims were delayed for hours together and the Haj pilgrims faced a lot of difficulties in Saudi Arabia on the way back to India;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that such problems occur year after year and the same have not been solved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. The overall Haj Charter operations for 2015 was done professionally without any major disruption. However, some delays have occurred due to operational and technical reasons.

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

(c) Haj operations involve air charter of more than 100000 pilgrims from India to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and back in a designated period of two and half months.

This is done by airlines by operating almost 1400 flights (including ferry flights). Further, Haj pilgrims from all over the world travel to KSA to perform Haj in this designated period. Hence, given the mammoth size of the operations, despite efforts made by all stakeholders, *i.e.* Ministry of External Affairs, Haj Committee of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation and the selected airlines, at times problem are encountered and some flights get delayed due to various reasons, like aircraft availability, weather conditions, airport congestion in Saudi Arabia etc. In Haj 2014 problems of delayed flights were encountered. However, the Haj 2015 operations have been smooth and efficiently carried out by airlines.

Inadequate Flight Operations Inspectors at International Airports

977. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) had downgraded civil aviation sector for want of adequate flight operations inspectors at international airports of the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has also placed adequate flight operations inspections as per the norms of FAA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c) Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) team had audited DGCA, India from 9-13 September 2013 under the 'International Aviation Safety Assessment Programme' (IASA) of the USA. One of the findings during the audit was "The DGCA does not have sufficient number of properly type-rated Operations Inspectors (Current and qualified) to address all aircraft makes and models operated by Air Operator Permit (AOP) holders".

To address the finding, Government created 75 posts of Flight Operation Inspectors (FOI's) on ad-hoc contract basis for three years in January, 2014. 52 Flight Operation Inspectors (FOI's) have been recruited so far. Consequent to this action, in April, 2015 India has regained the category I status.

New airports in Bihar

†978. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to build new airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of airports proposed to be built in the country and the names of places in Bihar where airports are proposed, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR.MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government of India (GoI) has so far granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of 14 Greenfield airports namely, Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Shimoga, Gulbarga, Hassan and Bijapur in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Pakyong in Sikkim, Datia in Gwalior (Cargo) in Madhya Pradesh, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh and Karaikal in Puducherry. The commercial operations at Durgapur in West Bengal have already commenced on 18th May, 2015. As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, the applicant proposing to set up an airport would make an application to the Steering Committee in the format as per Greenfield Airport Policy. Presently, no proposal has been received for setting up of Greenfield Airport in Bihar as per Greenfield Airport Policy.

Improvement in financial efficiency of Air India

979. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India have improved in the area of financial efficiency during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) which International segment provides for highest profit/revenue for Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR.MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) In view of the losses suffered by Air India upto 2010-11 and its mounting debt burden, the Cabinet Committee on Economic

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 12.4.2012, approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/ Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India subject to achievement of certain laid down milestones by AI. The Company has achieved the Targets set out in the TAP milestones, and has made substantial progress in both Operational as well as Financial Areas. The financial performance of Air India in FY 2014-15 in comparison to FY 2011-12, when the Turnaround Plan was initiated are as follows:

- (i) The Operating Loss has consistently reduced since merger and in 2014-15, the same stands at ₹ 2636.19 crores as compared to ₹ 5138 crores in 2011-12.
- (ii) As per 2014-15, the Net Loss is ₹ 5859.91 crores as against the loss of ₹ 7559.74 crores in 2011-12 *i.e.* a reduction by 22.5%.
- (iii) The Company has turned EBIDTA positive by ₹ 337.77 crores in 2014-15 as against the negative EBIDTA of ₹ 2236.95 crores in 2011-12.
- (iv) Total Revenue increased from ₹ 14713.81 crores in 2011-12 to ₹ 20606.27 crores in 2014-15 *i.e.* by ₹ 5892.46 *viz* by 40.1% as compare to levels of 2011-12.

(c) Civil Aviation is a highly dynamic and competitive sector. Profit of a route depends on multiple factor such as seasonality of demand, economic growth, festivals, weather patterns etc. and routes do not remain profitable or loss making permanently. In view of the commercially confidential nature as well as its psychological impact on travel patterns the information cannot be revealed.

MoU with Korea for better air connectivity

980. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Republic of Korea to enhance the existing air service cooperation between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of cities proposed to be connected will Republic of Korea; and

(d) the extent to which the air connectivity will be enhanced after signing of aforesaid MoU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR.MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of the Government of Republic of Korea on 15th October, 2015 at New Delhi giving effect to the following:—

- (i) Enhancement in capacity entitlements from 6 services to 19 services per week for the designated carriers of India as well as Republic of Korea
- (ii) grant of two additional points of call in India-Chennai and Bangalore for the designated carriers of Republic of Korea
- (iii) grant of two additional beyond points of call-Seattle and Vancouver for the designated carriers of India
- (iv) grant of additional intermediate points of call-Ho-chi-Minh city for the designated carriers of both sides
- (v) both sides agreed to allow domestic code-share to any four points in their respective countries.

(d) With these improved arrangements, passengers travelling between India and Korea will benefit from increased frequency and will have wider travel options.

**Avoidance of delay in modernisation and upgradation
of airports and helipads**

981. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from the States for modernisation of the airports and helipads and if so, the details thereof, State/UT and airport-wise;

(b) whether Government has directed the airport regulator to put in place an effective monitoring mechanism to avoid delays in upgradation/modernisation plans of the airports/helipads and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps being taken to ensure completion of upgradation of non-metro airports without any further cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Details of proposal received are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir. However, Airport Authority of India (AAI) has an effective monitoring mechanism to ensure project implementation, quality assurance, expenditure monitoring and regulatory mechanism to ensure budgetary compliance at all stages of project implementation, viz project planning, conception, execution and commissioning stages. All efforts are taken for timely completion of work to avoid cost escalation.

(c) Government regularly monitors the projects to ensure timely completion and fulfillment of budgetary obligations.

Statement

Details of Airports/C.E. for which requests has been received from State Government for development, Expansion, Up-gradation of airports during the last three years

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Name of Airport | Development, Expansion, Up-gradation work |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Tirupati | Construction of Integrated Terminal Building and Runway extension |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | Raigarh | Acquisition of land for development of Airport . |
| 3. | Haryana | Hissar Kamal | Feasibility study carried out for development of Airport. |
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | Kullu | Reclamation of land by river diversion/training for extension of runway |
| | | Shimla | Re-carpeting and widening of Runway |
| 5. | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu (CE) | Extension of Runway and infrastructure development. |
| | | Leh | Construction of new Terminal Building. |
| 6. | Jharkhand | Deoghar | Acquisition of land and development of Airport on Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) Model. |
| 7. | Karnataka | Belgaum | Development of Airport including New Terminal Building, Extension |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------|--------------|---|
| | | | and strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway , apron, isolation bay and other ancillary works. |
| | | Hubli | Development of Airport including New Terminal Building, Extension and Strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, Isolation bay and other ancillary works. |
| 8. | Odisha | Jharsuguda | Acquisition of land for development of Airport for phase I & II. |
| 9. | Punjab | Ludhiana | Acquisition of land for development of Airport. |
| 10. | Rajasthan | Kishangarh | Development of Airport and construction of Boundary wall and aerodrome pavement etc. |
| | | Jodhpur (CE) | Acquisition of land for development of Airport. |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore | Expansion and up-gradation of airport with two parallel runways for simultaneous operation of aircrafts. |
| | | Tuticorin | Acquisition of land for operation of A320 in phase-I and subsequently for 8767 type of aircraft. |
| 12. | Tripura | Agartala | New Intemated Terminal Building, Apron, Link Taxiway and other associated works and Hangar for A-321 type of Aircraft |
| | | Kailashar | Development of the airport for ATR-72 type of aircraft. |
| | | Kamalpur | Development Kamalpur for ATR -72 aircraft. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| 13. | Union Territory | Agatti | Acquisition of land for development of Agatti Airport. |
| | | Pudducherry | Work for extension of runway, apron and New Terminal Building completed for operation of ATR-72 operation. Acquisition land for Further development. |
| 14. | Uttar Pradesh | Gorakhpur (CE) | Development of Civil Enclave. |
| | | Kanpur (Chakeri) CE | Development of Civil Enclave. |
| | | Agra (CE) | Development of Civil Enclave: |
| | | Allahabad (CE) | Development of Civil Enclave. |
| | | Bareilly (CE) | Construction of new Civil Enclave. |
| | | Meerut | Acquisition of additional land for development of Airport. |
| | | Moradabad | Acquisition of additional land for development of Airport. |
| | | Faizabad | Acquisition of additional land for development of Airport. |

Operation and management of Kolkata and Chennai airports

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

(a) whether a decision has been taken to allow Airports Authority of India (AAI) to continue to operate and manage airports at Kolkata;

(b) if so, whether the decision to do it under Public Private Partnership (PPP) has been dropped; and

(c) what is the position of Chennai airport in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has decided not to award services at Kolkata and Chennai airport under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and accordingly, the Request For Qualification (RFQ) issued on 30th December, 2014 has been withdrawn.

Increase in passenger service fee

983. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Passenger Service Fee (PSF) is charged as part of passenger fare of air travel;

(b) how much amount was collected as PSF during each of the last three years and current year;

(c) what was the expenditure during each of the last three years and current year under separate heads, year-wise, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the PSF; and

(e) how many services are provided to the passengers, the details thereof, and whether these services have been put on hold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Passenger Service Fee (PSF) is charged as part of passenger fare of air travel. The Passenger Service Fee (PSF) is collected under two heads (i) PSF- Security. Component and (ii) Facilitation Component.

(b) AAI has collected ₹ 260.94 crores, 208.57 crores, 200.53 crores and 375.08 crores (Provisional) for the years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 and Bengaluru International Airport Limited has also collected ₹ 40.92 Crores, 43.66 crores and 11.93 crores for the years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 towards PSF (Facilitation component). As per the AERA orders, PSF (FC) has been discontinued at Major Airports and merged with UDF. The PSF (Security Component) is collected to meet the expenditure on security services provided by CISF which is performing security services at airports inline with the guidelines issued by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security. The details of PSF (Security component) are being collected and will be laid down on the table of the house.

(c) The details in respect of Airports Authority of India is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Government of India has established Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) under an Act of Parliament in 2009 to *inter-alia* determine the amount of PSF levied under Rule 88 of Aircraft Rules, 1937 made under the

Aircraft Act, 1934. Accordingly, AERA determines these charges for major airports after following a detailed stakeholder consultation considering operating cost of the airport operator.

(e) The services are Security, Baggage trolleys, comfortable cushion chairs, escalators, travelators, air conditioning in terminal, conveyor belt system for baggage, information signages, flight information display system, Wi-fi system, public address system, first aid medical facility, facilitation of differently abled and elderly passengers, lost and found facility, etc. No such services are put on hold.

Statement

Airports authority of India

*Details indicating expenditure incurred on passenger facilitation
by AAI in last three years*

| | (₹ in crores) | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 (upto Sep. 2015 prov) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 731003000 R & M:-Civil Terminal and Other Bldgs in Op Area | 41.89 | 32.21 | 47.29 | 17.82 |
| 731006000 R & Mcivil Other Buildings | 4.24 | 6.67 | 6.05 | 3.62 |
| 731009000 R & M: Civil: General | 30.97 | 26.85 | 39.79 | 68.01 |
| 731101000 R & Meiect A/C Equipment | 14.31 | 18.02 | 17.62 | 8 |
| 731102000 R & Meiect: Power Supply & Gen Sets | 13.19 | 15.24 | 11.72 | 4.82 |
| 731103000 R & Meiect. Ground Lighting | 3.87 | 5.31 | 5.98 | 5.89 |
| 731104000 R & M: Elec. Installations | 44.28 | 52.23 | 71.00 | 27.65 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 731105000 R & M: Elec. Others | 25.64 | 29.96 | 33.76 | 13.35 |
| 731301000 R & M: Furniture and Fixturesoffice | 50.22 | 54.15 | 14.19 | 1.19 |
| 722005000 Cons. Of Toiletry and Conservancy Stores | 1.78 | 2.1 | 1.30 | 2.25 |
| 722006000 Consumption Of Paper Glass Consumption | 1.45 | 1.65 | 0.51 | 0.25 |
| 722013000 Cons. Of Other Consumables | 3.93 | 5.68 | 2.89 | 3.01 |
| 726001000 Electricity Expenses | 238.5 | 322.97 | 346.96 | 174.95 |
| 726003000 Water Charges | 245.4 | 250.68 | 10.38 | 24.74 |
| 760002000 Upkeep Expenses (Mess Exp.) | 17.35 | 16.44 | 33.25 | 15.79 |
| 860403401 Depn. Building- Free-Hold | 385.14 | 492.5 | 552.11 | 225.2 |
| 860405401 Depn.-Plant and Equipmnet-Freehold/Installation | 387.81 | 413.52 | 504.88 | 330.25 |
| 860406401 Depn.-Furniture and Fixtures-Freehold | 5.55 | 6.1 | 13.96 | 6.2 |
| TOTAL | 1515.52 | 1752.28 | 1713.63 | 932.99 |

Statement showing PSF expenditure on security by AAI

(₹ in crores)

| | Capital | Rev | Total |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| 2012-13 | 41.3 | 556.59 | 597.89 |
| 2013-14 | 53.03 | 592.72 | 645.75 |
| 2014-15 | 90.9 | 665.41 | 756.31 |
| 2015-16 (upto Sep. 2015 prov) | 0 | 283.11 | 283.11 |

Second airport in the NCR

984. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had planned to set up a second airport in the National Capital Region in the State of Haryana keeping in view of increasing air traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government has also identified the location for the purpose of second airport in the National Capital Region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the actions proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Government of India had received a proposal for setting up of Cargo airport in Rohtak district of Haryana from M/s Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (HSIIDC), a State Government of Haryana Undertaking. The Steering Committee considered the proposal and advised HSIIDC to revise the proposal for full-fledged commercial airport in place of Cargo airport. The airport developer has not submitted the revised proposal.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has granted "site clearance (First stage clearance)" to Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC), a Government of India Undertaking, for setting up of a Greenfield Airport for public use near Bhiwadi, District Alwar, Rajasthan on 18.11.2015. Besides, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had initially proposed to develop a Greenfield Airport at Jewar in Uttar Pradesh. However, this was later withdrawn by the State Government on 07.11.2012. Further, a request from the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has been received on 07.12.2015 for construction of a Greenfield Airport at Jewar. However, Government of Uttar Pradesh needs to submit a complete updated proposal in accordance with the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008.

Guidelines for cleaning aircrafts as per IATA standards

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

(a) whether it is a fact that aircrafts in India often remain dirty as cleaners don't have time to clean the aircrafts due to quick turnaround time demanded by them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to non-cleaning of aircrafts, flights exposes travellers to high levels of germs and bacteria causing diseases like influenza, E-Coli and listeric etc.; and

(c) if so, what are the guidelines for cleaning aircrafts as per IATA standards and what steps Government proposes to take to ensure that all airlines in India are given sufficient time to clean the aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) There are no separate standards prescribed by IATA for cleaning aircraft. However, cleaning of Aircraft is guided by the policy of individual Airlines. In general, for domestic operations Airlines are providing 30 to 45 minutes turnaround time and for international operations such time is between 1 hour to 2 hours between two sectors depending upon the size of aircraft.

In addition to the above, aircrafts are subjected to extended cleaning and deep cleaning schedule during longer grounding.

Besides cleaning of aircraft, airlines are following disinfection treatment schedule to maintain the hygienic condition of aircraft.

Permission to airlines to carry ground handling at airports

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intends to allow airlines to carry out ground handling at the airports in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ministry of Home Affairs has opposed this move;

(c) if so, the details thereof with reasons cited by the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(d) whether final decision has been taken in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Draft Civil Aviation Policy, domestic airlines and charter operators will be free to carry out self-handling themselves or through their own subsidiaries or to outsource the same to other airlines or to a Ground Handling Agency.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

SC/ST employed as ATCs

987. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCs) employed in various airports across the country; and

(b) the details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are employed as Air Traffic Controller (ATCs) out of this total number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 2287 Air Traffic Controllers (ATCs) presently employed at various airports in India.

(b) There are 533 SC/ST (SC-375 + ST-158) Air Traffic Controllers (ATCs) employed, out of 2287 ATCs.

Improving the process of e-filing of documents

988. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that several difficulties are being faced by companies and professionals in electronic filing of forms and documents;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Ministry to improve the process of electronic filing of documents including the steps taken to implement the suggestions given by stakeholders;

(c) whether the Ministry is intending to relax the existing set of stringent regulations pertaining to electronic-filing of documents to provide relief to the assesseees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b)

(i) Ministry of Corporate Affairs provides end to end e-Governance services on its MCA 21 portal, which may occasionally have software and hardware

related issues at either end. To address any difficulty, stakeholders may contact the Corporate Seva Kendra (MCA helpdesk) Service being run by the Ministry for the resolution of the issue(s). Stakeholders may also raise their complaints online through MCA Service Desk Ticket System by raising an online ticket on the Ministry's website. Timely resolution of all such complaints is monitored by the Ministry. In peak filing period or based on feedback received from stakeholders, the number of persons deployed in the Corporate Seva Kendra (helpline) is increased to attend calls and resolve the issue adequately. In addition to this, the stakeholders may also raise their concerns by sending an email to appl.helpdesk@mca.gov.in. Helpdesk operators also, when necessary, reach out proactively to complainants for resolution of complaints.

- (ii) Server and Bandwidth capacities are regularly monitored and enhanced to avoid congestion and provision of seamless service to stakeholders during the peak filing period.
- (iii) Ministry has a dedicated e-Governance Division which intensively monitors not only performance of MCA 21 system but also the status of work at various Registrars' offices across the country and timely resolution of stakeholders' complaints and positive consideration of any suggestions.

(c) and (d) Ministry had *inter alia* notified the Companies (Registration of Office and Fee) Rule, 2014 vide GSR No. 268(E) dated 31.03.2014 applicable w.e.f. 01.04.2014. The said rules *inter-alia* provides for manner and conditions of filing of documents (Rule 7) and also provides for authentication of documents (Rule 8).

Rule 8 of the said rule *inter alia* provides for electronic document shall be authenticated by authorized signatories using digital signature.

The aforesaid rules have been prescribed in consultation with various stakeholders with a view to maintain the integrity of data relating to documents/efrms filed by the stakeholders and also there is no proposal before the Ministry for relaxing the rules relating to electronic filing of documents.

SFIO probe on illicit money remittance case

989. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has started probing 10 companies in connection with ₹ 6000 crore illicit money remittance case involving public lender Bank of Baroda;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SFIO has started investigation into the alleged wrong doing and violation by these firms under the Companies Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Based on preliminary scrutiny, the Ministry has ordered (on 15-10-2015 and 09-11-2015) investigation under Section 212(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 into the affairs of the following 11 companies which are allegedly involved in suspicious foreign exchange transactions:

- (i) Msquare Prudent Multitrade Private Limited
- (ii) Laksh Rubber India Private Limited
- (iii) Sun Air Solutions Private Limited
- (iv) Sublime Impex Private Limited
- (v) Jai Santoshi Tradimpex Private Limited
- (vi) Peacock Overseas Private Limited
- (vii) Mahavir Tradimpex Private Limited
- (viii) Bestone Impex Private Limited
- (ix) VPC Management Consultants Private Limited
- (x) Acoustic Trading India Private Limited
- (xi) Dabang Marketing and Trading Private Limited

High Level Committee on CSR

990. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has set up a High Level Committee to suggest measures for implementation of CSR policies;

(b) if so, when the Committee was constituted and what are the terms of reference given to it;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made and action so far taken by the Ministry on the same?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs constituted a High Level Committee on 3rd February, 2015 to suggest measures for monitoring the progress of implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies by companies. The terms of reference of the Committee being as follows:

- (i) To recommend suitable methodologies for monitoring compliance of the provisions of Section 135 (Corporate Social Responsibility) of the Companies Act, 2013 by the companies covered thereunder.
- (ii) To suggest measures to be recommended by the Government for adoption by the companies for systematic monitoring and evaluation of their own CSR initiatives.
- (iii) To identify strategies for monitoring and evaluation of CSR initiatives through expert agencies and institutions to facilitate adequate feedback to the Government with regard to efficacy of CSR expenditure and quality of compliance by the companies.
- (iv) To examine if a different monitoring mechanism is warranted for Government Companies undertaking CSR, and if so to make suitable recommendations in this behalf.
- (v) Any other matter incidental to the above or connected thereto.

(c) and (d) The Committee has submitted its report alongwith its recommendations on 22nd September, 2015. The report including the recommendations of the committee has been placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website (www.mca.gov.in).

Deliberations between ICAI, ICSI and ICoAI on MDP firms

991. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of deliberations between ICAI, ICSI and ICoAI on the issue of Multi-Disciplinary Partnership (MDP) firms are as per targets set in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the matter;

(c) the time by which such deliberations are proposed to be finalised;

(d) what measures are taken to popularise the concept of MDP firms and Limited Liability Partnerships in India; and

(e) whether MDP firms initiatives are limited to three professional bodies (ICAI, ICSI and ICoAI) and whether the coverage is not being extended to MBAs, Engineers etc.?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):
(a) and (b) The modalities of setting up Multi-Disciplinary Partnership (MDPs) of their members are under discussion amongst the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) and the Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICAI).

(c) and (d) The councils of the three professional institutes are yet to take a final decision in the matter.

(e) MDPs are, in principle, not limited to the three aforesaid institutes.

Indigenisation in defence sector

†992. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry of Defence so far to promote indigenisation in defence production;

(b) the details of foreign and domestic companies which have shown interest in this regard; and

(c) the outcome of this campaign so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) 1. The Government has promulgated Defence Production Policy in 2011 in order to promote indigenisation in defence sector. The policy aims at achieving substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment, weapon systems, platforms required for defence in as early a time frame as possible; creating conditions conducive for the private industry to take an active role in this endeavour; enhancing potential of SMEs in indigenisation and broadening the defence R&D base of the country. In pursuance of the Policy, the Government has taken several steps to build strong defence industrial base which are given as below:-

(i) FDI policy has been revised in Nov 2015 under which Foreign Investment upto 49% is allowed through automatic route and above 49% under Government route on case-to-case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and 'state-of-art' technology in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) The Exchange Rate Variation (ERV) protection has been allowed on foreign exchange component to all Indian companies including private companies in all categories of capital acquisitions, so as to create a level playing field between the Indian and foreign industry.
- (iii) To establish a level-playing field between Indian private sector and the public sector, the anomalies in excise duty/ custom duty have been removed. As per the revised policy, all Indian industries (public and private) are subjected to the same kind of excise and custom duty levies.
- (iv) The Defence Products List for the purpose of issuing Industrial Licences (ILs) under IDR Act has been revised and most of the components, parts, sub-systems, testing equipment, and production equipment have been removed from the List, so as to reduce the entry barriers for the industry, particularly small & medium segment.
- (v) The initial validity of the Industrial Licence granted under the IDR Act has been increased from 7 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 3 years on a case-to-case basis.
- (vi) To promote the participation of private sector, particularly SMEs for defence manufacturing, Outsourcing and Vendor Development Guidelines for DPSUs and OFB have been formulated and circulated to them. The guidelines mandate that each DPSU and OFB to have a short-term and long-term outsourcing and vendor development plan to gradually increase the outsourcing from private sector including SMEs. The guidelines also include vendor development for import substitution.
- (vii) The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the issue of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for export of military stores has been revised and put on the website. Under the revised SOP, the requirement of End User Certificate (EUC) to be countersigned/stamped by the Government authorities has been done away with for the export of parts, components, sub-systems etc.
- (viii) The list of military stores has been finalised and has been put in the public domain to make the process transparent and unambiguous. The process of receiving applications for NOC for export of military stores and for issuing NOC has been made online to reduce the delay and to remove human interface in the process.
- (ix) Preference to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories of acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' category, thereby giving preference to Indian industry in procurement.

2. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has, so far issued 307 Letters of Intents (LOIs)/Industrial Licences (ILs) to 182 companies to till Oct 2015 for manufacture of a wide range of defence items to public/private companies. So far 50 licensed companies covering 79 industrial licenses have reported commencement of production.

34 FDI proposals/Joint Ventures have been approved in defence sector since 2000, for manufacture of various defence items, both with Indian public and private sector companies.

Since the launch of 'Make in India' initiative in Sept 2014, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has issued 81 Industrial Licenses to 61 companies for manufacture of various defence items.

Production capacities of ordnance factories

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the production of ordnance factories is inadequate;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor along with their details thereof;
- (c) if not, the annual production of ordnance factories; and
- (d) the proportion of production of arms and their import from foreign countries in accordance with the total need?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The annual production plan of ordnance factories is based on targets mutually agreed with indentors *i.e.* Army, Navy, Air Force, Central and State Police etc.

The capacities of ordnance factories are being fully utilized except in small arms manufacturing factories due to rapidly declining demand from Armed Forces for the existing small arms.

Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) has also received long-term demands of various ammunition items from Army, Navy and Air Force. The OFB interacts on regular basis with the user so as to match their annual requirements. The value of production

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of ordnance factories for supply to Defence and Non-Defence sectors during last three years is as under:—

| (₹ in crore) | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------------|-------|
| Year | Defence | Non Defence | Total |
| 2012-13 | 10180 | 1794 | 11975 |
| 2013-14 | 9295 | 1828 | 11123 |
| 2014-15 | 9824 | 1540 | 11364 |

(d) The percentage of expenditure on domestic and foreign procurement of Defence equipment for Army, Navy and Air Force under Capital and Revenue during 2014-15 was 62.89% and 37.11% respectively.

Army personnel killed in ceasefire violations

994. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ceasefire violations that have been taken place in J&K in the recent months;

(b) the number of army personnel killed during these ceasefire violations; and

(c) the compensation given to the families of the army personnel died in the said incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The details of ceasefire violations in Jammu and Kashmir along Indo-Pakistan border are as under:

| Ceasefire Violations along Line of Control (LC) and International Border (IB) under operational control of Army | Ceasefire Violations along IB under operational control of BSF |
|---|--|
| 151 | 249 |
| (from 01 January to 30th Nov, 2015) | (from 01 January to 31st Oct, 2015) |

(b) Six Army personnel were martyred during the ceasefire violations along the LC in the said period.

(c) Compensation/benefits being paid to the next of kin of army soldiers (Fatal Battle Casualties) is given in the Statement.

Statement*Monetary Compensation to Army Soldiers' Families:*

- I. **Ex Gratia** Lump Sum Compensation from Central Government to Next of Kin (NoK) of Battle Casualty:
- (i) Death occurring due to accidents in the course of duties - ₹ 10.00 lakh.
 - (ii) Death in the course of duties attributable to acts of violence by terrorists, etc. - ₹ 10.00 lakh.
 - (iii) Death occurring during enemy action in war or border skirmishes or in action against militants, terrorists, etc. - ₹ 15.00 lakh.
 - (iv) Death occurring during enemy action in International war or war like engagements specifically notified - ₹ 20.00 lakh.
 - (v) Death occurring while on duty in the specified high altitude, inaccessible border posts, etc. on account of natural disasters, extreme weather conditions - ₹ 15.00 lakh.
- II. Other Monetary Benefits:
- (i) **Liberalised Family Pension:** as applicable to Battle Casualty that is equal to emoluments last drawn by the deceased individual.
 - (ii) **Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity:** that is based on length of service rendered and emoluments last drawn by the deceased individual.
 - (iii) **Army Group Insurance Fund:-**
 - a. Officers : ₹ 50.00 lakh
 - b. JCO/ORs : ₹ 25.00 lakh
 - (iv) Army Group Insurance Maturity that is based on the contribution made by the deceased Army personnel.
 - (v) Army Wives Welfare Association Fund:-
 - a. Officers : ₹ 10,000/-
 - b. JCOs/ORs : ₹ 15,000/- (w.e.f. 01 Apr, 2015)
 - (vi) Army Officers Benevolent Fund : ₹ 50,000/-
 - (vii) Army Central Welfare Fund : ₹ 30,000/-
- III. Other Benefits:
- (i) Education Concession
 - (ii) Air Travel Concession
 - (iii) Telephone Concession

DEF Expo 2016

995. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to organise Def Expo 2016 in the State of Goa;

(b) if so, the village or town area identified for the purpose;

(c) the quantum of area proposed to be made available for the purpose;

(d) who has allotted the land, in whose favour the land has been allotted, nature of deed executed or proposed to be executed;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Def Expo was organised in Delhi earlier; and

(f) what were the terms and conditions of the allotment of land to Def Expo in Delhi and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) It has been decided to organize Def Expo 2016 in Quitol, Naqueri Betul in Quepem area of South Goa, in the State of Goa.

(c) and (d) The Government of Goa was requested to make approximately 150 acres of land available for the purpose. However, Government of Goa has not allotted any land formally for the purpose to the Ministry of Defence.

(e) The Def Expo has been organized in previous years in Delhi.

(f) No land was allotted for Def Expo in Delhi. Def Expo used to be organized in Pragati Maidan, a property of India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), by hiring the space.

Shortage of Army Hospitals

†996. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is dearth of army hospitals in the country;

(b) the number of army men admitted to the private hospitals due to infectious diseases in the last one year and the details of the total expenditure incurred on them;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that in view of infectious diseases, health camps have been organized for the soldiers by the Army; and

(d) the places where said camps were organized during last one year along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Nil.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Role of MSME in defence sector

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

(a) whether 80 per cent of the weapons and aircrafts are made in MSME sector on world level;

(b) whether there are six thousand MSMEs in India related to defence sector and two lakhs of people are working in them, this number being equivalent to people working in defence sector companies of Britain and France which are at the top in the field of defence production;

(c) the reasons for lagging behind by India in this field of defence production despite so large workforces; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for betterment of the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Defence set up a Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Shri Dhirendra Singh, IAS (Retd.), in May 2015 to evolve a policy framework for Make in India and to suggest requisite amendments in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2013. The Committee submitted its report in July 2015 and in its report it is mentioned that almost 80% of component, aggregates and assemblies of complex weapon system and aircraft are made by MSMEs, which are part of supply chains. The Report also mentions that there are nearly 6000 MSMEs across the country supplying components and sub-assemblies to the DPSUs, Ordnance Factories, DRDO and private industries. A 2012 Report of the Confederation of Indian

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Industry (CII) and the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) mentions that the employee base of 1.8 lakh in Ordnance Factories and DPSUs is similar to the countries like United Kingdom and France which are amongst the largest producers of defence related items.

(c) and (d) The lack of state of the art defence technology and poor production capabilities are some of the major reasons for lagging behind by India in the field of defence production. However, the Government has promulgated Defence Production Policy in 2011 aimed at achieving substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment, weapon systems, platforms required for defence in as early a time frame as possible; creating conditions conducive for the private industry to take an active role in this endeavour; enhancing potential of SMEs in indigenisation and broadening the defence R&D base of the country. In pursuance of the Policy, the Government has taken several steps to build strong defence industrial base, which are given as below:-

- (i) FDI policy has been revised in Nov 2015 under which Foreign Investment upto 49% is allowed through automatic route and above 49% under Government route on case-to-case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and 'state-of-art' technology in the country.
- (ii) The Exchange Rate Variation (ERV) protection has been allowed on foreign exchange component to all Indian companies including private companies in all categories of capital acquisitions, so as to create a level playing field between the Indian and foreign industry.
- (iii) To establish a level-playing field between Indian private sector and the public sector, the anomalies in excise duty/custom duty have been removed. As per the revised policy, all Indian industries (public and private) are subjected to the same kind of excise and custom duty levies.
- (iv) The Defence Products List for the purpose of issuing Industrial Licences (ILs) under IDR Act has been revised and most of the components, parts, sub-systems, testing equipment, and production equipment have been removed from the List, so as to reduce the entry barriers for the industry, particularly small and medium segment.
- (v) The initial validity of the Industrial Licence granted under the IDR Act has been increased from 7 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 3 years on a case-to-case basis.
- (vi) To promote the participation of private sector, particularly SMEs for defence manufacturing, Outsourcing and Vendor Development Guidelines for DPSUs

and OFB have been formulated and circulated to them. The guidelines mandate that each DPSU and OFB to have a short-term and long-term outsourcing and vendor development plan to gradually increase the outsourcing from private sector including SMEs. The guidelines also include vendor development for import substitution.

- (vii) The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the issue of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for export of military stores has been revised and put on the website. Under the revised SOP, the requirement of End User Certificate (EUC) to be countersigned/stamped by the Government authorities has been done away with for the export of parts, components, sub-systems etc.
- (viii) The list of military stores has been finalised and has been put in the public domain to make the process transparent and unambiguous. The process of receiving applications for NOC for export of military stores and for issuing NOC has been made online to reduce the delay and to remove human interface in the process.
- (ix) Preference to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy & Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories of acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' category, thereby giving preference to Indian industry in procurement.

Foreign deals in defence sector under Make in India policy

998. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed deals with foreign vendors/entities for projects in defence sector under Make in India policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the type of projects and amount of investment;

(c) how many Indians will get employment in the said projects; and

(d) the time target for the projects to make them operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The expenditure on capital acquisition in respect of order placed on Indian vendors and foreign vendors for the period 2014-15 was ₹ 40589.98 crore (61.89%) and ₹ 24992.36 crore (38.11%) respectively.

During 2014-15 and current year, contracts have been signed with foreign vendors for capital procurement of Defence equipment such as Missiles, Simulators,

Helicopters, Rockets and Guns. Information related to employment of Indians in such projects is not maintained in the Department.

Capital procurement of Defence equipment is guided by the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) and the timelines given therein. The timelines are specifically prescribed in each contract.

Indigenous entrepreneurs in aviation equipment field

999. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that percentage of indigenous procurement of aviation equipment for Indian Army has increased over the years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any policy to promote the entry of more entrepreneurs in the field of aviation equipment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Indigenous procurement of aviation equipment for Indian Army has increased. Indigenous Procurements have been carried out for items such as helicopters, helmets, test benches and Gyros. The Defence Production Policy promulgated in 2011 gives preference to indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment and providing a level playing field to Indian Industry *vis-a-vis* foreign industry. Government has also raised the FDI limit in defence production from 26% to 49% and liberalized the licensing regime. Capital Procurement of Defence Equipment is done through the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2013 which also provides for higher preference to the categories of Buy (Indian), Buy and Make (Indian) and Make (Indian) in that order.

Shortage of fighter planes in the Air Force

†1000. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Air Force has quite less fighter planes in comparison to its requirement;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it is not likely to affect the capability of the Air Force in adverse situations;

(c) the points focused upon in the Conference of Commanders of the Air Force in October and steps being taken to fulfil them; and

(d) the steps taken to build indigenous fighter planes and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Indian Air Force (IAF) is equipped to cater for the threat environment that exists and is always ready to meet the role assigned to it. Operational preparedness of IAF is reviewed from time to time based on the threat perception. Further, augmentation of capabilities of IAF including its modernization is a dynamic and continuous process.

(c) During the Air Force Commanders Conference in October, 2015, all important issues related to operations were discussed and directions were given to take suitable measures to enhance the operational capability of IAF.

(d) The indigenous Light Combat Aircraft 'Tejas' has achieved initial operational clearance. The production phase is progressing concurrently with developmental activity.

Foolproof coastal and marine security

1001. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made to ensure coastal and marine security foolproof, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what efforts are being made to plug security loopholes in the coastal security especially off Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) in view of long coastline running to over 7500 kms., whether security and monitoring system will be strengthened to guard strategic installations and important cities and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government regularly reviews the threat perception from time to time and takes appropriate measures to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the country. It includes review by National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from the sea (NCSMCS). The last meeting of NCSMCS was held on 16.10.2015.

(b) and (c) Consequent to the events of 26/11, the Government had approved a number of measures for strengthening coastal security. Accordingly, National Command Control Communication and Intelligence Network (NC³IN) has been established. Further, under Coastal Surveillance Network (CSN), 45 Radar Stations (RS) have already been made operational along the coastline. The Coastal Security of the entire coastline including that of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been strengthened through Aerial and Electronic Surveillance, Joint Coastal Exercises and Community Interaction Programmes. Towards greater monitoring, control and regulation of fishing activity, registration of boats, issue of biometric fishermen Identity cards and regulation of fishing traffic at fishing harbours have been introduced. Also Coordinated Patrols (CORPAT) with Navies of Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia have been also undertaken against illegal fishing and poaching.

Army personnel killed in terrorists encounters

1002. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the casualties that have taken place during the fight against terrorists during the last six months;

(b) the compensation given to the families of the army personnel died during the encounters against terrorists; and

(c) the number of army personnel killed during the fight against terrorists during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) From 1st June, 2015 to 27th November, 2015, in fight against terrorists, 38 Army personnel got martyred and 49 Army personnel got non-fatal injuries.

(b) The details of the compensation being paid to the families of Army personnel who have been classified as 'Battle Casualty' is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 994, part (c)]

(c) From 1st December, 2014, to 27th November, 2015, 57 Army personnel have attained martyrdom in fight against terrorists.

Shortage of weapons and helicopters with the armed forces

1003. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) leaving aside the new-generation military hardware like assault rifles, light machine guns and close quarter battle carbines, whether Government has even shelved

a proposal cleared in 2009 for acquiring more than 1,90,000 bullet-proof jackets for the infantry soldiers;

(b) whether there is shortage of ammunition which currently is not enough to sustain even 20 days intense warfare when 40 days is the norm; and

(c) whether huge deficiencies are reported in the inventory of 150 mm artillery guns, helicopters, and 3rd generation anti-tank guided missiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Request for Proposal (RFP) for the procurement of Qty. 186,138 Bullet Proof Jackets (BPs) was retracted on 5th October, 2015 as the BPs fielded by vendors failed in the trials. The Government has taken into consideration the deficiencies in some of the critical ammunition and has taken effective steps to mitigate the deficiencies to ensure desired level of operational – preparedness commensurate to threat perception. Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence weapons / equipment. Mismatches between requirements and availability can sometimes occur which are continually addressed by the procurement process.

Purchasing of new aircrafts for the Air Force

†1004. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft requisitioned from Government by the Air Force;

(b) the number of aircrafts for which Government has made a deal so far for the Air Force and until when they would be made available to the Air Force;

(c) whether Government is not purchasing the required number of aircrafts for the Indian Air Force remaining complacent about China and Pakistan, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) until when the aircrafts would be made available to Indian Air Force as per its requirement; and

(e) until when fighter aircrafts from France would be procured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government constantly reviews the security environment and ensures that the Indian Air Force (IAF) is fully equipped to meet the security

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

challenges. The IAF undertakes the process of modernization of its fleet by procuring various aircrafts. In addition, existing fleet of aircraft are upgraded as per requirements. These measures augment the operational strength of the IAF.

(e) As per the India-France Joint Statement issued by the two countries during the Prime Minister's visit to France, Government of India conveyed to the Government of France that in view of the critical operational necessity for Multirole Combat Aircraft for Indian Air Force (IAF), Government of India would like to acquire [36] Rafale jets in fly-away condition as quickly as possible. The two leaders agreed to conclude an Inter-Governmental Agreement for supply of the aircraft on terms that would be better than conveyed by Dassault Aviation as part of a separate process underway, the delivery would be in time-frame that would be compatible with the operational requirement of IAF; and that the aircraft and associated systems and weapons would be delivered on the same configuration as had been tested and approved by Indian Air Force, and with a longer maintenance responsibility by France.

A Negotiating Team has been constituted to negotiate the terms and conditions of the procurement of 36 Rafale jets and recommend a draft agreement. The meetings of the Indian Negotiating team with the French side are underway.

Taking over of Hindustan Cables

1005. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Ministry is considering a proposal to take over the sick Hindustan Cables; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and at what stage is the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) There is no proposal for taking over the sick Hindustan Cables.

(b) Question does not arise.

Women Pilots Commanding Fighter Planes

†1006. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to give command of fighter planes to women pilots;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether any initiative has been taken by Government in this direction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government has accorded the approval for women to join as Short Service Commission officers in the fighter stream of the IAF on experimental basis for a period of five years.

Profit or Loss to Commercial Banks in Foreign Exchange Dealings

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

(a) whether there is any way to assess separately the profit or loss made by commercial banks in foreign exchange dealings. if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has come across any instance of banks incurring losses due to their foreign exchange transactions like forward, option etc. if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The profit or loss made by commercial banks in foreign exchange dealings are assessed/accounted for separately and adequate disclosures are made by each bank in its quarterly/annual financial statement.

Bank-wise details of Profit/Loss on foreign exchange operations for the FY13, FY14, FY15 and HY1FY16, as reported by the Reserve Bank of India, is given in the Statement.

Statement

Bank-wise data on profit/loss on forex operations

(Amount ₹ in crore)

| Bank Name | Profit/Loss on forex operations | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Mar-13 | Mar-14 | Mar-15 | Sep-15 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Allahabad Bank | 125 | 172 | 169 | 82 |
| Andhra Bank | 103 | 89 | 183 | 73 |
| Bank of Baroda | 684 | 867 | 857 | 462 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bank of India | 564 | 624 | 619 | 220 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 60 | 73 | 75 | 40 |
| Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd. | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canara Bank | 464 | 665 | 782 | 267 |
| Central Bank of India | 61 | 250 | 202 | 77 |
| Corporation Bank | 115 | 101 | 101 | 76 |
| Dena Bank | 89 | 75 | 76 | 60 |
| IDBI Bank Limited | 193 | 327 | 247 | 113 |
| Indian Bank | 67 | 133 | 224 | 144 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 242 | 222 | 215 | 104 |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 123 | 163 | 120 | 56 |
| Punjab & Sind Bank | 33 | 35 | 34 | 19 |
| Punjab National Bank | 523 | 542 | 473 | 206 |
| Syndicate Bank | 77 | 91 | 93 | 55 |
| UCO Bank | 95 | 159 | 244 | 111 |
| Union Bank of India | 553 | 729 | 949 | 448 |
| United Bank of India | 108 | 156 | 98 | 78 |
| Vijaya Bank | 61 | 69 | 54 | 29 |
| State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 55 | 55 | 62 | 35 |
| State Bank of Hyderabad | 91 | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| State Bank of India | 1,479 | 1,725 | 1,780 | 744 |
| State Bank of Mysore | 59 | 60 | 74 | 33 |
| State Bank of Patiala | 59 | 74 | 72 | 45 |
| State Bank of Travancore | 25 | 81 | 102 | 50 |
| Public Sector Banks | 6,107 | 7,598 | 7,906 | 3,626 |
| Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd. | 13 | 13 | 14 | 6 |
| City Union Bank Ltd. | 18 | 33 | 69 | 43 |
| Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited | 8 | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Federal Bank Ltd. | 79 | 125 | 116 | 75 |
| ING Vysya Bank Ltd. | 168 | 224 | 165 | |
| Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. | 29 | 31 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Karnataka Bank Ltd. | 33 | 39 | 36 | 17 |
| Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. | 21 | 37 | 44 | 20 |
| Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd. | 11 | 14 | 17 | 9 |
| Nainital Bank Ltd. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ratnakar Bank Ltd. | 9 | 31 | 69 | 40 |
| South Indian Bank Ltd. | 27 | 35 | 32 | 13 |
| Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd. | 27 | 27 | 28 | 11 |
| Axis Bank Ltd. | 661 | 1,495 | 964 | 526 |
| Bandhan Bank Ltd. | | | | |
| DCB Bank Ltd | 7 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| HDFC Bank Ltd. | 1,222 | 1,369 | 1,031 | 665 |
| ICICI Bank Ltd. | 1,805 | 1,714 | 2,739 | 1,214 |
| Indusind Bank Ltd. | 328 | 616 | 720 | 382 |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. | 96 | 212 | 206 | 294 |
| Yes Bank Ltd. | 67 | 199 | -67 | -29 |
| Capital Local Area Bank Ltd. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Local Area Bank Ltd. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subhadra Local Area Bank Ltd. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Private Sector Banks | 4,633 | 6,222 | 6,205 | 3,297 |
| AB Bank Ltd. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd. | 4 | 7 | 10 | 6 |
| American Express Banking Corp. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited | -26 | -35 | 39 | 23 |
| BNP Paribas | 124 | 121 | 144 | 135 |
| Bank Internasional Indonesia | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bank of America, National Association | 184 | 696 | 267 | 228 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait BSC | 2 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Bank of Ceylon | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bank of Nova Scotia | 107 | 95 | 52 | 31 |
| Barclays Bank Plc | -66 | -75 | 64 | 83 |
| CTBC Bank | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Citibank N.A. | 1,159 | 1,498 | 1,610 | 843 |
| Commonwealth Bank of Australia | 2 | -2 | -4 | -2 |
| Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank | 52 | 38 | 52 | 38 |
| Credit Suisse AG | 38 | 33 | 86 | 52 |
| DBS Bank Limited | -236 | 26 | -104 | 6 |
| Deutsche Bank (Asia) | 265 | -15 | 490 | 205 |
| Doha Bank Qsc | | | 0 | 1 |
| FIRSTRAND BANK | -3 | 0 | -7 | 3 |
| HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. | 809 | 1,030 | 890 | 454 |
| Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited | 2 | -2 | 3 | 3 |
| JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association | 321 | 768 | 556 | 340 |
| JSC VTB Bank | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| KBC Bank NV | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Krung Thai Bank PCL | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mashreq Bank PSC | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Mizuho Corporate Bank,Ltd. | 38 | -14 | -62 | -18 |
| National Australia Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rabobank International (Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.) | 11 | 14 | 10 | 8 |
| SBERBANK | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd. | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Shinhan Bank | 7 | 16 | 16 | 4 |
| Societe Generale | -11 | 10 | 90 | -15 |
| Sonali Bank Ltd. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Standard Chartered Bank | 498 | 637 | 650 | 202 |
| Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation | 0 | 2 | 20 | 7 |
| The Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. | 67 | 107 | 107 | 45 |
| The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V. | 207 | 184 | 163 | 2 |
| UBS AG | -105 | -87 | 0 | 0 |
| United Overseas Bank Limited | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Westpac Banking Corporation | 2 | 25 | -17 | -22 |
| Woori Bank | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| FOREIGN BANKS | 3,470 | 5,108 | 5,155 | 2,679 |
| ALL BANKS | 14,210 | 18,928 | 19,267 | 9,602 |

Source: Off-site returns as reported by banks, domestic operations Sep-15 data for the half year ended and are provisional.

Involvement of banks in sending black money abroad

†1008. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of black money sent abroad that have come to the notice of Government and the amount of money sent abroad in each case;

(b) the name of banks involved in sending black money abroad and the amount of money sent abroad by them; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the persons responsible for sending black money abroad and against the banks which are cooperating in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Whenever the cases involving remittance of black money abroad or illegal remittance of money abroad come to the notice of the Government,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

appropriate action is taken by relevant law enforcement agencies such as Income Tax Department, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED), etc. However, data regarding number of all such cases and the amount of money sent abroad in each such case is not maintained centrally.

Nevertheless, four cases were registered by CBI in the last three years involving allegation of transfer of money abroad. The banks involved in these four cases are Bank of India, ICICI Bank, ING Vysya Bank, China Trust Commercial Bank, UCO Bank and Bank of Baroda.

(c) As submitted above, appropriate action against the persons involved in sending black money abroad has been taken by relevant law enforcement agencies under respective laws. In a recent such case involving irregularities in outward foreign remittances through Bank of Baroda, CBI and ED have registered cases on the basis of a complaint filed by the bank. The Government has also ordered forensic investigation apart from undertaking investigation in respect of companies involved in the above transactions.

Assistance of whistleblower in HSBC black money Case

1009. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether HSBC whistleblower who has leaked the details of Indians who have stashed black money in foreign accounts have twice written to Government offering his assistance in the black money probe, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has accepted his assistance in black Money probe, if so the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Certain persons, claiming to be whistleblowers, have made offer of assistance in investigation of black money stashed away abroad. The Government has taken specific steps in this regard. Disclosure of the steps taken, at this stage, would not be in the interest of further investigations.

Recapitalisation of PSBS

1010. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a majority of Public Sector Banks are inadequately capitalised due to increase in the NPAs;

(b) will the PSBs be regulating infusion of more funds to meet BASEL III and RBI norms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the proposal of the Government for recapitalisation of PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) As of now, the PSBs are adequately capitalized and meeting all the Basel III and RBI norms. However, the Government of India wants to adequately capitalize all the banks to keep a safe buffer over and above the minimum norms of Basel III. Therefore, Government has estimated how much capital will be required this year and in the next three years till FY 2019. If the internal generated profit is excluded which is going to be available to PSBs (based on the estimate of average profit of the last three years), the capital requirement of extra capital for the next four years up to FY 2019 is likely to be about ₹ 1,80,000 crore. It is also presumed that the emphasis on PSBs financing will reduce over the years by development of vibrant corporate debt market and by greater participation of Private Sector Banks.

Out of the total requirement, the Government of India proposes to make available ₹ 70,000 crores out of budgetary allocations during current and next three financial years as under:

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|---|----------------|
| (i) | Financial Year 2015 -16 | - | ₹ 25,000 crore |
| (ii) | Financial Year 2016-17 | - | ₹ 25,000 crore |
| (iii) | Financial Year 2017-18 | - | ₹ 10,000 crore |
| (iv) | Financial Year 2018-19 | - | ₹ 10,000 crore |
| TOTAL | | - | ₹ 70,000 crore |

It is estimated that PSB's market valuations will improve significantly due to (i) far-reaching governance reforms; (ii) tight NPA management and risk controls; (iii) significant operating improvements; and (iv) capital allocation from the government. Improved valuations coupled with value unlocking from non-core assets as well as improvements in capital productivity, will enable PSBs to raise the remaining ₹ 1,10,000 crore from the market.

Benefits of Mudra Scheme to Government Employees

†1011. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of MUDRA scheme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) total number of persons benefited so far under this scheme; and

(c) whether the persons working in the Government service sector will get its benefit and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) ₹ 44,502.71 crore has been disbursed to 70, 23,211 borrowers till 27.11.2015.

(c) Loans under PMMY are for trade and business. As per Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, no Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, engage directly or indirectly in any trade or business.

Implementation of Recommendations of Seventh Pay Commission

1012. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Pay Commission has submitted its recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has finalized the implementation of the Seventh pay Commission recommendations; and

(d) the details of the amendments Government is planning to do in the Seventh Pay commission recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seventh Central Pay Commission submitted its Report on 19.11.2015. The Commission has made a number of recommendations on the emoluments and pension structure of the employees covered under its Terms of Reference. As per the estimation made by the Commission, the likely financial impact of its recommendations in the Financial Year 2016-17 would be ₹ 1,02,100 crore.

(c) No.

(d) No such exercise has so far been made.

Municipal Bonds for Infrastructure Projects

1013. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Municipal bonds are currently being used to generate finance for municipalities;

(b) what is the amount of money currently invested in Municipal bonds across India. State-wise details may be given;

(c) what steps are being taken by the Ministry to promote investment in long term Municipal bonds for infrastructure projects like Smart City Mission; and

(d) what steps are being taken by the Ministry, including amending relevant laws, to enable municipalities across the country to obtain credit rating for raising funds from the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Municipal bonds have been used to generate finance for municipalities. Although, the major sources of revenue to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are property tax, profession tax, advertisement, user charges, fees / charges for usage of municipal assets and facilities, assigned revenues like share of entertainment tax, stamp duty etc. In addition to it, municipalities have relied on the grants and subsidized funds provided by the Central and State Government for providing the basic urban services, ULBs also borrow funds from development financial institutions, multilateral and bilateral funding agencies, through Central and State Government. ULBs are also entitled to borrow through issuance of Municipal Bonds. Several ULBs and utility organizations had issued bonds and mobilized over ₹ 13,531 million through taxable bonds, tax free bonds and pooled financing. The details of the same are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) In the Budget 2014-2015 speech of the Finance Minister given on 10.07.2015, it was announced that "Pooled Municipal Debt Obligation Facility was set up in 2006 with participation of several Banks to promote and finance infrastructure projects in Urban Area on shared risk basis. Present corpus of this facility is ₹ 5,000 Crores. This Government has a major focus of providing good infrastructure, including public transport, solid waste disposal, sewerage treatment and drinking water in the urban areas. In keeping with the Hon 'ble Prime Minister's vision for urban areas it is proposed to enlarge it to ₹ 50,000 Crores with extension of the facility by five years to March 31, 2019".

Also, section 11.3 of Smart City Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) states that "The Government of India (GOI) funds and the matching contribution by the States/ULB will meet only a part of the project cost. Balance funds are expected to be mobilized from: Innovative finance mechanisms such as municipal bonds with credit rating of ULBs, Pooled Finance Mechanism, Tax Increment Financing (TIF)". The Government of India (GOI) has initiated a

pilot project for developing a framework to build capacities of Urban Local bodies (ULBs) to raise financing through the Capital Markets for financing infrastructure projects (normally PPPs). The pilot initiative aims to develop a replicable model and related documents and demonstration of the model through a successful pilot transaction for an ULB. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has notified SEBI (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities by Municipalities) Regulations, 2015 on July 15, 2015. Under these regulations, the eligible municipalities can raise funds through the issuance of Municipal bonds, to public as well as private placement. This would enable the Government in the long term infrastructure development of India for projects like smart city mission.

Statement

Details of Municipal Bonds

| Sl. No. | Type of Bond | Amount (₹ in Million) |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Taxable bonds | 4,450 |
| 2. | Tax-free bonds | 6,495 |
| 3. | Pooled finance | 2,586 |
| TOTAL | | 13,531 |

Taxable Municipal Bonds in India

| City | Amount (in ₹ Million) | Placement | Guarantee | Annual Interest |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Bangalore (1997) | 1,250 | Private | State Government | 13% |
| Ahmedabad (1998) | 1,000 | Public and Private | No | 14% |
| Ludhiana (1999) | 100 | Private | No | 13.5% to 14% |
| Nagpur (2001) | 500 | Private | No | 13% |
| Nashik (1999) | 1,000 | Private | No | 14.75% |
| Indore (2000) | 100 | Private | State Government | 13.0% |
| Madurai (2001) | 300 | Private | No | 12.25% |
| Visakhapatnam (2004) | 200 | Private | No | 7.75% |
| TOTAL | 4,450 | | | |

Tax-Free Municipal Bonds in India

| City Government | Projects | Amount of Tax-free Municipal Bond (₹ million) |
|---|--|--|
| Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (2002) | Water supply and sewerage project | 1,000 |
| Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (2003) | Road construction and widening | 825 |
| Nashik Municipal Corporation (2002) | Underground sewerage scheme and storm water drainage system | 500 |
| Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (2004) | Water supply system | 500 |
| Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (2003) | Drinking water project | 500 |
| Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (2004) | Water supply project, storm water drainage project, road project, bridges and flyovers | 580 |
| Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (2003) | Chennai water supply augmentation project | 420 |
| Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (2005) | Chennai water supply project | 500 |
| Chennai Municipal Corporation (2005) | Roads | 458 |
| Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (2005) | Roads and water supply | 1,000 |
| Nagpur (2007) | Nagpur water supply and sewerage project | 212 |
| TOTAL | | 6,495 |

**Recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission
on release of grants to States**

1014. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken for evolution of a new institutional arrangement, as recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission, for identifying the sectors in the States that should be eligible for grants from the Union and identifying and providing area specific grants etc; and

(b) if not, will the Minister take immediate steps on this score, as it would facilitate early release of specific-purpose grants (as visualised by the commission) in favour of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Fourteenth Finance Commission at Para 9.110 has urged the Union Government to consider a larger, sustained and more effective direct intervention for the upgradation of administration as well as development of the areas covered under the proviso of Article 275 (1) and excluded from the consideration of Finance Commission in the Terms of Reference, in order to bring such areas on par with other areas.

The Government has approved a One Time Assistance of ₹ 1000 crore under Special Assistance under Demand No. 37 of Ministry of Finance in 2015-16 (BE) based on the examination of various pending priorities by NITI Aayog towards 'One time assistance to areas covered under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution'. This assistance has been proposed for development of the areas covered under the proviso to Article 275(1), which are excluded from the consideration of Fourteenth Finance Commission, in order to bring such areas on par with other areas.

Raising of Funds by Indian Entrepreneurs

1015. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian entrepreneurs struggle four to five times more to raise money as compared to their American and European counterparts and the difficulty increases manifold if the entrepreneur is from the deprived sections or women; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by the Government to create level playing ground for Indian entrepreneurs, the details thereof?

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

All companies intending to raise money from public through issuance of specified securities have to, inter-alia, comply with requirements of SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 and Companies Act, 2013. Such requirements uniformly apply to all companies and there is no differentiation whether the promoter/entrepreneur is from deprived sections or women. Thus, any company complying with the said requirements can raise money from public through issuance of specified securities.

The RBI has also advised the banks, inter-alia, the bank shall have to achieve a 20 per cent year- on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises, allocation of 60% of the MSE advances to the micro enterprises and 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts.

(b) SEBI has taken several measures, inter-alia, minimum offer to public, minimum promoters' contribution by Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs), conditions for fast track issuances amended to enable more number of listed companies to raise further capital using fast-track route, initiatives for development of the startup ecosystem in India etc. to ease the raising of funds through issuance of equity shares by Indian entrepreneurs.

Under the revised Priority Sector Lending guidelines, a target of 7.5% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, has been prescribed for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCB) for lending to Micro Enterprises.

Further, the Government is promoting MSME sector in the area of credit, marketing, infrastructure, technology, skill development and competitiveness through implementing various schemes namely, Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Marketing Development Programme, MSC-Cluster Development, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Entrepreneurship Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme etc.

Legal Norms for NBFCs

1016. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the fact that many non-banking finance companies and urban cooperative banks are offering attractive interest rate to common

people and collecting huge amount from them and many of these NBFCs and urban cooperative banks are winding up their business resulting in the hard money of common people going down the drain; and

(b) whether due to lack of strict legal norms, culprits are escaping from legal net and with very slow liquidation process of these NBFCs and UCBs, its difficult to recover money and if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) authorises the Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) to accept deposits. These are stringently regulated by RBI. RBI has issued the Non Banking Financial Companies Acceptance of Public Deposits (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1998 which provide for regulations on the ceiling on quantum of public deposits, mandatory credit rating for deposit collection, period of Public Deposits, ceiling on the rate of interest (maximum of 12.5 percent), intimation to depositor on maturity of deposits, regulations on renewal and prepayment of deposits, instructions on what needs to be included for advertisement for soliciting deposit, furnishing of receipts to the Depositors along with all the details, maintenance of register of deposits, opening and closing of branches etc.

Further, the deposit accepting NBFCs are required to strictly follow prudential regulations including maintenance of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) as a percentage to the outstanding deposits (currently at 15% of the total deposits), Capital adequacy (15% of the aggregated risk weighted assets), asset classification and provisioning norms, income recognition norms and credit concentration norms.

The deposit accepting companies also have to follow a Returns discipline on a quarterly basis, which includes *inter alia* their asset-liability pattern, amount of deposit accepted, SLR maintained and exposure to sensitive sectors.

Deposit Accepting NBFCs are also regularly supervised by RBI.

The outstanding Deposit liability of the Deposit taking NBFCs registered with RBI as on September 30, 2015 stood at ₹ 32,817 crores out of which top 10 deposit taking NBFCs had outstanding Deposit liability of ₹ 32,480 crores. There are 6 NBFCs which were registered with RBI as Deposit taking NBFCs for which the winding up order has been passed by the Courts in 2015. The Certificate of Registration of these NBFCs had already been cancelled earlier. The winding up petition of these companies were pending with the High Courts and have been disposed off in 2015.

The companies are wound up in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act under Court supervision as per the Companies (Court) Rules, 1959 and the Rules of respective High Courts. The liquidation process takes place under the supervision and direction of respective High Courts. The Government has decided to introduce e-governance in the process of liquidation and modernisation and up-gradation of the offices of official liquidators with a view to reducing the time taken for liquidating a company and make the liquidation procedure more efficient.

RBI has *vide* circular dated October 21, 1997 permitted the Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of 30 days. Subsequently, UCBs were permitted to fix the interest rates on savings bank deposits *vide* RBI circular dated November 25, 2011.

The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) has informed that during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, the amount of assessable deposits of UCBs stood at ₹ 27,75,303 million, ₹ 30,43,937 million and ₹ 33,57,304 million, respectively and the amount of claims settled were ₹ 1,998 million, ₹ 1,031 million and ₹ 3,213 million, respectively for the same period. The cumulative amount of claims provided for cooperative banks since inception amounted to ₹ 46,330 million as on March 31, 2015.

Whenever a liquidator is appointed in respect of a bank ordered to be wound-up, the liquidator has to furnish the list of depositors within 90 days to the DICGC. As a sequel to this, DICGC has to pay the amount to the depositors within two months from the date of receipt of list of depositors from the liquidator. The average period for settlement of claims during 2014-15 was at 25 days, which is within the limit of two months stipulated in the DICGC Act. The number of UCBs that were de-registered excluding mergers during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 stood at 12, 15 and 12, respectively.

Prosecutions launched for black money cases

1017. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any FIR have been filed in the black money cases, if so, details thereof;

(b) the details of the prosecutions launched till now;

(c) whether Government is satisfied with the current status of investigation; and

(d) if not, the corrective measures being contemplated to speed up the investigation to bring it to finality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Appropriate action against evasion of taxes is an on-going process. Such action under the Income-tax Act, 1961 includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable. Whenever such cases have come to the notice of the Government, appropriate action has been taken against relevant persons which includes filing of prosecution complaints in applicable cases. The statistics of prosecutions launched during last three financial years under Chapter XXII (Offences and Prosecutions) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are as under:

| Financial Year | Number of cases in which prosecutions launched |
|----------------|--|
| 2012-13 | 283 |
| 2013-14 | 641 |
| 2014-15 | 669 |

(c) and (d) Taking measures for improvement in the speed of investigation in the cases involving unaccounted income/assets is an on-going process. In the recent past, several measures, including constitution of the SIT on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two retired Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, pro-active engagements with foreign Governments with a view to improve the flow of relevant information, further strengthening of the enforcement mechanisms, leveraging the strength of information technology, capacity building, etc., have been taken for expeditious investigation in such cases.

The Government has also enacted a new law—The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015—to specifically deal with the cases of black money stashed away abroad. The aforesaid new law, which has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015, *inter alia*, contains more stringent provisions of penalty (concealment penalty equal to three times the amount of tax) and prosecution (rigorous imprisonment up-to 10 years and fine) in respect of undisclosed foreign income and assets.

Action Against Persons for Non-Disclosure of Black Money in Foreign Accounts

†1018. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has still not got hold of such person who have not disclosed their black money kept in foreign countries;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when the Government would take strict action against the persons keeping black money in foreign countries; and

(c) if not, the number of people detained till now and the action taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Appropriate action against evasion of taxes, including by not disclosing money kept in foreign countries, is an on-going process. Whenever such cases have come to the notice of the Government, appropriate action has been taken against relevant persons which includes filing of prosecution complaints in applicable cases. The Government has enacted a new law—The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015—to specifically deal with the cases of black money stashed away abroad. The aforesaid new law, which has come into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015, *inter alia*, contains more stringent provisions of penalty (concealment penalty equal to three times the amount of tax) and prosecution (rigorous imprisonment up-to 10 years and fine) in respect of undisclosed foreign income and assets.

(c) There is no provision for detention of people under the Income-tax Act, 1961. However, as stated above, prosecution complaints under applicable provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been filed in appropriate cases.

The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 has made the offence of willful attempt to evade any tax, penalty or interest referred to in its section 51 as one of the Scheduled Offences of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.

Role of ARC in reducing NPAs.

1019. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any special arrangements to recover the loan amounts from the NPA accounts and willful defaulters, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the composition, role and responsibility of Assets Reconstruction Company (ARC) registered with Reserve Bank of India;

(c) the total value of NPA accounts/bad loans bought by ARCs in the last five years and the total value of security receipts received by Nationalized Banks; and

(d) the Foreign Investment in ARCs and the modalities for recovery procedures adopted by the ARCs with Foreign Investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken a number of steps to recover the loan amounts from the Non-Performing Accounts (NPAs) and wilful defaulters. The recovery mechanism in the form of Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI), Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), and Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) are already in existence. RBI further released guidelines dated 30th January, 2014 for “Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution” suggesting various steps with specific timelines for implementation of corrective action.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines on willful defaulters to dis-incentivize borrowers who have money and do not pay have been issued, restricting additional facilities to such defaulters, in cases of siphoning of amount, barring of borrowers from institutional finance and criminal action

(b) Individuals, Banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are the three major classes of shareholders in the Assets Reconstruction Company (ARC). In general, individuals holds major composition in total shareholding pattern with 34 per cent share, followed by banks (24 per cent), NBFCs (15 per cent), NPAs/stressed assets of financial sector.

Subsequent to the enactment of SARFAESI Act, 2002, the ARC were created as an institutional response to resolve the ballooning NPAs in the financial sector. The primary role and responsibility of ARC is to expedite recovery of the amounts locked in by acquisition of distressed financial assets from the banking system and unlocking the value from these assets by customized reconstruction and value enhancement of the underlying businesses/securities through an efficient resolution process.

(c) The total book value of NPA accounts/bad loans acquired from the banks/ Financial Institutions (FIs) by all ARCs registered with RBI is ₹ 1,29,640 crore in last five years. However, the acquisition value of the said NPAs is ₹ 48,518 crore at an average discount of nearly 63%. The total value of Security Receipts (SRs) issued to banks/FIs is ₹ 40,153 crore.

(d) The total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in all ARCs is ₹ 155 crore as on March 30, 2015. This FDI is in the form of equity capital of the ARCs. Foreign investment can be in the form of FDI or Foreign Institutional Investor/Foreign Portfolio Investor (FII/FPI) which can invest in the SRs issued by ARCs registered with RBI.

RBI *vide* circular DNBS(PD) CC. No. 36 /SCRC/26.03.001/2013-14 dated March 19, 2014 has permitted the ARCs to utilize 25% of the funds raised from Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) for restructuring of financial assets acquired out of such funds subject to the assets acquired is in excess of ₹ 500 crore. ARCs have got the similar rights to that of the banks for the recovery mechanism, where matter is taken up with DRTs and action is initiated under SARFAESI.

Progress on Tracking Black Money

1020. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has heeded to Supreme Court's directive to make a quick decision on what it will do with the recommendations of the SIT on black money;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has made any progress on tracking or recovering the traceable "black money" on which the SIT's 15th May, 2015 report gave details and recommendations; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The steps taken by the Government on the basis of recommendations of SIT reports have been given in the Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government on the basis of recommendations of SIT reports

Amendment made in Income Tax Act: *Vide* Finance Act, 2015, Income Tax Act, 1961 was further amended to prohibit acceptance or payment of an amount of ₹ 20,000 or more in cash as advance or otherwise in relation to transfer of an immovable property. Provisions are also being made to tackle splitting of reportable transactions. To improve enforcement, CBDT and CBEC are leveraging technology to have access to information in each other's database.

Amendments made in PMLA: Similarly, *vide* the Finance Act, 2015, Section 132 of the Customs Act, 1962, which deals with offence relating to false declaration/documents in the transaction of any business relating to Customs has been made predicate offence under Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 to curb trade based

money laundering. Further, *vide* the Finance Act, 2015, the definition of 'proceeds of crime' under PMLA has been amended. Under the revised definition 'proceeds of crime' would also include "where such property is taken or held outside the country, then the property equivalent in value hold within the country". This provision will enable action in those cases where 'proceeds of crime' is taken or held outside the country and enable action to be taken for attachment of equivalent asset located in the country.

Amendments made in FEMA: The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) has also been amended *vide* Finance Act, 2015 to the effect that if any foreign exchange, foreign security of any immovable property situated outside India is held in contravention of the provisions of this Act, then action may be taken for seizure and eventual confiscation of assets of equivalent value situated in India. These contraventions are also being made liable for levy of penalty and prosecution with punishment of imprisonment up to five years.

Enactment of Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015: The Government has passed 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015'. This Act provides for separate taxation of any undisclosed income in relation of foreign income and assets. It *inter alia* includes stringent provisions for penalties in relation to undisclosed foreign assets/income. Further, the offence of tax evasion under the new law has been made non-compoundable and the offenders will not be permitted to approach the Income-tax Settlement Commission. The new law has also amended the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) to include offence of tax evasion as a scheduled offence under PMLA.

Establishment of a Central Know Your Customer (KYC) Registry. The Government has notified the Rules for Central KYC Registry under PMLA and steps are being taken to establish it.

Taxes on online shopping

1021. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Central Government and State Governments are not getting amounts collected through tax owing to online sale of products by companies;

(b) if so, whether Government has framed any rules to recover tax on online shopping;

(c) if not, whether Government will impose a ban on online sale of products; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by Government to compensate for the financial loss being incurred by State Governments and Central Government owing to online sale of products by companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Online shopping like any economic activity is governed by the existing laws/regulations governing economic activity. So far as collection of taxes are concerned, the following is the legal position:

- (i) Goods procured online for import into India attract Customs duty at the stage of their importation.
- (ii) Goods procured online, if manufactured, are cleared from factory on payment of applicable Central Excise duty.
- (iii) As regards good sold online in the case of domestic trade, the following is applicable:
 - (a) If the e-tailing company sell goods on its own account, such sale is liable to VAT, which is a State subject. Trading of goods online does not attract levy of Service Tax, as they are included under 'negative list' of services under Section 66D of the Finance Act, 1994.
 - (b) If the e-tailing company provides support to the retailer by way of business support, such as, affiliation, storage, delivery, technical support, etc and goods are sold by the retailer, the fee collected by the e-tailing company attracts service tax. Besides, any service by way of online advertisement also attracts service tax. The retailer is, in any case, liable to pay VAT, which is a State subject.

Further, E-Commerce web-sites dealing with services are mostly intermediaries or aggregators. Under Rule 2(aa) of the Service Tax Rules, 1994, 'aggregator' means a person, who owns and manages a web based software application, and by means of the application and a communication device, enables a potential customer to connect with persons providing service of a particular kind under the brand name or trade name of the aggregator. However, aggregators may provide services on their own account also. In that case, the services provided are liable to service tax as per the provisions of the Finance Act, 1994. In Union Budget 2015, with effect from 01.03.2015, the aggregator has been made liable to pay Service Tax on behalf of the service providers if the service is so provided using the brand name of the

aggregator in any manner. In so far as the intermediaries are concerned, they are liable to Service Tax for the commission received and the service provider will pay the Service Tax for the services provided. In case of import of service by business entity, the recipients of such service is liable to pay Service Tax.

Thus, there is no revenue loss due to e-commerce or online shopping only. Further, as the goods sold through online are either manufactured in India or imported into India, such goods have suffered excise duty/customs duty at the time of clearance/import thereof. Therefore, there is no lack of mechanism to collect Government revenue from the business companies engaged in e-commerce or online shopping. The existing provisions are capable of taking care of collection of central taxes, as may be applicable, from such companies.

(c) and (d) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above, Questions do not arise.

Assessment of Savings Incurred due to Pahal Scheme

1022. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any study to assess the savings, due to a shift toward Direct Benefit Transfer(DBT) for LPG called PAHAL;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of savings made during the financial year 2014-15 and expected for 2015-16;

(c) whether Governments attention has been drawn to a study by the International Institute for Sustainable Development(IISD) stating that the actual savings cannot exceed 143 crore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Subsidy outgo and related subsidy savings, in any given year depends on a multiplicity of factors, namely, prevailing crude price, exchange rate and tax structure. According to an internal analysis of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, as on 1st April, 2015, there were 18.19 crore registered LPG Consumers and 14.85 crore active consumers implying a gap of 3.34 crore consumers which are duplicate/inactive accounts blocked under the new PAHAL Scheme. Taking into account the quota of 12 cylinders per consumer and the average LPG subsidy of ₹ 366 per cylinder for the year 2014-15, estimated savings in LPG subsidy due to the blocking of 3.34 crore consumers, worked out to an estimate of ₹ 14,672 crore for that year.

(c) and (d) Government has taken note of the news item in this regard and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had made a press release clarifying the status as indicated in para (a) and (b) above (copy enclosed).

Press Information Bureau
Government of India

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Subsidies on LPG Cylinders

This is in connection with the news items on subsidies on LPG Cylinders pertaining to inflated claim of the Government about subsidy savings as a result of Pahal. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the subsidy outgo, and consequent subsidy savings, is a result of multiplicity of factors namely (a) Prevailing Crude Price; (b) Prevailing Exchange Rate; and (c) Tax Structure in various States.

As on 1st April, 2015, there were 18.19 crore registered LPG Consumers and 14.85 crore active consumers implying a gap of 3.34 crore consumers which are duplicate/fake/inactive accounts blocked under PAHAL Scheme and related initiatives. If we take into account the quota of 12 cylinders per consumer and the average LPG subsidy of ₹ 336 per cylinder for the year 2014-15, estimated savings in LPG subsidy due to the blocking of 3.34 crore accounts work out to ₹ 14,672 crore, during that year.

MJPS. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx>

RBI Direction on rise in cyber fraud

1023. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit/debit/ATM fraud cases/cyber frauds have increased manifold in the country during each of the last few years and the current year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed all banks to add security features on the said cards in view of the rise in cyber frauds and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that frauds related to ATM/Credit/Debit cards and Net Banking reported by the banks during the last three years is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Financial Year (April–March) | Total no cases reported | Amount involved |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | 2012-13 | 8765 | 68 |
| 2. | 2013-14 | 9500 | 78 |
| 3. | 2014-15 | 13083 | 80 |

(b) RBI has issued following instructions to Banks to deal with Cyber Frauds:

- (i) Instructions have been issued on Credit/Debit card transactions-Security and Risk mitigation measures to enhance the security of card transactions (including card based online transactions) and Risk Mitigation measures for electronic payment transactions (including e-banking transactions).
- (ii) Banks have been advised by RBI to provide online alerts for all card transactions, to put in place a system of providing additional factor of authentication/validation (2FA) for all card not present transactions using the information which is not available on the card.
- (iii) All new debit and credit cards to be issued only for domestic usage unless international use is specifically sought by the customers.
- (iv) Issuing banks should convert all existing MagStripe cards to EMV Chip card for all customers who have used their card internationally at least once, all the active MagStripe International cards used by banks should have threshold limit for international usage and PIN entry for each and every transaction, including balance enquiry transactions.

Earlier RBI had issued caution circulars to all commercial banks on phishing attacks and skimming of ATM/Credit Cards.

Smuggling of Gold

1024. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rise in smuggling and seizures was primarily on account of the Government raising customs duty on gold from 8 per cent to 10 per cent in 2013 to discourage high imports;

(b) what are the various *modus-operandi* adopted to illicitly bring in gold in the country;

(c) what concrete steps have been taken to check the *modus-operandi* by the smugglers to bring gold in the country; and

(d) a detailed report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Besides increase in Customs duty rates, factors like fluctuation in international price of gold and other restrictions on import of gold also contribute to the increase in incidences of gold smuggling.

(b) to (d) The various *modus-operandi* adopted to illicitly bring in gold in the country are:-

- By concealment in passenger's body, aircraft, baggage and other items;
- Smuggling at land borders and coastal areas;
- Diversion from Special Economic Zones (SEZ).

The Government has sensitized the Customs field formations to keep constant vigil on attempts to smuggle gold; issued alerts and *modus-operandi* circulars. The customs keep surveillance, gather intelligence, profile passengers and scan baggage and passengers to detect concealment of contraband including gold.

Stake sale in PSUs

1025. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) target fixed for Strategic stake sales and minority stake sales in Public Sector Undertakings in the financial year 2015-16, PSU-wise;

(b) the target likely to be achieved in the year;

(c) whether various Ministries have been asked to identify more PSUs for majority stake divestment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The budget estimate (BE) for minority stake sales and strategic sales during the year 2015-16 is ₹ 41,000 crore and ₹ 28,500 crore respectively. No target has been fixed PSU-wise.

(b) Actual disinvestment in CPSEs depends on market conditions and policy considerations.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise in view of (c).

Roadmap for Transformation of Banking Sector

1026. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has drawn a roadmap for the transformation of banking sector in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government recently announced 'INDRADHANUSH' on 14.08.2015. It was focused on Banking Reforms consisting of 7 steps *viz.* **Appointments** reforms under which board level appointments have been professionalized, **Bank Board Bureau** (BBB) has been created to recommend board level appointments and strategy and will consist of eminent people, **Capitalization** plan providing for capitalization over next four years, **De-stressing** PSBs under which various efforts have made by the department to reduce stress, **Empowerment of Banks** to take decisions and non-interference, **Framework of Accountability** for bank officers coupled with non-interference and **Governance Reforms** which include changes in the board structure.

Inclusion of ATF under GST

1027. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government is proposing to include Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) under GST;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) to what extent this would help the aviation sector; and
- (d) why Government wants to bring in ATF under GST when petroleum prices are outside the purview of GST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposed Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax to be levied on Aviation Turbine Fuel.

After introduction of GST, the VAT imposed by the States, Central Sales Tax, Excise Duty, Service Tax along with other indirect taxes would be subsumed into Goods and Service Tax. Goods and Services Tax will simplify and harmonise the indirect tax regime in the country.

(d) Petroleum products have been constitutionally included under GST but the proposed Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel.

Opening of Banks in the Country

†1028. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of banks opened in the country during the last two years or proposed to be opened in the current year;

(b) the district-wise number and names of the banks planned to be opened in the current year and in the year 2016-17 in Assam and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) what is the criteria for opening banks in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the State-wise number of banks opened in the country during the last two years and in the current year; is given in the Statement (*See* below). State Bank of India, convener of the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) for Assam and Bank of Baroda, SLBC convener for Uttar Pradesh have informed that 29 branches in 13 Districts of Assam and 532 branches in 69 districts of Uttar Pradesh have respectively been proposed to be opened during 2015-16. The exercise to open branches during the year 2016-17 has not started so far.

(c) In terms of the Liberalized Branch Authorization Policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), applicable to the country as a whole Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) have been given general permission to open branches at any place in India, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to certain conditions such as:-

(i) At least 25 percent of the total number of branches opened during a financial year (excluding entitlement for branches in Tier 1 centres given by way of incentive to open branches in under banked districts of under banked states, excluding such of the branches opened in unbanked rural centres that are

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

located in the underbanked districts of under banked States), must be opened in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres, i.e. centres which do not have a brick and mortar structure of any scheduled commercial bank for customer based banking transactions.

- (ii) the total number of branches opened in Tier 1 centres during the financial year cannot exceed the total number of branches opened in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres and all centres in the North Eastern States and Sikkim.

Statement

Number of branches opened by Scheduled Commercial Banks – State-wise

| State | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 (April 1 - June 30, 2015) |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 6 | 5 | 2 | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 361 | 492 | 525 | 33 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 9 | 16 | 7 | |
| Assam | 119 | 213 | 102 | 12 |
| Bihar | 439 | 592 | 410 | 87 |
| Chandigarh | 8 | 20 | 31 | 2 |
| Chhattisgarh | 203 | 214 | 161 | 13 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 6 | 6 | 2 | |
| Daman and Diu | 4 | 5 | 2 | |
| Goa | 47 | 55 | 31 | 2 |
| Gujarat | 445 | 617 | 479 | 22 |
| Haryana | 363 | 525 | 424 | 24 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 71 | 123 | 71 | 10 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | | 182 | 90 | 5 |
| Jharkhand | 177 | 198 | 166 | 19 |
| Karnataka | 546 | 859 | 627 | 40 |
| Kerala | 379 | 407 | 282 | 19 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|-------|--------|-------|-----|
| Lakshadweep | | 1 | | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 268 | 497 | 386 | 27 |
| Maharashtra | 607 | 874 | 565 | 43 |
| Manipur | 20 | 24 | 4 | 2 |
| Meghalaya | 20 | 27 | 4 | 1 |
| Mizoram | 15 | 12 | 8 | 2 |
| Nagaland | 20 | 15 | 3 | 2 |
| NCT of Delhi | 165 | 186 | 176 | 23 |
| Odisha | 227 | 454 | 355 | 18 |
| Puducherry | 17 | 17 | 19 | 1 |
| Punjab | 496 | 686 | 413 | 17 |
| Rajasthan | 408 | 482 | 475 | 50 |
| Sikkim | 8 | 14 | 8 | 1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 614 | 758 | 651 | 33 |
| Telangana | 309 | 329 | 335 | 33 |
| Tripura | 40 | 45 | 14 | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 878 | 1,584 | 990 | 65 |
| Uttarakhand | 126 | 149 | 159 | 5 |
| West Bengal | 295 | 446 | 370 | 29 |
| ALL INDIA | 7,858 | 11,129 | 8,347 | 641 |

Source: Master File of DSIM, RBI as on 27.11.2015.

Impact of reduction in interest rates by PSBS

1029. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reduced interest rates on various schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objective laid down by the Government for reduction in the interest rates; and

(c) whether the reduction in the interest rate might impact the banks ability to manage NPAs and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates on term deposits from October, 1997. Accordingly, banks are now free to fix the interest rates on term deposits subject to the approval of their respective Boards. The Reserve Bank has also deregulated the savings bank deposit interest rate with effect from October 25, 2011. Accordingly, banks are now free to determine their savings bank deposit interest rate, subject to the following two conditions:

- (i) Each bank is required to offer a uniform interest rate on savings bank deposits up to ₹ 1 lakh;
- (ii) For savings bank deposits over ₹ 1 lakh, a bank may provide differential rates of interest, if it so chooses. However, there should not be any discrimination from customer to customer on the interest rates for similar amount of deposit.

With the introduction of Base Rate system since July 1, 2010, all rupee lending rates (including advances up to ₹ 2 lakh) have been deregulated. In a deregulated environment, banks have complete freedom in deciding their spread, risk premia, term premia and other customer specific charges as considered appropriate on the loans and advances based on their commercial judgment. However, there are some exceptions where the loans can be priced without reference to the Base Rate, such as, Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) advances, loans to banks' own employees and loans to banks' depositors against their own deposits.

So far as small savings schemes are concerned, Government has made no reduction in the interest rates.

(c) As far as managing NPAs is concerned, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government of India have taken several legal and procedural steps to ensure better recovery of loans from different sectors and for the improvement in asset quality of banks. Banks have been instructed to have a Board approved loan recovery policy and take recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, Debt Recovery Tribunals and Lok Adalats apart from information sharing and systems of early detection of distress for which RBI has issued guidelines on 30th January, 2014.

Government has decided to establish six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector.

Plan to reduce expenditure, subsidies through disinvestment

1030. SHRI PRAVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to reduce expenditure, subsidies and raise money through disinvestment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The budget estimate (BE) for Expenditure, Subsidies and Disinvestment during the year 2015-16 is as under:

| Sl. No. | Items | Amount (₹ crore) |
|---------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Total Expenditure | 1777477 |
| 2. | Subsidies | 243811 |
| 3. | Disinvestment Receipts | 69,500 |

As per the precedence, the revised estimates (RE) for the above items for 2015-16 will be provided at the time of presentation of the Budget 2016-17.

Government has deregulated the petrol and diesel prices, and has also launched a new universal Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for LPG from 1st January, 2015 onwards which covers both Aadhaar card and non-Aadhaar card holders in which the subsidy is being transferred directly into the bank accounts of cash-transfer-compliant customers in a manner that will avoid duplication and prevent leakages. The Government has also launched a dedicated scheme for end-to-end computerization of Public Distribution System throughout the country. 11 states have already joined the National Food Security Act (NFSA) framework, and as the required systems are in place, the other states will follow suit. The Government has simultaneously launched a drive to ensure universal coverage of Aadhaar throughout the country. End-to-end computerization, combined with universal Aadhaar coverage will help improve the targeting efficiency of PDS system in the country. The Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) regime in Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers sector is working efficiently since 01.04.2010 which has since been further rationalized

and streamlined. It has now been made mandatory for all the indigenous producers of urea to produce 100 % of their total production of subsidized urea as Neem Coated urea.

Irregularities in distribution of KCC Cards to farmers

1031. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the steps taken by the Government to provide the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers;
- (b) the details of the agencies involved in this process;
- (c) details of the State-wise number of beneficiaries;
- (d) whether the Government is aware of the mass irregularity in the distribution of KCC; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government had introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme w.e.f. August, 1998 in order to enable the farmers to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified which has the provision of ATM enabled debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc. All the banks have been advised to implement the scheme.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of KCCs issued by commercial banks, along with number of borrowers, as on 31.3.2015, are given in the Statement-I(See below). The details of KCCs issued by Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), as on 30.9.2015, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) If any complaint against any bank regarding violation of KCC guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India is received, the matter is immediately taken up by Government/RBI with the concerned bank for remedial action.

Statement-I

Mar-15 State-wise details of KCCs issued by Commercial Banks-Progress as on 31.3.2015

| | | (Amount in ₹ crore and number in actuals) | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|----------|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Amount | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Cumulative cards issued since inception |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4635 | 17.72 | 838 | 2.95 | 84 | 239 | 0.96 | 9.00 | 0.19 | | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 10221080 | 55840.85 | 1919034 | 17889.67 | 460750 | 708277 | 2769.75 | 171311.00 | 1804.49 | | |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 35384 | 120.24 | 10448 | 54.64 | 834 | 41 | 0.31 | 10.00 | 0.12 | | |
| 4. | Assam | 1002018 | 3404.48 | 590325 | 2455.40 | 150854 | 55820 | 145.82 | 26550.00 | 263.57 | | |
| 5. | Bihar | 3242237 | 18599.19 | 1423068 | 9000.10 | 394240 | 162062 | 789.77 | 73683.00 | 786.14 | | |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 7271 | 393.39 | 1501 | 198.29 | 975 | 17692 | 22.14 | 617.00 | 32.08 | | |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 446383 | 3910.76 | 198319 | 2452.86 | 87564 | 45952 | 268.01 | 9775.00 | 240.00 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|--------|--------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1521 | 14.49 | 608 | 7.49 | 508 | 1255 | 1.41 | 376.00 | 8.33 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 264 | 3.20 | 49 | 0.78 | 114 | 1114 | 0.24 | 302.00 | 5.83 |
| 10. | Delhi | 15168 | 394.39 | 4034 | 115.37 | 2579 | 45614 | 582.79 | 1710.00 | 52.23 |
| 11. | Goa | 18466 | 249.18 | 4275 | 65.65 | 2669 | 10558 | 27.03 | 2402.00 | 30.07 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 1993386 | 22226.33 | 994490 | 16591.69 | 589572 | 617577 | 2707.61 | 176093.00 | 2739.28 |
| 13. | Haryana | 1472849 | 30582.56 | 571778 | 18217.08 | 273209 | 276014 | 524.07 | 53516.00 | 1430.40 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 371567 | 3827.59 | 189050 | 2552.19 | 82721 | 14560 | 85.55 | 3375.00 | 97.29 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 425541 | 4070.93 | 214872 | 2784.32 | 277459 | 19929 | 25.22 | 5747.00 | 55.57 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1305402 | 4071.32 | 621491 | 2038.38 | 164676 | 117751 | 325.66 | 55502.00 | 235.03 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 3994331 | 44619.46 | 912001 | 15273.78 | 455683 | 805857 | 11697.89 | 539778.00 | 8471.06 |
| 18. | Kerala | 2179088 | 19867.52 | 301964 | 5694.56 | 100530 | 499226 | 1773.22 | 187524.00 | 2720.61 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 2711 | 32.96 | 706 | 2.89 | 58 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 2545485 | 34905.73 | 1488478 | 23978.82 | 538017 | 263942 | 1240.97 | 104509.00 | 1670.87 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 6040110 | 44950.40 | 2238521 | 24038.00 | 661163 | 762075 | 4068.63 | 314597.00 | 4920.54 |
| 22. | Manipur | 42690 | 155.23 | 19887 | 106.88 | 4643 | 4515 | 3.24 | 1241.00 | 12.55 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|------------|----------|
| 23. | Meghalaya | 119284 | 413.14 | 59138 | 255.52 | 7801 | 1690 | 0.90 | 495.00 | 3.79 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 32585 | 158.91 | 14627 | 80.63 | 1680 | 97 | 0.00 | 40.00 | 1.20 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 63684 | 218.96 | 32029 | 137.86 | 6872 | 90 | 0.34 | 36.00 | 0.32 |
| 26. | Odisha | 2447320 | 7612.54 | 703661 | 2971.22 | 127034 | 185537 | 676.08 | 127875.00 | 880.47 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 114022 | 1197.78 | 18497 | 219.62 | 7952 | 26800 | 60.03 | 5580.00 | 62.74 |
| 28. | Punjab | 2174426 | 69909.34 | 747791 | 37252.93 | 433582 | 369316 | 1529.90 | 73407.00 | 1992.84 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 3706811 | 52811.58 | 1716205 | 32352.06 | 494662 | 910829 | 5540.20 | 272300.00 | 3838.68 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 20934 | 150.80 | 4101 | 25.73 | 1500 | 2210 | 7.43 | 496.00 | 4.17 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 6382093 | 49283.89 | 584878 | 7472.86 | 283576 | 984117 | 5394.33 | 353746.00 | 3092.65 |
| 32. | Telangana | 5682267 | 28803.32 | 1770920 | 12776.16 | 230756 | 220177 | 2653.84 | 201936.00 | 2575.26 |
| 33. | Tripura | 435747 | 2058.41 | 79381 | 248.53 | 16918 | 6930 | 38.57 | 3448.00 | 35.69 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 1229450 | 6763.30 | 222120 | 3740.64 | 87727 | 21540 | 191.56 | 4754.00 | 73.84 |
| 35. | Uttar Pradesh | 9045001 | 81542.90 | 3832845 | 43595.65 | 1243868 | 532846 | 3637.62 | 163132.00 | 2319.55 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 4930403 | 33982.70 | 1032630 | 4651.00 | 422126 | 133722 | 599.55 | 48731.00 | 624.84 |
| TOTAL | | 71751614 | 627165.49 | 22524560 | 289302.20 | 7614956 | 7825971 | 47390.66 | 2984603.00 | 41082.30 |

Source: RBI

Statement-II

State-wise and Agency-wise Operative/Live KCCs and amount outstanding-Cooperative Banks and RRBs—Progress as on 30 September 2015

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Cooperative Banks | | | | Regional Rural Banks | | | | Total | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Cards issued | Out of which No. of smart cards | Amt. outstanding | Cards issued | Out of which No. of smart cards | Amt. outstanding | Cards issued | Out of which No. of smart cards | Amount outstanding | Amount outstanding |
| | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 17,12,941 | 0 | 5,421.54 | 6,59,575 | 4,47,846 | 4,430.16 | 23,72,516 | 4,47,846 | 4,47,846 | 9,851.70 |
| 2. | Assam | 28,119 | 0 | 32.84 | 4,18,716 | 0 | 1,706.48 | 4,46,835 | 0 | 0 | 1,739.32 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 450 | 0 | 9.32 | 3,294 | 0 | 8.67 | 3,744 | 0 | 0 | 17.99 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1,24,763 | 0 | 283.85 | 16,27,614 | 2,27,079 | 6,786.42 | 17,52,377 | 2,27,079 | 2,27,079 | 7,070.27 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 14,73,595 | 0 | 9,394.98 | 2,57,934 | 83,983 | 2,859.97 | 17,31,529 | 83,983 | 83,983 | 12,254.95 |
| 6. | Goa | 1,274 | 0 | 16.64 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 1,274 | 0 | 0 | 16.64 |
| 7. | Haryana | 13,20,187 | 0 | 7,605.64 | 2,10,728 | 39,742 | 4,043.08 | 15,30,915 | 39,742 | 39,742 | 11,648.72 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 95,147 | 2,737 | 957.26 | 37,223 | 11,438 | 275.07 | 1,32,370 | 14,175 | 14,175 | 1,232.33 |

(₹ in crore)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|----------------------|---|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | | 33,690 | 50 | 261.66 | 16,343 | 0 | 99.03 | 50,033 | 50 | 360.69 |
| 10. | Karnataka | | 24,58,540 | 45,261 | 10,091.49 | 7,74,638 | 1,63,953 | 7,714.15 | 32,33,178 | 2,09,214 | 17,805.64 |
| 11. | Kerala | | 7,72,810 | 0 | 2,558.97 | 1,51,864 | 1,10,209 | 1,114.28 | 9,24,674 | 1,10,209 | 3,673.25 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | | 52,30,957 | 0 | 14,002.88 | 5,07,626 | 1,70,724 | 5,706.26 | 57,38,583 | 1,70,724 | 19,709.14 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | | 50,37,214 | 95,551 | 12223.53 | 4,00,408 | 0 | 2,528.00 | 54,37,622 | 95,551 | 14,751.53 |
| 14. | Meghalaya | | 25,798 | 285 | 27.13 | 16,865 | 16,592 | 70.05 | 42,663 | 16,877 | 97.18 |
| 15. | Mizoram | | 832 | 0 | 6.02 | 16,002 | 0 | 65.39 | 16,834 | 0 | 71.41 |
| 16. | Manipur | | 484 | 0 | 1.90 | 5,826 | 0 | 15.24 | 6,310 | 0 | 17.14 |
| 17. | Nagaland | | 2,364 | 0 | 9.92 | 1,096 | 12 | 2.02 | 3,460 | 12 | 11.94 |
| 18. | Odisha | | 44,77,848 | 0 | 6,416.37 | 5,53,662 | 46,817 | 2,044.06 | 50,31,510 | 46,817 | 8,460.43 |
| 19. | Punjab | | 9,93,878 | 0 | 7,128.60 | 1,18,854 | 57,519 | 3,393.12 | 11,12,732 | 57,519 | 10,521.72 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | | 40,03,728 | 0 | 11,252.00 | 5,40,089 | 36,947 | 8,901.88 | 45,43,817 | 36,947 | 20,153.88 |
| 21. | Sikkim | | 7,917 | 0 | 13.65 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 7,917 | 0 | 13.65 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 22. | Tamilnadu | 14,02,215 | 0 | 4,589.08 | 5,52,526 | 10,271 | 1,783.76 | 19,54,741 | 10,271 | 6,372.84 |
| 23. | Tripura | 53,313 | 0 | 44.95 | 1,14,457 | 0 | 134.90 | 1,67,770 | 0 | 179.85 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 43,13,061 | 0 | 5,440.16 | 30,14,948 | 3,86,886 | 19,903.24 | 73,28,009 | 3,86,886 | 25,343.40 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 18,94,394 | 0 | 2,862.33 | 5,82,965 | 26,779 | 2,058.13 | 24,77,359 | 26,779 | 4,920.46 |
| 26. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 6,184 | 0 | 9.80 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 6,184 | 0 | 9.80 |
| 27. | New Delhi | 361 | 0 | 5.16 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 361 | 0 | 5.16 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 5,878 | 0 | 15.12 | 1,231 | 0 | 8.36 | 7,109 | 0 | 23.48 |
| 29. | Jharkhand | 25,740 | 0 | 33.73 | 4,54,063 | 94,354 | 850.25 | 4,79,803 | 94,354 | 883.98 |
| 30. | Chhattisgarh | 19,86,950 | 0 | 3,156.61 | 2,80,612 | 0 | 1,017.68 | 22,67,562 | 0 | 4,174.29 |
| 31. | Uttarakhand | 3,61,485 | 0 | 907.32 | 49,261 | 24,230 | 283.67 | 4,10,746 | 24,230 | 1,190.99 |
| 32. | Telangana | 11,85,517 | 0 | 2,277.66 | 10,53,484 | 3,40,541 | 5,213.50 | 22,39,001 | 3,40,541 | 7,491.16 |
| TOTAL | | 390,37,634 | 1,43,884 | 1,07,058.11 | 124,21,904 | 22,95,922 | 83,016.82 | 514,59,538 | 24,39,806 | 1,90,074.93 |

Source: NABARD

Guidelines for Transfer of Pension Accounts

1032. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the bankers generally discourage the pensioners not to transfer their pension/family pension accounts, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to formulate regulations/guidelines with regard to the transfer of pension account within a specified time period to the bank near to residence of the pensioner and ensure that in case of failure of bankers to do so, the concerned bank responsible for delay/failure shall compensate the pensioner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Banks(PSBs) have informed that they do not discourage the pensioners/family pensioners to transfer their pension account/family pension account. PSBs have further informed that extant guidelines with regard to the transfer of pension accounts within the specified time period to the Bank near the residence of the pensioner are being followed.

Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO) has informed that detailed procedure for transfer of pension payment from one branch/bank to another has been outlined in para 16 of 'Scheme For Payment Of Pensions To Central Government Civil Pensioners By Authorised Banks' read with 'Accounting and Operating Procedure for Central Pension Processing Centre (CPPC) of authorized banks for pension disbursement to Central Government (Civil) Pensioners' issued by CPAO in February, 2012.

There are total 42 CPPCs; 28 for each authorized bank and 14 for SBI which credit the pension direct to the pensioners account. Accordingly after establishing CPPCs by the banks, transfer of account falls broadly under two categories *i.e.* from one branch to another branch of the same bank and from one bank to another bank. If the transfer of account pertains to shift between two branches of the same bank, CPPC of the bank coordinates the continuity of disbursement of pension without any break and pensioners can operate his account from the new branch as usual. If the transfer involves shifting of the account to another bank, the original Pension Payment Order is forwarded by the CPPC of old bank to the CPPC of new bank alongwith transfer application and a certificate

of last payment made. On receipt of the application alongwith original document, the CPPC of the new bank activates the new pension account and credits the pension on due date.

CPAO has also informed that they have not received any case for payment of compensation to the pensioner for delay/failure of Bank in transfer of pension account.

Mandate of NIIF

1033. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: whether the Government is setting up a National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) and if so, the details thereof and the priorities and the mandate of the NIIF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Yes, Sir. The details on National Investment and Infrastructure Fund is in the Office Memorandum No. 10/33/2014- Investment dated 20th August, 2015 which is available on the website of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs: (http://fnmin.nic.in/the_ministry/dept_eco_affairs/investmentdivision/NHF24082015.pdf)

Waiving of PSB loans to industrialists

1034. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount being waived off by the nationalized banks given as loans to industrialists during last three years and name of such industries;

(b) the official level which approved to give loan of more than one crore rupees and to remit the loan by the banks; and

(c) the reasons for non recovery of loans by the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The details of the amount being waived off and recovery made by the nationalized banks during last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The borrower's details are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and the banking laws, which provide for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are autonomous entities and they are governed by their board driven policies under various guidelines of RBI. Being regulator, RBI

has mostly deregulated the credit related issues of the banks and advised banks to have documents of investment policy, loan policy, loan recovery policy etc. prepared and duly approved by their Boards of Directors.

The prolonged slowdown of the economy continues to impact Asset Quality and it has effected infrastructure industry predominantly and hence non recovery of loans of banks. Also continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather and gems etc., factors like volatility in prices of raw material and the shortage in availability of power to some sectors has adversely affected the recovery.

Statement*NPA Actual recoveries, upgradation write off-Bank-wise/Bank group-wise*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Bank Name | Actual Recoveries | | | | | | Recoveries-Due to Upgradation | | | | | | Compromise/Write-offs | | | | | | Total NPA Reduction | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| 1 | 2 | 490 | 967 | 827 | 971 | 1,342 | 1,800 | 1,352 | 782 | 2,109 | 2,814 | 3,090 | 4,736 | 343 | 324 | 1,019 | 148 | 103 | 262 | 334 | 263 | 1,124 | 825 | 689 | 2,405 |
| 3. | Bank of Baroda | 626 | 1,292 | 1,508 | 344 | 685 | 1,058 | 2,356 | 964 | 1,564 | 3,326 | 2,941 | 4,130 | 1,245 | 3,003 | 3,145 | 759 | 938 | 2,381 | 2,415 | 1,767 | 801 | 4,419 | 5,708 | 6,327 |
| 5. | Bank of Maharashtra | 199 | 365 | 430 | 105 | 101 | 398 | 663 | 401 | 264 | 967 | 867 | 1,091 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd. | 1,204 | 2,689 | 1,896 | 852 | 2,853 | 2,031 | 1,535 | 1,591 | 1,472 | 3,591 | 7,134 | 5,400 | 1,130 | 1,764 | 2,483 | 1,751 | 766 | 2,336 | 1,061 | 1,995 | 1,386 | 3,942 | 4,525 | 6,206 |
| 9. | Corporation Bank | 124 | 228 | 318 | 191 | 176 | 272 | 709 | 463 | 779 | 1,023 | 867 | 1,369 | 227 | 416 | 595 | 159 | 361 | 787 | 237 | 479 | 515 | 624 | 1,256 | 1,897 |
| 11. | IDBI Bank Limited | 251 | 766 | 1,159 | 207 | 37 | 608 | 383 | 1,393 | 1,609 | 841 | 2,196 | 3,376 | 346 | 1,079 | 1,122 | 312 | 129 | 559 | 520 | 628 | 550 | 1,178 | 1,836 | 2,231 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|----|----|
| 13. Indian Overseas Bank | 630 | 2,022 | 1,557 | 640 | 994 | 1,425 | 1,642 | 1,474 | 3,131 | 2,913 | 4,490 | 6,114 | | |
| 14. Oriental Bank of Commerce | 754 | 913 | 1,010 | 440 | 427 | 531 | 1,416 | 1,252 | 925 | 2,610 | 2,593 | 2,466 | | |
| 15. Punjab and Sind Bank | 117 | 211 | 190 | 154 | 187 | 261 | 50 | 204 | 263 | 320 | 603 | 714 | | |
| 16. Punjab National Bank | 1,942 | 2,020 | 2,259 | 962 | 1,429 | 1,000 | 997 | 1,947 | 6,587 | 3,901 | 5,396 | 9,845 | | |
| 17. Syndicate Bank | 730 | 805 | 1,055 | 319 | 233 | 1,087 | 1,297 | 1,025 | 1,527 | 2,347 | 2,062 | 3,669 | | |
| 18. UCO Bank | 828 | 2,015 | 1,629 | 673 | 1,032 | 877 | 617 | 1,423 | 1,401 | 2,118 | 4,470 | 3,908 | | |
| 19. Union Bank of India | 1,247 | 765 | 1,130 | 734 | 551 | 138 | 1,129 | 913 | 931 | 3,110 | 2,229 | 2,199 | | |
| 20. United Bank of India | 375 | 1,084 | 1,237 | 228 | 2,288 | 2,655 | 1,094 | 481 | 761 | 1,697 | 3,853 | 4,652 | | |
| 21. Vijaya Bank | 336 | 436 | 646 | 908 | 989 | 932 | 543 | 296 | 791 | 1,787 | 1,721 | 2,370 | | |
| 22. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 246 | 472 | 575 | 451 | 639 | 537 | 463 | 399 | 363 | 1,160 | 1,510 | 1,475 | | |
| 23. State Bank of Hyderabad | 567 | 543 | 1,981 | 728 | 1,610 | 1,553 | 343 | 31 | 355 | 1,638 | 2,184 | 3,889 | | |
| 24. State Bank of India | 4,766 | 7,738 | 9,235 | 10,119 | 10,186 | 3,776 | 5,594 | 13,177 | 21,313 | 20,480 | 31,100 | 34,324 | | |
| 25. State Bank of Mysore | 241 | 555 | 1,014 | 565 | 401 | 823 | 275 | 403 | 740 | 1,080 | 1,359 | 2,578 | | |
| 26. State Bank of Patiala | 385 | 568 | 1,411 | 1,055 | 1,727 | 1,941 | 28 | 463 | 755 | 1,469 | 2,759 | 4,107 | | |
| 27. State Bank of Travancore | 484 | 657 | 1,804 | 1,486 | 2,752 | 2,866 | 176 | 196 | 526 | 2,145 | 3,605 | 5,195 | | |
| PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS | 19,832 | 33,698 | 41,236 | 25,261 | 32,936 | 32,894 | 27,231 | 34,409 | 52,542 | 72,324 | 1,01,042 | 1,26,671 | | |

Source: RBI-Off-site balance sheet returns (annual returns), as reported by banks, global operations.

Status of SIT investigation on black money

1035. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the estimated amount of black money stashed in foreign banks;
- (b) what is the current status of investigation being conducted by SIT; and
- (c) what are the details of findings of SIT, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There is no official estimation of the amount of black money stashed in foreign banks.

(b) and (c) Investigations into cases involving substantial unaccounted income, particularly black money stashed abroad, are being extensively and intensively monitored by the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money. Such monitoring by the SIT includes investigation into specific cases as also the larger issues concerning legal and administrative framework to curb the black money, particularly the black money stashed away abroad. Appropriate action is taken on the directions/recommendations issued by the SIT from time to time.

The SIT submits its reports to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Such reports include the progress made in investigations in specific cases monitored by the SIT, which are not put in public domain. Besides, the SIT has so far submitted four reports, *inter alia*, recommending the following:

- (i) There should be institutional mechanism through a dedicated set up which examine mismatch between export/import data with corresponding import/export data of other countries on at least a quarterly, if not monthly basis.
- (ii) To make declaring PAN mandatory for all sales, where payment is in cash or through bank, above a value of ₹ One lakh.
- (iii) To control holding of unaccounted money to a large extent, a threshold cash holding limit of ₹ 10 lakhs or 15 lakhs should be prescribed.
- (iv) To make tax crime as a predicate offence.
- (v) FEMA should be amended to provide for seizure and confiscation of property of equivalent value within the country, if it is held that property held abroad is in violation of section 4 of FEMA.

- (vi) FIU should have access to widest possible range of financial, administrative and law enforcement information.
- (vii) SEBI needs to have an effective monitoring mechanism to study unusual rise of stock prices of Companies and misuse of exemption on Long Term Capital gains tax for money laundering.
- (viii) SEBI needs to examine misuse of Participatory notes for money laundering and come up with regulations where the “final beneficial owners” of P notes/ ODIs are known. The information of “beneficial owner” with SEBI should be in form of individual whose KYC information is known to SEBI.
- (ix) P notes are transferable in nature. SEBI needs to examine if this provision of allowing transferring of P notes is in any way beneficial for easing foreign investment. Any investor wanting to invest through P notes can always invest afresh through a Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) instead of buying from a P note holder.
- (x) Proactive detection of creation of shell companies.
- (xi) All cases of Trade based money laundering detected by DRI where violation of section 132 of Customs Act, above the threshold provided for in Part B of Schedule of PMLA has been found, must be shared by DRI with the Enforcement Directorate to enable ED to take action under Prevention of Money Laundering Act.
- (xii) Generation of black money in education sector and through donations to religious institutions and charities must be curbed. CBDT should take appropriate action for expeditious finalization of the assessment, if required, punitive action may be taken.
- (xiii) There is a necessity for establishment of additional Courts for deciding the pending cases under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (xiv) A central KYC Registry should be established with all law enforcement agencies, Registrar of Companies and financial institutions having access to its database.
- (xv) Ministry of Commerce issue necessary notification under section 20, 21 and 22 of the SEZ Act empowering DRI to carry out investigation, inspection, search or seizure in the Special Economic Zone or Unit without prior intimation or approval of the Development Commissioner.

PSB credit for minority communities

1036. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked Public Sector Banks to focus on meeting lending targets towards minority communities by opening more branches in minority dominated areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of these banks thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to monitor the performance of these banks closely to ensure that proportionate credit is given to minority communities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of branches opened by these banks during 2014 and the targets fixed in this regard for 2015; bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Under Prime Minister's 15 point programme, the Public Sector Banks were advised by the Government to step up their Minority Community Lending (MCL) to 15% of their Priority Sector Lending (PSL). Banks are opening more branches in the Minority dominated areas to achieve the stipulated target under PSL.

Upto 30.09.2015, 20480 branches have been opened in the minority concentrated areas. Bank- wise position of the branches opened in minority concentrated areas is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Reserve Bank of India *vide* master circular FIDD.GSSD.BC.NO.05/9.10.01/15-16 dated 01.07.2015 has issued the detailed instruction to all commercial banks to ensure smooth flow of bank credit to minority communities.

Government of India has prepared a list of 121 minority concentration districts having at least 25% minority population. All scheduled commercial banks are required to specially monitor the credit flow to minorities in these 121 districts, thereby ensuring that the minority communities receive a fair and equitable portion of the credit within overall target of the priority sector.

Department of Financial Services compiles information on lending to minority communities and furnishes the same to Ministry of Minority Affairs on quarterly basis. The position of lending to minority communities is also reviewed in the quarterly review meeting of Finance Minister with Chief Executive Officers of PSBs.

(d) Bank-wise number of branches opened during 2014 and the targets fixed in this regard for 2015 are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I*PSB credit for minority communities*

| Branch opening in cinority concentration areas | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Sl. No. | Name of Bank | No. of Branches as on 31.03.2015 | No. of Branches as on 30.09.2015 | Opened during the period from 01.04.2015 to 30.09.2015 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Allahabad Bank | 950 | 960 | 10 |
| 2. | Andhra Bank | 304 | 304 | 0 |
| 3. | Bank of Baroda | 1134 | 1146 | 12 |
| 4. | Bank of India | 1004 | 1075 | 71 |
| 5. | Bank of Maharashtra | 361 | 362 | 1 |
| 6. | Canara Bank | 1369 | 1378 | 9 |
| 7. | Central Bank of India | 1148 | 1148 | 0 |
| 8. | Corporation Bank | 500 | 512 | 12 |
| 9. | Dena Bank | 250 | 251 | 1 |
| 10. | Indian Bank | 400 | 400 | 0 |
| 11. | Indian Overseas Bank | 1014 | 1018 | 4 |
| 12. | Oriental Bank of Commerce | 558 | 563 | 5 |
| 13. | Punjab National Bank | 1271 | 1279 | 8 |
| 14. | Punjab and Sind Bank | 251 | 252 | 1 |
| 15. | Syndicate Bank | 1009 | 1020 | 11 |
| 16. | Union Bank of India | 1072 | 1075 | 3 |
| 17. | United Bank of India | 884 | 884 | 0 |
| 18. | UCO Bank | 687 | 689 | 2 |
| 19. | Vijaya Bank | 404 | 421 | 17 |
| 20. | State Bank of India | 3844 | 3854 | 10 |
| 21. | State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur | 90 | 90 | 0 |
| 22. | State Bank of Hyderabad | 337 | 345 | 8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| 23. | State Bank of Mysore | 93 | 93 | 0 |
| 24. | State Bank of Patiala | 124 | 127 | 3 |
| 25. | State Bank of Travancore | 922 | 925 | 3 |
| 26. | IDBI BK Ltd | 280 | 289 | 9 |
| 27. | Bhartiya Mahila Bank | 12 | 20 | 8 |
| TOTAL | | 20272 | 20480 | 208 |

Source: PSBs

Statement-II

PSB credit for minority communities

| Sl. No. | Branch opening in minority concentration areas | No. of Branches as on 31.03.2014 | Opened during the period from 1.04.2013 to 31.03.2014 |
|---------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Allahabad Bank | 886 | 21 |
| 2. | Andhra Bank | 296 | 28 |
| 3. | Bank of Baroda | 1084 | 122 |
| 4. | Bank of India | 929 | 14 |
| 5. | Bank of Maharashtra | 370 | 27 |
| 6. | Canara Bank | 1144 | 219 |
| 7. | Central Bank of India | 1120 | 51 |
| 8. | Corporation Bank | 468 | 83 |
| 9. | Dena Bank | 227 | 7 |
| 10. | Indian Bank | 364 | 8 |
| 11. | Indian Overseas Bank | 984 | 102 |
| 12. | Oriental Bank of Commerce | 544 | 110 |
| 13. | Punjab National Bank | 1208 | 46 |
| 14. | Punjab and Sind Bank | 227 | 13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|------|
| 15. | Syndicate Bank | 906 | 129 |
| 16. | Union Bank of India | 1033 | 65 |
| 17. | United Bank of India | 884 | 88 |
| 18. | UCO Bank | 665 | 49 |
| 19. | Vijaya Bank | 380 | 22 |
| 20. | State Bank of India | 3708 | 260 |
| 21. | State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur | 80 | 6 |
| 22. | State Bank of Patiala | 117 | 6 |
| 23. | State Bank of Hyderabad | 281 | 5 |
| 24. | State Bank of Mysore | 87 | 9 |
| 25. | State Bank of Travancore | 894 | 68 |
| 26. | IDBI BK Ltd | 233 | 31 |
| 27. | Bhartiya Mahila Bank | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 19119 | 1589 |

Source: PSBs

Satatement-III

Targets for lending to minority communities for the year 2015-16

(Amount in ₹ crore)

| Sl. No. | Bank | Target for the year 2015-16 Priority Sector Lending (PSL) | Minority Community Lending | % of PSL |
|---------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Allahabad Bank | 58740 | 8811 | 15.00 |
| 2. | Andhra Bank | 45508 | 6827 | 15.00 |
| 3. | Bank of Baroda | 122134 | 18325 | 15.00 |
| 4. | Bank of India | 117340 | 17601 | 15.00 |
| 5. | Bank of Maharashtra | 45750 | 7048 | 15.41 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| 6. | Canara Bank | 139500 | 25009 | 17.93 |
| 7. | Central Bank of India | 83763 | 12564 | 15.00 |
| 8. | Corporation Bank | 58000 | 8700 | 15.00 |
| 9. | Dena Bank | 37400 | 5610 | 15.00 |
| 10. | Indian Bank | 57167 | 8575 | 15.00 |
| 11. | Indian Overseas Bank | 67125 | 10085 | 15.02 |
| 12. | Oriental Bank of Commerce | 67000 | 10050 | 15.00 |
| 13. | Punjab National Bank | 137000 | 21100 | 15.40 |
| 14. | Punjab & Sind Bank | 25048 | 8000 | 31.94 |
| 15. | Syndicate Bank | 65000 | 9905 | 15.24 |
| 16. | Union Bank of India | 93000 | 13950 | 15.00 |
| 17. | United Bank of India | 28971 | 4350 | 15.02 |
| 18. | UCO Bank | 59187 | 8879 | 15.00 |
| 19. | Vijaya Bank | 32900 | 5460 | 16.60 |
| 20. | State Bank of India | 332447 | 65402 | 19.67 |
| 21. | State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur | 28137 | 4221 | 15.00 |
| 22. | State Bank of Hyderabad | 44233 | 6635 | 15.00 |
| 23. | State Bank of Mysore | 22572 | 3386 | 15.00 |
| 24. | State Bank of Patiala | 33088 | 7241 | 21.88 |
| 25. | State Bank of Travancore | 29000 | 11500 | 39.66 |
| 26. | IDBI BK Ltd. | 64793 | 9719 | 15.00 |
| 27. | Bhartiya Mahila Bank | 836 | 125 | 15.00 |
| TOTAL | | 1895639 | 319078 | 16.83 |

Source: PSBs

Distress sale by farmers through NWRs

1037. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued notice to financial institutions to curb distress sale by the farmers through NWRs (Negotiable Warehouse Receipts);

(b) if so, details of loans sanctioned by the Government for the current year in this regard; and

(c) the details of last three years loans advances and recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Interest subvention is provided to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card (KCC) for loan against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) for a period of up to six months post-harvest to discourage distress sale of their produce. The rate of interest is the same as applicable to crop loans, *i.e.* 7 per cent per annum. Further, in line with the recommendations of the Committee constituted by the Government of India for strengthening the NWRs, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have been advised to popularize the interest subvention scheme of pledge loan against NWRs. Besides, PSBs have also been asked to set internal targets for lending against NWRs.

(b) and (c) The Government does not sanction loans against NWRs. However, Government has released ₹ 6,000 crore, ₹ 6,000 crore and ₹ 12,405.16 crore during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 30.11.2015) respectively towards interest subvention claims of banks, which also include claims of Public Sector Banks/Cooperative Banks/Regional Rural Banks towards extending concessional pledge loan to small and marginal farmers having KCC against NWRs.

Roll Back of Funding Model for NE States

1038. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the reactions of North Eastern States on the recently roll back of the existing 50:50 model of funding to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to roll back the remaining 50:50 model of central funding for all the remaining developmental Ministries for the North East States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Following the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, devolution of the Central Taxes and Duties to States has increased by 10% amounting to an increase of ₹ 1,86,150 crore in the 2015-16 BE as compared to the 2014-15 RE. Due to paucity of resources, we had initially proposed change in the funding pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to 50:50. However, considering

the requests of the North Eastern States and the recommendations of the Sub Group of Chief Ministers constituted by NITI Aayog, it has been decided that for the 8 North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States the funding pattern will be in the ratio 90:10 for Core Centrally Sponsored Schemes (which form part of the National Development Agenda) and 80:20 for the optional schemes.

Liability of Andhra Pradesh to financial institutions and banks

1039. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any details of the loans to be repaid by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to Centre, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, NABARD, other Financial Institutions and banks and re-payment made/to be made during the last three years and the current year, particularly after the implementation of the A. P. State Reorganisation Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, institution-wise and the purpose thereof, work-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b)

- (i) The Central Government determines and regulates the Net Borrowing Ceiling for each State within their respective Fiscal Deficit targets as per formula prescribed by the Finance Commissions. The repayments of principal on outstanding loans of States are taken care of by allowing the replacement borrowings against repayment of loans within the gross borrowing ceiling of the States.
- (ii) The Net Borrowing Ceilings prescribed covers all elements of the Borrowing by States, including Open Market Borrowings (State Development Loans), Negotiated Loans, National Small Saving Fund loans (NSSF), loans for EAP, other liabilities arising out of the Public Accounts Transferring net Small Savings, Provident Funds, and Reserve Funds deposited, etc.
- (iii) After the recommendations of Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), recommending that disintermediation be stopped by GoI, the Market loans and the loans from Central Financial Institutions are raised by the State Governments themselves. The funds under NSSF belongs to individual depositors, and any loans raised from the Fund are governed by the Rules of the Fund. The other liabilities arising out of the public account transfer like state Provident Funds, Security Deposits, etc., emanate from the States

itself. TFC further recommended that external assistance may be transferred to State on the same terms and conditions as attached to such assistance by external funding agencies, thereby making Government of India a financial intermediary without any gain or loss. Accordingly, loans to States are being passed on back to back basis and on the same terms and conditions of the donor agencies. The institution-wise details and the projects/works taken up is therefore maintained by the respective State Governments.

- (iv) The details of the repayment of the following loans, as available with this Ministry during the last three years and the current year, particularly after the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 are as under:

| Particulars | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 |
|---|---------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|
| | | | Upto | 2nd June | |
| | | | 1st June | 2014 to 31st | |
| | | | 2014 | March 2015 | |
| State Development Loans (<i>source</i> -RBI) | 3401.21 | 2725.92 | | 2145.62 | 1435.84 |
| NABARD (<i>source</i> -NABARD) | 526.44 | 533.91 | 55.39 | 516.31 | 356.44 |
| Central Loans including EAP loans | 2065.16 | 2086.05 | 0.00 | 2029.76 | 1240.09 |

Survey for opening of bank branches in Uttarakhand

†1040. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is considering to conduct survey in respect of opening of bank branches at various places of Uttarakhand;

(b) if not, whether Ministry has given permission to open bank branches at various places on the basis of applications received from the State;

(c) if so, the names of those places; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. In terms of the liberalized Branch Authorization Policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), applicable to the country as a whole including State of Uttarakhand, domestic scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) have been given general permission to open branches at any place in India, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to certain conditions such as:

- (i) At least 25 percent of the total number of branches opened during a financial year (excluding entitlement for branches in Tier 1 centres given by way of incentive to open branches in under banked districts of under banked states, excluding such of the branches opened in unbanked rural centres that are located in the underbanked districts of underbanked States), must be opened in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres, *i.e.* centres which do not have a brick and mortar structure of any scheduled commercial bank for customer based banking transactions.
- (ii) the total number of branches opened in Tier 1 centres during the financial year cannot exceed the total number of branches opened in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres and all centres in the North Eastern States and Sikkim.

Welfare schemes funded by PSBs under CSR

1041. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of development/welfare schemes funded by various nationalised banks under the Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) with details, bank-wise, year-wise; and

(b) the type of schemes funded, names of beneficiaries, places where such activities have been carried out and the funds allocated therefor during each of the last two years and the current year, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The mandatory provision of spending under CSR under the Companies Act 2013 is not applicable to Nationalized Banks. However, Nationalised banks do such spending under Reserve Bank of India guidelines on "Donations by Banks" *vide* circular DBOD.No.Dir.BC.15/13.01.01/2002-03 dated August 6, 2002, in terms of which banks can make donations during a financial year, aggregating up to 1% of their published profit for the previous year. In case of loss making banks, they can make donations totaling ₹ 5.00 lakhs only in a financial year. It may be iterated that spending on donations by banks is voluntary in nature subject to respective Board's approval.

The donations are in the field of Health, Education, Sports and Games, Adoption of a girl child, Women's empowerment, Child development, Welfare and rehabilitation of poor and handicapped, Assistance to poor and underprivileged, Entrepreneur development programs, Vocational guidance, Thrust for assistance to IT Education in rural/tribal/unreached areas, Environment protection, Adoption, Maintenance, restoration of Historic/ heritage monuments, building including activities such as audio visual and son-et-lumiere shows, Assistance during natural calamities like flood/droughts etc.

Shifting of Andhra Bank headquarters

1042. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to shift Andhra Bank headquarters from Hyderabad to the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what is the business generated by Andhra Bank between Telangana State and State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government or the RBI will lead in starting the Telangana Bank in public sector, if Andhra Bank shifts its headquarters; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As on 30/9/2015, business of Andhra Bank in Telangana State and Andhra Pradesh is ₹ 78380 crore and ₹ 64323 crore respectively.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Benefits to industrial and agricultural sector

1043. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the benefits extended to industrial sector by way of subsidies, reduction or withdrawal or holiday or exemption on tax collection during last financial year and in rupee terms, what will all these benefits add up to;

(b) whether any new burden has been imposed on them; and

(c) what are the benefits extended to farmers and agricultural sector as a whole, during the period and to what amount all these benefits add up to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There are various tax incentives/exemptions available to different sectors including industrial sectors which amounted to ₹ 5,49,984.1 Crore for Financial Year (FY) 2013-14 and ₹ 5,89,285.2 Crore (as projected) for FY 2014-15 as given in the 'Statement of Revenue Impact of Tax Incentives under the Central Tax System', presented in the Parliament along with budget documents in February, 2015. Details of benefits extended to industrial sector by way of subsidies in 2014-15 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes ,Sir.

(c) Agricultural income is exempt from Income Tax. Details of other benefits extended to farmers and agricultural sector as a whole during FY 2014-15 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Subsidies to Industry in 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

| Subsidy figures for 2014-2015 | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|
| Sl. No. | Plan Amount | Non Plan Amount | Description |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Department of Commerce | | | |
| 1. | 42.50 | | Subsidy for replantation of general components of tea |
| 2. | 10.00 | | Subsidy for special component plan for scheduled castes tea board |
| 3. | 59.50 | | Subsidy schemes for the benefits of north-eastern region and sikkim |
| 4. | 1.65 | | Subsidy for small grower development scheme |
| 5. | 40.00 | | Subsidies for plantation coffee board |
| 6. | 1.25 | | Subsidies for special component plan for scheduled castes coffee board default |
| 7. | 6.00 | | Subsidy schemes for the benefits of north-eastern region and sikkim |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------|--------|---------|--|
| 8. | 40.00 | | Subsidy schemes for the benefits of north-eastern region and sikkim |
| 9. | 2.50 | | Subsidy for special component plan for scheduled castes spices board default |
| 10. | 42.00 | | Spices board subsidy |
| 11. | 5.00 | | Subsidy schemes for the benefits of north-eastern region and sikkim |
| 12. | - | 1426.99 | Subsidy for interest subvention to scheduled commercial banks |
| 13. | - | 1205.81 | Subsidy for grants-in-aid to export promotion and market development orgns |
| 14. | 105.00 | | Subsidy by marine products export development authority payment against collection of cess |
| 15. | 75.00 | | Subsidy for agricultural products exports development authority |
| SUB TOTAL | | 180.00 | |

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

| | | | |
|-----|--------|--|--|
| 16. | 25.77 | | Central interest subsidy scheme |
| 17. | 1.88 | | Subsidy in the form of comprehensive insurance scheme for north east |
| 18. | 96.66 | | Subsidy package for special category states |
| 19. | 124.07 | | Transport subsidy |
| 20. | 194.25 | | Capital investment subsidy |
| 21. | 0.25 | | Investment subsidy—old |

SUB TOTAL 442.88

Ministry of Textiles

| | | | |
|-----|---------|--|---|
| 22. | 1881.33 | | Subsidy for modernisation and technical upgradation of textiles |
|-----|---------|--|---|

SUB TOTAL 1881.33

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

| | | | |
|-----|------|--|---|
| 23. | 9.48 | | Subsidy for marketing assistance scheme |
|-----|------|--|---|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|--|
| 24. | 6.09 | | Subsidy for marketing development assistance programme |
| 25. | 0.10 | 21.25 | Subsidy for khadi industries |
| 26. | 0.10 | 5.36 | Subsidy for village industries |
| 27. | 0.02 | | Subsidy for quality of technology support institution and programme |
| 28. | 2.00 | | Subsidy for marketing development assistance-SC sub plan |
| 29. | 0.20 | | Subsidy for marketing assistance schemes |
| SUB TOTAL | | 17.99 | |
| Ministry of Steel | | | |
| 30. | | 5.18 | Subsidy to Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited for waiver of guarantee fee for the guarantee given by the Government of India for cash credit and bank guarantees |
| 31. | | 44.05 | Subsidy to Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd for payment of interest on loans raised from banks for implementation of voluntary retirement scheme |
| SUB TOTAL | | 49.23 | |
| TOTAL | 2,522.20 | 49.23 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 2,571.43 | |

Statement-II

(₹ in crore)

| Subsidies/Benefits to Agriculture | Amount |
|--|-----------|
| Plan budget of Ministry of Agriculture | 28198.00 |
| Interest Subvention for Providing Short Term Credit To Farmers | 9476.71 |
| Fertiliser Subsidy | 75067.31 |
| Food Subsidy (MSP operations)* | 122675.81 |
| TOTAL | 235417.83 |

* Food subsidy includes cost of purchase of food grains at MSP and other incidentals and distribution cost under Target Public distribution cost and National Food Security Act. Bifurcation for MSP operations is not available.

Steps for reducing fiscal deficit

1044. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present fiscal deficit and target;

(b) whether the Government has taken any step to reduce the fiscal deficit;

(c) if so, kindly provide details of the steps taken;

(d) whether the Government has reduced funding of various Central Government assistance and schemes to meet the fiscal deficit targets; and

(e) if so, kindly provide details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Details of present fiscal deficit with target are as below:

| | 2014-15 | | BE 2015-16 | | Upto October 2015 | |
|----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | (provisional) | | | | (provisional) | |
| Fiscal Deficit | ₹ in crores | % of GDP | ₹ in crores | % of GDP | ₹ in crores | % of GDP |
| | 5,01,880 | 4.0 | 5,55,649 | 3.9 | 4,11,246 | 2.9 |

Source: Controller General of Accounts and Budget at a Glance 2015-16

(b) and (c) Government is committed to carry the process of fiscal consolidation to its logical end. Fiscal consolidation has been designed with judicious mix of rationalisation in total expenditure as a percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenues as a percentage of GDP. To mobilize higher amount of resources, Government has been taking legal, administrative and technological measures. On the expenditure side, Government has initiated measures for expenditure management, fiscal prudence, subsidy reforms, direct transfer of benefits (DBT) etc.

(d) and (e) The Plan fund provided in the Budget 2015-16 is in line with the trend of absorptive capacity of Ministries/Departments and the actual expenditure incurred in previous years. In fact, the Government made an attempt to make realistic estimates of Plan Budget to avoid a situation of inflated projection at BE level followed by massive cuts at RE stage and the actual expenditure even less than RE. The table below clearly explains this proposition.

(₹ in crores)

| 2012-13 | | | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 | | | 2015-16 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| BE | RE | Actuals | BE | RE | Actuals | BE | RE | Actuals | BE |
| 5,21,025 | 4,29,187 | 4,13,627 | 5,55,322 | 4,75,532 | 4,53,327 | 5,75,000 | 4,67,934 | 4,53,621 | 4,65,277 |

Source: Controller General of Accounts (2014-15 actuals are provisional)

It is further added that, an additional amount of ₹ 24,718.04 crore was provided in the first Supplementary demand for various schemes including Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Swachh Bharat Mission etc.

Default in debt repayment to PSBs

1045. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of companies de-faulting the repayment of debt above ₹ 50 crore to the public sector banks in the year 2014-15; and

(b) names of the banks lending above ₹ 100 crore to private companies in the year 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The borrower's details are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and the banking laws, which provide for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

(b) All Public Sector Banks (PSBs) except State Bank of Travancore did lending above ₹ 100 crore to private companies in the year 2014-15.

Changes in Agricultural Debt Waiver and Relief Schemes

1046. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently made any changes under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said scheme has benefited farmers in the country;

(c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;

- (d) whether banks have subsequently restricted credit flow to waiver schemes; and
 (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADWDRS, 2008) was announced in the Union Budget 2008-09 and detailed guidelines for ADWDRS, 2008 were issued on 28.5.2008. The debt waiver portion of the ADWDRS, 2008 was closed by its due date *i.e.* 30.6.2008, while the debt relief portion of the Scheme was extended till 31.12.2009 and further upto 30.6.2010. The Scheme benefitted 3.73 crore farmers to the extent of ₹ 52,259.86 crore.

(d) and (e) After the closure of ADWDRS, 2008, no other waiver scheme has been implemented by the Government. However, banks have not restricted the credit flow to agriculture and they have surpassed the agriculture credit target fixed by the Government during successive years, as under:

(₹ in crore)

| Year | Target | Achievement |
|---------|----------|--------------|
| 2007-08 | 2,25,000 | 2,54,657 |
| 2008-09 | 2,80,000 | 3,01,908 |
| 2009-10 | 3,25,000 | 3,84,514 |
| 2010-11 | 3,75,000 | 4,68,291 |
| 2011-12 | 4,75,000 | 5,11,029 |
| 2012-13 | 5,75,000 | 6,07,376 |
| 2013-14 | 7,00,000 | 7,30,122.62 |
| 2014-15 | 8,00,000 | 8,45,328.23* |
| 2015-16 | 8,50,000 | — |

* Provisional

Source: NABARD/IBA/PSBs

Pool of domestic institutional funds to counter volatility

1047. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has started investing 5 per cent of its incremental inflows or about ₹ 400 crore per month in stocks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government now wants to create a large pool of domestic institutional funds to counter volatility due to sudden spike in inflows and withdrawal by foreign investors;

(c) whether Government has allowed smaller pension funds to seek SEBI help for investing in stocks; and

(d) a detailed report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Ministry of Labour and Employment has intimated that as per the approval of the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) would invest only upto 5% of its total investment in Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) during the Financial Year. Investment in ETF started in the month of August, 2015 and a total of ₹ 3174 crores have been invested till 30th November, 2015.

(b) The Central Board of Trustees has decided to invest in Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) only. The purpose of this investment by EPFO is for maximizing its earnings on investment.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Study on inflationary trend of essential commodities

1048. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to end out the reasons for inflationary trend in prices of essential commodities;

(b) if so. the details thereof; and

(c) what monetary and other measures are being proposed by the Government to curtail inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Although no specific study on the reasons for inflationary trend in prices of essential commodities has been commissioned by the Ministry of Finance, the Government closely monitors the position on essential commodities for undertaking suitable actions to manage volatility.

(c) The Government has undertaken a number of measures to curb inflation, particularly food inflation. These include signing an Agreement with the Reserve Bank

of India (RBI) on Monetary Policy Framework in February 2015 wherein RBI will aim to bring inflation, based on Consumer Price Index, below 6 per cent by January 2016 and the inflation target for financial year 2016-17 and all subsequent years shall be 4 per cent with a band of +/- 2 per cent. In addition, States have been advised to allow free movement of fruits and vegetables by delisting them from the APMC Act, banning of export of all pulses except kabuli channa and up to 10,000 MTs in organic pulses and lentils, zero import duty on pulses except for chana and lentils, empowering States/UTs to impose stock limits in respect of onion, pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds under the Essential Commodities Act etc. A new Plan Scheme titled Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) is being implemented for mitigating volatility of prices of agricultural commodities.

Impact of FPI slow down on economy

1049. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) has slowed down in the financial year 2015-16;

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

(c) the likely impact of the same on the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The data of investments made by Foreign Port) to folio Investors (FPI) under the portfolio investment scheme during the last three financial years is as follows:

FPI Investments during the last three financial years.

(₹ in crore)

| Financial Year | Equity | Debt | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2013-14 | 79,709 | -28,060 | 51,649 |
| 2014-15 | 111,333 | 166,127 | 277,461 |
| 2015-16 (up to Nov 30, 2015) | -15,850 | 8,842 | -7,008 |

Source: SEBI

(b) The sector-wise FPI investment details as on October 31, 2014 and October 31, 2015 is given in the Statement (*See* below). Individual FPIs make their own investment decision. Some of the common factors that influence FPIs investment

include anticipated future returns out of the proposed investment, risk taking ability of the concerned FPI, financial, economic and monetary policy scenarios in its own jurisdiction and competitive markets, investment objective and mandate of the concerned FPI and other global macroeconomic and geopolitical factors.

(c) FPI through its impact on the cost of capital helps supplement domestic resources and thereby growth momentum. It also helps finance the level of current of account deficit (CAD) and has implications for the exchange rate. However, a larger than required flow in either direction tends to impact exchange rate and hence has to be modulated by the Reserve Bank through intervention. As long as other capital flows remain adequate to finance CAD, decline in the level of FPI flows may not have a significant impact on the macroeconomic outcome.

Statement

The sector-wise FPI investment details as on October 31, 2014 and October 31, 2015

| Sl. No. | Sectors | AUC as on October 15, 2014 | | | AUC as on October 15, 2015 | | | (₹ in crore) |
|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------|----------------------------|--------|---------|--------------|
| | | Equity | Debt | Total | Equity | Debt | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 1. | Automobiles and Auto Components | 105,913 | 100 | 106,013 | 115,640 | 0 | 115,640 | |
| 2. | Total Financial Services | 429,859 | 48,936 | 478,794 | 408,383 | 55,147 | 463,530 | |
| 3. | Banks | 244,918 | 118 | 245,036 | 177,668 | 2,138 | 179,806 | |
| 4. | Other Financial Services 1 | 184,941 | 48,818 | 233,759 | 230,715 | 53,009 | 283,724 | |
| 5. | Capital Goods | 102,953 | 401 | 103,355 | 112,103 | 1,467 | 113,570 | |
| 6. | Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 17,760 | 150 | 17,910 | 23,240 | 0 | 23,240 | |
| 7. | Coal | 12,023 | 0 | 12,023 | 19,565 | 0 | 19,565 | |
| 8. | Commercial Services and Supplies | 13,084 | 200 | 13,284 | 5,160 | 200 | 5,360 | |
| 9. | Construction Materials | 35,172 | 770 | 35,942 | 37,883 | 1,030 | 38,913 | |
| 10. | Consumer Durables | 6,779 | 0 | 6,779 | 4,685 | 0 | 4,685 | |
| 11. | Diversified 2 | 4,199 | 0 | 4,199 | 5,590 | 0 | 5,590 | |
| 12. | Diversified Consumer Services | 380 | 0 | 380 | 552 | 0 | 552 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| 13. | Food, Beverages and Tobacco | 88,438 | 0 | 88,438 | 97,239 | 0 | 97,239 |
| 14. | Forest Materials | 818 | 0 | 818 | 1,105 | 0 | 1,105 |
| 15. | General Industrials | 11,535 | 0 | 11,535 | 15,112 | 385 | 15,497 |
| 16. | Hardware Technology and Equipment | 111 | 0 | 111 | 64 | 0 | 64 |
| 17. | Healthcare Equipment and Supplies | 115 | 0 | 115 | 70 | 0 | 70 |
| 18. | Healthcare Services | 6,641 | 125 | 6,766 | 9,546 | 0 | 9,546 |
| 19. | Hotels, Restaurants and Tourism | 6,907 | 0 | 6,907 | 7,915 | 0 | 7,915 |
| 20. | Household and Personal Products | 56,073 | 0 | 56,073 | 66,371 | 136 | 66,507 |
| 21. | Media | 24,539 | 847 | 25,386 | 29,788 | 669 | 30,457 |
| 22. | Metals and Mining | 48,925 | 494 | 49,419 | 23,305 | 1,206 | 24,511 |
| 23. | Oil and Gas | 107,995 | 1,241 | 109,236 | 97,949 | 449 | 98,398 |
| 24. | Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology | 130,211 | 25 | 130,236 | 190,897 | 0 | 190,897 |
| 25. | Realty | 14,874 | 325 | 15,199 | 15,521 | 285 | 15,805 |
| 26. | Retailing | 5,684 | 0 | 5,684 | 7,033 | 0 | 7,033 |
| 27. | Software and Services | 276,466 | 0 | 276,466 | 253,801 | 0 | 253,801 |
| 28. | Telecom Services | 48,995 | 460 | 49,455 | 44,713 | 3,264 | 47,977 |
| 29. | Telecommunications Equipment | 185 | 0 | 185 | 214 | 0 | 214 |
| 30. | Textiles, Apparels and Accessories | 24,689 | 0 | 24,689 | 29,586 | 0 | 29,586 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 31. | Transportation | 25,688 | 22 | 25,710 | 42,755 | 726 | 43,481 |
| 32. | Airlines | 91 | 0 | 91 | 206 | 699 | 905 |
| 33. | Logistics | 2,090 | 0 | 2,090 | 3,181 | 1 | 3,182 |
| 34. | Marine Port and Services | 12,876 | 0 | 12,876 | 26,685 | 0 | 26,685 |
| 35. | Roads and Highways | 2,262 | 22 | 2,284 | 2,902 | 26 | 2,928 |
| 36. | Shipping | 1,579 | 0 | 1,579 | 1,343 | 0 | 1,343 |
| 37. | Surface Transportation | 28 | 0 | 28 | 58 | 0 | 58 |
| 38. | Transport Related Services | 6,761 | 0 | 6,761 | 8,379 | 0 | 8,379 |
| 39. | Utilities 3 | 67,423 | 1,333 | 68,756 | 56,903 | 5,957 | 62,860 |
| 40. | Sovereign | 0 | 143,997 | 143,997 | 0 | 166,719 | 166,719 |
| 41. | Others 4 | 133,471 | 58,318 | 191,789 | 287,968 | 112,110 | 400,078 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 1,807,906 | 257,744 | 2,065,649 | 2,010,657 | 349,750 | 2,360,407 |

Payment of taxes by sellers and buyers

†1050. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether taxes are being paid by all sellers and buyers in each States of the country, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of such cases brought before Government during the last two years and in the current financial year and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Sales Tax being a tax on purchase or sale of goods within a State, is a State Subject by virtue of Entry 54 of the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. No such information is maintained by central Government (Department of Revenue) regarding collected sales tax by the States.

Tax exemption for foreign companies

1051. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to exempt foreign companies with no permanent establishments (PE) in India from payment of tax w.e.f. 2001-02 assessment year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has also decided to give relief to companies with 'no place of doing business' in India from 18.5 per cent MAT demands issued to them, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the relief will be available to companies irrespective of whether they are from a country with a tax treaty with India or not; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Government has decided that with effect from 01.04.2001 the provisions of section 115JB of Income-tax Act, 1961 relating to Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) shall not be applicable to a foreign company if:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) the foreign company is a resident of a country having a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with India and such foreign company does not have a permanent establishment within the definition of the term in the relevant DTAA, or
- (ii) the foreign company is a resident of a country which does not have a DTAA with India and such foreign company is not required to seek registration under section 592 of the Companies Act, 1956 or section 380 of the Companies Act, 2013. An appropriate legislative amendment to the Income-tax Act is proposed to be carried out.

NABH Accredited Government Hospitals

1052. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government hospitals accredited by the NABH;
- (b) whether there are any incentives to attract more hospitals - Government and private;
- (c) whether any public or private hospitals have ISO certification;
- (d) the details of any Government scheme incentivising Government hospitals to get ISO certification to improve efficiency; and
- (e) if no such scheme exists, the reason for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) As per the information provided by the National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Health Care Providers (NABH), 42 Hospitals including Small Health Care Organization below 50 beds, Allopathic clinics, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Dental Units, have been accredited by NABH.

Under various schemes, there are incentives based on level of certifications, which include 15% higher package rate for accreditation of private hospitals under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS); 2-3% higher package rate for entry and progressive level NABH certification in Karnataka, etc.

Since Health is a State subject, the details of Hospitals, which have got ISO certification, is not maintained centrally. It is the responsibility of the State Government to provide such incentives to the Hospitals in the State.

Side effects of dengue fogging drive

1053. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), the fogging drive in Delhi is not effective in containing dengue and is having harmful effect on the health of the people, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that diesel fogging continued with other deadly insecticides in the fogging drive can exacerbate asthma, bronchitis and respiratory ailments; and

(c) if so, what steps Government has taken against officials of civic agencies for such deadly fogging drive in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Fogging is recommended only in case of outbreak/epidemic situation to contain the upsurge in dengue cases. This has been the principal method of dengue control used by most countries as per World Health Organisation during outbreak situation.

Thermal fog, which is commonly seen, is produced when suitable formulation condenses after being vaporized at high temperature. The fogging machines used are designed in such a manner so that the mixture of 5% Malathion using diesel as carrier is injected at injection point where the temperature is usually around 200o C. This mixture is not burnt, therefore, the white fog is seen in contrast to the burnt diesel which comes out from the trucks and other vehicles.

Secondly, the diesel available these days is sulphur free. Though the irritation of fog especially in person suffering with respiratory ailments are known, the spread of the fog is so quick that no serious adverse effects after fogging has been reported or documented as against dengue control measures.

Study on utilization capacity of AIIMS, Delhi

1054. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted about the current utilization of capacity of various departments by All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi', if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to enhance the capacity of the AIIMS, New Delhi in accordance with the current and future requirements?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No such study has been done at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi.

(b) Expansion of capacity of AIIMS for patient care is an on-going process. Some of the works approved in recent time to augment the capacity of AIIMS are as follows:

- (i) National Cancer Institute at second campus of AIIMS at Jhajjar, Haryana with 710 beds.
- (ii) Convergence Block for augmentation of space for Teaching and Research.
- (iii) Hostel Blocks for addition of rooms for resident doctors.
- (iv) Surgical Block for addition of 200 beds.
- (v) Mother and Child Block for addition of 500 beds
- (vi) Private Ward for addition of 117 private ward rooms.
- (vii) OPD At Masjid Moth for decongestion of present OPD and doubling the capacity of OPD.
- (viii) Expansion for trauma centre for addition of 77 beds.
- (ix) Dharamshala At Trauma Centre for addition of 300 beds for patients and Attendants.
- (x) Geriatrics Block for addition of 200 beds.

Selling of blood by blood banks

1055. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the CAG report showing instances where blood banks have sold blood to pharma companies for crores, and of HIV patients being overcharged;

(b) why has the price of blood not been controlled and standardised; and

(c) whether the Ministry would consider making a national network of blood banks to ensure the timely and easy availability of blood in case of emergencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No CAG report to this effect has been received in the ministry.

(b) Blood and Blood Components are not priced since they are not manufactured but donated by voluntary donors. Hence blood, though being a drug does not come under price control. Processing charges have however been standardized and notified by National Blood Transfusion Council *vide* order dated 14.2.2014 to all States.

(c) The Ministry is working towards making a National Network of blood banks through national coordinated mechanism for operation of blood banks. The govt. has initiated the process of development and roll out of centralized e-Rakt Kosh application for blood banks and blood storage units to automate work flow and process citizen centric services related to blood banks.

Policy of transfer of Blood from one blood bank to another has been approved so as to avoid wastage of surplus bloods in some blood banks, and mitigate scarcity of blood in other blood banks.

Deaths from water-borne diseases

1056. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many people have died due to water-borne diseases in India;
- (b) the details thereof for the the last three years, State-wise/UT-wise;
- (c) whether Government believes that climate change has a role in the increase in water-borne and vector-borne diseases and the details thereof; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by Government to control the spread of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Consumption of contaminated drinking water can cause diseases such as Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Viral Hepatitis etc. As per the data reported by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), State/UT- wise number of deaths due to Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), and Viral Hepatitis during the years 2012-2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Climate Change can lead to extreme weather events such as storms, floods, cyclones etc. which could enhance the spread of diseases like vector borne diseases and water borne diseases.

As per a report titled “Climate Change and India: A 4x4 Assessment- A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s” published by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in 2010, climate plays a key role in propagation of certain diseases, impacting either directly or indirectly through interaction with ecological systems. It is apprehended that with increase in average surface temperatures and change in rainfall patterns, windows of transmission for vector-borne diseases will open in areas where they were hitherto closed.

(d) Provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to control diseases caused by drinking of contaminated water. Rural water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country. 5% of NRDWP Funds are earmarked for support funds which are allotted to the States on 100% central share basis for activities such as IEC (Information, Education and Communication) for awareness generation, HRD (Human Resource Development) for capacity building and for MIS (Management Information System). Further, under NRDWP, 3% of funds allocated to the States are earmarked for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS) activities on a 100% Central share basis which, *inter alia*, includes testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories and setting up of new State/district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories wherever such facility is not available or needed. Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme aims at empowering rural communities to manage and keep surveillance on their own drinking water sources.

Further, as informed by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, an amount of ₹ 10 crore has been earmarked for IEC activities under the Information, Education and Communication component of HRD and Capacity Building Scheme for the year 2015-16.

Government of India is also implementing the National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) which covers Malaria, Dengue, Chikunguniya, Japanese Encephalitis, Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis.

Government of India also started the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) in the 11th Five Year Plan. So far, 111 districts have been covered under the programme. The important components of the programme are surveillance of fluorosis in the community, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, capacity building in the form of training and manpower support, establishment of diagnostic facilities, management of fluorosis cases including treatment, surgery, rehabilitation, and health education.

Further, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi provides technical assistance to State/UT Governments on prevention and control of water-borne diseases in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP). At the National level, NCDC also coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations, besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower.

Health System Strengthening support being given to the State Governments under National Health Mission (NHM) also enhances capacity of the Health Institutions, up to the district level, to treat and manage water borne diseases.

Statement

State-wise deaths due to Cholera in India 2012–2015

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Reference Period Jan., 15 upto |
|---------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Deaths | Deaths | (Prov.) Deaths | (Prov.) Deaths | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | August, 15 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 |
| 3. | Assam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 exc March |
| 4. | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 exc Feb., |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | July, 15 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 8. | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 exc May to July |
| 12. | Karnataka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | October, 15 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Oct, 15 exc June, Aug, Sep |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | October, 15 exc Mar |
| 16. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | June, 15 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 20. | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 21. | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Oct, 15 exc May, Aug, Sep |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 25. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 exc Apr |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 exc Jul, Aug |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | August, 15 exc Feb, May |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | August, 15 exc Aug |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | October, 15 exc Aug |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|---------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 exc March Apr., |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | August, 15 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 |
| TOTAL | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | |

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, DGHS

Note: 1. 2014 and 2015: Andhra Pradesh excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July 2014 onwards.

2. 2014: Data for Assam till September

3. 2014 : Data from Meghalaya and Uttat Pradesh does not contain figures for October

4. 2014 : Data from Tripura does not contain figures for November

State-wise Deaths due to acute diarrhoeal diseases reported during 2012–2015

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Reference Period Jan. 15 upto |
|---------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Deaths | Deaths | (Prov.) Deaths | (Prov.) Deaths | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 100 | 110 | 10 | 2 | August, 15 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | September, 15 |
| 3. | Assam | 147 | 147 | 64 | 82 | September, 15 |
| 4. | Bihar | 8 | 24 | 24 | 21 | October, 15 exc May |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 26 | 37 | 32 | 12 | October, 15 |
| 6. | Goa | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | July, 15 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 7 | 8 | 3 | 3 | October, 15 |
| 8. | Haryana | 27 | 27 | 8 | 4 | October, 15 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 58 | 56 | 52 | 31 | September, 15 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | October, 15 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 6 | 4 | 28 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 84 | 81 | 23 | 13 | October, 15 |
| 13. | Kerala | 10 | 12 | 9 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 91 | 89 | 112 | 65 | October, 15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1 | 0 | 4 | 13 | October, 15 |
| 16. | Manipur | 56 | 37 | 32 | 11 | October, 15 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 19 | 12 | 27 | 20 | September, 15 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 7 | 12 | 10 | 8 | June, 15 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 20. | Odisha | 235 | 217 | 169 | 40 | October, 15 |
| 21. | Punjab | 27 | 13 | 22 | 32 | October, 15 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 12 | 18 | 17 | 6 | October, 15 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 17 | 23 | 14 | 8 | August, 15 |
| 25. | Tripura | 22 | 17 | 22 | 2 | October, 15 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 21 | 12 | 14 | 4 | September, 15 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 254 | 272 | 301 | 241 | September, 15 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 280 | 302 | 200 | 129 | October, 15 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 | 2 | 29 | 72 | August, 15 exc Feb., May |
| 31. | Dadra and Nicobar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | August, 15 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | October, 15 exc Aug., |
| 33. | Delhi | 98 | 62 | 73 | 59 | October, 15 exc March, Apr., |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | August, 15 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 21 | 28 | 11 | 0 | September, 15 |
| TOTAL | | 1647 | 1629 | 1323 | 889 | September, 15 |

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, DGHS

Note: 1. 2014 and 2015: Andhra Pradesh excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July, 2014 Onwards.

2. 2014: Data for Assam till September.

3. 2014: Data from Meghalaya does not contain figures for October.

State-wise deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) reported during 2012–2015

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Reference Period Jan., 15 upto |
|---------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Deaths | Deaths | (Prov.) Deaths | (Prov.) Deaths | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 37 | 6 | 5 | 0 | August, 15 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 10 | 4 | 3 | 6 | September, 15 |
| 3. | Assam | 10 | 0 | 29 | 2 | September, 15 |
| 4. | Bihar | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | October, 15 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | October, 15 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | July, 15 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | October, 15 |
| 8. | Haryana | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | September, 15 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 39 | 7 | 7 | 3 | October, 15 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | October, 15 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 29 | 28 | 31 | 4 | October, 15 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 16. | Manipur | 5 | 17 | 10 | 0 | September, 15 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 10 | 1 | 8 | 0 | June, 15 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 20. | Odisha | 89 | 56 | 38 | 21 | October, 15 |
| 21. | Punjab | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | October, 15 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 4 | 5 | 4 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 25. | Tripura | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | September, 15 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 4 | 0 | 14 | 10 | September, 15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 65 | 161 | 203 | 183 | October, 15 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 29 | 39 | 42 | 18 | October, 15 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | August, 15 exc Feb., May |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | August, 15 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 exc Aug., |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 exc March, Apr |
| 33. | Delhi | 71 | 29 | 14 | 11 | August, 15 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | September, 15 |
| TOTAL | | 428 | 387 | 429 | 296 | |

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, DGHS

Note:

1. 2014 & 2015: Andhra Pradesh excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July 2014 Onwards.
2. 2014: Data for Assam till September.
3. 2014: Data from Meghalaya does not contain figures for October.

State-wise deaths due to viral Hepatitis (All Causes) reported during 2012–2015

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Reference Period Jan., 15 upto |
|---------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Deaths | Deaths | (Prov.) Deaths | (Prov.) Deaths | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 84 | 34 | 1 | 6 | August, 15 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1 | September, 15 |
| 3 | Assam | 0 | 0 | 13 | 7 | September, 15 |
| 4 | Bihar | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | October, 15 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | October, 15 |
| 6 | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | July, 15 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 6 | 6 | 7 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 8 | Haryana | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | October, 15 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 17 | 14 | 9 | 0 | September, 15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 0 | 65 | 20 | 1 | October, 15 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 26 | 16 | 9 | 16 | October, 15 |
| 13 | Kerala | 18 | 8 | 4 | 2 | October, 15 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 4 | 11 | 18 | 14 | October, 15 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 21 | 13 | 13 | 6 | October, 15 |
| 16 | Manipur | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | June, 15 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 15 | 10 | 0 | 3 | October, 15 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 20 | Odisha | 100 | 90 | 38 | 9 | October, 15 |
| 21 | Punjab | 0 | 6 | 4 | 7 | October, 15 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 7 | 10 | 3 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | October, 15 |
| 25 | Tripura | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | September, 15 |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 16 | 11 | 9 | 12 | September, 15 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 12 | 17 | 50 | 47 | October, 15 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 102 | 91 | 63 | 54 | October, 15 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 9 | 11 | 9 | 1 | August, 15 exc Feb., May |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 0 | 1 | 21 | 24 | August, 15 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | October, 15 exc Aug., |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 4 | 7 | 0 | 1 | October, 15 exc Mar., Apr., |
| 33 | Delhi | 66 | 131 | 95 | 48 | August, 15 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | September, 15 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 19 | 10 | 3 | 2 | September, 15 |
| TOTAL | | 551 | 574 | 407 | 275 | |

Source: : National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, DGHS

Note:

1. 2014 & 2015: Andhra Pradesh excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July 2014 Onwards.
2. 2014: Data for Assam till September.
3. 2014: Data from Meghalaya does not contain figures for October.

Monitoring mechanism over FSSAI

1057. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have any monitoring mechanism over the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), if so, the details thereof;

(b) how such huge quantity of noodles were allowed to be sold overlooking the safety aspect prescribed in the FSSAI Act;

(c) whether the Ministry found any negligence on the part of officials of FSSAI for this huge haul of noodles; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken on the officials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is a statutory body under the Department of Health and Family Welfare. It is responsible for regulating and monitoring the manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import of food articles so as to ensure safe and wholesome food under section 16 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The Food Authority takes approval of the Government whenever required and the Central Government has the power to issue directions to the Food Authority.

(b) Food Business Operators manufacture, store, distribute or sell food including noodles in accordance with the terms and conditions of license issued to them including meeting all pertinent requirements under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder.

(c) No specific case of negligence on part of FSSAI in issuing licenses for noodles have been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

National Health Profile — 2015

1058. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released the National Health Profile — 2015, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether as per the said report, the cases of diabetics and Acute Respiratory Infection are on the rise;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to curb the rise of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The Government has released the National Health Profile-2015 on 22.09.2015. The report includes data/tables on various diseases including Diabetes and Acute Respiratory Infections.

As per the report, 5.54 lakh suspected cases of Diabetes were reported during 2014, based on information received from States/UTs. However, the figures mentioned in the report do not provide any time trends. International Diabetes Federation (IDF) has estimated that there are crores persons suspected to be diabetic in 2014 as compared to 6.13 crore cases in 2011.

Unhealthy lifestyle is major reason for increase in NCDs including Diabetes. The four major risk factors which are directly or indirectly associated with the causation of NCDs including Diabetes are as follows:-

- (i) Tobacco use (smoking and chewing).
- (ii) Alcohol use.
- (iii) Physical inactivity.
- (iv) Unhealthy diet.

The number of cases of Acute Respiratory Infections as published in the National Health Profile-2015 is 3.48 Crore in 2014 as compared to 3.34 Crores in 2013.

The increase in reported cases may be due to various reasons including the following:

- Poor living conditions: Ill-ventilated and Unhygienic Housing conditions.
- Socio economic factors.
- Overcrowding.
- Exposure to passive smoking.
- Poor immunization status: for common Vaccine-preventable diseases (measles, Diphtheria, etc.).
- Inadequate breast feeding: in infants.
- Use of biofuels at home.

(d) Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State governments to provide health care for the patients. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government.

Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management.

Government has taken measures to control environmental pollution, tightening of vehicular and industrial norms, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening of network of air quality monitoring stations, promoting the public awareness etc.

Under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, the districts and States have been strengthened by providing additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team (RRT) members for outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone diseases including acute respiratory infections.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has also taken essential steps as a part of preparedness for acute respiratory infections due to viruses like influenza/H1N1.

Curbing violence against medical fraternity

1059. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Medical Association (IMA) has been concerned with five community oriented demands, which include reducing violence against the medical fraternity;

(b) if so, whether IMA has submitted a demands letter to Government;

(c) if so, whether Government has decided to set up a special time bound working committee to evaluate demands put forth by the Indian Medical Association (IMA) about the increased cases of violence against doctors and hostile work environment, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the aforesaid committee will submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. IMA has submitted community oriented demands.

(c) and (d) Government of India has constituted a Committee to examine the issues raised by IMA. The first meeting of the Committee is scheduled for 08.12.2015.

Starting of new course in health care study

1060. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government wants to start three year Bachelor of Science in Community Health course in State Universities;

(b) whether before formulating this scheme, consultations with experts and related institutions have been done;

(c) whether adequate number of teachers capable to teach this course are available in universities of States;

(d) whether Government propose to raise the number of medical colleges to meet the shortage of doctors in the country; and

(e) the steps Government is taking to provide modern medical services to people in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Central Government has approved for introduction of a course namely, Bachelor of Science (Community Health).

(b) The curriculum of the course has been prepared by National Board of Examinations and vetted by Medical Council of India (MCI).

(c) The Ministry has requested the States to implement the course.

(d) Medical colleges can be set up by a State Government/UT, any University, autonomous body promoted by Central/State Government, a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, public religious or charitable trust and Companies (not for profit) registered under Company Act. There has been consistent increase in the intake capacity of doctors in the country.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals has also been introduced with focus on underserved

areas of the country. 58 districts under the scheme in 20 States/UTs have been identified.

(e) Public Health being a State subject, provision of healthcare facilities falls under the jurisdiction of respective State/UT Governments. However, under NHM, Government is providing technical and financial support to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare systems. Some of the important measures taken to provide modern medical services to people in rural areas through support under NHM, *inter alia*, include support for recruitment of doctors and specialists on contract, multi-skilling of doctors (through trainings like LSAS, EmoC), provision of incentives like hard area allowance to health human resource for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters, so that doctors find it attractive to join public health facilities in such areas. The States/UTs have also been advised to have transparent policies of posting and transfer, and deploy doctors rationally to provide medical care in rural areas.

Further, to encourage doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the MCI with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Funding under PMSSY of Medical Colleges in Telangana

†1061. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kakatiya Medical College, RIMS in Adilabad in Telangana and some other hospitals in Andhra Pradesh were selected under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) but funds/grant were not adequately released; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Government of India has approved the following 4 Government Medical Colleges (2 each in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana) for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

upgradation in the third phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) at an approved cost of ₹ 150 Crore each (Central Share - ₹ 120 Crore and State Share - ₹ 30 Crore).

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Andhra Pradesh | Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada Government Medical College, Anantapur |
| Telangana | Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal |

Detailed Projects Reports received from respective State Governments through concerned Executing Agencies, have been approved by the Competent Authority. The PMSSY is a Central Sector scheme and is being implemented directly by the Ministry through executing agencies. Therefore, the funds are directly released to the Executive Agencies and not to the Government Medical College/Institution concerned for the above work.

Indian doctors settling for practice in US and EU

1062. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has become top supplier of Doctors to US and EU countries now, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any study has been done to assess the loss in term of resources in their education etc. and impact on our health delivery systems and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Government is aware that doctors migrate to other countries for pursuing higher studies and employment. However, no such data is maintained centrally.

During 2010-2014, a total number of 3947 Statement of NEED (SON) Certificates and Exceptional Need Certificates (ENC) were issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to Indian doctors to enable them to pursue higher medical studies in the United States of America (USA).

MCI issues Good Standing Certificate to Indian doctors who wish to serve abroad. It has issued 2588 Good Standing Certificates during 01.04.2014 to 30.11.2015.

(b) No.

Shortage of surgeons with CHS

1063. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is facing a shortage of surgeons in Central Health Services (CHS) across India, if so, the details thereof and corrective action, if any, taken;

(b) whether there are States in the country which do not have any surgeons in their CHS, if so, the details thereof and corrective action, if any, taken by Government; and

(c) the measures Government has taken to ensure that citizens, particularly in rural India are not burdened by costly healthcare provided by the private sector due to a shortage of surgeons in CHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject and the State Governments have their own cadre of doctors for managing health services and provide health care to people of the respective States.

The Central Health Service (CHS) caters the various posts under the Directorate General of Health Services, Directorate General of Central Government Health Scheme and to other organizations such as Government of NCT of Delhi, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Posts, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Administrations. The incumbency position of Surgeons in Central Health Service as on date is as under:-

| Sanctioned | Filled | Vacant |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 100 | 80 | 20 |

The Government has taken the following steps in order to fill up the vacant posts and to retain the best talent of doctors in Government sector:-

- (i) Sending requisitions and constant follow-up with UPSC to fill up vacant posts.
- (ii) Pending recommendations from UPSC, concerned units are permitted to make contractual appointments against the vacant posts for a period of one year or till the regular candidate joins, whichever is earlier as a stop-gap arrangement in public interest so that the patient care does not suffer.
- (iii) Promotions upto Senior Administrative Grade have been made time-bound without linkage to vacancies.

- (iv) The age of superannuation of Non-Teaching and Public Health Specialists has been enhanced from 60 to 62 years and that of Teaching Specialist from 62 years to 65 years.
- (v) The period of study leave for CHS doctors has been increased to 36 months as against 24 months for other Central Government Employees.

Issuing of blood from blood banks

1064. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Drugs Controller General of India has issued a notification saying that the blood banks can issue blood to patients only on MBBS doctors prescription, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that blood banks cannot issue blood and its components on prescriptions written by ayurveda, homoeopathy and unani doctors, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) In terms of rule 122 (P) (viii) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, no blood can be supplied/distributed to any person without prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP).

(b) Since practitioners of Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani are not covered under the definition of RMP in the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945, blood banks can not issue blood on their prescription.

Upgradation of hospitals with foreign aid

†1065. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State Governments from which Central Government have received the proposals regarding upgradation of hospitals in the States along with the names of countries offering financial support for the purpose; and

(b) the State-wise and proposal-wise current status thereof

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (c) and (b) The details in respect of loan/grant aid by the other countries/World Bank in the last three years are as under:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Grant Aid of JPY 1,495,000,000/- (JPY 1.495 billion) by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to the Government of Tamil Nadu for improvement of Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Chennai, Tamil Nadu;
- (ii) The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is considering ODA Loan Assistance to strengthen Urban Health Care Project in the State of Tamil Nadu with a total project cost of ₹ 1634 Crore, out of which 85% (₹ 1388 crore) will be provided by JICA and the remaining 15% (₹ 246 Crore) will be borne by the Government of Tamil Nadu;
- (iii) The Preliminary Project Report (PPR) for Multi-Sectoral health initiatives submitted by the Government of Nagaland for financial assistance/funding by the World Bank has been recommended and forwarded by the MoHFW *vide* letter dated 7th October, 2013 to the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for consideration and taking up the matter with the World Bank; and
- (iv) The Government of Meghalaya *vide* letter dated 13th August, 2015 has sent a Preliminary Project Report (PPR) related to “Meghalaya Integrated Health, Nutrition and Early Childhood Education Project” for possible funding the World Bank and sought “no objection” of MoHFW to enable them to take up the proposal with the DEA.

Bifurcating of Health and Family Welfare Ministry

1066. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) considering that Health and Family Welfare are two areas that although similar, are integrally different aspects of the society, whether Government has considered further bifurcating these two into two separate ministries, or atleast two different departments within the Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No. There is no proposal of Government to bifurcate Ministry of Health and Family Welfare into two Ministers or two different Departments within the Ministry.

Deaths during surgery in hospitals and health camps

1067. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the death of women during surgery due to poor facilities in Government hospitals and health camps;

(b) what are the reasons for these deaths and lack of quality facility; and

(c) how Government plans to improve the quality of health services in Government hospitals and primary health care centres to avoid such tragedies and the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Health being a State subject, no such data/ information is maintained centrally. Such cases are handled and investigated for the cause of death by the State Government.

This Ministry is aware of one such case of sterilization camp occurred in 2014 in the State of Chhattisgarh, where 13 women died after family planning operation. Steps taken by Government of India in this regards include:

- An advisory has been issued to all States on quality standards.
- Updation of standards and quality assurance for sterilization services which includes guidelines for infection prevention practices.
- Dissemination of the standards to all States/UTs of India through orientation of program managers as well as service providers.
- Establishment of State and District Quality Assurance committees for monitoring quality and performing death audits for each case.
- Periodic meeting of state health secretaries of all States/UTs on action taken report for quality Family Planning Services.
- Regular monitoring visits and HMIS tracking

Further the steps taken by Government under National Health Mission (NHM) to improve the quality of health services are as below:—

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) is being implemented which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- Antenatal, Intra-natal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- Operationalization of Safe Abortion Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities with a focus on “Delivery Points”.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intra-natal and postnatal care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Engagement of more than 9.15 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned, no such case has been reported in recent time.

Reviewing of National Population Policy, 2000

1068. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government is planning to review or amend the National Population Policy, 2000 and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): No, there is no proposal to review or amend the National Population Policy, 2000. Further, in pursuance of NPP 2000, Government has taken a number of measures under Family Planning Programme and as a result Population Growth Rate in India has reduced substantially which is evident from the following:

- (i) The percentage decadal growth rate of the country has declined significantly from 21.5% for the period 1991-2001 to 17.7% during 2001-2011.
- (ii) Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 3.2 at the time when National Population Policy, 2000 was adopted and the same has declined to 2.3 as per Sample Registration Survey (SRS) 2013 conducted by the Registrar General of India.

Shortage of Human Albumin Serum

1069. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that patients suffering from liver diseases are reeling under the acute shortage of the life saving drug, Human Albumin Serum, across the country, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the producers of this particular drug to flood with stock through their retail network, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Some shortage of Human Albumin Serum has been reported in the recent past. NPPA, keeping this in view, issued an order *vide* Gazette Notification S.O. 2292(E) dated 09.09.2014 directing manufactures/importers concerned of the drugs to submit a compliance report about having addressed the issue of shortage of certain essential medicines including albumin injection. NPPA also convened a meeting with major companies, namely, M/s Reliance Life Science and M/s Baxter on 20.01.2015 and reviewed the position with regard to the supply of albumin injection in the country.

Increased surveillance on adulterated food items

1070. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FSSAI has put the milk, water and edible oil packs under its scanners and has asked the State Governments to increase surveillance on these items to find out whether these items are not adulterated or contain misleading information, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State food regulators have reported any adulteration/misleading information on packaged food items, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government against manufacturers of these products and steps taken or being taken to strengthen food regulation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Milk and other food articles have been included in the Surveillance Plan for States prepared by a Working Group of Food Safety Commissioners taking into account various parameters including consumption pattern. Food Safety Commissioners of States are sensitized about enforcement of standards and use of the aforesaid plan to effectively curb adulteration. The State are also at liberty to modify the surveillance plan to suit local requirements.

(b) and (c) While separate data on cases relating to adulteration/misleading information on packaged food items is not maintained by FSSAI, based on information made available by the States/UTs, details of food samples received, analysed, found adulterated/misbranded, and action taken during 2014-15, are as under:-

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| No. of samples received | | 83265 |
| No. of Samples Analysed | | 74010 |
| No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded | | 14599 |
| No. of Cases Launched | Criminal | 2676 |
| | Civil | 7860 |
| No. of Penalties Convictions/ | Convictions | 1402 |
| | Penalties/Amount raised in Rupees | 2795/ ₹ 10,93,87,214 |

**Inadequate facilities in hospitals to treat poor
and pregnant women**

1071. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing facilities available in Government hospitals for the poor, destitute and pregnant women are not adequate;

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

(c) whether pregnant women, poor and helpless patients are facing lot of problems in getting admissions and proper treatment in these hospitals; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide adequate facilities in Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject and it is the responsibility of State Government to provide adequate health facilities to all people of the States including poor, destitute and pregnant women. Efforts of the States in this regard are supplemented through various Schemes such as National Health Mission. The steps taken by Government under National Health Mission (NHM) to bring improvement in maternal health facilities to the needy, poor, destitute and tribal women of country are placed below:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) is being implemented which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- Antenatal, Intra-natal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia.

- Operationalization of Safe Abortion Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities with a focus on “Delivery Points”.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intra-natal and postnatal care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Engagement of more than 9.15 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

However, as far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi *i.e.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned, all patients irrespective of their economic status are attended to immediately and provided necessary treatment. Creating various facilities in a hospital is continuous process and is taken up as per requirement and available resources.

Guidelines on e-cigarettes

1072. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that there is a widespread use of e-cigarettes even in the no smoking areas in the country;

(b) the details of number of e-cigarettes sold, revenue generated through sale of e-cigarettes in the country along with details of population affected in last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of e-cigarettes imported in the country in last three years;

(d) the details of guidelines, if any, which have been issued pertaining to e-cigarettes in the country; and

(e) the steps which are being taken to stop such misuse of e-cigarettes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

(b) No such details are available with this Ministry.

(c) As per information received from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade-Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the details of e-cigarettes imported in the country during last three years are tabulated in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) This Ministry has not issued any guidelines pertaining to e-cigarettes in the country.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare organized a round table consultation in July, 2014 to discuss the current evidence around the existing and potential impact of Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) on public health, explore global efforts in combating ENDS, and decide measures as appropriate for India.

Statement

Quantity and value of e-cigarettes imported in the country during the last three years

| Year | Quantity (in thousand numbers) | Value (in million USD) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2012-13 | 8937 | 288.55 |
| 2013-14 | 5130 | 248.95 |
| 2014-15 | 18304 | 407.87 |
| 2015-16 (April to September) | 16915 | 168.65 |

Funding for improving services in hospitals

1073. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the amount allocated by the Central Government for improving the services of hospitals in the various States including Rajasthan during the last two years and in the current year, and the details of heads and the scheme under which that amount has been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): A Statement showing the amount approved and utilized under

the flagship scheme of National Health Mission (NHM) under the head of Hospital Strengthening and New Constructions/Renovation and Setting up in various States including Rajasthan during the last two years and in the current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Under the above heads, following activities are supported:

(i) **Hospital Strengthening:-**

- Upgradation of Dist. Hospitals, Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDHs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Health Sub Centres (HSCs) and other health institutions.
- Rent and Contingencies of Health Sub centres

(ii) **New Constructions/Renovation and Setting up:-**

- New Constructions/Renovation of Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Health Sub Centres (HSCs) and Govt. Dispensaries/others renovations,
- Setting up Infrastructure wing for Civil works,
- Construction of Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (BEmOC) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CemOC) centres,
- Construction of Sick Newborn Care Units (SNCUs)/New Born Stabilisation unit (NBSUs)/Newborn Care Corner (NBCCs),
- Carry forward/spill over from previous year's sanction for Sick Newborn Care Units (SNCUs), New Born Stabilisation unit (NBSUs) and Newborn Care Corner (NBCCs),
- Major civil works for operationalization of First Referral Units and 24 hour services at Primary Health Centres.
- Civil Works for Operationalising Infection Management & Environment Plan at health facilities, and
- Other civil works.

Apart from above Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), is a central scheme and it envisages two components i.e.

(i) Setting up of AIIMS-like institutions and

(ii) Up-gradation of existing State Government Medical College/Institutions (SGMC).

The details of funds allocated and utilised under PMSSY during the last two years and in the current year is given in the Statements-II, III and IV, respectively.

Statement-I

The SPIP approval and utilization under hospital strengthening and new constructions/renovation and setting up for financial years 2013-14 to 2015-16 Under NHM

| Sl. No. | State | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | (₹ in lakhs) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | SPIP Approval | Utilization | SPIP Approval | Utilization | SPIP Approval | Utilization | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| A. High Focus States | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Bihar | 3,753.02 | 1,503.11 | 7,112.39 | 3,987.45 | 1,005.82 | 224.82 | |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 10,728.59 | 6,580.20 | 4,879.16 | 10,463.44 | 2,948.40 | 3,768.40 | |
| 3. | Himachal Pradesh | 2,070.00 | 2,645.00 | 655.00 | 872.17 | 3,721.97 | 582.97 | |
| 4. | Jammu and Kashmir | 7,753.17 | 10,152.86 | 11,877.08 | 12,377.40 | 4,996.77 | 178.49 | |
| 5. | Jharkhand | 6,485.24 | 8,786.83 | 3,658.00 | 2,903.05 | 2,421.00 | 23.83 | |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 12,348.60 | 3,245.60 | 5,882.97 | 7,293.52 | 10,791.61 | 6,008.45 | |
| 7. | Odisha | 14,940.15 | 10,930.49 | 15,088.42 | 19,165.38 | 12,062.90 | 7,200.05 | |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 24,303.57 | 19,298.43 | 29,831.31 | 23,611.18 | 29,013.74 | 14,179.35 | |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 45,871.30 | 6,920.29 | 634.53 | 35,394.46 | 53,394.95 | 18,106.67 | |
| 10. | Uttarakhand | 498.03 | 1,002.90 | 1,457.04 | 1,549.18 | 294.42 | 40.46 | |
| SUB TOTAL | | 128,751.67 | 71,065.72 | 81,075.90 | 117,617.23 | 120,651.58 | 50,313.50 | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---|
| B. NE States | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1,039.32 | 2,071.27 | 2,023.53 | 844.72 | 2,542.06 | 920.22 | |
| 12. | Assam | 19,174.04 | 4,880.96 | 14,938.94 | 8,100.94 | 19,931.36 | 4,838.95 | |
| 13. | Manipur | 814.38 | 31.03 | 950.11 | 1,912.01 | 764.44 | 115.44 | |
| 14. | Meghalaya | 1,831.71 | 529.88 | 1,536.85 | 1,583.82 | 2,528.52 | 550.02 | |
| 15. | Mizoram | 112.15 | 505.51 | 143.80 | - | - | - | |
| 16. | Nagaland | 1,876.60 | 1,034.96 | 681.66 | 189.60 | 765.45 | - | |
| 17. | Sikkim | 87.82 | 433.11 | 333.42 | 337.67 | 420.29 | 91.04 | |
| 18. | Tripura | 3,600.05 | 2,460.94 | 2,261.50 | 3,005.68 | 458.75 | 326.93 | |
| | SUB TOTAL | 28,536.07 | 11,947.67 | 22,869.81 | 15,974.45 | 27,410.87 | 6,842.60 | |

C. Non-High Focus States

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|--|
| 19. | Andhra Pradesh | 15,861.60 | 6,020.31 | 10,431.75 | 12,070.10 | 291.50 | 989.79 | |
| 20. | Goa | 254.80 | 242.62 | 165.63 | 7.60 | 18.55 | 0.75 | |
| 21. | Gujarat | 7,578.43 | 10,188.36 | 10,377.64 | 5,390.69 | 7,622.84 | 1,394.44 | |
| 22. | Haryana | 2,413.29 | 156.06 | 905.37 | 517.68 | 881.16 | 31.08 | |
| 23. | Karnataka | 14,377.97 | 8,351.84 | 10,533.13 | 9,107.31 | 7,809.43 | 2,451.10 | |
| 24. | Kerala | 8,305.30 | 3,274.52 | 5,156.20 | 3,268.71 | 4,631.50 | 1,775.96 | |
| 25. | Maharashtra | 16,916.19 | 16,320.13 | 12,580.40 | 6,430.40 | 11,780.73 | 942.32 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 26. | Punjab | 6,676.00 | 2,970.76 | 843.25 | 2,749.88 | 3,819.04 | 1,914.47 |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | 27,074.64 | 29,003.00 | 21,682.43 | 47,492.47 | 6,072.35 | 6,145.98 |
| 28. | Telangana | - | - | 9,097.06 | 6,066.50 | 500.00 | 1.95 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 12,866.91 | 17,968.09 | 8,173.41 | 8,404.02 | 2,177.72 | 1,891.89 |
| | SUB TOTAL | 112,325.13 | 94,495.68 | 89,946.27 | 101,505.36 | 45,604.82 | 17,539.74 |
| D. Small States/UTs | | | | | | | |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | - | 150.39 | 25.00 | 91.93 | 45.00 | - |
| 31. | Chandigarh | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | - | 13.00 | - |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 3.00 | 0.96 | 3.24 | 0.54 | 4.56 | 0.43 |
| 34. | Delhi | 4,151.90 | 852.81 | 6,076.50 | 6,450.72 | 300.00 | 1.15 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0.30 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 36. | Puducherry | 6.76 | 15.97 | 9.35 | 5.39 | 5.00 | 2.98 |
| | SUB TOTAL | 4,161.96 | 1,020.13 | 6,114.09 | 6,548.58 | 367.56 | 4.56 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 273,774.83 | 178,529.20 | 200,006.07 | 241,645.62 | 194,034.83 | 74,700.39 |

SPIP- State Programme Implementation Plan.

Above mentioned utilization figures are as reported by States/UTs up to 30.09.2015.

Utilization is inclusive of previous year unspent balance.

Statement-II

Year-wise release of funds to New AIIMS during the financial years 2013-14 to financial years 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of Site/State | Funds Sanctioned/Utilized | | |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
| 1. | Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) | 113.22 | 108.63 | 104.13 |
| 2. | Bhubaneswar (Odisha) | 186.91 | 120.96 | 136.00 |
| 3. | Jodhpur (Rajasthan) | 116.69 | 106.71 | 152.00 |
| 4. | Patna (Bihar) | 100.19 | 97.87 | 125.00 |
| 5. | Raipur (Chhattisgarh) | 133.67 | 113.85 | 132.00 |
| 6. | Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) | 112.92 | 114.75 | 117.00 |
| 7. | Rae Bareli (Uttar Pradesh) | 81.52 | 44.00 | 42.00 |
| TOTAL | | 845.12 | 706.77 | 808.13 |

Statement-III

PMSSY Accounts Statement (Phase-I)

Statement showing funds released in last two years and current financial year to Other Institutions

(₹ in crores)

| Name of Site | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| BMC, Bangalore | | | |
| Civil HLL | - | - | - |
| M&E HLL | 2.76 | - | - |
| M&E Institute | - | - | - |
| Consultancy (Civil) | 0.02 | - | 1.00 |
| TOTAL | 2.78 | - | 1.00 |
| TMC, Trivandrum | | | |
| Civil HLL | - | - | - |
| M&E HLL | - | - | - |
| M&E Institute | - | - | - |
| Consultancy | 0.02 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 0.02 | - | - |

| Name of Site | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| SMC, Salem | | | |
| Civil HLL | - | - | - |
| M&E HLL | - | - | - |
| Consultancy | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | - | - | - |
| SVIMS, Tirupati | | | |
| M&E Institute | - | - | - |
| M&E HLL | 14.69 | - | - |
| Consultancy | 0.19 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 14.88 | - | - |
| KMC, Kolkata | | | |
| Civil (HSCC) | 2.07 | - | - |
| M&E HSCC | - | - | - |
| M&E HLL | - | - | - |
| Consultancy | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 2.07 | - | - |
| SGPGI, Lucknow | | | |
| Civil (HSCC) | - | - | - |
| M&E HLL | - | - | - |
| M&E Institute | - | 9.76 | - |
| Consultancy (Civil) | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | - | 9.76 | - |
| NIIMS, Hyderabad | | | |
| Civil (HSCC) | - | - | - |
| M&E Institute | 7.68 | - | - |
| Consultancy | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 7.68 | - | - |
| GMC, Mumbai | | | |
| M&E HLL | 2.53 | - | - |
| M&E Institute | - | - | - |
| Consultancy | 0.18 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 2.71 | - | - |

| Name of Site | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| BJMC, Ahmedabad | | | |
| Civil (HSCC) | - | - | - |
| M&E HLL | 1.02 | 1.79 | - |
| M&E Institute | - | - | - |
| M&E HSCC | - | - | - |
| Consultancy | 0.10 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 1.12 | 1.79 | - |
| JMC, Jammu | | | |
| Civil | 1.16 | - | - |
| M&E HLL | 0.12 | 1.45 | - |
| M&E CPWD | - | - | - |
| Consultancy | 0.19 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 1.47 | 1.45 | - |
| Srinagar Medical College, Srinagar | | | |
| Civil | 10.14 | - | - |
| M&E CPWD | 0.80 | 0.48 | - |
| M&E HLL | - | - | - |
| Consultancy | 0.08 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 11.02 | 0.48 | - |
| IMS, Varanasi | | | |
| Civil | 1.66 | - | - |
| M&E Institute | - | 6.38 | - |
| M&E HLL | 1.53 | - | - |
| Consultancy | 0.05 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 3.24 | 6.38 | - |
| RIMS, Ranchi | | | |
| Civil | - | - | - |
| M&E HLL | 3.63 | - | - |
| M&E Institute | - | - | - |
| Consultancy | 0.03 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 3.66 | - | - |

Statement-IV*PMSSY Accounts Statement (Phase-II)*

*Statement showing funds released in financial years 2013-14 to 2015-16
to Other Institutions*

(₹ in crores)

| Name of College | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| AMU, Aligarh | | | |
| Civil (HLL) | - | 8.06 | 9.05 |
| M&E (HLL) | 3.50 | - | - |
| Consultancy | 4.64 | 0.09 | 0.01 |
| TOTAL | 8.14 | 8.15 | 9.06 |
| State Government Share | - | - | - |
| GRAND TOTAL | 8.14 | 8.15 | 9.06 |
| GMC, Amritsar | | | |
| Civil (HSCC) | 5.00 | 2.00 | 1.47 |
| M&E (Institute) | - | - | - |
| M&E (HLL) | 15.19 | - | - |
| Consultancy | 0.11 | 0.04 | - |
| TOTAL | 20.30 | 2.04 | 1.47 |
| State Government Share | - | - | - |
| GRAND TOTAL | 20.30 | 2.04 | 1.47 |
| R.P. Medical College, Tanda | | | |
| Civil (HSCC) | 8.70 | - | - |
| Hostels/Lecture theatre Institute | 10.00 | - | - |
| M&E (Institute) | - | - | - |
| M&E (HLL) | 2.00 | - | - |
| Gas Pipe Line (HSCC) | - | 15.00 | - |
| Consultancy | 0.52 | 0.03 | - |
| TOTAL | 21.22 | 15.03 | - |
| State Govt. Share | - | - | - |
| GRAND TOTAL | 21.22 | 15.03 | - |

| Name of College | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| GMC, Nagpur | | | |
| Civil (State Government) | | | |
| M&E (Institute) | 37.81 | - | - |
| Consultancy | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 37.81 | - | - |
| State Government Share | - | - | - |
| GRAND TOTAL | 37.81 | - | - |
| Rothak Medical College | | | |
| Civil HLL | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| M&E (Institute) | - | - | - |
| Consultancy | 0.25 | 0.24 | - |
| TOTAL | 5.25 | 8.24 | 10.00 |
| State Govt. Share | - | - | - |
| GRAND TOTAL | 5.25 | 8.24 | 10.00 |
| Madurai Medical | | | |
| Civil HLL | 8.10 | 10.00 | - |
| M&E (HLL) | - | - | - |
| Consultancy | 1.45 | - | 1.82 |
| TOTAL | 9.55 | 10.00 | 1.82 |
| State Govt. Share | - | - | - |

Special healthcare services for the SC/ST farmers in UP

†1074. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to provide benefit of healthcare services to scheduled castes/tribes and the poor farmers of Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of new health centres established by Government in rural and tribal areas alongwith the expansion of existing health centres and the funds released and utilized for them?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care services to the people including scheduled castes/tribes and the poor farmers lies with State/UT Governments. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State/UT Governments to strengthen their healthcare system for provision of affordable and quality health care services to all those who access public health facilities particularly the poor and vulnerable population including SCs and STs.

(b) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2015, as on 31st March, 2015 there are 20521 Sub-Health Centres (SCs), 3497 Public Health Centres (PHCs) and 773 Community Health Centres (CHCs) in Uttar Pradesh.

In the Financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 515.95 Crore has been approved under NHM for civil works in Uttar Pradesh which includes setting up of 17 new CHCs along with expansion of existing health centres. The amount under NHM is released as lumpsum to the State and not activity wise.

Measures for Detection of Early Stage Cancer

†1075. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to take any steps for the early detection of cancer in cancer patients;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step so far in this direction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, the objectives of the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the 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 sites namely breast, cervical and oral Cancer. Screening guidelines have been provided to State Governments for implementation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histopathological biopsy.

Cancer detection and treatment facilities are also available in Central Government Hospitals such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, CNCI, Kolkata etc.

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 2nd campus of CNCI, Kolkata has also been approved.

Under Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC) Scheme under NPCDCS , the Central Government will assist to establish State Cancer Institute (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres which will mentor all Cancer related activities including prevention and screening in their respective areas.

Increase in Cancer Prevalency Rate

1076. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study/survey to ascertain the prevalence of cancer in various States/Union Territories, if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/Union Territory wise;

(b) whether the cancer prevalence and mortality rates have been gradually increasing in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to set up a number of cancer care centres/institutes/hospitals and maintain and upgrade the existing ones and if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during last two years, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) is being implemented by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) based on 29 Population Based and 29 Hospital Based Registries. The estimated prevalence and mortality of Cancer as informed by ICMR, in the past three years, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively (*See below*).

Crude mortality Rate per lakh population as per Mumbai Population Based Cancer Registry for males and females during 2001 to 2011 is as below:

| Year | Crude Mortality Rate | |
|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| | Males | Females |
| 2001-2003 | 34.4 | 37.1 |
| 2004-2005 | 36.4 | 40.1 |
| 2006-2008 | 38.3 | 43.2 |
| 2009-2011 | 33.1 | 38.0 |

The increase in the number of cancer cases in the country may be attributed to larger number of ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet etc.

(c) The Government of India is currently implementing a scheme for enhancing the tertiary care facilities for Cancer in the country. Under the said scheme, Government of India assists to set up/establish State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State share for SCI is upto ₹ 120 crores and for TCCC is upto ₹ 45 crores.

A Statement showing the release of funds under the said scheme during the last two years and the current year is given in the Statement- III.

Statement-I

*Estimated Prevalence of Cancer in India State/UT-wise,
All sites-(2012 to 2014)-Both sexes*

| States | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 880 | 894 | 905 |
| Andhra Pradesh* | 202229 | 209366 | 216901 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 3061 | 3132 | 3204 |
| Assam | 67820 | 68556 | 69290 |
| Bihar | 247647 | 256449 | 265535 |
| Chandigarh | 2470 | 2530 | 2593 |
| Chhattisgarh | 60936 | 62980 | 65084 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 837 | 886 | 941 |

| States | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Daman and Diu | 627 | 700 | 778 |
| Delhi | 39196 | 40055 | 40932 |
| Goa | 3419 | 3494 | 3568 |
| Gujarat | 142885 | 147064 | 151366 |
| Haryana | 59729 | 61346 | 63007 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 16107 | 16462 | 16822 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 29841 | 30855 | 31899 |
| Jharkhand | 78481 | 81070 | 83733 |
| Karnataka | 144385 | 148192 | 152092 |
| Kerala | 79473 | 82004 | 84779 |
| Lakshadweep | 156 | 164 | 171 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 172299 | 177649 | 183143 |
| Maharashtra | 263719 | 269652 | 275672 |
| Manipur | 5722 | 5649 | 5578 |
| Meghalaya | 6515 | 6639 | 6768 |
| Mizoram | 2390 | 2430 | 2469 |
| Nagaland | 4307 | 4353 | 4401 |
| Odisha | 98817 | 101190 | 103612 |
| Puducherry | 3007 | 3132 | 3263 |
| Punjab | 64815 | 66182 | 67570 |
| Rajasthan | 162176 | 166706 | 171340 |
| Sikkim | 1384 | 1456 | 1541 |
| Tamil Nadu | 167533 | 169641 | 171744 |
| Tripura | 8198 | 8480 | 8798 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 473592 | 488554 | 503924 |
| Uttaranchal | 24027 | 24767 | 25529 |
| West Bengal | 215771 | 221635 | 227676 |
| TOTAL | 2854451 | 2934314 | 3016628 |

Prevalence (10 years of duration) is assumed to be 2.7 times of incidence cases (2009-11 PBCR report).

* The data is not segregated for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Statement-II

*Estimated Mortality due to cancer in India by State/UT-wise,
All sites (2012-14) Both sexes*

| States | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 143 | 145 | 148 |
| Andhra Pradesh* | 32956 | 34119 | 35347 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 499 | 510 | 522 |
| Assam | 11052 | 11172 | 11292 |
| Bihar | 40357 | 41792 | 43272 |
| Chandigarh | 403 | 413 | 423 |
| Chhattisgarh | 9930 | 10263 | 10606 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 136 | 144 | 153 |
| Daman and Diu | 102 | 114 | 127 |
| Delhi | 6387 | 6529 | 6670 |
| Goa | 557 | 569 | 581 |
| Gujarat | 23285 | 23966 | 24667 |
| Haryana | 9734 | 9998 | 10268 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2625 | 2683 | 2741 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 4863 | 5028 | 5198 |
| Jharkhand | 12790 | 13211 | 13646 |
| Karnataka | 23529 | 24150 | 24785 |
| Kerala | 12951 | 13363 | 13816 |
| Lakshadweep | 25 | 27 | 28 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 28078 | 28951 | 29846 |
| Maharashtra | 42976 | 43943 | 44924 |
| Manipur | 932 | 920 | 909 |
| Meghalaya | 1062 | 1082 | 1103 |
| Mizoram | 389 | 396 | 402 |
| Nagaland | 702 | 709 | 717 |
| Odisha | 16103 | 16490 | 16885 |
| Puducherry | 490 | 510 | 532 |

| States | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Punjab | 10563 | 10785 | 11011 |
| Rajasthan | 26429 | 27168 | 27922 |
| Sikkim | 226 | 237 | 251 |
| Tamil Nadu | 27302 | 27645 | 27988 |
| Tripura | 1336 | 1382 | 1434 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 77178 | 79616 | 82121 |
| Uttaranchal | 3916 | 4037 | 4160 |
| West Bengal | 35163 | 36118 | 37103 |
| TOTAL | 465169 | 478185 | 491598 |

Based on Cancer incidence cases and Pooled M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2009-11) report.

* The data is not segregated for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Statement-III

State-wise funds released under TCCC component of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

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

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Name of the Institute | SCI/TCCC | Amount Released |
|---------|-------------------|--|----------|-----------------|
| 1. | Karnataka | Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bengaluru | SCI | 67.50 |
| 2. | Kerala | Government Medical College, Kozhikode | TCCC | 22.24 |
| 3. | Tripura | Cancer Hospital(RCC), Agartala | SCI | 55.00 |
| 4. | Gujarat | Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad | SCI | 67.50 |
| 5. | West Bengal | Government Medical College, Burdwan | TCCC | 25.03 |
| 6. | Jammu and Kashmir | Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar | SCI | 47.25 |
| 7. | Tamil Nadu | Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai | SCI | 67.38 |
| TOTAL | | | | 351.90 |

(2) Funds released during the current year (till 4th December, 2015)

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Name of the Institute | SCI/TCCC | Amount Released |
|---------|------------------|---|----------|-----------------|
| 1. | Himachal Pradesh | Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla | TCCC | 14.87 |
| 2. | Bihar | Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna | SCI | 33.06 |
| 3. | Mizoram | Civil Hospital, Aizawl | TCCC | 14.64 |
| 4. | Uttar Pradesh | Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow | TCCC | 11.43 |
| TOTAL | | | | 74.00 |

Stopping Menace of Beedis

1077. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether beedis is a bigger killer than cigarettes;
- whether beedis enjoy less tax than cigarettes, if so, the details thereof; and
- whether Government has devised some action plan to save the lives of the people from this menace of beedis, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a)As per the report titled 'Bidi Smoking and Public Health' (2008) published by the Ministry of Health & family Welfare, bidi smoking is no less hazardous than cigarette smoking. A bidi contains about one-fourth the quantity of tobacco as a cigarette, yet it delivers a higher amount of tar and nicotine. Just like cigarette smoking, bidi smoking has been shown to increase the risk of chronic bronchitis, tuberculosis, and respiratory diseases.

- Yes, bidis enjoy less central excise tax than cigarettes.

As per information received from the Tax Research Unit-Department of Revenue, cigarettes are chargeable to specific central excise duty rates based on the length of cigarettes. The central excise duty ranges from ₹ 1440 to ₹ 3790 per 1000 sticks across different lengths/categories of cigarettes. Details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

The central excise duty chargeable to handmade beedis is ₹ 16 per 1000 bidis and that chargeable to machine-made bidis is ₹ 28 per 1000 beedis. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Government has taken a series of measures to deter people from consuming various tobacco products, including bidis:

- (i) Enactment of the “Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003”.
- (ii) Ratification of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
- (iii) Launch of the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (a) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (b) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (c) ensure effective implementation of the anti-tobacco laws and (d) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.
- (iv) Notification of rules to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes.
- (v) Notification of rules on new pictorial health warnings on tobacco product packages, to come into effect from 1.4.2016.
- (vi) Launch of public awareness campaigns through a variety of media.

Statement-I

Central Excise Duty Structure for Cigarettes (Rate/₹ per 1000 sticks)

| Tariff Head | Description (length in mm) | BED* | NCCD** | Health Cess | Total |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|--------|----------------|--|
| 24021010 | Cigars and Cheroots | 12% or ₹ 3375 (whichever is higher) | - | - | 12% or ₹ 3375 (whichever is higher) |
| 24022010 | Non Filter<65 | 1280 | 90 | 70 | 1440 |
| 24022020 | Non Filter 65-70 | 2335 | 145 | 110 | 2590 |
| 24022030 | Filter<65 | 1280 | 90 | 70 | 1440 |
| 24022040 | Filter 65-70 | 1740 | 90 | 70 | 1900 |
| 24022050 | Filter 70-75 | 2335 | 145 | 110 | 2590 |
| 24022090 | Others | 3375 | 235 | 180 | 3790 |

* BED: Basic Excise Duty

** NCCD: National Calamity Contingent Duty

Statement-II*Central Excise Duty Structure for Bidis (Rate ₹ per 1000 bidis)*

| Product | BED* | NCCD** | Cess*** | Total |
|---------------------|------|--------|---------|-------|
| Handmade Bidis | 10 | 1 | 5 | 16 |
| Machine- made Bidis | 21 | 2 | 5 | 28 |

*BED: Basic Excise Duty

**NCCD: National Calamity Contingent Duty

***Bidi Welfare Cess

Unfilled Medical Seats in Medical Colleges

1078. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many medical seats in medical colleges across the country remain unfilled due to non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to certain category of students;

(b) whether it is also a fact that unfilled seats cannot be carried forward to the subsequent academic year; and

(c) if so, the number of medical college seats that remain unfilled and the category to which these seats fall during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no provision to carry forward unfilled medical seats to the next academic year.

(c) The details of unfilled seats for SC/ST candidates in the Government Medical Colleges for the last three years is as under:

| Year | Unfilled SC seats | Unfilled ST seats |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2012-13 | 0 | 150 |
| 2013-14 | 6 | 157 |
| 2014-15 | 0 | 396 |

Shortage of Doctors in Rural India

1079. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that availability of doctors in rural India is a big issue;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the effective steps taken regarding the same;

(c) whether AYUSH doctors appointed under NRHM at PHCs and sub centres are found to be prescribing allopathic drugs to patients as they are not provided with AYUSH drugs and pharmacists;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to stop siphoning off the funds provided to the panchayats to transport patients to Primary Health Centres (PHCs) under the NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The doctor population ratio in the country including both allopathic and Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctorsp is 1:893 against the WHO norm of 1:1000. It is the primary responsibility of the State/UT Governments to ensure availability of doctors in rural areas. Various incentives in terms of remuneration, preference in admission to PG degree/diploma courses etc. are provided to doctors for serving in rural areas.

(c) and (d) No such instances have come to notice. Under NHM, support is also provided for Ayush Pharmacists and Ayush drugs.

(e) Public Health being a State subject, the responsibility of implementation and monitoring primarily rests with the State Governments/UTs. The following corrective measures have been taken by the Government to ensure proper implementation of schemes and proper utilization of funds under NHM:

- (i) Release of subsequent installments is based on the extent of utilization of earlier funds released.
- (ii) The Department of Comptroller and Auditor general (CAG) has agreed to conduct annual transaction audits of NHM.
- (iii) Annual Statutory Audits by CAG empanelled major CA audits firms,
- (iv) Concurrent Audits by CA audit firms;
- (v) Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI) has conducted performance review audit to review financial aspect of NHM.
- (vi) Implementation of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) in NHM to track flow of Funds on Real Time Basis.

- (vii) Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports (FMRs) by the States/UTs.
- (viii) Senior officers visiting the State/UTs for supportive supervision and financial reviews.
- (ix) Integrated monitoring visits by senior officials of the Ministry and National System Health Resource Centre.

Replacing of NNMB

1080. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present status of the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB);
- (b) whether Government has decided to replace the NNMB with some other organization; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) has been closed down *w.e.f.* 31st October 2015.

- (b) and (c) There is no such proposal at present.

Cut in budget to control HIV/AIDS

1081. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how much has Government allocated for combating HIV/AIDS in India and the year-wise details for last three years;
- (b) whether reports that three AIDS prevention units in States with high rates of HIV have ordered that up to 25 per cent of prevention workers be laid off are true, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the reasons for the cut in the budget to combat HIV/AIDS in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The details of funds allocated for combating HIV/AIDS for last three years is tabulated below:

(₹ in crores)

| Year | BE | RE |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 2012-13 | 1700.00 | 1759.56 |
| 2013-14 | 1785.00 | 1500.00 |
| 2014-15 | 1785.00 | 1300.00 |

(b) The units-Maharashtra, Gujarat and Delhi AIDS control society issued instructions on re-sizing the number of prevention workers to that of beneficiaries in the programme. These stand withdrawn.

(c) It is pertinent to look at the budgetary Support in 2015-16 in the background of 10% higher devolution of taxes in State's share in taxes and the consequent squeezed fiscal space. Besides, the plan funds provided in Budget 2015-16 is perfectly in line with the trend of absorptive capacity of Ministries/Departments. In the Budget of 15-16, Government made an attempt to make realistic estimates in Plan Budget to avoid a situation of inflated projection at BE level, followed by massive cut at RE Stage and actual expenditure even less than RE. The actual expenditure by National AIDS Control Organization in 2014-15 was ₹ 1287.39 crores and the allocation in 2015-16 is ₹ 1397.00 crores.

Adulteration in Food Items

1082. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether Government is aware that water and starch is added to milk, green colour is added to sweet and aluminum foil is used instead of silver foil;
- if so, how many such cases have come to the light of Government so far;
- what action has been taken against such vendors using such items;
- how many such samples have been picked up from Delhi; and
- the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. Cases of adulteration of milk and other food articles have come to the notice of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India in the past.

(b) No separate data regarding adulteration of milk by adding water/starch or adding green colour to sweet, or use of aluminum foil instead of silver foil, has been compiled centrally. As per information made available by the States/Union Territories to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, overall 83265 food samples including of milk and milk products, were collected during 2014-15. Out of these, 14599 food samples were found to be adulterated or misbranded.

(c) The details of action taken are as below:-

| No. of Cases Launched | | No. of Convictions/ Penalties | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Criminal | Civil | Convictions | Penalties/Amount raised in Rupees |
| 2676 | 7860 | 1402 | 2795/₹10,93,87,214 |

(d) and (e) As per information made available to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, during 2014-15, 1480 food samples were analysed in Delhi. Out of these, 148 samples were found to be adulterated/misbranded. Action including filing civil/criminal cases is taken by the authorities concerned.

Promoting Usage of Generic Medicines

†1083. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any plan to encourage the use of generic medicines to increase availability of medicines for the common man, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is running a special drive to popularise the use of generic medicines; and

(c) the obstacles in the way of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to promote use of generic medicines. Circulars/instructions have been issued from time to time to all Central Government hospitals, CGHS dispensaries and State Governments for encouraging prescription of generic medicines. Besides, the Code of Medical Ethics under Indian Medical Council Regulations, 2002 also mandates prescription of drugs with generic names. Further, vide Gazette Notification No.570

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(E) dated 07.08.2014, the application for grant of licence for a drug formulation containing single active ingredient can be made only in the proper name and the existing licencees manufacturing single active ingredient drug formulation also have to apply for grant of licence for a drug formulation containing single active ingredient in proper name within one year of the commencement of these rules. Apart from this, the Government has initiated a Jan Jagriti Abhiyan to encourage use of generic medicines to increase their availability.

Shortage of Staff in FSSAI

1084. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is running short of staff and they do not have scientists and technicians in adequate number to pick up samples and analyse them so that culprits can be prosecuted;

(b) if so, the requirement of FSSAI and staff position so far;

(c) whether there are required number of labs and technicians in the country, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many samples have so far been picked up by the Authority in various parts of the country including Delhi and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) There is some shortage of manpower in the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). However, enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder primarily rests with State/UT Governments and accordingly, they are responsible for picking up of samples. Sufficient number of laboratories have been notified by FSSAI for testing samples of food.

(b) The current sanctioned strength of FSSAI is 306 and it would need some additional manpower to discharge its functions effectively.

(c) Adequate number of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration of Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratories have been notified to undertake analysis of samples in addition to State/Public Food Laboratories and 12 Referral Food Laboratories.

(d) Based on information made available to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India by the States/UTs, the details of food sample received, analysed, samples found adulterated/misbranded and action taken during 2014-15 are given below:-

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|
| No. of samples received | | 83265 |
| No. of Samples Analysed | | 74010 |
| No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded | | 14599 |
| No. of Cases Launched | Criminal | 2676 |
| | Civil | 7860 |
| No. of Convictions/Penalties | Convictions | 1402 |
| | Penalties | 2795 |
| | Amount raised in Rupees | ₹10,93,87,214 |

University Of Drug Regulation for Medicines

1085. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up a University of Drug Regulation for Medicines, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to train manpower to regulate the fast growing pharma sector in the country

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Presently, there is no plan to set up such a University.

(b) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization conducts a number of training programme for Central and State drugs regulators and laboratory personnel.

Report on Sale of Medicine for Sex Determination

1086. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether report of the Committee constituted to investigate sale of a medicine of Baba Ram Dev for sex determination has been submitted by State Government of Uttarakhand to the Central Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken by Government on the recommendation of the report?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Ministry of AYUSH has informed that it has not received any inquiry report so far from the State Government of Uttarakhand.

(b) Does not arise.

Lifestyle Diseases among School Children

1087. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prevalence of lifestyle diseases including obesity, diabetes and blood pressure among children including school going children is on the rise in the country and, if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study/survey in this regard, and, if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of the programmes being implemented by Government for the healthcare of school-going children along with the funds allocated/released/utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) There are no nationally representative data on time trends of incidence of obesity, diabetes and hypertension in children. State/UT-wise data are not available. However, as informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) some reports show an increasing trend of lifestyle diseases in children.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)'s National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) has carried out obesity studies among adolescent children during 2004, 2007 and 2011 in various regions of Andhra Pradesh. The prevalence of overweight and obesity was about 6% in 2004, 9.4% in 2007 and 14% in 2011.

In another ICMR sponsored study, conducted among 24000 school children in South India the proportion of overweight children increased from 4.94% of the total children in 2003 to 6.57% in 2005. Prevalence of incidence of hypertension in normal weight, overweight and obese group of children was 10.1%, 17.34% and 18.32% respectively.

(c) The Government of India under National Health Mission has launched Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) in February, 2013 in order to improve the overall quality of life of children and to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the community including school children. This programme involves screening of children from birth to 18 years of age for four Ds—Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies and Developmental delays including Disabilities. Children diagnosed with identified health conditions receive follow-up care including early intervention services at the district level including surgeries at tertiary level, free of cost under National Health Mission.

Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services covers 30 common health conditions for early detection, and free treatment and management. Obesity and blood pressure screening has been included for screening of school going children. As the approvals made to this programme are part of the RCH flexipool, it may not be possible to provide the releases separately. However, year-wise expenditure under RSKS as reported by States and UTs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Financial utilisation under RSKS programme for last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2013-14, as on March 2014 | 2014-15, as on March, 2015 | 2015-16, as on June, 2015 Till 2nd Qtr. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A. Non-NE High Focus States | | | | |
| 1. | Bihar | 153.98 | 9.92 | 196.69 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 4.46 | 1641.46 | 960.59 |
| 3. | Himachal Pradesh | 352.62 | 543.86 | 104.52 |
| 4. | Jammu and Kashmir | 114.33 | 1411.83 | 1658.24 |
| 5. | Jharkhand | 116.73 | 0 | 32.1 |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 588.62 | 3925.12 | 3084.63 |
| 7. | Odisha | 986.9 | 3957.82 | 2732.89 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 1.24 | 9.6 | 127.99 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 1909.02 | 14881.12 | 6237.13 |
| 10. | Uttarakhand | 516.31 | 2088.81 | 966.15 |
| B. NE States | | | | |
| 11. | Arunachal Pradesh | 215.7 | 112.94 | 97.77 |
| 12. | Assam | 501.58 | 1507.69 | 1198.77 |
| 13. | Manipur | 6.32 | 78.57 | 9.06 |
| 14. | Meghalaya | 29.87 | 87.53 | 256.78 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 69.78 | 271.02 | 0 |
| 16. | Nagaland | 22.04 | 115.34 | 0 |
| 17. | Sikkim | 10.88 | 65.15 | 47.56 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 18. | Tripura | 8.86 | 55.73 | 109.3 |
| C. Non High Focus States | | | | |
| 19. | Andhra Pradesh | 381.49 | 423.9 | 204.46 |
| 20. | Telangana | | 0 | 71.73 |
| 21. | Goa | 11.37 | 116.12 | 76.58 |
| 22. | Gujarat | 1074.71 | 2863.75 | 1808.86 |
| 23. | Haryana | 353.07 | 2028.18 | 1170.17 |
| 24. | Karnataka | 842.85 | 3308.2 | 1209.15 |
| 25. | Kerala | 418.98 | 751.79 | 1501.66 |
| 26. | Maharashtra | 3284.54 | 7157.76 | 3163.11 |
| 27. | Punjab | 545.03 | 591.04 | 1615.66 |
| 28. | Tamil Nadu | 1277.13 | 0 | 52 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 1026.32 | 4682.81 | 3992.82 |
| D. Union Territories | | | | |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 6.25 | | 20.04 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 0 | 121.31 | 0 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 28.53 | 0 | 32.2 |
| 33. | Daman | 4.64 | 91.3 | 20.11 |
| 34. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0.51 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0.45 | 0.07 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 5.88 | | 27.01 |
| INDIA | | 148.70 Crores | 529 Crores | 327.86 crores |

Report of FSSAI on Seized Items

1088. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Safety and Standards Authority of India's Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for 2014-2015 revealed that out of 492590 items it tested during the year, one fifth of the items were found to be adulterated and/or misbranded;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether license of any such manufacturers or seller of adulterated food and drink products have been cancelled and/or any one of them arrested?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No. As per information made available by the States/Union Territories to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, 74010 food samples were analysed during 2014-15. Out of these, 14599 food samples were found to be adulterated or misbranded.

Details of action taken by the State Government concerned are as under:-

| No. of Cases Launched | | No. of Convictions/Penalties | |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Criminal | Civil | Convictions | Penalties/Amount raised in Rupees |
| 2676 | 7860 | 1402 | 2795/₹ 10,93,87,214 |

(c) The data regarding cancellation of licences by States/UTs and arrests made are not maintained centrally by the food Safety and Standards Authority of India or the Department of Health and Family Welfare.

Identification of districts with poor health services

†1089. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified the districts having poor health services;

(b) the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes dominated districts out of the above districts where health services are poor and the details thereof; and

(c) the resources employed to improve the condition of these areas, the name of focused activities initiated and the outcome of the initiated activities including the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Department of Health and Family Welfare have identified 184 districts across country ranked in bottom 25% of the districts within each State as High Priority Districts (HPDs) on the basis of composite index of health indicators available in Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2010-11 and District

Level Health Survey-III (DLHS-III) except for Nagaland where indicators from Health Management Information System (HMIS) were used for implementation of focused health care interventions under National Health Mission (NHM). Further, these 184 HPDs also include 44 districts with majority tribal population, where composite health index is below 50%. A list of HPDs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Public health a State subject, hence the primary responsibility of providing health care to all the population including the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe is that of the State Governments. The HPDs have been identified for intensification of efforts supported with intervention like gap analysis, relaxation of norms for strengthening service delivery, priority intervention through life cycle approach, enhanced monitoring, focused supportive supervision and demand generation. To expedite all these measures, 30% higher fund allocation has been mandated for these HPDs districts. HPDs are also encouraged to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges.

Statement

List of High Priority Districts

Bottom 25% districts within a State taken according to ranking based on Composite Index of Health Indicators or Tribal districts having majority tribal population falling in bottom 50% taken according to ranking based on Composite Index of Health Indicators

| Sl. No. | State | District | Ranking of District within State | Remarks |
|---------|-------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Assam | 1. Golaghat | 18 | |
| 2. | Assam | 2. Nagaon | 19 | |
| 3. | Assam | 3. Kokrajhar | 20 | |
| 4. | Assam | 4. Hailakandi | 21 | |
| 5. | Assam | 5. Dhubri | 22 | |
| 6. | Assam | 6. Karimganj | 23 | |
| 7. | Bihar | 1. Jamui | 29 | |
| 8. | Bihar | 2. Saharsa | 30 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------|------------------------|----|--------|
| 9. | Bihar | 3. Purnia | 31 | |
| 10. | Bihar | 4. Sitamarhi | 32 | |
| 11. | Bihar | 5. Sheohar | 33 | |
| 12. | Bihar | 6. Purba Champaran | 34 | |
| 13. | Bihar | 7. Araria | 35 | |
| 14. | Bihar | 8. Katihar | 36 | |
| 15. | Bihar | 9. Kishanganj | 37 | |
| 16. | Bihar | 10. Gaya | 22 | |
| 17. | Chhattisgarh | 1. Bilaspur | 13 | |
| 18. | Chhattisgarh | 2. Dantewada* | 14 | Tribal |
| 19. | Chhattisgarh | 3. Bijapur | # | |
| 20. | Chhattisgarh | 4. Jashpur | 15 | Tribal |
| 21. | Chhattisgarh | 5. Surguja | 16 | Tribal |
| 22. | Jharkhand | 1. Paschimi Singhbhum* | 15 | Tribal |
| 23. | Jharkhand | 2. Saraikela-Kharsawan | # | |
| 24. | Jharkhand | 3. Godda | 16 | |
| 25. | Jharkhand | 4. Sahibganj | 17 | |
| 26. | Jharkhand | 5. Pakaur | 18 | |
| 27. | Jharkhand | 6. Palamu* | 11 | |
| 28. | Jharkhand | 7. Latehar# | | |
| 29. | Jharkhand | 8. Lohardaga | 12 | Tribal |
| 30. | Jharkhand | 9. Gumla* | 14 | Tribal |
| 31. | Jharkhand | 10. Simdega | # | |
| 32. | Jharkhand | 11. Dumka | 13 | |
| 33. | Madhya Pradesh | 1. Raisen | 35 | |
| 34. | Madhya Pradesh | 2. Tikamgarh | 36 | |
| 35. | Madhya Pradesh | 3. Sidhi* | 37 | |
| 36. | Madhya Pradesh | 4. Singrauli | # | |
| 37. | Madhya Pradesh | 5. Sagar | 38 | |
| 38. | Madhya Pradesh | 6. Damoh | 39 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|----|--------|
| 39. | Madhya Pradesh | 7. Satna | 40 | |
| 40. | Madhya Pradesh | 8. Dindori | 41 | Tribal |
| 41. | Madhya Pradesh | 9. Shahdol* | 42 | |
| 42. | Madhya Pradesh | 10. Anuppur | # | |
| 43. | Madhya Pradesh | 11. Umaria | 43 | |
| 44. | Madhya Pradesh | 12. Chhatarpur | 44 | |
| 45. | Madhya Pradesh | 13. Panna | 45 | |
| 46. | Madhya Pradesh | 14. Barwani | 30 | Tribal |
| 47. | Madhya Pradesh | 15. Mandla | 32 | Tribal |
| 48. | Madhya Pradesh | 16. Jhabua* | 33 | Tribal |
| 49. | Madhya Pradesh | 17. Alirajpur | # | |
| 50. | Odisha | 1. Nuapada | 24 | |
| 51. | Odisha | 2. Koraput | 25 | |
| 52. | Odisha | 3. Rayagada | 26 | Tribal |
| 53. | Odisha | 4. Nabarangapur | 27 | Tribal |
| 54. | Odisha | 5. Malkangiri | 28 | Tribal |
| 55. | Odisha | 6. Kandhamal | 29 | Tribal |
| 56. | Odisha | 7. Baudh | 30 | |
| 57. | Odisha | 8. Gajapati | 22 | Tribal |
| 58. | Rajasthan | 1. Bundi | 25 | |
| 59. | Rajasthan | 2. Karauli | 26 | |
| 60. | Rajasthan | 3. Jaisalmer | 27 | |
| 61. | Rajasthan | 4. Udaipur | 28 | |
| 62. | Rajasthan | 5. Rajsamand | 29 | |
| 63. | Rajasthan | 6. Dhaulpur | 30 | |
| 64. | Rajasthan | 7. Jalor | 31 | |
| 65. | Rajasthan | 8. Barmer | 32 | |
| 66. | Rajasthan | 9. Banswara | 19 | Tribal |
| 67. | Rajasthan | 10. Dungarpur | 24 | Tribal |
| 68. | Uttar Pradesh | 1. Faizabad | 54 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------------|------------------------|----|--------|
| 69. | Uttar Pradesh | 2. Sant Kabir Nagar | 55 | |
| 70. | Uttar Pradesh | 3. Hardoi | 56 | |
| 71. | Uttar Pradesh | 4. Barabanki | 57 | |
| 72. | Uttar Pradesh | 5. Pilibhit | 58 | |
| 73. | Uttar Pradesh | 6. Kheri | 59 | |
| 74. | Uttar Pradesh | 7. Sitapur | 60 | |
| 75. | Uttar Pradesh | 8. Bareilly | 61 | |
| 76. | Uttar Pradesh | 9. Gonda | 62 | |
| 77. | Uttar Pradesh | 10. Kaushambi | 63 | |
| 78. | Uttar Pradesh | 11. Etah* | 64 | |
| 79. | Uttar Pradesh | 12. Kanshiram Nagar | # | |
| 80. | Uttar Pradesh | 13. Shahjahanpur | 65 | |
| 81. | Uttar Pradesh | 14. Siddhartha Nagar | 66 | |
| 82. | Uttar Pradesh | 15. Bahraich | 67 | |
| 83. | Uttar Pradesh | 16. Budaun | 68 | |
| 84. | Uttar Pradesh | 17. Balrampur | 69 | |
| 85. | Uttar Pradesh | 18. Shrawasti | 70 | |
| 86. | Uttar Pradesh | 19. Sonbhadra | 47 | |
| 87. | Uttarakhand | 1. Pauri Garhwal | 11 | |
| 88. | Uttarakhand | 2. Tehri Garhwal | 12 | |
| 89. | Uttarakhand | 3. Haridwar | 13 | |
| 90. | Andhra Pradesh | 1. Vizianagaram | 18 | |
| 91. | Andhra Pradesh | 2. Cuddapah | 19 | |
| 92. | Andhra Pradesh | 3. Kurnool | 20 | |
| 93. | Andhra Pradesh | 4. Mahbubnagar | 21 | |
| 94. | Andhra Pradesh | 5. Visakhapatnam | 22 | |
| 95. | Andhra Pradesh | 6. Adilabad | 23 | |
| 96. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1. Tawang | 13 | Tribal |
| 97. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2. Lower Dibang Valley | 14 | |
| 98. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3. East Kameng | 15 | Tribal |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-------------------|---------------------|----|--------|
| 99. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4. Upper Siang | 16 | Tribal |
| 100. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5. Lower Subansiri* | 11 | Tribal |
| 101. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6. Kurung kumey | # | |
| 102. | Arunachal Pradesh | 7. Upper Subansiri | 12 | Tribal |
| 103. | Delhi | 1. North West | 8 | |
| 104. | Delhi | 2. North East | 9 | |
| 105. | Gujarat | 1. Panch Mahals | 20 | |
| 106. | Gujarat | 2. Sabar Kantha | 21 | |
| 107. | Gujarat | 3. Banas Kantha | 22 | |
| 108. | Gujarat | 4. Kachchh | 23 | |
| 109. | Gujarat | 5. The Dangs | 24 | Tribal |
| 110. | Gujarat | 6. Dohad | 25 | Tribal |
| 111. | Gujarat | 7. Valsad | 15 | Tribal |
| 112. | Gujarat | 8. Narmada | 17 | Tribal |
| 113. | Haryana | 1. Jind | 16 | |
| 114. | Haryana | 2. Hisar | 17 | |
| 115. | Haryana | 3. Panipat | 18 | |
| 116. | Haryana | 4. Palwal | # | |
| 117. | Haryana | 5. Mewat | 20 | |
| 118. | Himachal Pradesh | 1. Mandi | 10 | |
| 119. | Himachal Pradesh | 2. Lahul and Spiti | 11 | Tribal |
| 120. | Himachal Pradesh | 3. Chamba | 12 | |
| 121. | Himachal Pradesh | 4. Kinnaur | 9 | Tribal |
| 122. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1. Rajauri | 12 | |
| 123. | Jammu & Kashmir | 2. Doda* | 13 | |
| 124. | Jammu & Kashmir | 3. Ramban | # | |
| 125. | Jammu & Kashmir | 4. Kishtwar | # | |
| 126. | Jammu & Kashmir | 5. Punch | 14 | |
| 127. | Jammu & Kashmir | 6. Leh (Ladakh) | 7 | Tribal |
| 128. | Karnataka | 1. Gadag | 21 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-------------|---------------------|----|--------|
| 129. | Karnataka | 2. Bijapur | 22 | |
| 130. | Karnataka | 3. Bagalkot | 23 | |
| 131. | Karnataka | 4. Bellary | 24 | |
| 132. | Karnataka | 5. Koppal | 25 | |
| 133. | Karnataka | 6. Gulbarga* | 26 | |
| 134. | Karnataka | 7. Yadgir | # | |
| 135. | Karnataka | 8. Raichur | 27 | |
| 136. | Kerala | 1. Kasaragod | 12 | |
| 137. | Kerala | 2. Malappuram | 13 | |
| 138. | Kerala | 3. Palakkad | 14 | |
| 139. | Maharashtra | 1. Nanded | 27 | |
| 140. | Maharashtra | 2. Bid | 28 | |
| 141. | Maharashtra | 3. Jalgaon | 29 | |
| 142. | Maharashtra | 4. Dhule | 30 | |
| 143. | Maharashtra | 5. Aurangabad | 31 | |
| 144. | Maharashtra | 6. Jalna | 32 | |
| 145. | Maharashtra | 7. Gadchiroli | 33 | |
| 146. | Maharashtra | 8. Hingoli | 34 | |
| 147. | Maharashtra | 9. Nandurbar | 35 | Tribal |
| 148. | Manipur | 1. Ukhrul | 8 | Tribal |
| 149. | Manipur | 2. Tamenglong | 9 | Tribal |
| 150. | Manipur | 3. Senapati | 5 | Tribal |
| 151. | Manipur | 4. Chandel | 6 | Tribal |
| 152. | Manipur | 5. Churachandpur | 7 | Tribal |
| 153. | Meghalaya | 1. West Khasi Hills | 6 | Tribal |
| 154. | Meghalaya | 2. South Garo Hills | 7 | Tribal |
| 155. | Meghalaya | 3. Jaintia Hills | 4 | Tribal |
| 156. | Meghalaya | 4. West Garo Hills | 5 | Tribal |
| 157. | Mizoram | 1. Lawngtlai | 7 | Tribal |
| 158. | Mizoram | 2. Mamit | 8 | Tribal |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-------------|------------------------------------|----|--------|
| 159. | Mizoram | 3. Lunglei | 5 | Tribal |
| 160. | Mizoram | 4. Saiha | 6 | Tribal |
| 161. | Puducherry | 1. Yanam | 4 | |
| 162. | Punjab | 1. Sangrur* | 16 | |
| 163. | Punjab | 2. Muktsar | 17 | |
| 164. | Punjab | 3. Gurdaspur | 18 | |
| 165. | Punjab | 4. Barnala | 19 | |
| 166. | Punjab | 5. Mansa | 20 | |
| 167. | Sikkim | 1. West | 4 | |
| 168. | Tamil Nadu | 1. Vellore | 24 | |
| 169. | Tamil Nadu | 2. Madurai | 25 | |
| 170. | Tamil Nadu | 3. Krishnagiri | 26 | |
| 171. | Tamil Nadu | 4. Tiruvannamalai | 27 | |
| 172. | Tamil Nadu | 5. Trichy | 28 | |
| 173. | Tamil Nadu | 6. Thirunelveli | 29 | |
| 174. | Tamil Nadu | 7. Virudhunagar | 30 | |
| 175. | Tripura | 1. Dhalai | 4 | Tribal |
| 176. | West Bengal | 1. Koch Bihar | 15 | |
| 177. | West Bengal | 2. Murshidabad | 16 | |
| 178. | West Bengal | 3. South 24 Parganas | 17 | |
| 179. | West Bengal | 4. Maldah | 18 | |
| 180. | West Bengal | 5. Uttar Dinajpur | 19 | |
| 181. | Nagaland | 1. Kiphre (replaced by Mokokchung) | 6 | |
| 182. | Nagaland | 2. Tuengsang (replaced by Pheren) | 4 | |
| 183. | Nagaland | 3. Mon | 10 | |
| 184. | Nagaland | 4. Wokha (replaced by Kohima) | 3 | |

*Parent district

#District carved out of parent district

Note:

1. The districts of Nagaland State are based on composite index of HMIS Key Indicators as DLHS-3 Survey was not conducted in the State
2. List of 184 HPD districts revised as per the decision taken by the Committee on 30.8.2013 to replace the existing districts of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland as requested by States

Skill Development Training for Paramedics

1090. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of paramedics in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has undertaken measures for skill development training of paramedical staff, if so, the details thereof and number of individuals inducted into training in the last year, if not, why not;

(c) whether Government aims to establish an apex accreditation body and regulator to maintain the quality of paramedical workforce in the country, if so, the details thereof and timeline for the same, if not, why not; and

(d) whether Government plans the introduction of a PPP model to train and skill allied health professionals, if so, the details thereof, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No data in relation to number of Paramedics is maintained centrally.

(b) Under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), a Healthcare Sector Skill Council has been set up. The Council is performing the following:

- (i) setting the National Occupational Standards (NOS);
- (ii) setting up and accrediting institutions for training as per NOS;
- (iii) development of standardized training delivery and assessment tools;
- (iv) maintaining register of HSSC certified Allied Health Professionals (AHP);
- (v) development of Career Progression Pathway for job role through the process of consultation with the experts in the field;
- (vi) working with International skill development bodies to bring in best practices and mutual recognition of India's skilled AHPs in other countries;
- (vii) measures to recognize and certify people that have prior experience but do not have any certification under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL);

As per information provided by MSDE, during the last year approximately 19,000 learners have been certified as allied health professionals; another 25,000 are to be inducted for training in this financial year.

(c) A proposed 'Allied and Healthcare Professional's Central Council Bill 2015' for maintaining standards of education and practice through the constitution of Central

and Corresponding State Councils for Allied and Health Care Professions has been placed in public domain for wider consultation.

(d) Healthcare Sector Skill Council (HSSC) is working in Public-Private Partnership mode. This is a government (Central and State) supported and industry supported initiative for skill development of Allied Healthcare professionals.

Trauma Centre at Jashpur, Chhattisgarh

1091. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state by when the work relating to construction of Trauma Centre, a project already sanctioned for Jashpur in Chhattisgarh and for which rupees 80 lakhs have already been dispersed, will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): A scheme named 'Capacity Building for developing trauma care facilities in Government hospitals on National Highways' is being implemented since 11th Plan by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and no Trauma Centre for Jashpur in Chhattisgarh has been approved under this Scheme. This Ministry has not released any fund for construction of Trauma Centre in Jashpur, Chhattisgarh.

Funds Allocated Under Malaria and Polio Control Programme

†1092. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) the details of the amount allocated and spent under malaria and polio control programme in Maharashtra and other States during the last three years till date; and

(b) the State-wise details of the funds sought by State Governments under these programmes during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Health is a State Subject. Under the National Health Mission (NHM) which encompasses the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as its two Sub-Missions, support is provided to States/UTs as per their resource envelope for strengthening their health care systems based on requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs). The details of the amount allocated and spent by the States/UTs during the last 3 years under vector borne diseases (including malaria) and polio control programme are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I
State-wise Fund allocation and released under VBD including Malaria

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2012-13 | | | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 | | | 2015-16 (prov. upto 30.09.2015) | | |
|---------|---------------|------------|---------|----------|------------|---------|----------|------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| | | Allocation | Release | Expendt. | Allocation | Release | Expendt. | Allocation | Release | Expendt. | Allocation | Release | Expendt. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pd. | 2678.00 | 735.40 | 1379.50 | 2316.32 | 650.01 | 809.48 | 2510.00 | 767.24 | 781.00 | 858.00 | 403.88 | 83.63 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pd. | 1574.10 | 835.43 | 892.48 | 1876.65 | 1016.31 | 887.50 | 1291.00 | 1166.76 | 608.00 | 1273.00 | 989.34 | 338.06 |
| 3. | Assam | 4865.50 | 1701.76 | 1296.31 | 5168.19 | 3813.45 | 3627.12 | 3036.00 | 2673.05 | 2211.00 | 2592.00 | 1426.71 | 379.75 |
| 4. | Bihar | 3333.75 | 5931.06 | 2296.17 | 6038.31 | 4633.44 | 3633.90 | 4800.00 | 11474.31 | 12296.00 | 4085.00 | 4972.64 | 1345.61 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 3339.30 | 2592.03 | 1363.41 | 2999.22 | 1150.42 | 1561.82 | 2990.00 | 1343.50 | 2039.00 | 2545.00 | 311.70 | 174.11 |
| 6. | Goa | 179.10 | 100.00 | 187.00 | 125.81 | 55.87 | 80.63 | 128.00 | 90.75 | 47.00 | 98.00 | 47.50 | 44.62 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1750.00 | 812.54 | 1750.11 | 1612.71 | 736.94 | 992.80 | 2380.00 | 1198.20 | 1121.78 | 1148.00 | 857.81 | 312.01 |
| 8. | Haryana | 260.00 | 276.90 | 444.90 | 203.50 | 87.49 | 167.08 | 363.00 | 247.50 | 90.00 | 255.00 | 191.25 | 0 |
| 9. | Himachal Prd. | 138.55 | 60.21 | 98.21 | 120.55 | 54.01 | 15.00 | 140.00 | 99.75 | 12.00 | 104.00 | 0.00 | 12.17 |
| 10. | J & K | 106.20 | 43.88 | 45.88 | 110.33 | 76.11 | 53.57 | 155.00 | 89.86 | 68.00 | 92.00 | 44.50 | 3.13 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 4638.60 | 1404.27 | 1766.74 | 3836.09 | 1161.29 | 2262.41 | 4139.50 | 3162.25 | 2779.04 | 5537.00 | 3053.37 | 264.88 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1748.10 | 811.39 | 1450.99 | 1630.66 | 796.39 | 1049.81 | 2320.00 | 1810.27 | 1245.00 | 1954.00 | 163.02 | 470.11 |
| 13. | Kerala | 778.00 | 500.11 | 1242.11 | 745.56 | 642.94 | 520.71 | 1007.00 | 720.75 | 720.75 | 726.00 | 544.50 | 79.11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 14. | Madhya Prd. | 3500.00 | 927.93 | 1341.00 | 2053.50 | 877.79 | 1434.24 | 2390.00 | 1796.90 | 1395.55 | 2442.00 | 1703.77 | 459.35 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1763.00 | 1055.51 | 1961.90 | 1557.04 | 817.05 | 921.56 | 2187.00 | 648.41 | 679.00 | 639.00 | 490.31 | 93.59 |
| 16. | Manipur | 689.20 | 228.35 | 388.15 | 1007.41 | 211.63 | 320.55 | 1091.00 | 907.05 | 780.02 | 917.00 | 645.00 | 29.69 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1344.80 | 770.21 | 616.13 | 1146.96 | 445.54 | 414.08 | 1162.00 | 934.82 | 818.30 | 966.00 | 549.32 | 193.01 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1268.60 | 737.62 | 740.83 | 1398.49 | 614.19 | 759.56 | 1248.00 | 1199.05 | 929.18 | 1220.00 | 757.65 | 355.32 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 1187.20 | 930.15 | 969.43 | 1678.25 | 439.32 | 487.45 | 1533.00 | 1108.92 | 778.17 | 1203.00 | 616.12 | 250.89 |
| 20. | Odisha | 5563.90 | 2041.05 | 1672.80 | 4603.18 | 2483.66 | 2665.24 | 5170.00 | 2086.03 | 1906.48 | 3888.00 | 2583.75 | 482.38 |
| 21. | Punjab | 390.00 | 289.26 | 333.88 | 296.00 | 53.94 | 206.13 | 550.00 | 409.31 | 150.00 | 398.00 | 178.90 | 0.98 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1361.00 | 1337.13 | 659.41 | 652.67 | 578.36 | 724.61 | 990.00 | 1404.50 | 1404.50 | 2614.00 | 1454.93 | 385.29 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 77.00 | 33.30 | 34.12 | 50.00 | 27.36 | 71.88 | 70.00 | 51.92 | 49.67 | 53.00 | 31.73 | 0 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 908.00 | 150.00 | 897.00 | 1971.75 | 1971.75 | 2428.42 | 2250.00 | 1561.50 | 580.00 | 1619.00 | 1195.50 | 374.80 |
| 25. | Telangana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 429.00 | 183.87 | 487.00 | 423.76 | 123.59 |
| 26. | Tripura | 1580.60 | 905.64 | 188.00 | 1779.88 | 735.34 | 210.78 | 1459.00 | 1353.85 | 1109.78 | 1400.00 | 652.03 | 441.26 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 3257.20 | 1019.89 | 52.00 | 3469.29 | 2694.72 | 255.76 | 3905.50 | 3808.53 | 2015.00 | 4335.00 | 1704.26 | 41.78 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 216.10 | 162.51 | 110.23 | 117.50 | 0.71 | 106.36 | 125.00 | 127.33 | 127.32 | 205.00 | 122.78 | 0 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 2890.40 | 1216.35 | 1358.87 | 3381.03 | 3057.17 | 2012.76 | 3500.00 | 1709.51 | 1650.00 | 1800.00 | 287.92 | 708.85 |
| 30. | Delhi | 405.50 | 4.65 | 4.65 | 309.50 | 232.12 | 0.00 | 584.00 | 444.00 | 5.00 | 170.00 | 0.00 | 1.33 |
| 31. | Puducherry | 91.00 | 78.36 | 126.36 | 53.87 | 7.73 | 44.52 | 56.00 | 39.81 | 39.81 | 49.00 | 36.33 | 5.58 |
| 32. | A&N Islands | 524.00 | 525.78 | 934.02 | 537.20 | 556.32 | 540.42 | 250.00 | 140.83 | 157.69 | 352.00 | 242.62 | 4.03 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 33. Chandigarh | 88.50 | 64.77 | 133.28 | 75.50 | 63.19 | 32.88 | 96.00 | 56.25 | 45.00 | 80.00 | 59.90 | 21.7 |
| 34. D & N Haveli | 98.20 | 108.69 | 183.69 | 79.44 | 50.74 | 75.83 | 98.00 | 29.96 | 45.00 | 95.00 | 132.54 | 20.37 |
| 35. Daman & Diu | 61.80 | 38.91 | 62.01 | 54.49 | 23.56 | 34.30 | 72.00 | 39.01 | 13.13 | 68.00 | 74.49 | 0 |
| 36. Lakshadweep | 52.80 | 29.55 | 36.55 | 43.15 | 6.93 | 15.25 | 54.00 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 46.00 | 40.05 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 52708.00 | 28460.59 | 27018.12 | 53100.00 | 30823.79 | 29424.41 | 54100.00 | 45131.63 | 38881.99 | 46313.00 | 26989.88 | 7500.98 |

Statement-II

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under Pulse Polio Immunization for the 12th Plan

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2012-13 | | | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 | | | 2015-16 | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|-------|------------|---------|-------|------------|---------|-------|------------|---------|------|
| | | Allocation | Release | Exp. | Allocation | Release | Exp. | Allocation | Release | Exp. | Allocation | Release | Exp. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.26 | - | 0.40 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.18 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 20.13 | 20.05 | 23.12 | 20.05 | 14.22 | 18.72 | 11.69 | 7.82 | 15.38 | 11.59 | 1.51 | |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.90 | - | 1.15 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 1.61 | 0.91 | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.91 | 0.68 | |
| 4. | Assam | 9.46 | 9.46 | 9.45 | 9.46 | 9.46 | 6.45 | 9.46 | 7.10 | 7.28 | 9.46 | 7.1 | 0.05 |
| 5. | Bihar | 75.17 | 30.44 | 55.17 | 51.47 | 38.60 | 46.22 | 29.12 | 28.87 | 56.87 | 29.12 | 21.84 | 3.76 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0.44 | 0.24 | 0.39 | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.29 | 0.25 | 0.19 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.25 | |

(₹ in crore)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 4.90 | 4.93 | 6.69 | 4.94 | 4.94 | 4.84 | 4.94 | 3.71 | 4.95 | 4.94 | 3.71 | 0.12 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.05 | |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0.04 | - | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | |
| 10. | Delhi | 14.96 | - | 11.06 | 8.70 | 8.70 | 12.45 | 5.99 | 4.49 | 9.87 | 5.99 | 4.49 | 2.78 |
| 11. | Goa | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.14 | |
| 12. | Gujarat | 14.12 | 12.27 | 20.41 | 12.96 | 12.96 | 11.56 | 12.29 | 9.22 | 11.15 | 12.29 | 9.23 | 0.59 |
| 13. | Haryana | 12.26 | 7.67 | 12.86 | 5.84 | 5.84 | 12.23 | 7.67 | 5.75 | 10.50 | 7.67 | 5.75 | 3.36 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 1.95 | 1.95 | 2.73 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 2.33 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 2.09 | 1.98 | 1.49 | 0.12 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3.95 | 3.98 | 4.19 | 3.98 | 3.98 | 4.96 | 3.98 | 2.99 | 2.23 | 3.98 | 2.99 | 0.02 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 8.52 | 0.88 | 10.64 | 7.93 | 5.95 | 9.39 | 8.32 | 6.24 | 8.62 | 8.32 | 6.24 | |
| 17. | Karnataka | 10.27 | 15.00 | 14.51 | 10.33 | 10.33 | 10.09 | 10.36 | 7.77 | 9.69 | 10.36 | 7.77 | 0.26 |
| 18. | Kerala | 3.93 | 3.71 | 7.16 | 3.71 | 3.71 | 4.61 | 3.71 | 2.78 | 4.06 | 3.71 | 1.85 | 0.25 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 15.76 | 15.72 | 21.32 | 15.72 | 15.72 | 14.03 | 15.72 | 11.79 | 11.38 | 15.72 | 7.86 | 1.34 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 41.24 | 26.78 | 31.48 | 36.16 | 36.16 | 24.55 | 28.65 | 21.49 | 23.27 | 28.65 | 21.49 | 1.20 |
| 22. | Manipur | 1.28 | - | 1.61 | 1.30 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 1.30 | 0.98 | 1.10 | 1.3 | 0.98 | |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 1.69 | 1.73 | 0.95 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 0.20 | 1.76 | 1.32 | 1.22 | 1.76 | 1.33 | 0.06 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 24. Mizoram | 0.50 | - | 0.71 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.37 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.37 | - |
| 25. Nagaland | 0.95 | 0.90 | 1.35 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.68 | 0.82 | 0.9 | 0.68 | - |
| 26. Odisha | 6.43 | 6.37 | 8.52 | 6.37 | 6.37 | 6.38 | 4.79 | 5.72 | 6.38 | 4.79 | 0.18 |
| 27. Puducherry | 0.15 | - | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.11 | - |
| 28. Punjab | 9.32 | 5.79 | 8.31 | 7.01 | 7.01 | 6.86 | 4.37 | 6.07 | 5.82 | 4.37 | 2.09 |
| 29. Rajasthan | 15.46 | 0.68 | 21.03 | 15.51 | 12.37 | 13.63 | 16.23 | 14.04 | 16.23 | 12.17 | 1.61 |
| 30. Sikkim | 0.22 | - | 0.32 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.07 | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.17 | - |
| 32. Tamil Nadu | 9.77 | - | 7.86 | 9.73 | 9.73 | 10.30 | 7.39 | 8.03 | 9.85 | 7.39 | 0.51 |
| 33. Tripura | 1.45 | - | 1.62 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 1.47 | 1.10 | 0.01 | 1.46 | 1.1 | 0.03 |
| 34. Uttar Pradesh | 74.99 | 84.44 | 127.64 | 130.69 | 98.02 | 125.09 | 64.35 | 94.18 | 85.8 | 64.35 | 24.07 |
| 35. Uttarakhand | 8.63 | - | 6.89 | 4.51 | 4.51 | 7.74 | 4.49 | 6.98 | 5.99 | 4.49 | 2.30 |
| 36. West Bengal | 41.29 | 5.53 | 37.78 | 35.85 | 35.85 | 36.28 | 20.84 | 31.14 | 27.78 | 20.84 | 9.12 |
| 37. Telangana | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6.27 | 6.19 | 8.36 | 4.18 | 1.17 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 410.69 | 258.83 | 457.96 | 410.77 | 353.92 | 394.20 | 256.83 | 355.04 | 328.00 | 230.49 | 56.50 |
| 38. Others | 0.00 | 2.60 | 21.16 | - | 0.00 | - | 1.80 | - | - | - | - |
| GRAND TOTAL | 410.69 | 261.43 | 479.11 | 410.77 | 353.92 | 394.20 | 258.63 | 355.04 | 328.00 | 230.49 | 56.50 |

Note: Expenditure figure for 2014-15, 2015-16 are provisional.

Proper monitoring of dengue control initiative

1093. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Health Department to collect data on the number of patients, who have been taking advantage of the new initiatives rolled out by Government to tackle dengue in Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this was part of a review meeting on the decision taken by Government on the management of dengue in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Health being the State subject, the primary responsibility for collecting data on Dengue cases and deaths lies with the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has been notified as the nodal agency for Dengue Control in NCT of Delhi.

SDMC coordinates with other implementing agencies, various Hospitals (Government and Private) and collects data regarding dengue cases and deaths in Delhi and submits the weekly and monthly reports to the Dte. of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Government of India.

A Control Room for Dengue Outbreak was established at Nirman Bhawan, Dte. General of Health Services, Emergency Medical Relief on 17.9.2015, as per the direction of Secretary (Health), Government of India to monitor the dengue situation in Delhi. The Control Room has been collecting the data about dengue cases and deaths from the 33 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 1 Apex Referral Laboratory in Delhi on daily basis.

Expansion of healthcare services

†1094. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the special measures taken for the expansion of health services after May, 2014; and

(b) the special facilities for the effective treatment of women and children in the rural areas with respect to the above?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public Health being a State Subject, the primary responsibility of providing health care services to the population including women and children in rural areas is that of respect State/UT Government. Under National Health Mission (NHM) support is being provided to States/UTs to supplement the efforts of the States/UTs to strengthen their health care system for provision of accessible and affordable health care to all those who access public health facilities.

Some of the special measures taken under NHM for the expansion of health services after May, 2014 are given in the Statement .

Statement

New Initiatives for expansion of health Services

1. **Launch of India Newborn Action Plan (INAP):** INAP was launched in September 2014, for accelerating the reduction of preventable newborn deaths and stillbirths in the country - with the goal of attaining 'Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) by 2030' and 'Single Digit Still Birth Rate (SBR) by 2030'. Currently, there are estimated 7.47 lakh neonatal deaths annually. The neo-natal deaths are expected to reduce to below 2.28 lakh annually by 2030, once the goal is achieved.
2. **Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight** was observed in July-August 2014 and 2015 focusing on ORS and Zinc distribution for management of diarrhoea and improved feeding practices.
3. **Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD)** launched in four states with highest infant mortality (UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan).
4. **National Deworming day** was observed in eleven States/UTs, namely- Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.
5. **Launch of Mission Indradhanush:** Mission Indradhanush was launched in December 2014 to reach 90 Lakh unimmunized/partially immunized children by 2020. It has been implemented in 201 districts in 1st Phase, 297 additional Districts are to be covered in 2nd Phase. About 20 lakh children received full immunization during the Phase-1 of Mission Indradhanush.
6. **New vaccines:** launch of new vaccines has been announced of which Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) has already been launched on 30th November, 2015 and Rotavirus vaccine is planned to be launched on first quarter of 2016. In addition, NVBDCP has recently identified 21 adult JE vaccination districts in Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Adult JE vaccination

campaign has been completed in three districts of Assam, selected blocks of three districts of West Bengal and ongoing in selected blocks of six districts of Uttar Pradesh.

7. **Launch of Nationwide Anti-TB drug resistance survey:** Drug resistant survey for 13 TB drugs was launched to provide a better estimate on the burden of Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis in the community. This is the biggest ever survey in the world with a sample size of 5214 patients. Results are expected by 2016.
8. **Kala Azar Elimination Plan :** Kala-Azar elimination Plan was rolled out to reduce the annual incidence of Kala-Azar to less than one per 10,000 population at block PHC level by the end of 2015, which *inter alia* includes,
 - New thrust areas launched for UP, Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand.
 - New Action Plan to include active search, new drug regimen, coordinated Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) etc.
 - New non-invasive Diagnostic kit launched.
9. **Kayakalp—Award to Public Health facilities** has been launched on 15th May 2015, as a national initiative to promote cleanliness, hygiene and infection control practices in public health facilities. Under this initiative public healthcare facilities shall be appraised and such public healthcare facilities that show exemplary performance meeting standards of protocols of cleanliness, hygiene and infection control will receive awards and commendation.
10. **Operational Guidelines have been issued under NHM on :**
 - (i) NHM Free Drugs Service Initiative
 - (ii) NHM Free Diagnostic Services Initiative
 - (iii) Mobile Medical Units
 - (iv) Swachhta Guidelines for public health facilities
11. **New Guidelines:** The following new guidelines to strengthen capacities of States to effectively treat women in rural and urban areas of the country have been prepared:
 - (i) National guidelines for Deworming in pregnancy
 - (ii) Engaging General Surgeons for performing C-Sections and Managing Obstetric complications
 - (iii) Maternal Near Miss Review Operational Guidelines
 - (iv) National Guidelines for Diagnosis and Management of Gestational Diabetes

- (v) National Guidelines for calcium supplementation during pregnancy and Lactation
- (vi) National Guidelines for screening of Hypothyroidism during pregnancy
- (vii) Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy
- (viii) DAKSHATA – A strategic initiative to strengthen quality of intra and immediate postpartum care Empowering Providers for Improved MNH Care during Institutional Deliveries
- (ix) Daksh Skills Lab for RMNCH+A Services (training manual for Facilitators)
- (x) Daksh Skills Lab for RMNCH+A Services (training manual for Participants)

Online sale of medicines

1095. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering allowing online sale of medicines;
- (b) whether the All India Organization of Chemists and Druggists have expressed their opposition to such decision; and
- (c) whether Government has clarified to the said association that no decision has been taken by Government with regard to the sale of medicine online, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) A number of representations have been received from chemists and druggist associations against the online sale of prescription drugs. Similarly, a number of representations have also been received to permit such sales. However, no decision has been taken to allow online sale of medicines.

- (c) Yes.

Deaths of prematurely born infants

1096. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has the highest number of infant deaths due to premature births; and
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to prevent large number of infant deaths?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, As per WHO Publication "Born too Soon: The Global Action Report on Preterm Birth" out of an estimated annual 2.7 crore live births, in India 35 lakh babies are born preterm and out of these 3.03 lakh babies die due to complication of preterm births.

(b) Under the National Health Mission, the following key interventions are being implemented all over the country to bring down the infant mortality:

1. Promoting Institutional delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) cash incentive scheme for pregnant mothers and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women and sick infant to absolutely free and no expense treatment at the public health facilities.
2. Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality RMNCH Services at those health facilities.
3. Strengthening of newborn care services by establishing facilities for care of Sick Newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) and provision of Home based new born care (HBNC) through ASHAs.
4. Use of Antenatal Corticosteroids in preterm labour and Kangaroo Mother care and Optimal feeding in Low birth weight infants for the management of preterm babies have been disseminated to the states.
5. Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC) training is being imparted to the specialist, medical officers and nurses working in the Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) established at the district and sub district level to provide comprehensive care to the sick and preterm babies. FBNC training package is of 4 day classroom training followed by 14 day observer ship for hands on training at designated centres.
6. Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK) is the training programme for doctors, nurses and ANMs to build their capacity to provide essential newborn care to all newborns.

Checking rise in TB cases

1097. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of TB cases are on rise all across the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of patients who give up the treatment in between is also on the rise; and

(c) if so, the action Government is planning to check and stem the rise in TB cases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No. As compared to 1990 levels, the incidence and prevalence rate have come down from 216 and 465 per lakh population respectively to 167 and 195 per lakh population for 2014 respectively as reported in WHO's Global Tuberculosis Report 2015.

(b) and (c) No. The Government has, *inter-alia*, taken following action under RNTCP during the 12th five year plan:

- Maintaining a network of more than 13,000 Designated Microscopy Centres and more than 4,00,000 DOT Centres.
- Alignment of Tuberculosis Units with Block Programme Management Units under National Health Mission (NHM) thus ensuring more supervision.
- Diagnosis of Drug Resistant TB is being undertaken at 64 Culture & drug susceptibility testing (C-DST) laboratories, of which 51 laboratories are also equipped with rapid molecular test named Line Probe Assay (LPA). Additionally, Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification (CBNAAT) Test Machines have been installed at 121 sites for early detection of Rifampicin resistance among TB cases. Treatment of drug sensitive and drug resistant TB cases is being provided free cost to all patients diagnosed across the country in decentralized manner.
- All healthcare providers are being involved in the programme for diagnosis and treatment. Revised Public – Private Partnership schemes to encourage participation of all stake holders have been included under RNTCP.
- To generate awareness and demand amongst the community, audio visual campaigns and other advocacy communication and social mobilization activities, have been undertaken.

Regulation of paid news by political parties

1098. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has formulated a legislation to tackle the incidents of paid news as an electoral malpractice;

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

(c) whether in the absence of a legislation, the Ministry has issued any directions to print and electronic media for the purpose of regulation of paid news by political parties during elections;

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

(e) whether the Ministry has formulated a procedure for registration of complaints of paid news against political parties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Election Commission of India (ECI) had recommended to add 'Paid News' in category of corrupt practices or electoral offences. The Commission had recommended that the provision should be made in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to include publishing and abetting of publishing of 'Paid News' for furthering the prospects of election of any candidate as an electoral offence under Chapter III of Part VII of the R.P. Act, 1951 with exemplary punishment of a minimum of two years imprisonment.

(c) and (d) The Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body established under the Press Council Act, 1978, has created public awareness on the issue by putting its guidelines advising media and authorities on election process in public domain. In addition, ECI has formulated various guidelines to restrict paid news during elections. The Commission vide its comprehensive guideline on paid news dated 2nd August, 2012 has constituted District level and State level Media Certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMC). The MCMC examines all the newspapers, print media, electronic media, cable networks etc. and keep records of the advertisements, advertorials, discussions and interviews relating to the candidates and parties. In addition, the Commission has also constituted a Committee at its own level to examine references from State level MCMCs and to support policy formulation for issues related to paid news and those related to usage of electronic and print media for campaigning by parties and candidates.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. However, as regards the ECI, the Returning Officers concerned issue notices to the candidates with regard to suspected cases of Paid News. The accounting teams calculate the expenditure involved in the incident of Paid News at the DAVP/DPIR rate, whichever is lower, and mention it in the election expenditure account of the candidates. In cases where the MCMC arrives at a finding of confirmation of complaint of Paid News, it issues due notice to candidate, as per existing guidelines of ECI.

Repackaging of Kisan Channel

1099. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the response to the new Kisan Channel or Prasar Bharati;
- (b) how does this channel fare when compared to the farm and home broadcasts of All India Radio; and
- (c) whether Government considers repackaging the Kisan Channel also as an infotainment channel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that positive feedback has been received for the new Kisan Channel intended for the farmers and rural population of India. The Channel is useful to uplift them economically, by educating new techniques of farming and innovation in farming sector and providing them with infotainment.

(b) DD Kisan is a 24x7 satellite channel of Doordarshan launched on 26.5.2015. It has been conceived as a Hindi channel in the first phase, with a plan to add regional language programming subsequently. The channel broadcasts information on weather, mandi rates and commodity prices for all over the country, which caters to the requirements of farmers in different states and regions. Region-specific agricultural programmes produced by different DD Kendras in the country are also telecast on DD Kisan and vice-versa programmes of relevance to different regions on DD Kisan are dubbed in respective languages for telecasting through regional kendras of Doordarshan.

The farm and home programmes of All India radio are short-duration programmes put out in regional languages and dialects by different stations of All India Radio and are not comparable to a National Channel.

(c) DD Kisan is already an information-cum-entertainment channel. Besides telecasting programmes on agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry and rural development, it also shows entertainment based family serials and reality shows.

Use of state of art Technology to Increase Efficiency

1100. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has adopted any new strategies using state-of-art technologies to increase the efficiency of various departments under the ministry such as PIB, Directorate of Field Publicity and other such departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds earmarked and disbursed, so far, during the Twelfth Plan;

(c) the details of effective steps taken by Government to include all kinds of social media networking facilities and video conferencing facilities to reach the people living in the length and breadth of the country; and

(d) the composition, roles and responsibilities of various committees constituted under the I&B Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Ministry of I&B and the Media Units under the administrative control of the Ministry make efforts to use the state-of-art technology to increase their efficiencies. A gist of some initiatives is given below:

| Initiatives | Funds Allocated |
|---|---|
| <p>Cable TV Network is being digitized in four phases throughout the Country. Phases 1 and 2 have already been completed. Phase 3 is underway and is to be completed by 31SI Dec, 2015.</p> <p>Phase 4 is to be completed by 31st Dec, 2016.</p> <p>For completion of phase 3 and 4, a Plan scheme titled "Mission Digitisation" has been approved.</p> | <p>Out of the total Plan allocation of ₹ 13.02 crore, for the scheme "Mission Digitization", ₹ 1.0 crore has been earmarked for the MTS Software.</p> |
| <p>Press Information Bureau's (PIB's) officers are being equipped with Laptops/Smart Phones to enable them to effectively use Information Technology to disseminate information.</p> | <p>Adequate provisions have been made in the scheme 'Modernization of PIB' to equip the officers with Laptops/Smart Phones.</p> |
| <p>Private FM Radio e-auction on Electronic Auctions System (EAS) on simultaneous Multi Round Ascending (SMRA) e-auction methodology ensured transparency and facilitated in discovering true market price of FM Radio waves, a natural resource.</p> | <p>No specific funds have been provided for the purpose of using state of art technology.</p> |

| Initiatives | Funds Allocated |
|---|-----------------|
| <p>Mobile applications like WhatsApp has been utilized by Department of Field Publicity during Beti Bachao Beti Padao campaign in Rajasthan during March, 2015 and other Special Outreach Programmes.</p> | |

(c) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and most of the Media Units under its control has presence on various social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, blog, Google+, YouTube and Instagram. These platforms are being used by them to disseminate information due to easy accessibility and wider reach of these platforms.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting's twitter account has 425K followers, its Facebook account has more than 1.1 million likes, YouTube has 4,049,641 views, blog page has 1961173 page views and Instagram has 1040 followers.

PIB's website is being revamped and new technologies such as live streaming, smart phones, hi-speed broad band etc. are being used for this purpose. Video conferencing facilities are also being installed to carry out the livestreaming of press conferences by important news makers.

To address the queries of the people regarding ongoing cable TV digitization in the country, a multi-lingual and multi desk Toll free call center has been established under Mission Digitisation Project.

(d) Details regarding the committees of the Ministry are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the committees constituted under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are given below:

- (a) To take cognizance *suo moto* or to look into specific complaints regarding content on private TV channels on any platform including DTH & FM Radio with regard to violation of the Programme and Advertising Code as defined in Rule 6 & 7 of the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 for TV channels and applicable Content Code for Radio. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted with members from M/o I&B, Home Affairs, Law and Justice, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, External Affairs, Defence, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and a representative of the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI).

(b) For examination of applications for grant of permission for setting up of Community Radio Station (CRS) and financial assistance under Plan Scheme following two committees have been constituted.

- (i) An Inter-Ministerial Committee consisting of Secretary (I&B) as its Chairperson and members from various Ministries *viz.* 5 members from M/o I&B, and one member each from M/o Communications and Information Technology, M/o Home Affairs, M/o HRD, M/o Defence and M/o Finance; and
- (ii) A Screening Committee consisting of Joint Secretary (I&B) as its Chairperson, and ten members representing various Stake holders in the field of CRS.

(c) To steer the digitization of cable TV network in the country in the remaining phase III & IV, a Task Force has been constituted. All the stakeholders, State level Nodal Officers of all States/UTs, D/o Electronics and IT, D/o Telecommunications and others including one consumer forum from each region have been made members of the body.

(d) As per the Official Language Policy, following two committees have been constituted:

- (i) Official Language Implementation Committee consisting of Joint Secretary, M/o Information and Broadcasting as its Chairperson and officers from the Ministry and Media Units of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as its members.
- (ii) Hindi Advisory Committee consisting of Hon'ble Minister of Information and Broadcasting as its Chairman, Hon'ble Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting as its Vice Chairman and 49 other members including members from the Ministry of Information of Broadcasting & its Media Units and 15 Non-Government members.

FM radio chanel for hilly and border areas

1101. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has approved new FM radio channels for the hilly and border States, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any control on the channels' programmes and broadcasting and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes Sir, 112

Nos. of new FM Transmitters have been approved under 11th and 12th Plan for All India Radio (AIR) in the hilly and border States of the country . Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). In addition to this, 33 private FM Radio channels have been approved in 11 border area cities of Jammu and Kashmir and North East States *vide* FM phase-III policy notified on 25-07-2015.

(b) AIR's broadcasts are in accordance with the provisions of AIR Code. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). All Private FM radio operators also follow the Programme and Advertisement Code of All India Radio. In case of any violation of this code the matter is placed before the Inter Ministerial Committee on Programme & Advertising Codes for recommending appropriate penalties.

Statement-I

*List of 112 FM Transmitters approved Under 11th and 12th Plan for
All India Radio (Air) in Hilly and Border States*

| Sl.No. | Place | State | Power of FM Transmitter |
|--------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Anini/Reing | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 kW |
| 2. | Bomdila | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 kW |
| 3. | Chanqlanq | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 kW |
| 4. | Daporiio | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 kW |
| 5. | Khonsa | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 kW |
| 6. | Baririzo | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 7. | Bhalukponq | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 8. | Bolenq | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 9. | Chavanqtaio | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 10. | Gensi | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 11. | Hayuliang | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 12. | Koyu | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 13. | Mariang | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 14. | Mechuka | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 15. | Nampong | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 16. | Palin | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |

| Sl.No. | Place | State | Power of FM Transmitter |
|--------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 17. | Raqa | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 18. | Rumqonq | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 19. | Saqalee | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 20. | Sangram | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 21. | Tuting | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 22. | Yachuli | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 23. | Yingkiong | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 Watt |
| 24. | Golpara | Assam | 1 kW |
| 25. | Karim qani | Assam | 1 kW |
| 26. | Lumding | Assam | 1 kW |
| 27. | Bakuliaghat | Assam | 100 Watt |
| 28. | Barpeta | Assam | 100 Watt |
| 29. | Dudnoi | Assam | 100 Watt |
| 30. | Naqaon | Assam | 100 Watt |
| 31. | Tezpur | Assam | 100 Watt |
| 32. | Lanka | Assam | 100 Watt |
| 33. | Sarihajan | Assam | 100 Watt |
| 34. | Udalquri | Assam | 100 Watt |
| 35. | Silchar | Assam | 5 kW |
| 36. | Muzzaffarpur | Bihar | 10 kW |
| 37. | Bhui | Gujarat | 5 kW |
| 38. | Kinnaur (Kalpa) | Himachal Pradesh | 1 kW |
| 39. | Green Ridge | Jammu and Kashmir | 10 kW |
| 40. | Himbotingla | Jammu and Kashmir | 10 kW |
| 41. | Nathatop | Jammu and Kashmir | 10 kW |
| 42. | Naushera | Jammu and Kashmir | 10 kW |
| 43. | Ohanbad | Jharkhand | 10 kW |
| 44. | Jamshedpur | Jharkhand | 10 kW |
| 45. | Tamenqlang | Manipur | 1 kW |
| 46. | Ukhrul | Manipur | 1 kW |

| Sl.No. | Place | State | Power of FM Transmitter |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 47. | Chinqai | Manipur | 100 Watt |
| 48. | Tamei | Manipur | 100 Watt |
| 49. | Cherapunjee | Meghalaya | 1 kW |
| 50. | Baqhmar | Meghalaya | 100 Watt |
| 51. | Tura | Meghalaya | 5 kW |
| 52. | Tura | Meghalaya | 100 watt |
| 53. | Champhai | Mizoram | 1 kW |
| 54. | Kolasib | Mizoram | 1 kW |
| 55. | Tuipang | Mizoram | 1 kW |
| 56. | Chiahphuri | Mizoram | 100 Watt |
| 57. | Khawbung | Mizoram | 100 Watt |
| 58. | Pukzing | Mizoram | 100 Watt |
| 59. | Vanlaiphai | Mizoram | 100 Watt |
| 60. | Zawnrgin | Mizoram | 100 Watt |
| 61. | Phek | Nagaland | 1 kW |
| 62. | Wokha | Nagaland | 1 kW |
| 63. | Zunheboto | Nagaland | 1 kW |
| 64. | Henima (Tennina) | Nagaland | 100 Watt |
| 65. | Meluri | Nagaland | 100 Watt |
| 66. | Amritsar | Punjab | 20 kW |
| 67. | Fazilka | Punjab | 20 kW |
| 68. | Kata | Rajasthan | 1 kW |
| 69. | Bundi (TV site) | Rajasthan | 10 kW |
| 70. | Chauntan hill | Rajasthan | 20 kW |
| 71. | Aimer | Rajasthan | 5 kW |
| 72. | Chunqthang | Sikkim | 100 Watt |
| 73. | Dentam | Sikkim | 100 Watt |
| 74. | Gvalshing | Sikkim | 100 Watt |
| 75. | Lachen | Sikkim | 100 Watt |
| 76. | Lachung, Forest Guest House | Sikkim | 100 Watt |

| Sl.No. | Place | State | Power of FM Transmitter |
|--------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 77. | Mangan | Sikkim | 100 Watt |
| 78. | Namthang, Police Thana | Sikkim | 100 Watt |
| 79. | Soreng | Sikkim | 100 Watt |
| 80. | Yuks um | Sikkim | 100 Watt |
| 81. | Nutan bazaar | Tripura | 1 kW |
| 82. | Udaypur | Tripura | 1 kW |
| 83. | Ambassa | Tripura | 100 Watt |
| 84. | Chowmanu | Tripura | 100 Watt |
| 85. | Damchhara | Tripura | 100 Watt |
| 86. | Gandachhara | Tripura | 100 Watt |
| 87. | Jolaibari | Tripura | 100 Watt |
| 88. | Sakhan | Tripura | 100 Watt |
| 89. | Silachari | Tripura | 100 Watt |
| 90. | Vangmun (Bhangmun) | Tripura | 100 Watt |
| 91. | Longtherai | Tripura | 5 kW |
| 92. | Meerut | Uttar Pradesh | 10 kW |
| 93. | Etawah | Uttar Pradesh | 10 kW |
| 94. | Kanpur | Uttar Pradesh | 10 kW |
| 95. | Mathura | Uttar Pradesh | 10 kW |
| 96. | Agra | Uttar Pradesh | 5 kW |
| 97. | Almora | Uttarakhand | 1 kW |
| 98. | Champawat | Uttarakhand | 1 kW |
| 99. | Gairsan | Uttarakhand | 1 kW |
| 100. | New Tehri | Uttarakhand | 1 kW |
| 101. | Dehradun | Uttarakhand | 10 kW |
| 102. | Haldwani | Uttarakhand | 10 kW |
| 103. | Haridwar | Uttarakhand | 100 Watt |
| 104. | Almora | Uttarakhand | 5 kW |
| 105. | Bageshwar | Uttarakhand | 5 kW |
| 106. | Krishnanagar | West Bengal | 10 kW |

| Sl.No. | Place | State | Power of FM Transmitter |
|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 107. | Balurghat | West Bengal | 10 kW |
| 108. | Bardhwan | West Bengal | 10 kW |
| 109. | Cooch Behar | West Bengal | 10 kW |
| 110. | Darjeeling | West Bengal | 10 kW |
| 111. | Kurseong | West Bengal | 10 kW |
| 112. | Basanti | West Bengal | 100 Watt |

Statement-II

AIR CODE

Broadcasting on All India Radio by individuals will not permit the following:

- (i) Criticism of friendly countries;
- (ii) Attack on religion or communities;
- (iii) Anything obscene or defamatory;
- (iv) Incitement to violence or anything against maintenance of law and order;
- (v) Anything amounting to contempt of Court;
- (vi) Aspersion against the integrity of the President, Governors and the Judiciary;
- (vii) Attack on a political party by name;
- (viii) Hostile criticism of any State or the Centre; and
- (ix) Anything showing disrespect to the Constitution or advocating change in the Constitution by violent means (but advocating changes in a constitutional way should not be debarred).

Earning from auction of FM Radio

1102. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount that Government has got from first and second phase of FM auctions, phase-wise and city-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is working on third phase of FM auctions; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Crisil has estimated Rs.5,000 crores through third phase of auctions, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE):

(a) Details of amount received from first and second phase of FM auctions, phase wise and city-wise are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

(b) An e-auction of first batch of private FM radio Phase-III comprising 135 channels in 69 Phase-II existing cities commenced on 27th July, 2015 and completed on 8th September, 2015 after 125 rounds of bidding.

(c) The basis of estimation of revenue through third phase of auctions, made by Crisil is not available in this Ministry.

Statement-I

Details of amount received from auctions in phase-I

| Sl.No. | Cities Name | Amount Received (in ₹) |
|--------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Agra | 1000000 |
| 2. | Allahabad | 1000000 |
| 3. | Ahmedabad | 7500000 |
| 4. | Aurangabad | 1000000 |
| 5. | Bangalore | 25000000 |
| 6. | Bhopal | 2000000 |
| 7. | Bhubneshwar | 1000000 |
| 8. | Kolkata | 50000000 |
| 9. | Chandigarh | 2500000 |
| 10. | Chennai | 55000000 |
| 11. | Cochin | 2500000 |
| 12. | Coimbatore | 2500000 |
| 13. | Cuttack | 1000000 |
| 14. | Delhi | 68750000 |
| 15. | Guwahati | 2000000 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 11250000 |
| 17. | Indore | 1000000 |
| 18. | Jabalpur | 1000000 |
| 19. | Jaipur | 2500000 |

| Sl.No. | Cities Name | Amount Received (in ₹) |
|--------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 20. | Jallandhar | 2500000 |
| 21. | Jamnagar | 1000000 |
| 22. | Kanpur | 2500000 |
| 23. | Lucknow | 7500000 |
| 24. | Ludhiana | 2500000 |
| 25. | Madurai | 2500000 |
| 26. | Mumbai | 62500000 |
| 27. | Mysure | 1000000 |
| 28. | Nagpur | 2500000 |
| 29. | Panaji | 5000000 |
| 30. | Patna | 5000000 |
| 31. | Pune | 15000000 |
| 32. | Raipur | 1000000 |
| 33. | Rajkot | 1000000 |
| 34. | Shillong | 1000000 |
| 35. | Srinagar | 2500000 |
| 36. | Tiruchy | 2500000 |
| 37. | Tirunelveli | 1000000 |
| 38. | Thiruvananthapuram | 2500000 |
| 39. | Varanasi | 1000000 |
| 40. | Vishakhapatnam | 7500000 |
| TOTAL | | 377000000 |

Statement-II

Details of amount received in phase-II auctions

| Sl.No. | Cities Name | Amount Received (in ₹) |
|--------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Agartala | 1620000 |
| 2. | Agra | 75710140 |
| 3. | Ahmedabad | 351255500 |
| 4. | Ahmednagar | 9085002 |
| 5. | Aizawl | 1207000 |

| Sl.No. | Cities Name | Amount Received (in ₹) |
|--------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 6. | Ajmer | 13800090 |
| 7. | Akola | 3310000 |
| 8. | Aligarh | 2700090 |
| 9. | Allahabad | 35000590 |
| 10. | Amritsar | 78610090 |
| 11. | Asansol | 27055090 |
| 12. | Aurangabad | 42459000 |
| 13. | Bareilly | 5400090 |
| 14. | Bengaluru | 851820094 |
| 15. | Bhopal | 109959990 |
| 16. | Bhubaneshwar | 18675090 |
| 17. | Bikaner | 2700090 |
| 18. | Bilaspur | 4720002 |
| 19. | Chandigarh (UT) | 261210590 |
| 20. | Chennai | 486803890 |
| 21. | Coimbatore | 191500000 |
| 22. | Delhi | 1111261094 |
| 23. | Dhule | 2160000 |
| 24. | Daman | 1105002 |
| 25. | Gangtok | 5307101 |
| 26. | Gorakhpur | 1800000 |
| 27. | Gulberga | 20105900 |
| 28. | Guwahati | 12291090 |
| 29. | Gwalior | 25595990 |
| 30. | Hissar | 16514490 |
| 31. | Hyderabad | 467111390 |
| 32. | Indore | 142520890 |
| 33. | Itanagar | 1303000 |
| 34. | Jabalpur | 47491000 |
| 35. | Jaipur | 258060955 |
| 36. | Jalandhar | 92500090 |

| Sl.No. | Cities Name | Amount Received (in ₹) |
|--------|-------------|------------------------|
| 37. | Jalgoan | 6860100 |
| 38. | Jammu | 10107090 |
| 39. | Jamshedpur | 25015990 |
| 40. | Jhansi | 2700090 |
| 41. | Jodhpur | 45007090 |
| 42. | Kannur | 57626135 |
| 43. | Kanpur | 165615090 |
| 44. | Karnal | 16110000 |
| 45. | Kochi | 276120511 |
| 46. | Kolhapur | 44200000 |
| 47. | Kolkata | 235611294 |
| 48. | Kota | 14290090 |
| 49. | Kozhikode | 111200100 |
| 50. | Lucknow | 241055000 |
| 51. | Madurai | 167112000 |
| 52. | Mangalore | 64210590 |
| 53. | Mumbai | 733961094 |
| 54. | Muzaffarpur | 1510000 |
| 55. | Mysore | 62231990 |
| 56. | Nagpur | 116055100 |
| 57. | Nanded | 2501000 |
| 58. | Nasik | 61159000 |
| 59. | Panaji | 42168990 |
| 60. | Patiala | 35310090 |
| 61. | Patna | 51300000 |
| 62. | Puducherry | 85910990 |
| 63. | Pune | 254255100 |
| 64. | Raipur | 58710004 |
| 65. | Rajahmundry | 21101030 |
| 66. | Rajkot | 78759590 |

| Sl.No. | Cities Name | Amount Received (in ₹) |
|--------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 67. | Ranchi | 17650989 |
| 68. | Rourkela | 3370090 |
| 69. | Sangli | 5536000 |
| 70. | Shillong | 3014000 |
| 71. | Shimla | 25840090 |
| 72. | Sholapur | 8620990 |
| 73. | Siliguri | 21055721 |
| 74. | Srinagar | 6120090 |
| 75. | Surat | 96120990 |
| 76. | Thiruvananthapuram | 149421489 |
| 77. | Thrissur | 88494499 |
| 78. | Tiruchi | 81500500 |
| 79. | Tirunelveli | 19700160 |
| 80. | Tirupati | 56750990 |
| 81. | Tuticorin | 30001400 |
| 82. | Udaipur | 18377090 |
| 83. | Vadodara | 136319890 |
| 84. | Varanasi | 50800000 |
| 85. | Vijayawada | 133020000 |
| 86. | Vishakapatnam | 120139990 |
| 87. | Warangal | 16625460 |
| TOTAL | | 8955985996 |

Complaints with Broadcasting Content Complaints Council

1103. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council has found that the highest number of complaints has to do with a category called harm and offence which accounted for 39 per cent of the total complaints covering a swathe of issues like portrayal of persons with disabilities, ill treatment of animals and stereotyping of women. If so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that complaints on religion and community came second with 28 per cent; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the religion is a touchy issue among TV viewers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) has confirmed that the highest number i.e 39% of complaints has been received by them during the period July 2012 to August 2015 which pertained to the theme "Harm and Offence". These complaints are regarding portrayal of persons with disabilities, child marriage/ abuse/ exploitation, stereotyping of women, mistreatment of animals and airing of content that may be offensive to public feeling. BCCC have also informed that they have issued several Advisories such as Advisory on Portrayal of Persons with Disabilities in TV Programmes, Advisory on Telecast of Content on Cartoon/Children's channels, Advisory on Sexualisation of Children, Advisory on Health & Safety of Children and Advisory on Depiction of Animals/Wildl life in TV Programmes. They have indicated that the details of the complaints related to "Harm & Offence" category are available on the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) website *i.e. www.ibfindia.com*.

(b) and (c) Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) has confirmed that the second highest number of complaints i.e. 28% received during the period July 2012 to August 2015 pertained to the theme "Religion and Community", wherein, a majority of such complaints pertained to mythology based programmes aired on various channels. BCCC has informed that in almost all cases, it was alleged that the current lot of mythological programmes were not based on historical facts, thereby, hurting religious sentiments. These complaints were made by several religious groups and individuals. In some cases, the complaints were referred to BCCC by a superior court with direction to act on the same. Taking Note of some complaints pertaining to the theme relating to the stereotyping of a community, particularly minorities, BCCC has also issued an advisory with regard to the content sensitive to Minorities. Advisory is available on the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) website *i.e. www.ibfindia.com*.

Quick visual response to wrong report on news television channels

1104. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on a proposal that will enable it to make a quick visual response to wrong reports that appear on news

television, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the plan, if successfully implemented, will see the Government's video response on the same channel refuting the report that was presented minutes ago, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Illegal Community Radio Operators

1105. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 100 community radio operators in the country, out of 187 radio stations, are currently operating illegally, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a majority of them do not have the licence to operate and as for the rest, they do not have valid agreements with Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Currently 188 community radio stations (CRSs) are operational in the country. These CRSs have signed Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to set up and operate community radio station. As per guidelines for setting up of community radio station in India, GOPA period is 5 years. Out of 188 operational CRSs, GOPA of 100 CRSs have completed 5 years term. Policy guidelines do not prescribe the course of action to be adopted for renewal of GOPA after expiry of 5 years. Therefore, a reference was made to TRAI on 8th January 2014 to examine issues arising out of the expiry of the period of GOPA and provide its recommendations to the Ministry. TRAI replied on 23.01.2014 that till recommendations are made, Ministry may renew CRS GOPAs for an interim period. Accordingly, Ministry renewed GOPAs for the period up to 06.02.2015 to allow CRS permission holders to continue their operations on existing terms and conditions. TRAI has submitted its recommendations on renewal of GOPA. Meanwhile Ministry is also in the process of renewing GOPAs, pending decision on TRAI recommendations.

Bidding of FM Radio Channels Phase-III

1106. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four more rounds of bidding took place for the first batch of 135 channels in 69 cities as part of the private FM Radio Phase-III expansion, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that at the close of second day of bidding, 79 channels in 55 cities became provisionally winning channels with cumulative provisional winning price of around Rs.479 crore against their aggregate reserve price of about Rs.377 crore, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No Sir. It didn't run 4 more extra rounds. The e-auction of the first batch of 135 Channels in 69 cities stopped automatically once the auction closure condition of :

- Auction Activity Requirement of 100%, and;
- For all channels in all the cities, no bid submitted by any of the bidders" achieved during 125th Clock Round on ath September, 2015.

(b) Yes Sir. The details of provisionally winning channels at the close of second day of bidding (28th July, 2015) is given in the Statement.

Statement*Provisionally won channels after 8 Round of bidding at the End of Day 2 of bidding on 28th July 2015*

| Sl. No. | City | Reserve Price for a Channel (a) | Channels put for auction (b) | No of Provisionally allocated channels (c) | Total Reserve Price of Provisionally won channels (axe) | Provisionally winning price per channel (d) | Total Provisionally Winning Price (cxd) |
|---------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Agartala | 1620000 | 2 | 1 | 1620000 | 1620000 | 1620000 |
| 2. | Agra | 25600050 | 2 | 1 | 25600050 | 25600050 | 25600050 |
| 3. | Ahmedabad | 120055000 | 1 | 1 | 120055000 | 168929439 | 168929439 |
| 4. | Ahmed nagar | 3760000 | 2 | 1 | 3760000 | 3760000 | 3760000 |
| 5. | Aizwal | 1207000 | 2 | 1 | 1207000 | 1207000 | 1207000 |
| 6. | Ajmer | 7600000 | 2 | 2 | 15200000 | 7908589 | 15817178 |
| 7. | Akola | 2959000 | 3 | 2 | 5918000 | 2959000 | 5918000 |
| 8. | Aligarh | 3100000 | 3 | 2 | 6200000 | 3100000 | 6200000 |
| 9. | Allahabad | 21000000 | 2 | 2 | 42000000 | 21636321 | 43272642 |
| 10. | Amritsar | 30000000 | 1 | 1 | 30000000 | 31218120 | 31218120 |
| 11. | Aurangabad | 29900000 | 2 | 2 | 59800000 | 38927849 | 77855698 |
| 12. | Bangalore | 216000000 | 1 | 1 | 216000000 | 303933689 | 303933689 |
| 13. | Bareilly | 3100000 | 2 | 2 | 6200000 | 3131000 | 6262000 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----------|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 14. | Bhubaneswar | 7900000 | 1 | 1 | 7900000 | 13539208 | 13539208 | 13539208 |
| 15. | Bikaner | 3100000 | 3 | 3 | 9300000 | 3100000 | 3100000 | 9300000 |
| 16. | Bilaspur | 3215000 | 3 | 3 | 9645000 | 3345541 | 3345541 | 10036623 |
| 17. | Chandigarh | 156100590 | 2 | 2 | 312201180 | 156100590 | 156100590 | 312201180 |
| 18. | Chennai | 122700000 | 1 | 1 | 122700000 | 172651219 | 172651219 | 172651219 |
| 19. | Cochin | 101169990 | 1 | 1 | 101169990 | 102181689 | 102181689 | 102181689 |
| 20. | Delhi | 314200000 | 1 | 1 | 314200000 | 481099208 | 481099208 | 481099208 |
| 21. | Dhule | 4659000 | 3 | 1 | 4659000 | 4659000 | 4659000 | 4659000 |
| 22. | Gorakhpur | 3100000 | 3 | 1 | 3100000 | 3100000 | 3100000 | 3100000 |
| 23. | Guwahati | 3780090 | 1 | 1 | 3780090 | 5318962 | 5318962 | 5318962 |
| 24. | Hissar | 6110000 | 1 | 1 | 6110000 | 6110000 | 6110000 | 6110000 |
| 25. | Hyderabad | 180000000 | 4 | 2 | 360000000 | 180000000 | 180000000 | 360000000 |
| 26. | Itanagar | 1303000 | 2 | 1 | 1303000 | 1303000 | 1303000 | 1303000 |
| 27. | Jaipur | 61005555 | 1 | 1 | 61005555 | 72041046 | 72041046 | 72041046 |
| 28. | Jalgaon | 3659000 | 2 | 1 | 3659000 | 3659000 | 3659000 | 3659000 |
| 29. | Jammu | 10107090 | 3 | 2 | 20214180 | 10107090 | 10107090 | 20214180 |
| 30. | Jamshedpur | 12150990 | 1 | 1 | 12150990 | 12644366 | 12644366 | 12644366 |
| 31. | Jhansi | 3100000 | 3 | 1 | 3100000 | 3100000 | 3100000 | 3100000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------------|-----------|---|---|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 32. | Jodhpur | 1270000 | 1 | 1 | 1270000 | 17870172 | 17870172 |
| 33. | Kanpur | 80055000 | 3 | 1 | 80055000 | 80055000 | 80055000 |
| 34. | Karnal | 9000000 | 1 | 1 | 9000000 | 10418625 | 10418625 |
| 35. | Kolhapur | 35100000 | 2 | 2 | 70200000 | 41449352 | 82898704 |
| 36. | Kota | 8530000 | 1 | 1 | 8530000 | 10073018 | 10073018 |
| 37. | Kozhikode | 70200100 | 2 | 1 | 70200100 | 70200100 | 70200100 |
| 38. | Lucknow | 140055000 | 3 | 1 | 140055000 | 140055000 | 140055000 |
| 39. | Madurai | 63000000 | 1 | 1 | 63000000 | 64908963 | 64908963 |
| 40. | Mumbai | 352001004 | 2 | 2 | 704002008 | 554379061 | 1108758122 |
| 41. | Muzaffarpur | 1510000 | 3 | 2 | 3020000 | 1510000 | 3020000 |
| 42. | Nagpur | 51000000 | 2 | 2 | 102000000 | 54085500 | 108171000 |
| 43. | Nanded | 2959000 | 3 | 1 | 2959000 | 2959000 | 2959000 |
| 44. | Nasik | 35100000 | 2 | 2 | 70200000 | 43521819 | 87043638 |
| 45. | Patiala | 11000000 | 1 | 1 | 11000000 | 12989825 | 12989825 |
| 46. | Patna | 51300000 | 3 | 3 | 153900000 | 69434373 | 208303119 |
| 47. | Pune | 140055000 | 2 | 2 | 280110000 | 197071446 | 394142892 |
| 48. | Raikot | 35100000 | 1 | 1 | 35100000 | 40269032 | 40269032 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---|----|------------|----------|------------|
| 49. Rourkela | 2655000 | 2 | 2 | 5310000 | 3456634 | 6913268 |
| 50. Sangli | 4659000 | 2 | 1 | 4659000 | 4659000 | 4659000 |
| 51. Shillong | 1807000 | 2 | 2 | 3614000 | 1807000 | 3614000 |
| 52. Sholapur | 6659000 | 2 | 2 | 13318000 | 6659000 | 13318000 |
| 53. Srinagar | 6120090 | 3 | 1 | 6120090 | 6120090 | 6120090 |
| 54. Udaipur | 10107090 | 1 | 1 | 10107090 | 10517476 | 10517476 |
| 55. Varanasi | 2100000 | 1 | 1 | 2100000 | 21210000 | 21210000 |
| TOTAL | | | 79 | 3769917323 | | 4793240541 |

FM News Channel

1107. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is considering to allow FM channels for news on the lines of TV news channels; and

(b) if not, whether Government will allow news broadcasts on existing FM channels or allow them to relay the news bulletins of All India Radio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Under the Guidelines approved for FM Radio Phase-III, permission holders have been permitted to carry the news bulletins of All India Radio in same format (unaltered) on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati.

However, the broadcast pertaining to the following categories will be treated as non news and current affairs broadcast and will, therefore, be permissible:

- (i) Information pertaining to sporting events excluding live coverage, However live commentaries of sporting events of local nature may be permissible;
- (ii) Information pertaining to Traffic and Weather;
- (iii) Information pertaining to and coverage of cultural events, festivals;
- (iv) Coverage of topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counselling ;
- (v) Availability of employment opportunities;
- (vi) Public announcements pertaining to civic amenities like electricity, water supply, natural calamities, health alerts etc. as provided by the local administration;
- (vii) Such other categories not permitted at present, that may subsequently be specifically permitted by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from time-to-time.

Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women

1108. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women is under implementation;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) how the scheme is being implemented in the States, especially in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements an exclusive scheme "Nai Roshni" for Leadership Development of Minority Women with an aim to empower and instil confidence in women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and intermediaries at all levels. The implementation of the scheme was started in 2012-13. It is implemented through Non -Governmental Organizations (NGOs) all over the country. From 2015-16, the proposals are received online on Online Application Management System (OAMS) to improve transparency. The scheme provides one week training programmes followed by handholding for a period of one year. The scheme also permits a mix of women from non-minority communities not exceeding 25% of a project proposal to further strengthen the solidarity and unity in the society. The training is provided on various training modules covering issues relating to women *viz.* Leadership of Women through participation in decision making, Educational Programmes for women, Health and Hygiene, Legal rights of women, Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Swachch Bharat, Life Skills and Advocacy for Social and Behavioural change.

(c) Since inception of the scheme, more than 1.68 lakh women have been trained under the programme in 27 States including Delhi. In Delhi, 750 women were trained in 2013-14 and 1,350 were trained in 2014-15.

Streamlining of schemes meant for minorities

1109. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) who are considered as minority by the Central Government and by the States, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the benefit of various schemes of the Ministry are not reaching the minorities in full measure, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the steps being taken to streamline the system and to ensure that the benefits reach the minorities in full measure; and

(d) the details of the Central sector and Centrally sponsored schemes meant for minorities being run in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Central Government had declared six notified Communities in India (viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhist, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains) as “Minority communities” under Section 2 (C) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. NCM Act is not applicable in Jammu and Kashmir State.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above. However, to ensure that the benefit reach the minority in full this Ministry runs specific media campaign on All India Radio (AIR) Network and Doordarshan Network including their Regional channels, Private FM channels and Private TV channels and Digital Cinema all over the country. In addition, from time to time, Print Advertisements of Scholarship Programmes are also published all over India in Hindi, English, Urdu and Vernacular languages. From the year 2015-16, students belonging to minority communities are to apply for the scholarship online on a dedicated scholarship portal *i.e.* National Scholarship Portal (NSP) under *URL: www.scholarships.gov.in*. The scholarships are required to be distributed through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode to the students' bank accounts. Moreover, the students can submit self declaration/self certification and self attested copies of documents in respect of Religion Certificate, annual family income, marksheets etc. Periodic reviews are undertaken with State Governments/UT Administrations.

(d) The Central sector and centrally sponsored schemes meant for minorities being run in the country are as follows:

- (i) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP): The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It was launched during the year 2008-09 in 90 identified Minority Concentrations Districts (MCDs) to address the development deficits by creating socio- economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities. To make the programme more effective and more focused on the targeted minorities, the programme has been revamped in June 2013 and the unit area of planning has been changed to identified Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns/cluster of villages instead of district. At present, it is being implemented in 710 Minority Concentration Blocks and 66 Minority

Concentration Towns. So far project worth Rs. 7609.99 crore have been approved and Rs. 5961.81 crore has been released to the States/UTs since the inception of MsDP. The detail of implementation of MsDP state-wise is given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

- (ii) “Seekho aur Kamao” is the scheme for placement linked skill development of minorities, implemented since 2013-14 which aims at 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 suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. The scheme ensures placements of minimum 75% trainees, out of which at least 50% placement is in organized sector. The scheme is being implemented all over the country through selected Project Implementing Agencies’ (PIAs).
- (iii) “Nai Roshni” the Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women implemented since 2012-13 with an objective to empower and instill confidence among minority women including Muslim Women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks, and intermediaries at all levels. The scheme is being implemented all over the country through selected Organizations.
- (iv) “USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)” is a scheme 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.
- (v) Under the scheme of Equity contribution to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), the Ministry of Minority Affairs contributes Central Government’s share of equity in the authorized share capital of NMDFC. Fund is released directly to NMDFC under this scheme.
- (vi) The details of beneficiaries of Pre-matric Scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship and Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme State-wise year-wise for the last three year is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).
- (vii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF).

- (viii) Padho Pardesh—Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies;
- (ix) Support for Students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc.;
- (x) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme.
- (xi) Jiyo Parsi is also implemented for Containing Population Decline of Parsis in India through Parzor Foundation, an NGO, with participation of Parsi community.

Statement-I
Multi-sectoral Development Programme

| Sl. No. | State | During 11th Plan | | During 2012-13 | | During 2013-14 | | (₹ in lakh) |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | Projects Approved | Fund Released | Projects Approved | Fund Released | Projects Approved | Fund Released | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 1. | Uttar Pradesh | 100300.85 | 79012.30 | 38319.99 | 23040.79 | 40434.20 | 26074.61 | |
| 2. | West Bengal | 68579.68 | 61139.52 | 33543.06 | 20055.76 | 58120.27 | 35675.52 | |
| 3. | Assam | 69275.35 | 46892.62 | 936.03 | 491.17 | 551.96 | 3137.52 | |
| 4. | Bihar | 52280.58 | 40563.07 | 17367.43 | 8054.41 | 10410.77 | 5661.36 | |
| 5. | Manipur | 13912.58 | 12043.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3251.82 | 2582.23 | |
| 6. | Haryana | 4919.90 | 4187.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2513.45 | 1905.17 | |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 17997.54 | 13944.70 | 4916.48 | 2255.23 | 1654.74 | 2283.19 | |
| 8. | Uttarakhand | 5227.77 | 3235.84 | 433.34 | 202.88 | | 1080.12 | |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 5993.93 | 5671.69 | 2170.00 | 1085.00 | | 322.24 | |
| 10. | Karnataka | 3914.40 | 3793.15 | 2057.65 | 1028.84 | 3819.68 | 1163.05 | |
| 11. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 1242.85 | 68.25 | 0.00 | 25.30 | | 41.30 | |
| 12. | Odisha | 3129.92 | 2562.21 | 1241.25 | 783.34 | 3099.44 | 1561.32 | |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 3047.65 | 3047.65 | 1524.66 | 762.33 | 599.50 | 293.86 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 14. | Kerala | 1500.00 | 1462.92 | 750.00 | 412.07 | 2016.12 | 1014.87 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 3895.33 | 2724.93 | 631.37 | 721.62 | 764.84 | 1030.81 |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1506.21 | 1349.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 646.724 | 323.36 |
| 17. | Delhi | 2191.15 | 1099.73 | 229.86 | 203.75 | | 352.17 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 1493.30 | 1398.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 503.09 | 346.54 |
| 19. | Sikkim | 1268.59 | 1100.02 | 225.63 | 202.38 | 581.40 | 287.20 |
| 20. | Arunachal Pradesh | 11711.70 | 8232.15 | 6095.97 | 4801.64 | 6211.37 | 4182.76 |
| 21. | Andhra Pradesh | | | | 0.00 | 1798.69 | 899.45 |
| 22. | Telangana | | | | | 1512.72 | 756.57 |
| 23. | Tripura | | | | 0.00 | 3478.70 | 1722.78 |
| 24. | Punjab | | | | 0.00 | 2143.17 | 1085.81 |
| 25. | Rajasthan | | | | 0.00 | 2280.32 | 533.19 |
| 26. | Gujarat | | | | 0.00 | | |
| 27. | Chattisgarh | | | | 0.00 | 2009.46 | 1004.74 |
| TOTAL | | 373389.28 | 293529.56 | 110442.72 | 64126.52 | 148402.43 | 95321.74 |
| Profession all Services | | | | | | 27.02677 | 27.02677 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 373389.28 | 293529.56 | 110442.72 | 64126.52 | 148429.46 | 95348.76 |

Multi-sectoral Development Programme

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | State | During 2014-15 | | During 2015-16 (upto) | | During 12th Plan | | Since Inception | |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Projects Approved | Fund Released | Projects Approved | Fund Released | Projects Approved | Fund Released | Projects Approved | Fund Released |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Uttar Pradesh | 13775.33 | 13204.81 | 10492.33 | 17103.14 | 103021.85 | 79423.36 | 203322.70 | 158435.66 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 22009.95 | 37590.75 | 18005.28 | 18370.41 | 131678.56 | 111692.44 | 200258.24 | 172831.96 |
| 3. | Assam | 749.74 | 1111.98 | | 6772.83 | 2237.73 | 11513.49 | 71513.08 | 58406.11 |
| 4. | Bihar | 14015.18 | 9808.29 | 2112.98 | 2120.42 | 43906.36 | 25644.48 | 96186.94 | 66207.55 |
| 5. | Manipur | 540.57 | 405.44 | 3706.52 | 2819.81 | 7498.91 | 5807.48 | 21411.49 | 17850.49 |
| 6. | Haryana | | | | | 2513.45 | 1905.17 | 7433.35 | 6093.06 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 996.05 | 598.63 | 44.00 | 962.90 | 7611.27 | 6099.95 | 25608.81 | 20044.65 |
| 8. | Uttarakhand | 4952.68 | 2293.18 | | 1462.41 | 5386.02 | 5038.59 | 10613.79 | 8274.43 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 659.73 | 329.86 | | 620.00 | 2829.73 | 2357.10 | 8823.66 | 8028.79 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 4183.51 | 1635.04 | 2460.00 | 3244.27 | 12520.84 | 7071.20 | 16435.24 | 10864.35 |
| 11. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | | 22.22 | | 267.78 | 0.00 | 356.60 | 1242.85 | 424.85 |
| 12. | Odisha | 2370.50 | 198.75 | | 1000.00 | 6711.19 | 3543.41 | 9841.11 | 6105.62 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 3.60 | 534.69 | 786.93 | 676.15 | 2914.69 | 2267.03 | 5962.34 | 5314.68 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 14. | Kerala | 427.30 | 213.84 | 1290.72 | 1646.55 | 4484.14 | 3287.33 | 5984.14 | 4750.25 |
| 15. | Mizoram | | | | 266.68 | 1396.21 | 2019.11 | 5291.54 | 4744.04 |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | | | 646.72 | 323.36 | 2152.93 | 1672.97 |
| 17. | Delhi | 5.52 | 120.45 | | | 235.38 | 676.37 | 2426.53 | 1776.10 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | | | 893.69 | 446.84 | 1396.78 | 793.38 | 2890.08 | 2191.68 |
| 19. | Sikkim | 1233.60 | 618.60 | | 174.74 | 2040.63 | 1282.92 | 3309.22 | 2382.94 |
| 20. | Arunachal Pradesh | 122.32 | 329.47 | 2103.88 | 2872.49 | 14533.54 | 12186.36 | 26245.24 | 20418.51 |
| 21. | Andhra Pradesh | 3505.61 | 1748.72 | | | 5304.30 | 2648.17 | 5304.30 | 2648.17 |
| 22. | Telangana | 2718.35 | 271.79 | | 1079.36 | 4231.07 | 2107.72 | | |
| 23. | Tripura | 4368.52 | 3124.13 | 2800.35 | 1946.10 | 10647.57 | 6793.01 | 10647.57 | 6793.01 |
| 24. | Punjab | | | | | 2143.17 | 1085.81 | 2143.17 | 1085.81 |
| 25. | Rajasthan | 4231.94 | 2625.95 | 3198.40 | 2563.94 | 9710.66 | 5723.08 | 9710.66 | 5723.08 |
| 26. | Gujarat | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Chhattisgarh | | | | | 2009.46 | 1004.74 | 2009.46 | 1004.74 |
| TOTAL | | 80870.00 | 76786.57 | 47895.08 | 66416.82 | 387610.23 | 302651.64 | 760999.51 | 596181.20 |
| Profession all Services | | 34.21876 | 34.21876 | 24.16639 | 24.16639 | 85.41 | 85.41 | 85.41 | 85.41 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 80904.21 | 76820.79 | 47919.25 | 66440.99 | 387695.64 | 302737.05 | 761084.92 | 596266.61 |

Statement-II
Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns (MCBs/MCTs)
Physical Progress Report (30.11.15)

| Sl. No. | State | Education | | | | | | | | | | Digital Literacy under | Skill Development | Health Aganwadi Centre | Drinking Water | Pucca Housing | Income Generation | Misc. | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | De-ge College | School building | Addi-tional class rooms | Hostels | Com-puters in School | Lab equip-ment | Toilet & DW in School | Teach-ing in aid | Free Bicycle for Girls | Cyber Gram | | | | | | | | ITI Build-ing | Poly-technic | Skill Train-ing | Total of Health |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 1. | Utar Pradesh | U.S. | 9 | 244 | 1159 | 30 | 112 | 42 | 1943 | 572 | 0 | 173143 | 62 | 24 | 39255 | 1062 | 11121 | 21123 | 110 | 85054 | 0 | 2 |
| | | U.C | 0 | 29 | 531 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 826 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 2139 | 659 | 8176 | 14179 | 0 | 74377 | 0 | 0 |
| | | WIP | 0 | 80 | 306 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 22 | 750 | 99 | 1137 | 353 | 56 | 2785 | 0 | 2 |
| 2. | West Bengal | U.S. | 0 | 108 | 12160 | 243 | 389 | 60 | 762 | 50 | 0 | 170005 | 39 | 9 | 63720 | 1089 | 12041 | 9462 | 8100 | 62812 | 60 | 2367 |
| | | U.C | 0 | 40 | 9191 | 87 | 381 | 60 | 438 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 820 | 9205 | 8094 | 2677 | 50016 | 14 | 0 |
| | | WIP | 0 | 59 | 1088 | 88 | 8 | 0 | 334 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 110 | 1771 | 1368 | 3697 | 6060 | 36 | 235 |
| 3. | Assam | U.S. | 0 | 0 | 3566 | 43 | 0 | 50 | 294 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 133 | 2077 | 12080 | 13 | 89836 | 0 | 0 |
| | | U.C | 0 | 0 | 345 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 604 | 4279 | 0 | 53575 | 0 | 0 |
| | | WIP | 0 | 0 | 774 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1025 | 3447 | 0 | 20357 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | U.S. | 0 | 234 | 3269 | 63 | 0 | 53 | 1386 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 713 | 4907 | 2533 | 8 | 41287 | 0 | 4 |
| | | U.C | 0 | 56 | 1250 | 18 | 0 | 37 | 404 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 1374 | 1746 | 0 | 14962 | 0 | 0 |
| | | WIP | 0 | 32 | 811 | 18 | 0 | 4 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 121 | 1030 | 787 | 0 | 16777 | 0 | 0 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
|-------------------------|---|---|------|---|-----|-----|----|---|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|-----|------|------|-----|-------|----|----|
| 5. Manipur | | | U.S. | 0 | 519 | 173 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 1668 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 216 | 107 | 679 | 6 | 6850 | 0 | 22 |
| | | | U.C. | 0 | 199 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 60 | 422 | 0 | 5940 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | WIP | 0 | 176 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 15 | 224 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 6. Haryana | | | U.S. | 0 | 9 | 243 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 284 | 0 | 178 | 2000 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | U.C. | 0 | 6 | 123 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 2000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | WIP | 0 | 8 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Jharkhand | | | U.S. | 0 | 1 | 257 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 256 | 1564 | 0 | 6 | 10410 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | U.C. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 173 | 1021 | 0 | 0 | 8764 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | WIP | 0 | 0 | 32 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 54 | 252 | 0 | 0 | 650 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Uttarakhand | | | U.S. | 3 | 7 | 70 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 455 | 1490 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | U.C. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 412 | 1173 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | WIP | 3 | 3 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 20 | 43 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. Maharashtra | | | U.S. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 626 | 0 | 0 | 11670 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | U.C. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 405 | 0 | 0 | 10471 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | WIP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 1028 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. Karnataka | | | U.S. | 0 | 38 | 244 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7810 | 45 | 366 | 0 | 50 | 5900 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | U.C. | 0 | 0 | 47 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 277 | 0 | 0 | 3479 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | WIP | 0 | 8 | 44 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. Andaman and Nicobar | | | U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | U.C. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | WIP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|---|----|-----|----|----|---|-----|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|----|-----|------|-----|-------|---|---|
| 12. Odisha | U.S. | 0 | 0 | 194 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2850 | 33 | 296 | 1 | 34 | 10037 | 4 | 0 |
| | U.C | 0 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 151 | 0 | 0 | 7594 | 0 | 0 |
| | WIP | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. Meghalaya | U.S. | 0 | 2 | 100 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 404 | 0 | 2154 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 102 | 1864 | 706 | 6204 | 0 | 5 |
| | U.C | 0 | 1 | 54 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 81 | 1864 | 426 | 5000 | 0 | 0 |
| | WIP | 0 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 154 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. Kerala | U.S. | 0 | 28 | 190 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1807 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | U.C | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | WIP | 0 | 4 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. Mizoram | U.S. | 0 | 32 | 80 | 9 | 60 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 238 | 24 | 1 | 2758 | 1 | 0 |
| | U.C | 0 | 17 | 36 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 158 | 10 | 0 | 2480 | 0 | 0 |
| | WIP | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. Jammu and Kashmir | U.S. | 0 | 0 | 22 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | U.C | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | WIP | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. Delhi | U.S. | 0 | 2 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | U.C | 0 | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | WIP | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. Madhya Pradesh | U.S. | 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 224 | 0 | 0 | 1000 | 0 | 4 |
| | U.C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 622 | 0 | 0 |
| | WIP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 278 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 181267 | 241967 | 132981 | 19276 | 27932 | 29893 | 2311 | 3710 | 3886 |
| 5. | Bihar | 80622 | 65663 | 122883 | 26911 | 34485 | 42248 | 4354 | 6417 | 13393 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 18235 | 20196 | 19953 | 2615 | 2811 | 2657 | 201 | 339 | 614 |
| 7. | Goa | 0 | 8319 | 3350 | 211 | 124 | 93 | 97 | 108 | 163 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 0 | 355756 | 353933 | 20612 | 32979 | 40574 | 2016 | 2607 | 4821 |
| 9. | Haryana | 50308 | 15780 | 0 | 1373 | 1509 | 721 | 770 | 865 | 1109 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 3652 | 3577 | 3196 | 424 | 353 | 337 | 86 | 153 | 129 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 225646 | 113647 | 389420 | 10491 | 25461 | 15977 | 2936 | 2317 | 6519 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 45878 | 26694 | 28465 | 10112 | 11581 | 12281 | 1279 | 1736 | 1498 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 416243 | 404511 | 435369 | 33160 | 51771 | 85830 | 3586 | 5526 | 19814 |
| 14. | Kerala | 944918 | 884682 | 845465 | 95379 | 69643 | 94460 | 8627 | 15602 | 25844 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 129672 | 109507 | 104819 | 12343 | 10863 | 10009 | 1725 | 1347 | 2954 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 788973 | 785177 | 717896 | 42802 | 60229 | 56984 | 4665 | 7113 | 5230 |
| 17. | Manipur | 32279 | 13232 | 19364 | 3619 | 7853 | 7085 | 330 | 519 | 437 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 19945 | 23825 | 22327 | 223 | 170 | 313 | 412 | 706 | 884 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 40615 | 94745 | 141210 | 4329 | 669 | 389 | 85 | 97 | 0 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 18679 | 25792 | 42836 | 90 | 230 | 198 | 689 | 1006 | 1160 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. Odisha | 34673 | 38611 | 39610 | 2143 | 3380 | 3921 | 427 | 606 | 550 |
| 22. Punjab | 266188 | 353549 | 417001 | 54403 | 76577 | 83415 | 4859 | 11231 | 10367 |
| 23. Rajasthan | 199885 | 280100 | 253433 | 23167 | 33259 | 39098 | 2519 | 2769 | 2783 |
| 24. Sikkim | 4115 | 3785 | 4443 | 565 | 310 | 184 | 111 | 146 | 78 |
| 25. Tamil Nadu | 340647 | 406324 | 461376 | 43525 | 55152 | 67385 | 3225 | 5149 | 5747 |
| 26. Tripura | 3721 | 7204 | 9193 | 445 | 665 | 757 | 113 | 138 | 115 |
| 27. Uttar Pradesh | 1089486 | 1262382 | 859667 | 193361 | 165783 | 99852 | 11647 | 16942 | 16861 |
| 28. Uttarakhand | 11907 | 0 | 54051 | 540 | 774 | 1076 | 333 | 572 | 577 |
| 29. West Bengal | 1165386 | 1869161 | 1690039 | 125909 | 195331 | 192267 | 8440 | 10506 | 10696 |
| 30. Andaman and Nicobar | 277 | 236 | 845 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 |
| 31. Chandigarh | 0 | 6721 | 3319 | 267 | 290 | 222 | 21 | 32 | 40 |
| 32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 233 | 167 | 225 | 33 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. Daman and Diu | 500 | 494 | 728 | 52 | 26 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| 34. Delhi | 21759 | 36096 | 9301 | 338 | 680 | 522 | 525 | 613 | 693 |
| 35. Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36. Puducherry | 0 | 1341 | 2648 | 0 | 301 | 116 | 33 | 47 | 40 |

Note: Includes both fresh and renewals.

Restructuring of National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd.

1110. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd.;
- (b) the efforts being made to develop/restructure National Waqf Development Corporation Limited to make Waqf properties profitable;
- (c) what are the recommendations made by Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Waqf relating to Waqf properties; and
- (d) the action taken by the Ministry on the recommendations made by the JPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The aims and objective of NAWADCO is to act as a specialized financial and development institution to develop and provide financial services for the development of waqf properties, identify, develop and implement projects directly or indirectly for commercial viability, together with Mutawallis (Management Committee), Waqf Boards, Trusts and Associations registered under the Waqf Act;

(b) NAWADCO is in the process of indentifying unencumbered developable Waqf properties to enhance their income. NAWADCO has signed an MoU with NBCC a Navratna CPSE, under the Ministry of Urban Development to develop the Waqf properties. Proper structure of the organisation is also being put in place to manage and develop Waqf properties professionally.

(c) and (d) The gist of major recommendations made by Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Waqf relating to Waqf Properties and action taken by this Ministry are furnished as under:—

| Sl. No. | Recommendations of Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) | Action Taken by Ministry of Minority Affairs |
|---------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Each State/UT should constitute Waqf Board and appoint full time CEO. | The recommendations included in Sections 13 and 23 of the amended Waqf Act, 1995. |
| 2. | Every State should conduct survey of all the Waqf properties situated in the State, registered or unregistered. | The recommendation included in Section 4 of the amended Waqf Act, 1995. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|---|--|
| 3. | Amendment in the Section 54 of Waqf Act may be made giving powers of Magistrate/SDM to the Waqf Board CEO enabling them to evict encroachment. A criminal offence and bar encroacher approaching Civil Courts. | In proposed Waqf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 2014, CEO, Waqf Board has been given enabling powers of Magistrate/SDM to evict encroachment. |
| 4. | The Central Government may examine the matter through Ministry of Law & Justice as to whether any amendment in the Waqf Act can be made that recourse to Writ Petition should not be taken by Individual/Institution without first approaching to the Waqf Tribunals. | Section 83 (2) of the amended Waqf Act, 1995 provides for approaching the Waqf Tribunal on any matter relating to the Waqf or order made under the Act. |
| 5. | Central Government may immediately fund their Computerization Programme of Waqf Boards and provide one time grant to Central Waqf Council. | Scheme of Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards was launched during December, 2009, which provides for release of funds to State Waqf Boards. |
| 6. | Ministry of Minority Affairs may prepare uniform leasing policy which should be made applicable in all the states. | The Waqf Properties Lease Rules, 2014 were notified on 05.06.2014. |
| 7. | Sub-section-1 of Section 9 of Waqf Act may be slightly amended. The word "for the purpose of advising it" may be substituted by the word "to advise Government of India, States and Waqf Boards". | Appropriate amendments have been made in Sub-section-1 of Section 9 of the amended Waqf Act, 1995. |
| 8. | Adequate funds be made available to Waqf Board by setting up a Waqf development in finance Corporation at National Level which can raise resources from market and other sources including commercial institutions, prepare development plans and finance them. | The National Waqf Development Corporation (NAWADCO) was incorporated by the Government of India on 31.12.2013 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Corporation has an authorized Share Capital of ₹ 500 Crore with initial paid up Capital of ₹ 100 Crore. |

Initiatives for betterment of minorities

1111. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of initiative which have been taken for the betterment of minorities in the country in 2014-15; and

(b) the details of achievements and amount of money that have been spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The details of the initiatives taken for the betterment of Minorities in the country in 2014-15 and the achievements and amount that has been spent for the welfare of minority communities are as follows:

- (i) Cybergram was launched as an initiative under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) during 2014-15 to impart digital literacy amongst students of Madarsas/School of class VI to X. The details of projects approved and funds released during 2014-15 are at Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).
- (ii) “USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)” has been launched 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 scheme also targets the training of minority youths who are between 14-35 years of age and minimum Class-V qualified through master craftsmen.

The scheme was launched with an exhibition on 14th May, 2015 at Varanasi (U.P.). Another exhibition for promotion of crafts of minorities was organized on 05th and 06th October, 2015 in which artisans/craftsmen from 14 States participated. A book documenting 18 identified crafts has also been released. Ministry has signed a MoU with an E-commerce portal shopclues.com for facilitating the market linkages of crafts.

- (iii) “Hamari Dharohar” has been launched to preserve the rich heritage of minority communities of India. The scheme aims at curating iconic exhibitions, supporting calligraphy, preservation of old documents, research

and development, etc. In order to showcase the civilization and culture of the Parsis, the Government aims to provide support to iconic exhibition of Parsis involving curating 3 travelling exhibitions on Parsi Culture namely, "The Everlasting Flame", "Threads of Continuity" and "Across Ocean and Flowing Silk", during 2015-16 at the National Museum (NM), National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) and Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA). Ministry has also sanctioned a project to Dairatul Maarifil Osmania (an institution established in 1888 AD), Osmania University, Telangana for translation of documents from Arabic language into English, digitization and re-printing of 240 invaluable documents belonging to Medieval period on the subjects of Medicines, Mathematics, Literature, etc. For 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 3.59 crore has been spent till date.

- (iv) Further, National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) a CPSE under this Ministry has established Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS) in 2014 to address all skill development needs of minority communities. It provides an all India Training framework with leading training partners in Public Private Partnership Mode. It operates on the Skill Development Architecture of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and covers all skill sectors as per the local demand.

In 2014-15, 6500 youths (provisional figure) have been trained by MANAS. During 2015-16, 30,000 youths are targeted for training.

- (v) Padho Pardesh: During 2014-15, scheme of Padho Pardesh-Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for overseas studies has been operationalized with the objective to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability.

The details of achievements and amount of money spent under the Padho Pardesh scheme since its inception is as under:—

| Sl. No. | Scheme | Physical Achievement since 2014-15 | Financial Achievement since 2014-15 (₹ in crore) |
|---------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Padho Pardesh-interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies | 837 | 5.13 |

Statement-I*Details of Projects Approved and Funds Released During 2014-15*

| Sl. No. | State | During 2014-15 | |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Projects Approved | Fund Released |
| 1. | Uttar Pradesh | 13775.33 | 13204.81 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 22009.95 | 37590.75 |
| 3. | Assam | 749.74 | 1111.98 |
| 4. | Bihar | 14015.18 | 9808.29 |
| 5. | Manipur | 540.57 | 405.44 |
| 6. | Haryana | | |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 996.05 | 598.63 |
| 8. | Uttarakhand | 4952.68 | 2293.18 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 659.73 | 329.86 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 4183.51 | 1635.04 |
| 11. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | | 22.22 |
| 12. | Odisha | 2370.50 | 198.75 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 3.60 | 534.69 |
| 14. | Kerala | 427.30 | 213.84 |
| 15. | Mizoram | | |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | | |
| 17. | Delhi | 5.52 | 120.45 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | | |
| 19. | Sikkim | 1233.60 | 618.60 |
| 20. | Arunachal Pradesh | 122.32 | 329.47 |
| 21. | Andhra Pradesh | 3505.61 | 1748.72 |
| 22. | Telangana | 2718.35 | 271.79 |
| 23. | Tripura | 4368.52 | 3124.13 |
| 24. | Punjab | | |
| 25. | Rajasthan | 4231.94 | 2625.95 |
| 26. | Gujarat | | |
| 27. | Chhattisgarh | | |
| TOTAL | | 80870.00 | 76786.57 |

32

4

1

1

1

12. Odisha U.S.

U.C

WIP

13. Meghalaya U.S.

U.C

WIP

14. Kerala U.S.

U.C

WIP

15. Mizoram U.S.

U.C

WIP

16. Jammu and Kashmir U.S.

U.C

WIP

17. Delhi U.S.

U.C

WIP

18. Madhya Pradesh U.S.

U.C

WIP

1807

15



26. Gujarat U.S.
 U.C
 WIP
27. Chhattisgarh U.S.
 U.C
 WIP

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----|-----|----|---|---|----|-----|------|--------|----|---|-------|-----|----|---|-----|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 7 | 80 | 334 | 86 | 0 | 1 | 39 | 300 | 9202 | 361257 | 36 | 1 | 98444 | 145 | 72 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| U.S. | 7 | 80 | 334 | 86 | 0 | 1 | 39 | 300 | 9202 | 361257 | 36 | 1 | 98444 | 145 | 72 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| U.C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WIP | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Abbreviation :- U.S: Unit Sanctioned, U.C.: Unit Completed, WIP: Work in Progress

IAY=Indira Awas Yojana, AWC= Anganwadi Centres, ITI= Industrial Training Institute, DWS= Drinking Water Supply, ACRs= Additional Classrooms, PHC= Primary Health Centre, CHC= Community Health Centre, Mis= (IWDP- Integrated Water Development Project, District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), Approach Road, Computer with accessori, Library, Hat Sheds).

Nai Roshni Programme for minority women

1112. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women belonging to each of the different minority communities who have been trained under the Nai Roshni programme, year wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the training and post- training support provided under this programme;

(c) the details of eligibility and procedures to select beneficiaries under Nai Roshni; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the introduction of an online application will not exclude those women who do not have internet access?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Ministry of Minority Affairs started implementation of Nai Roshni, the scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women from the year 2012-13. As per the information received from implementing agencies, the Year-wise, State-wise and Community-wise number of women trained are given in the Statement-I, II and III, respectively (*See below*).

(b) The scheme provides one week training programmes (Non-residential and Residential both) followed by handholding for a period of one year. The training is provided on various training modules covering issues relating to women *viz.* Leadership of Women through participation in decision making, Educational Programmes for women, Health and Hygiene, Legal rights of women, Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Swachh Bharat, Life Skills and Advocacy for Social and Behavioural change. For post-training handholding, the facilitators of organization visit the village/locality to assist the trained women at least once a month during the project period and hold meetings with them. They are required to form Mahila Mandals/Mahila Sabhas/Self Help Groups from amongst the trainees. The meetings of Mahila Mandals/Mahila Sabhas/Self Help Groups are organized by the implementing agencies to resolve their issues.

(c) Under 'Nai Roshni' scheme, women between the age group of 18 to 65 years are eligible. There is no annual income bar, however, woman/parent or guardian of woman having annual income not exceeding ₹ 2.50 lakh from all sources are given preference in selection. There are two types of leadership development trainings *viz.* Non-residential and Residential, and the criteria for selection of women for each type of trainings are as follows:—

- (i) **Non-residential Leadership Development Training in the village/urban locality:** Up to 25 women in one batch from a village/urban locality who are dedicated, motivated and committed to work for the betterment of the welfare of women from the minority communities in particular and the society in general, would be imparted leadership training. At least 10% of the total women in a group of 25 women should have passed Class X or its equivalent. This may be relaxed to Class V level or its equivalent in case women who have passed Class X are not easily available.
- (ii) **Residential Leadership Development Training:** Out of a group of 25 women (one batch) for residential training, not more than five women from a single village/urban locality may be selected for residential leadership development training. They should possess at least Class XII certificate or its equivalent, which may be relaxed to class X certificate holder or its equivalent, in case Class XII pass are not easily available and should be dedicated, motivated, physically fit and healthy and committed to work for the betterment of the welfare of women from the minority communities in particular and society in general.

Selected implementing agencies are required to mobilize eligible trainees in accordance with the criteria of the scheme from villages/localities in consultation with Head of Gram Panchayat/Municipal Body/Local Authority.

(d) The Online Application Management System (OAMS) started under Nai Roshni from 2015-16, is for implementing agencies to submit their online applications for empanelment and selection. The empanelled agencies, once assigned a project, are required to mobilize the trainees and fill their details on OAMS for maintaining the Management Information System. The beneficiaries are not required to submit their applications. Therefore, internet access to the beneficiaries women do not have any bearing on their selection for training under this programme.

Statement-I

Community-wise and State-wise number of trainees got trained under the scheme of "Nai Roshni", the scheme for 'Leadership Development of Minority Women' during the year 2012-13

| Sl.No | Name of State/UT | Muslims | Christians | Parsis | Buddhist | Sikh | Jain | Others | Total |
|-------|------------------|---------|------------|--------|----------|------|------|--------|-------|
| 1. | Chhattisgarh | 216 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 225 |
| 2 | Gujarat | 904 | 124 | - | - | - | - | 72 | 1100 |
| 3 | Karnataka | 671 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 678 |
| 4 | Kerala | 197 | 154 | - | - | - | - | - | 351 |
| 5 | Madhya Pradesh | 2355 | - | - | - | - | - | 145 | 2500 |
| 6 | Maharashtra | 390 | - | - | - | - | 103 | 7 | 500 |
| 7 | Manipur | 75 | 1100 | - | - | - | - | - | 1175 |
| 8 | Odisha | 602 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 58 | 675 |
| 9 | Rajasthan | 1676 | - | - | - | - | 48 | 69 | 1793 |
| 10 | Tamil Nadu | 50 | 161 | - | - | - | - | 14 | 225 |
| 11 | Uttar Pradesh | 22023 | 73 | - | - | 17 | 42 | 1671 | 23826 |
| 12 | Uttarakhand | 1277 | - | - | - | - | 34 | 114 | 1425 |
| | TOTAL | 30436 | 1634 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 227 | 2159 | 34473 |

Statement-II

Community-wise and State-wise number of trainees got trained under the scheme of "Nai Roshni", the scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women' during the year 2013-14

| Sl.No | Name of State/UT | Muslims | Christians | Parsis | Buddhist | Sikh | Jain | Others | Total |
|-------|-------------------|---------|------------|--------|----------|------|------|--------|-------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2425 | 140 | 25 | - | - | - | 60 | 2650 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 9 | - | 363 | - | - | 3 | 375 |
| 3. | Assam | 3075 | 65 | - | 20 | - | - | 15 | 3175 |
| 4. | Bihar | 625 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 625 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 202 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | 252 |
| 6. | Delhi | 984 | 2 | - | - | 123 | - | 16 | 1125 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 339 | 5 | 10 | - | - | - | 21 | 375 |
| 8. | Haryana | 180 | 62 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 250 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 75 | - | - | - | 40 | - | 10 | 125 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 419 | 21 | - | - | - | 419 | 60 | 500 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1795 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 1800 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1900 | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 1925 |
| 13. | Kerala | 358 | 130 | - | - | - | - | 12 | 500 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 4476 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 93 | 4575 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1975 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 2000 |
| 16. | Manipur | 1102 | 1063 | 12 | 90 | - | - | 8 | 2275 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 40 | 183 | - | - | - | - | 27 | 250 |

| Sl.No | Name of State/UT | Muslims | Christians | Parsis | Buddhist | Sikh | Jain | Others | Total |
|-------|------------------|---------|------------|--------|----------|------|------|--------|-------|
| 18. | Odisha | 1200 | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | 1250 |
| 19. | Punjab | 1215 | - | - | - | - | - | 35 | 1250 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 2500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2500 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 975 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | 1025 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 23000 | 13 | - | 5 | 97 | 10 | 100 | 23225 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 1507 | 39 | - | 28 | 110 | - | 64 | 1748 |
| 24. | West Bengal | 2309 | - | - | - | - | - | 91 | 2400 |
| | TOTAL | 52676 | 1853 | 47 | 506 | 371 | 10 | 712 | 56175 |

Statement-III

Community-wise and State-wise number of trainees got trained under the scheme of "Nai Roshni", the scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women' during the year 2014-15

| Sl.No | Name of State/UT | Muslims | Christians | Parsis | Buddhist | Sikh | Jain | Others | Total |
|-------|------------------|---------|------------|--------|----------|------|------|--------|-------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 445 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 475 |
| 2. | Assam | 4000 | 66 | - | 98 | 1 | - | 35 | 4200 |
| 3. | Bihar | 4275 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4275 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 225 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 225 |
| 5. | Delhi | 1681 | 30 | - | - | 27 | 7 | 30 | 1775 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 1450 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1455 |
| 7. | Haryana | 100 | - | - | - | 500 | - | - | 600 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-------|------|
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 50 | - | - | - | - | 200 | - | - | 250 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 350 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 350 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 450 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 525 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 1060 | 15 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 45 | 1125 |
| 12. | Kerala | 680 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 700 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 8000 | 11 | - | 5 | 10 | 4 | 50 | 8080 | |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 1445 | 60 | 10 | 370 | 15 | - | 50 | 1950 | |
| 15. | Manipur | 1200 | 505 | - | 235 | - | -- | 10 | 1950 | |
| 16. | Nagaland | 275 | 610 | - | 5 | 4 | - | 6 | 900 | |
| 17. | Odisha | 340 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 350 | |
| 18. | Punjab | - | - | - | - | 350 | - | - | 350 | |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 5375 | - | 5 | 10 | 95 | 25 | 45 | 5555 | |
| 20. | Sikkim | 48 | 29 | - | 146 | 2 | - | - | 225 | |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 365 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 375 | |
| 22. | Telangana | 225 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 225 | |
| 23. | Tripura | 225 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 225 | |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 26475 | 13 | 230 | 2 | 20 | 80 | 560 | 27380 | |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 1900 | 5 | - | - | 25 | - | 75 | 2005 | |
| 26. | West Bengal | 1550 | 32 | 5 | - | 10 | 3 | 50 | 1650 | |
| TOTAL | | 62366 | 1412 | 250 | 725 | 1262 | 119 | 1041 | 67175 | |

Financial assistance to minority dominated districts

1113. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA:

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minority dominated districts are socially, economically and educationally backward in comparison to national average;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made or being made by Government to bring them at par with national average;

(c) whether Government is providing financial assistance to minority dominated areas for development of basic amenities;

(d) if so, the names of cities/towns of various States including Jharkhand and Gujarat which have been provided with such financial assistance; and

(e) the norms being adopted to identify minority dominated cities/towns in various States including Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) In order to ensure that the benefits of various schemes and programmes of Government reach equitably to the relatively disadvantaged segments of society, it was decided to identify the minority concentration districts on the basis of minority population of Census 2001 and backwardness parameters. On the basis of baseline survey carried out under the aegis of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, a total of 90 districts were identified as minority concentration districts (MCDs). Development deficits in these districts were to be filled up by improving the socio-economic parameters and basic amenities for improving the quality of life of the people belonging to the minority communities. The level of deprivation indicated that some of these districts had basic amenities parameters ranging from 3.7% to 6.9%, when the national average was 41.7%. The 'development deficits', so identified have been taken as the basis for preparation of a district specific plan for provision of better infrastructure and basic amenities in these districts so as to bring them at par with national average.

(b) and (c) Pursuant to the submission of Sachar Committee Report and under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, with a view to enhance opportunities for education, ensure an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs, the Government has undertaken various schemes/initiatives for the welfare of minorities, the details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

All these schemes/initiatives are being implemented by various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government either exclusively or by earmarking of 15% of overall physical/ financial target (under the scheme) for the welfare of minorities.

(d) and (e) The State-wise details of Minority Concentration Towns/Cities, including Jharkhand (no town of Gujarat has been identified), which have been identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs for providing financial assistance under schemes for development of basic amenities are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Towns/ cities with a minimum of 25% minority population (in case of 6 States/UTs where a minority community is in majority, 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT) having both socio-economic and basic amenities parameters below national average, have been identified as Minority Concentration Towns/Cities for the implementation of the programme.

Statement-I

Details of schemes/initiatives for the welfare of minorities:

- (i) Enhancing opportunities for education
 - a. Pre-Matric Scholarship
 - b. Post-Matric Scholarship
 - c. Merit-cum-Means Scholarship
 - d. Maulana Azad National Fellowship
 - e. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme for providing services through Anganwadi Centres
 - f. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and opening of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas
 - g. 'Padho Pardesh'-Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies
 - h. 'Nai Udaan'- Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions, etc.
 - i. Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM)
 - j. Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI)
 - k. Greater Resources for Teaching Urdu
 - l. Free Coaching and Allied Scheme
 - m. Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for promotion of education.
 - n. Mid Day Meal Scheme
 - o. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

- p. Sakshar Bharat/Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan
 - q. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)
 - r. Block Institutes of Teachers Education
 - s. Women's Hostel.
- (ii) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities
- a. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (renamed as Aajeevika/National Rural Livelihood Mission)
 - b. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) renamed as National Urban Livelihood Mission
 - c. 'Seekho Aur Kamao'-Skill Development Initiatives
 - d. Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)
 - e. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
 - f. Restructuring of NMDFC and Loan schemes of National Minority Development and Finance Commission (NMDFC)
 - g. Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending
 - h. Issue of guidelines for giving special consideration for recruitment of minorities.
 - i. Opening of new Bank Branches/awareness campaigns.
- (iii) Improving the conditions of living of minorities
- a. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
 - b. Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)
 - c. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
 - d. Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)
 - e. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)
 - f. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)
 - g. Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)
 - h. Waqf matters
 - i. Strengthening of State Waqf Boards
 - j. Computerisation of records of States Waqf Boards.

(iv) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence

a. Issue of guidelines on communal harmony.

(v) Others

a. 'Nai Roshni'-Leadership development of minority women

b. 'Jiyo Parsi'- Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community

c. Hamari Dharohar

d. Representation of minorities in Urban & Rural local bodies

e. Exemption of Waqf properties from State Rent control Act

f. Appropriate training modules to be prepared for sensitization of Government functionaries

g. Multi-media campaign for wide publicity of Government schemes/ programmes

h. Annual Meeting between CWC and ASI and protection of Waqf monuments

i. Setting up of Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA)

j. Setting up of National Data Bank (NDB)

k. Review of Delimitation Act

l. Dissemination of information in vernacular languages.

Statement-II

State-wise List of 66 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) identified for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)

| Sl.No. | State | District | Sl.No. | Towns |
|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------------|
| 1. | Bihar | Nalanda | 1. | Bihar (M) |
| | | Madhubani | 2. | Madhubani |
| | | Supaual | 3. | Supaual |
| | | Siwan | 4. | Siwan |
| | | Bhagalpur | 5. | Bhagalpur |
| | | Patna | 6. | Phulwari Sharif |
| | | Rohtas | 7. | Sasarm |
| | | Nawada | 8. | Nawada |

| Sl.No. | State | District | Sl.No. | Towns |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|
| 2. | Karnataka | Bagalkot | 9. | Jamkhandi |
| | | | 10. | Bagalkot |
| | | Raichur | 11. | Raichur |
| | | | 12. | Sindhur |
| | | | 13. | Gangawati |
| | | Koppal | 14. | Koppal |
| | | | Haveri | 15. |
| Bellary | 16. | Hospet | | |
| 3. | Kerala | Malappuram | 17. | Ponnani |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | Sheopur | 18. | Sheopur |
| | | Indore | 19. | Mhow Cantt. |
| | | West Nimar | 20. | Khargone |
| | | East Nimar | 21. | Burhanpur |
| 5. | Maharashtra | Jalna | 22. | Jalna |
| | | Bid | 23. | Parli |
| | | Parbhani | 24. | Parbhani |
| | | Latur | 25. | Latur (M CI) |
| | | | 26. | Udgir (M CI) |
| | | Jalgaon | 27. | Chopda |
| | | | 28. | Bhadrak |
| 6. | Odisha | Bhadrak | 28. | Bhadrak |
| 7. | Rajasthan | Nagaur | 29. | Makrana |
| | | Tonk | 30. | Tonk |
| | | Sawai Madhopur | 31. | Gangapur City |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | Azamgarh | 32. | Mubarakpur |
| | | Sitapur | 33. | Laharpur |
| | | Gautam Buddh Nagar | 34. | Dadri |
| | | Aligarh | 35. | Aligarh |
| | | Firozabad | 36. | Firozabad |
| | | Hardoi | 37. | Shahabad |

| Sl.No. | State | District | Sl.No. | Towns |
|--------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| | | Unnao | 38. | Unnao |
| | | Kannauj | 39. | Chhibramau |
| | | | 40. | Kannauj |
| | | Etawah | 41. | Etawah |
| | | Kanpur Nagar | 42. | Kanpur |
| | | Jalaun | 43. | Jalaun |
| | | | 44. | Konch |
| | | Mahoba | 45. | Mahoba |
| | | Fatehpur | 46. | Fatehpur |
| | | Pratapgarh | 47. | Bela Pratapgarh |
| | | Ambedkar Nagar | 48. | Tanda |
| | | Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi | 49. | Bhadohi |
| 9. | Andhra Pradesh | Cuddapah | 50. | Proddatur |
| | | | 51. | Rayachoti |
| | | Kurnool | 52. | Adoni |
| | | | 53. | Guntakal |
| | | Guntur | 54. | Narasaraopet |
| | | Anantapur | 55. | Kadiri |
| 10. | Telangana | Nizamabad | 56. | Nizamabad |
| | | | 57. | Bodhan |
| | | Adilabad | 58. | Adilabad |
| | | | 59. | Kagaznagar |
| | | Rangareddi | 60. | Rajendranagar |
| | | | 61. | Tandur |
| 11. | Assam | Lakhimpur | 62. | North Lakhimpur |
| 12. | Jharkhand | Giridih | 63. | Giridih |
| | | Dhanbad | 64. | Bhuli (CT) |
| | | | 65. | Jharia (NA) |
| | | | 66. | Jorapokhar (CT) |

Uniform application of welfare measures for Minorities

1114. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the groups that have been defined and listed under the Minority category;

(b) whether the welfare measures uniformly applied on all the groups; and

(c) which are the Minority groups which have benefited the most from the welfare measures during the last three years ending 31 July, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Central Government had declared six notified Communities (*viz.* Muslim, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhist, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains) as "Minority Communities" under Section 2 (C) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

(b) Yes Sir. All the welfare schemes of this Ministry are uniformly available for all the six notified minorities except Jiyo Parsi scheme which is community specific.

(c) The details of minority communities benefitted the most from the welfare measures during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Statement-I

Community-wise Percentage of Beneficiaries under various schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs

| Name of Community | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme | | | |
| Muslim | 78.44 | 80.84 | 78.30 |
| Christians | 12.36 | 10.64 | 11.94 |
| Sikhs | 4.99 | 5.11 | 6.07 |
| Buddhists | 4.19 | 3.36 | 3.12 |
| Parsis | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| Jains | - | - | 0.55 |
| Others | - | - | - |

| Name of Community | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Post-matric Scholarship Scheme | | | |
| Muslim | 79.03 | 79.83 | 77.32 |
| Christians | 11.70 | 9.83 | 10.39 |
| Sikhs | 8.42 | 9.68 | 9.98 |
| Buddhists | 0.84 | 0.65 | 0.59 |
| Parsis | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Jains | - | - | 1.71 |
| Others | - | - | - |
| Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme | | | |
| Muslim | 77.37 | 72.16 | 70.43 |
| Christians | 12.73 | 14.20 | 15.84 |
| Sikhs | 9.17 | 12.97 | 8.73 |
| Buddhists | 0.72 | 0.66 | 0.33 |
| Parsis | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Jains | - | - | 4.67 |
| Others | - | - | - |
| Maulana Azad National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls run by Maulana Azad Education Foundation | | | |
| Muslim | 83.99 | 84.08 | 83.47 |
| Christians | 14.57 | 14.47 | 14.50 |
| Sikhs | 1.14 | 0.96 | 0.93 |
| Buddhists | 0.31 | 0.49 | 0.99 |
| Parsis | - | - | - |
| Jains | - | - | 0.11 |
| Others | - | - | - |
| Seekho aur Kamao, the Skill Development Initiative | | | |
| Muslim | - | 78.05 | 69.60 |
| Christians | - | 12.55 | 18.19 |
| Sikhs | - | 5.82 | 7.61 |
| Buddhists | - | 1.77 | 1.86 |
| Parsis | - | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Jains | - | 0.84 | 1.49 |

Population of Muslims in Sikkim

1115. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the population of Muslims in Sikkim;
- (b) the schemes being run for them;
- (c) the number of those who have availed those schemes; and
- (d) whether all of them are aware of the schemes, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The total population of Muslims in Sikkim is 9,867.

(b) All the Schemes that are implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs for welfare of the notified minorities in India are also being implemented for the entire Muslim population in Sikkim. The details of the schemes is available on the website of the Ministry

(c) Upto 30.11.2015, total 61864 trainees have been sanctioned under the scheme "Seekho aur Kamao", out of which 600 trainees have been sanctioned for Sikkim. As per Report received, 9 Muslims have participated in the programme in Sikkim.

Total 168900 trainees have been sanctioned under the scheme "Nai Roshni" upto 30.11.2015 out of which 225 women trainees have been sanctioned for Sikkim. As per Report received, 48 Muslims have participated in the programme in Sikkim.

Under MsDP, assets are created for welfare of the minority communities as a whole and not for individuals except for the projects of IAYs, bicycle for girls, solar lanterns, skill training to minority youth and cyber gram. The details of such projects approved so far is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) To spread awareness about the schemes throughout the country including North Eastern States, this Ministry has taken initiatives to give publicity through print advertisements and broadcast/telecast of audio/video spots through All India Radio (AIR), Doordarshan private TV Channels, FM Channels, Digital Cinema, details of the Schemes are uploading on the website of this Ministry. The brochures containing details of scheme are distributed in the States by the Ministry during visits of Ministers/officers. Outdoor publicity is also done during exhibitions and fairs like surajkund mela, trade fair, regional fairs etc. In addition, publicity of the schemes/programmes are done through display Boards at prominent places like metro stations,

railway stations and bus terminals etc. Video spots are also run through LCD/LED screens at prime locations to make the target group aware of the programme so that more number of minorities from Sikkim can avail the benefit of the schemes.

Under the MsDP, funds to the tune of ₹ 2 Lakh (@ ₹ 1 lakh for a block), for conducting orientation programme was sanctioned to the State of Sikkim in the year 2013-14. The orientation programme is intended to make the officials and common people aware about the features of MsDP in the blocks. The State Government has now reported that they have conducted the Orientation Programme and submitted the Utilization Certificate for amount released by the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Statement

State-wise details of individual beneficiaries since inception for the projects under MsDP upto (30.11.2015)

| Sl.No | State | Free Bicycle for Girls | Digital Literacy under Cyber Gram | Skill Training | IAY | Solar Lantern/Solar Light |
|-------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Uttar Pradesh | — | 173143 | 39255 | 85054 | — |
| 2. | West Bengal | — | 170005 | 63720 | 62812 | 5000 |
| 3. | Assam | — | — | — | 89836 | 9905 |
| 4. | Bihar | — | — | — | 41287 | 14285 |
| 5. | Manipur | 1668 | — | 100 | 6850 | — |
| 6. | Haryana | — | — | — | 2000 | — |
| 7. | Jharkhand | — | — | — | 10410 | 1124 |
| 8. | Uttarakhand | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. | Maharashtra | — | — | — | 11670 | — |
| 10. | Karnataka | — | — | 7810 | 5900 | — |
| 11. | Andaman and Nicobar | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. | Odisha | — | — | 2850 | 10037 | — |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 2154 | — | — | 6204 | — |
| 14. | Kerala | 1807 | — | — | — | — |
| 15. | Mizoram | — | — | — | 2758 | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17. | Delhi | — | — | — | — | — |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | — | — | — | 1000 | — |
| 19. | Sikkim | — | — | — | 502 | — |
| 20. | Arunachal Pradesh | — | — | — | 7184 | — |
| 21. | Andhra Pradesh | 2700 | — | 7125 | — | — |
| 22. | Telangana | 2896 | — | 4225 | — | — |
| 23. | Tripura | 2735 | 18109 | 2520 | 1398 | — |
| 24. | Punjab | — | — | — | 23 | — |
| 25. | Rajasthan | — | 10400 | — | — | — |
| 26. | Gujarat | — | — | — | — | — |
| 27. | Chhattisgarh | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | | 13960 | 371657 | 127605 | 344925 | 30314 |

Regularisation of e-pharmacies

1116. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering regularizing the sale of medicines through e-pharmacies if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the current laws will be amended to include the provisions for e-pharmacies;

(c) if not, the details of the alternatives, if any, as envisaged by Government; and

(d) whether Government has plans to consult the various stakeholders across the nation for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated as per the provisions under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. As per said Rules, Drugs specified in Schedule H, H1 or Schedule X can't be sold except on and in accordance with the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner. The supply of prescription drugs can be effected only by or under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist from a licensed premises. A number of representations have been received

from chemists and druggist associations against the online sale of prescription drugs. Similarly, a number of representations have also been received to permit such sales. The representations received were discussed in detail in the 48th meeting of the Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC), held on 24th July, 2015. The DCC has constituted a 7 - Member Sub-Committee to examine the issue of sale of drugs on the internet, while taking care of the risks and concerns related to such sales.

(d) Government always follows the normal process of inviting objections and suggestions from the stakeholders before making any rules.

Government advertisements in newspapers in West Bengal

1117. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is providing advertisements in weekly and fortnightly newspapers in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of newspapers and the details of criterion of providing advertisements; and

(c) the number of advertisements provided in a year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes, Sir. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) provides advertisements to weekly and fortnightly Newspapers from West Bengal which are on its approved panel.

(b) DAVP issues advertisements keeping in view the target audience, client requirements, budget available etc. in accordance with the New Advertisement Policy of the Government of India with effect from 2.10.2007.

The details of the advertisements released to the weekly and fortnightly newspapers published from West Bengal during the last financial year (*i.e.* 2014-15) and current financial year (*i.e.* 2015-16, upto 27.11.2015) alongwith the names of newspapers are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The total number of advertisements given by DAVP to the weekly and fortnightly newspapers during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (as on 27.11.2015) is as under:

| Year | Weekly | Fortnightly |
|---------|--------|-------------|
| 2014-15 | 92 | 28 |
| 2015-16 | 95 | 21 |

(As on 27.11.2015)

Statement*Print media report for weekly and fortnightly during 2014-2015 As on 2.12.2015*

| Sl.No. | Newspaper Name | Language | Periodicity | Ad Space | Commitment | No of Ins | City | State |
|--------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. | Bengal Express | Bengali | Weekly | 1216 | 11049 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 2. | Kolkata Tender and Auction News | English | Weekly | 1208 | 25404 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 3. | Kaaj Career | Bengali | Weekly | 1216 | 32368 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 4. | Saprahik Bartman | Bengali | Weekly | 2024 | 175278 | 5 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 5. | The Telegraph in Schools | English | Fortnightly | 1208 | 25018 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 6. | Sarparast | Urdu | Fortnightly | 808 | 8795 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 7. | The Eastern Post | English | Weekly | 1208 | 15651 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 8. | Saptahik Manbhum Sambad | Bengali | Weekly | 2875 | 26123 | 4 | Purulia | West Bengal |
| 9. | Energy Times | English | Weekly | 1633 | 19724 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 10. | Sagar Doot | Hindi | Weekly | 1216 | 11049 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 11. | Saptaha | Bengali | Weekly | 1216 | 14056 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 12. | Buy and Sell | English | Weekly | 1208 | 25404 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 13. | Uttar Banga Varta | Bengali | Weekly | 3339 | 303339 | 4 | Raiganj | West Bengal |
| 14. | Aajker Barrackpore | Bengali | Fortnightly | 808 | 7342 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|----|-------------|-------------|
| 15. | Garermath | Bengali | Weekly | 3339 | 70216 | 4 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 16. | Arthik Jagat | Hindi | Weekly | 1448 | 17489 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 17. | Earthik Times | Hindi | Weekly | 1216 | 14687 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 18. | Bornoparichoy | Bangali | Weekly | 1633 | 29691 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 19. | Karma Sangsthaan | Bangali | Weekly | 12691 | 1884815 | 26 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 20. | Gramanchal S. Khabar | Bangali | Weekly | 1633 | 14838 | 3 | Chittranjan | West Bengal |
| 21. | Pranta Bhumi | Bangali | Weekly | 1216 | 13985 | 3 | Burdwan | West Bengal |
| 22. | Industrial Organ | Bangali | Weekly | 1216 | 14687 | 3 | Asansol | West Bengal |
| 23. | Annyadin | Bengali | Fortnightly | 1633 | 19290 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 24. | Coalfield Times | Bengali | Weekly | 1216 | 32368 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 25. | Tender Exchange | English | Fortnightly | 1208 | 14590 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 26. | Hotri | Bengali | Fortnightly | 1216 | 11049 | 3 | Burdwan | West Bengal |
| 27. | Anubhab | Bengali | Fortnightly | 1633 | 25643 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 28. | Uttor | Bengali | Fortnightly | 5780 | 74941 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 29. | Jibika Dishari | Bengali | Weekly | 1216 | 38137 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |

Print media report for weekly and fortnightly during 2015-2016 till 27.11.2015 as on 2.12.2015

| Sl.No. | Newspaper Name | Language | Periodicity | Ad Space | Commitment | No of Ins | City | State |
|--------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | Energy Times | English | Weekly | 2458 | 29689 | 4 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 2. | Buy and Sell | English | Weekly | 1616 | 33984 | 4 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 3. | Tender Exchange | English | Fortnightly | 816 | 9856 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 4. | Kolkata Tender and Auction News | English | Weekly | 1216 | 25572 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 5. | The Telegraph In Schools | English | Fortnightly | 1216 | 25018 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 6. | The Eastern Post | English | Weekly | 816 | 8358 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 7. | Arthi K Jagat | Hindi | Weekly | 816 | 9856 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 8. | Earthik Times | Hindi | Weekly | 816 | 9856 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 9. | Sagar Doot | Hindi | Weekly | 816 | 7416 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 10. | Sarparast | Urdu | Fortnightly | 1216 | 12505 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 11. | Garermath | Bengali | Weekly | 816 | 17160 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 12. | Uttar Banga Varta | Bengali | Weekly | 2058 | 18699 | 3 | Raiganj | West Bengal |
| 13. | Industrial Organ | Bengali | Weekly | 816 | 9856 | 2 | Asansol | West Bengal |
| 14. | Karma Sangsthaan | Bengali | Weekly | 20165 | 2893380.1 | 43 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 15. | Bornoparichoy | Bengali | Weekly | 816 | 14836 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 16. | Gramanchal S. Khabar | Bengali | Weekly | 2058 | 18699 | 3 | Chittranjan | West Bengal |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---------|-------------|------|--------|---|---------|-------------|
| 17. | Hotri | Bengali | Fortnightly | 816 | 7416 | 2 | Burdwan | West Bengal |
| 18. | Anubhab | Bengali | Fortnightly | 2058 | 34801 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 19. | Bengal Express | Bengali | Weekly | 816 | 7416 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 20. | Saptahik Manbhum Sambad | Bengali | Weekly | 2458 | 22334 | 4 | Purulia | West Bengal |
| 21. | Uttor | Bengali | Fortnightly | 2458 | 41564 | 4 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 22. | Kaajcareer | Bengali | Weekly | 816 | 17160 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 23. | Annyadin | Bengali | Fortnightly | 816 | 7416 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 24. | Pranta Bhumi | Bengali | Weekly | 816 | 7416 | 2 | Burdwan | West Bengal |
| 25. | Jibika Dishari | Bengali | Weekly | 816 | 20218 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 26. | Saptaha | Bengali | Weekly | 1216 | 14058 | 3 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 27. | Saptahik Bartman | Bengali | Weekly | 2432 | 202058 | 6 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 28. | Coalfield Times | Bengali | Weekly | 816 | 17160 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 29. | Aajker Barrackpore | Bengali | Fortnightly | 816 | 7416 | 2 | Kolkata | West Bengal |

Overhauling of MAEF

1118. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is in the process of overhauling Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF);

(b) whether it is also a fact that Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS) has been entrusted with the work and asked to submit a Report;

(c) whether TISS has submitted the Report; and

(d) if so, what roadmap it has given to overhaul MAEF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Report gives following major recommendations for revamping the MAEF:

(i) Building institutional capacity which include Pedagogy, Innovations in learning systems, Educational Technology and facilities.

(ii) Scholarships for girl students and competitive examinations.

(iii) Educators' capacity building.

(iv) Promote research related to education and act as Think Tank.

(v) Spreading awareness about education and promoting skill development for enhancing employability of youth.

(vi) Develop Management Information System and Knowledge Management Team. In addition the report also recommends the manpower and asset management of MAEF.

Student scholarship schemes for minorities

1119. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by Government to ensure that the benefits of minority welfare schemes, especially scholarship schemes actually reaches the minority communities;

(b) the total number of students who have received benefits of scholarship schemes of the Central Government during the last three years and the State-wise break-up thereof; and

(c) whether Government is planning to make any scholarship schemes available to minority communities for vocational training programmes and skill development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) To ensure that the benefits of minority welfare schemes, particularly all educational empowerment schemes are reached to minority communities all over the country including North-East (NE), Ministry runs specific multimedia campaign on All India Radio (AIR) Network and Doordarshan Network including their Regional and NE channels, Private FM channels, Private TV channels and Digital Cinema all across the country including NE States. In addition, from time to time, Print Advertisements of Scholarship Programmes are also published all over India in Hindi, English, Urdu and Vernacular languages.

Further, from 2015-16, all the three scholarship schemes implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs for minority students namely, Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-matric Scholarship Scheme and Merit-cum-means (MCM) based Scholarship Scheme, are on National Scholarship Portal under URL: www.scholarships.gov.in. Now the students can apply for the scholarship online. The scholarships are required to be disbursed under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode to the students' bank accounts. Moreover, under simplified procedure, the students can submit self declaration/self certification and self attested copies of documents in respect of Religion Certificate, annual family income, marksheets etc. Periodic regional reviews are undertaken with State Governments/UT Administrations in addition to regular video conferencing.

(b) State-wise detail of students benefited under above three scholarships schemes during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No Sir.

Statement

Year-wise and State/UT-wise detail of students benefited under Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during the last three years

| Sl.No | States/UTs | Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme | | | Post-matric Scholarship Scheme | | | Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 301275 | 334949 | 131069 | 26904 | 19246 | 5176 | 1664 | 1492 | 526 |
| 2. | Telangana | | 176178 | | | | 11580 | 0 | 0 | 1238 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | Assam | 181267 | 241967 | 132981 | 19276 | 27932 | 29893 | 2311 | 3710 | 3886 |
| 5 | Bihar | 80622 | 65663 | 122883 | 26911 | 34485 | 42248 | 4354 | 6417 | 13393 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 18235 | 20196 | 19953 | 2615 | 2811 | 2657 | 201 | 339 | 614 |
| 7 | Goa | 0 | 8319 | 3350 | 211 | 124 | 93 | 97 | 108 | 163 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 0 | 355756 | 353933 | 20612 | 32979 | 40574 | 2016 | 2607 | 4821 |
| 9 | Haryana | 50308 | 15780 | 0 | 1373 | 1509 | 721 | 770 | 865 | 1109 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 3652 | 3577 | 3196 | 424 | 353 | 337 | 86 | 153 | 129 |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 225646 | 113647 | 389420 | 10491 | 25461 | 15977 | 2936 | 2317 | 6519 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 45878 | 26694 | 28465 | 10112 | 11581 | 12281 | 1279 | 1736 | 1498 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 416243 | 404511 | 435369 | 33160 | 51771 | 85830 | 3586 | 5526 | 19814 |
| 14 | Kerala | 944918 | 884682 | 845465 | 95379 | 69643 | 94460 | 8627 | 15602 | 25844 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 129672 | 109507 | 104819 | 12343 | 10863 | 10009 | 1725 | 1347 | 2954 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 788973 | 785177 | 717896 | 42802 | 60229 | 56984 | 4665 | 7113 | 5230 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 17 | Manipur | 32279 | 13232 | 19364 | 3619 | 7853 | 7085 | 330 | 519 | 437 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 19945 | 23825 | 22327 | 223 | 170 | 313 | 412 | 706 | 884 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 40615 | 94745 | 141210 | 4329 | 669 | 389 | 85 | 97 | 0 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 18679 | 25792 | 42836 | 90 | 230 | 198 | 689 | 1006 | 1160 |
| 21 | Odisha | 34673 | 38611 | 39610 | 2143 | 3380 | 3921 | 427 | 606 | 550 |
| 22 | Punjab | 266188 | 353549 | 417001 | 54403 | 76577 | 83415 | 4859 | 11231 | 10367 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 199885 | 280100 | 253433 | 23167 | 33259 | 39098 | 2519 | 2769 | 2783 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 4115 | 3785 | 4443 | 565 | 310 | 184 | 111 | 146 | 78 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 340647 | 406324 | 461376 | 43525 | 55152 | 67385 | 3225 | 5149 | 5747 |
| 26 | Tripura | 3721 | 7204 | 9193 | 445 | 665 | 757 | 113 | 138 | 115 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 1089486 | 1262382 | 859667 | 193361 | 165783 | 99852 | 11647 | 16942 | 16861 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 11907 | 0 | 54051 | 540 | 774 | 1076 | 333 | 572 | 577 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 1165386 | 1869161 | 1690039 | 125909 | 195331 | 192267 | 8440 | 10506 | 10696 |
| 30 | Andaman & Nicobar | 277 | 236 | 845 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 0 | 6721 | 3319 | 267 | 290 | 222 | 21 | 32 | 40 |
| 32 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 233 | 167 | 225 | 33 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Daman & Diu | 500 | 494 | 728 | 52 | 26 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| 34 | Delhi | 21759 | 36096 | 9301 | 338 | 680 | 522 | 525 | 613 | 693 |
| 35 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | Puducherry | 0 | 1341 | 2648 | 0 | 301 | 116 | 33 | 47 | 40 |

Note: Figures include both fresh and renewals.

MsDP Programme for Minorities

1120. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for minorities has been launched by Government during last two years;

(b) whether the benefits of this programme have reached only to a small percentage of minority population in targeted areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the concrete measures taken by Government to improve the condition of minorities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 2008 to address the development deficits of backward minority concentration areas identified as 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) as a follow up to Sachar Committee recommendations. So far, projects with central share of ₹ 7609.99 crore have been approved under MsDP to create socio-economic infrastructure and provide basic amenities in the identified MCDs. The details of the projects approved and funds released during last two years are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below).

The Guidelines for MsDP provide that priority should be given to projects that focus on villages/blocks/localities, having substantial minority population. Most of the projects taken under MsDP are for creation of community assets and the area of development being minority concentrated maximum benefit of the asset goes to minority community. Further, to ensure the intended benefits are passed on to the targeted minority population, the Ministry has restructured MsDP for sharper focus on minority concentration areas by making Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns (MCBs/MCTs) and Cluster of Villages as unit of planning and implementation.

(d) Apart from MsDP, the Ministry is implementing a number of other programmes/schemes of for the welfare of minorities. These are given below:

- (i) **Schemes for educational empowerment:** Ministry implements Pre-matric, Post-matric, Merit-cum-Means based scholarships and Maulana Azad National Fellowship. Under these schemes, 30% seats are earmarked for girl students. In addition, Maulana Azad Education Foundation implements a scheme exclusively for scholarship to girls belonging to minority communities. Assistance for free coaching is also provided to students for competitive examinations. A scheme 'Padho Pardesh' has been launched for Interest subsidy on educational loans for minority

students for their overseas studies. Another Scheme 'Nai Udaan' has also been started for giving financial support to minority candidates clearing preliminary exams conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs). Further, to strengthen educational infrastructure, construction of schools, additional classrooms, etc. is taken up under Multi-sectoral Development Programme. A new scheme namely 'Nai Manzil' – an integrated educational and livelihood initiative for Minority Communities has also been launched on 08.08.2015 on pilot basis for formal education of school dropouts and Madarsa students to enhance their education and skill for gainful employment.

- (ii) **Scheme for economic empowerment**—National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides concessional loans to minorities. Ministry has also launched “Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)” for placement linked skill development of minorities in the year 2013-14. The scheme envisages a minimum of 75% employment of trained minority youth and out of them 50% in organized sector. Maulana Azad National Academy for Skill (MANAS) has been established on 11.11.2014 as a special purpose vehicle for addressing all skill development needs of minority community, to ensure provision of sustainable livelihood to them, with emphases on self employment. A new Scheme 'Upgradation of Skills & Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)' has also been launched for implementation. The scheme aims at capacity building of minority artists and craftsmen including lesser known artists/ craftsmen.
- (iii) **Scheme for Women empowerment**—Ministry started “Nai Roshni”, an exclusive Leadership Development Programme for Minority Women during 2012-13. The scheme aims to empower and instill confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, Banks and other institutions.
- (iv) **Development of vulnerable minority community**—Ministry has launched a scheme with the name “Jiyo Parsi” during 2013-14 for containing population decline of Parsis in India. The scheme provides for financial assistance to Parsi married couples for medical treatment under standard medical protocols and also focuses on advocacy/outreach programmes to generate awareness among Parsi population for lineage enhancement.
- (v) **Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme**—The Ministry is also implementing Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for welfare of minorities. It is an overarching programme covering various schemes/ initiatives of different Ministries/Departments by either earmarking 15% of targets/outlays for minorities or specific monitoring of flow of benefits/ funds to minorities or areas with substantial minority population.

Statement-I*The details of the projects approved and funds released during last two years*

₹ in Lakh

| Sl. No. | State | During 2013-14 | | During 2014-15 | |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Projects Approved | Fund Released | Projects Approved | Fund Released |
| 1. | Uttar Pradesh | 40434.20 | 26074.61 | 13775.33 | 13204.81 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 58120.27 | 35675.52 | 22009.95 | 37590.75 |
| 3. | Assam | 551.96 | 3137.52 | 749.74 | 1111.98 |
| 4. | Bihar | 10410.77 | 5661.36 | 14015.18 | 9808.29 |
| 5. | Manipur | 3251.82 | 2582.23 | 540.57 | 405.44 |
| 6. | Haryana | 2513.45 | 1905.17 | | |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 1654.74 | 2283.19 | 996.05 | 598.63 |
| 8. | Uttarakhand | | 1080.12 | 4952.68 | 2293.18 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | | 322.24 | 659.73 | 329.86 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 3819.68 | 1163.05 | 4183.51 | 1635.04 |
| 11. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | | 41.30 | | 22.22 |
| 12. | Odisha | 3099.44 | 1561.32 | 2370.50 | 198.75 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 599.50 | 293.86 | 3.60 | 534.69 |
| 14. | Kerala | 2016.12 | 1014.87 | 427.30 | 213.84 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 764.84 | 1030.81 | | |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | 646.724 | 323.36 | | |
| 17. | Delhi | | 352.17 | 5.52 | 120.45 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 503.09 | 346.54 | | |
| 19. | Sikkim | 581.40 | 287.20 | 1233.60 | 618.60 |
| 20. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6211.37 | 4182.76 | 122.32 | 329.47 |
| 21. | Andhra Pradesh | 1798.69 | 899.45 | 3505.61 | 1748.72 |
| 22. | Telangana | 1512.72 | 756.57 | 2718.35 | 271.79 |
| 23. | Tripura | 3478.70 | 1722.78 | 4368.52 | 3124.13 |
| 24. | Punjab | 2143.17 | 1085.81 | | |
| 25. | Rajasthan | 2280.32 | 533.19 | 4231.94 | 2625.95 |
| 26. | Gujarat | | | | |
| 27. | Chhattisgarh | 2009.46 | 1004.74 | | |
| TOTAL | | 148402.43 | 95321.74 | 80870.00 | 76786.57 |

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

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. STALEMATE OWING TO NATIONAL HERALD CASE — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention to a matter of urgent public importance, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, what about the Calling Attention Motion? ...(*Interruptions*)... People are dying there. What about the Calling Attention Motion? ...(*Interruptions*)... Let them, at least, circulate the statement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हमारी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि एलओपी से कहिए कि ये किसकी ...(*Interruptions*)... ये किसकी बात कर रहे हैं? ...(*Interruptions*)... किसकी बात कर रहे हैं? ...(*Interruptions*)... ये बताएं कि हम उनकी क्या मदद कर सकते हैं? ...(*Interruptions*)... उनकी हम क्या मदद कर सकते हैं? ...(*Interruptions*)... हमारी बहुत ...(*Interruptions*)... आप हमें बताइए।...(*Interruptions*)... केवल नारा लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Let them, at least, circulate the Statement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हमारे मेम्बर्स बहुत कन्फ्यूज्ड हैं। ...(*Interruptions*)... सर, इस बीमारी का इलाज क्या है? ...(*Interruptions*)... इन्हें खुद को ही नहीं मालूम कि हुआ क्या है? कोई अगर उनकी तरफ से खड़े होकर बताता कि हम ...(*Interruptions*)... हो सकता है कि हम इनको ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, ये हमसे क्या चाहते हैं? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Calling Attention. ...(*Interruptions*)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, आज सुबह से इस सदन के अंदर कोई भी बिजनेस नहीं हो पाया, उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है... और आप बार-बार पूछते थे कि कारण बताइए। सर, मैं कारण बताना चाहता हूँ कि ये कारण दुखदायी हैं, न सिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए, बल्कि पूरे विपक्ष के लिए। कोई भी पार्टी लीजिए, चाहे वह टीएमसी हो, बीएसपी हो,

समाजवादी पार्टी हो, आरजेडी हो, जेडी (यू) हो, डीएमके हो या एआईडीएमके हो। जिस तरह का वातावरण हम देख रहे हैं, हमें लगता है कि देश में दो कानून चल रहे हैं। हमने अभी हफ्ता भर पहले भारत के संविधान पर चर्चा की और अपने आप को फिर एक बार समर्पित किया कि भारत के संविधान के अनुसार यह देश चलेगा। यहां लोकतंत्र होगा, समाजवाद होगा, धर्मनिरपेक्षता के रास्ते पर हम चलेंगे, लेकिन अभी भी मुझे बदलाव नजर नहीं आ रहा है। जब मैं कहता हूँ कि दो किस्म के कानून बनते हैं, तो मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि इस सदन में, पिछले पूरे सत्र में कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई, कोई बिल पास नहीं हुआ। तीन राज्यों के बारे में और एक केंद्रीय मंत्री के बारे में चर्चा हुई, राजस्थान के बारे में चर्चा हुई, मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में चर्चा हुई, छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में चर्चा हुई, एक केंद्रीय मंत्री को लेकर चर्चा हुई कि किस तरह से वहां करप्शन है, लेकिन एक एफ.आई.आर. भी कहीं दर्ज नहीं हुई और किसी के खिलाफ एक्शन नहीं लिया, सरकार की तरफ से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। ऐसा शायद पहली दफा हुआ कि दोनों सदनों में कार्यवाही पूरे सत्र के लिए नहीं चली, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी केंद्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। जो विपक्ष है, उसकी कई धारणाएं हैं, लेकिन मैं एक सबसे बड़ी धारणा की मिसाल देता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर की बेटी की शादी हो रही थी और उसका एक पांच दरवाजे के अंदर और एक पांच दरवाजे के बाहर था। मंदिर में शादी होनी थी, वे वहां जा रहे थे, उन पर रेड हुई, उन्होंने शादी को कैंसिल नहीं किया, वे शादी के लिए गए, इस तरह की घटना हुई। कल की जो घटना हुई है, वह उससे अलग नहीं है। डीएमके के साथ क्या हुआ, आरजेडी के साथ क्या हुआ, जेडी (यू) के साथ क्या हुआ, समाजवादी पार्टी, बीएसपी और टीएमसी के साथ क्या हो रहा है? आज भी हमारे एक मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट जो टीएमसी के हैं, उनके फादर उर्दू पेपर के एडिटर हैं, मालिक हैं, उनको उठाकर ले गए, तो इस तरह भय का वातावरण एक-डेढ़ साल से बन रहा है— vendetta, political vendetta. एक वक्त में नारा तो लगा था, इलेक्शन के वक्त में नारा तो लगा था कि आज जो Ruling Party है, वह कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत चाहती थी, लेकिन मुझे लगता था कि वह एक इलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो था। यह इलेक्शन जीतने के लिए एक प्रोग्राम बनाया गया था। अब सरकार बन गयी, अब हम विकास की तरफ जाएंगे, डेवलपमेंट की तरफ जाएंगे, गरीबी हटाने की तरफ जाएंगे और नए कार्यक्रम आएंगे, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि उस एजेंडे में और बढ़ोतरी हुई है। अब सिर्फ कांग्रेस मुक्त नहीं बल्कि विपक्ष मुक्त भारत की बात चल रही है। इसीलिए सुबह से इस सदन और उस सदन में गतिरोध या protest चल रहा था। महोदय, हम न्याय चाहते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश, एक डेमोक्रेटिक देश, एक सेकुलर, सोशलिस्ट देश, भारत के संविधान के हिसाब से चले और यहां, चाहे वे सत्ताधारी पार्टी के लोग हों या विपक्ष के लोग हों, उनके साथ बराबर का न्याय किया जाना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं कि सत्ताधारी पार्टी के साथ एक तरीके का न्याय किया जाए और तमाम विपक्ष और विपक्षी पार्टियों के साथ दूसरे कानून के अंतर्गत न्याय किया जाए। माननीय उपसभापति साहब, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

اُفائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، آج صبح سے اس سدن کے اندر کوئی بھی
 بزئس نہیں ہو پایا، اس کی سب سے بڑی وجہ ہے -- اور آپ بار بار پوچھتے تھے کہ

وجہ بتائیے۔ سر، میں وجہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ وجہ دکھ-دائی ہیں، نہ صرف کانگریس پارٹی کے لئے، بلکہ پورے وپکش کے لئے کوئی بھی پارٹی لیجئے، چاہے وہ ٹی-ایم-سی۔ ہو، بی-ایم-پی۔ ہو، سماجوادی پارٹی ہو، آر-جے-ڈی۔ ہو، جے-ڈی۔(یو) ہو، ڈی-ایم-کے۔ ہو یا اے-آئی-ڈی-ایم-کے۔ ہو۔ جس طرح کا ماحول ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں، ہمیں لگتا ہے کہ دیش میں دو قانون چل رہے ہیں۔ ہم نے ابھی ہفتہ بھر پہلے بھارت کے آئین پر چرچا کی اور اپنے آپ کو ایک بار پھر سمرپت کیا کہ بھارت کے آئین کے مطابق یہ دیش چلے گا۔ یہاں لوک-تنتر ہوگا، سماجواد ہوگا، دھرم نریکشتا کے راستے پر ہم چلیں گے، لیکن ابھی بھی مجھے بدلاؤ نظر نہیں آ رہا ہے۔ جب میں کہتا ہوں کہ دو قسم کے قانون بنتے ہیں، تو میرے کہنے کا مطلب ہے کہ اس سدن میں، پچھلے پورے سیشن میں کوئی چرچا نہیں ہوئی، کوئی بل پاس نہیں ہوا۔ تین راجیوں کے بارے میں اور ایک مرکزی وزیر کے بارے میں چرچا ہوئی، راجستھان کے بارے میں چرچا ہوئی، مدھیہ پردیش کے بارے میں چرچا ہوئی، چھتیس گڑھ کے بارے میں چرچا ہوئی، ایک مرکزی وزیر کو لے کر چرچا ہوئی کہ کس طرح سے وہاں کرپشن ہے، لیکن ایک ایف-آئی-آر۔ بھی کہیں درج نہیں ہوئی اور کسی کے خلاف ایکشن نہیں لیا، سرکار کی طرف سے کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوئی۔ ایسا شاید پہلی دفعہ ہوا کہ دونوں سدنوں میں کارروائی پورے سیشن کے لئے نہیں چلی، لیکن اس کے باوجود بھی مرکزی سرکار کی طرف سے کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوئی۔ جو وپکش ہے، اس کی کئی دھارنائیں ہیں، لیکن میں ایک سب سے بڑی دھارنا کی مثال دیتا ہوں کہ ہماچل وں دروازے/پردیش کے چیف منسٹر کی بیٹی کی شادی ہو رہی تھی اور اس کا ایک پا کے اندر اور ایک پاؤں دروازے کے باہر تھا، مندر میں شادی ہونی تھی، وہ وہاں جا رہے تھے، ان پر ریڈ ہوئی، انہوں نے شادی کو کینسل نہیں کیا، وہ شادی کے لئے گئے، اس طرح کی گھٹنا ہوئی۔ کل کی جو گھٹنا ہوئی ہے، وہ اس سے الگ نہیں ہے۔ ڈی-ایم-کے۔ کے ساتھ کیا ہوا، آر-جے-ڈی۔ کے ساتھ کیا ہوا، جے-ڈی۔(یو) کے ساتھ کیا ہوا، سماجوادی پارٹی، بی-ایم-سی۔ اور ٹی-ایم-سی۔ کے ساتھ کیا ہو رہا ہے؟ آج بھی ہمارے ایک ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ، جو ٹی-ایم-سی۔ کے ہیں، ان کے والد اردو پیپر کے ایڈیٹر ہیں، مالک ہیں، ان کو اٹھا کر لے گئے، تو اس طرح ایک وقت vendetta, political vendetta. خوف کا ماحول، ایک ڈیڑھ سال سے بن رہا ہے میں نعرہ تو لگا تھا، الیکشن کے وقت میں نعرہ تو لگا تھا کہ آج جو رولنگ پارٹی ہے، وہ کانگریس-مکت بھارت چاہتی تھی، لیکن مجھے لگتا تھا کہ وہ ایک الیکشن منیفیسٹو تھا۔ یہ الیکشن جیتنے کے لئے ایک پروگرام بنایا گیا تھا۔ اب سرکار بن گئی، اب ہم وکاس کی طرف جائیں گے، ڈیولپمنٹ کی طرف جائیں گے، غریبی ہٹانے کی طرف جائیں گے اور نئے کارنیکرم آئیں گے، لیکن مجھے لگتا ہے کہ اس ایجنڈے میں اور بڑھوتری ہوئی ہے، اب صرف کانگریس-مکت نہیں بلکہ وپکش مکت بھارت کی بات چل رہی ہے۔ اسی لئے صبح سے اس سدن اور اس سدن میں گتی رودھ یا پروٹیسٹ چل رہا تھا۔

مہودے، ہم نیائے چاہتے ہیں، ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ہمارا دیش، ایک ڈیموکریٹک دیش، ایک سیکولر، سوشلسٹ دیش، بھارت کے آئین کے حساب سے چلے اور یہاں، چاہے وہ سٹہ-دھاری پارٹی کے لوگ ہوں یا وپکش کے لوگ ہوں، ان کے ساتھ برابر کا نیائے کیا جانا چاہئے۔ ایسا نہیں کہ سٹہ دھاری پارٹی کے ساتھ ایک طریقے کا نیائے کیا جائے اور تمام وپکش اور وپکشی پارٹیوں کے ساتھ دوسرے قانون کے انترگت نیائے کیا جائے۔

مائے اپ سبھا پتی صاحب، یہی میرا نویدن ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*
Listen to the Leader of the House also. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen to the Leader
of the House also. *...(Interruptions)...*

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली) : सर, एक गलतबयानी करने के बाद केवल यह प्रयास करना कि सदन में कोई दूसरा बोल न पाए *...(Interruptions)...* यह प्रक्रिया उचित नहीं है। *...(Interruptions)...* मैं गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने यह विषय उठाया। यह विषय उठने के बाद भ्रष्टाचार का विषय केंद्र बिंदु बनकर संसद के सामने आए और उस विषय के ऊपर चर्चा हो *...(Interruptions)...* आज इस की आवश्यकता है। यह खोखला नारा देने की आवश्यकता नहीं *...(Interruptions)...* कि समस्त विपक्ष की यह चिंता है। इस सरकार ने किसी के खिलाफ नाजायज़ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। *...(Interruptions)...* कल समाजवादी पार्टी के साथ की थी या बहुजन समाज पार्टी के खिलाफ की थी *...(Interruptions)...* तो वह कांग्रेस के जमाने में होती थी, *...(Interruptions)...* हमने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। *...(Interruptions)...* आज जो प्रक्रिया है *...(Interruptions)...* यह एक गंभीर मामला कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेताओं के प्रति आया है। यह सरकार ने नहीं उठाया, यह न्यायपालिका ने उठाया है। *...(Interruptions)...* एक राजनीतिक दल, राजनीतिक purpose के लिए पैसा इकट्ठा करे और किसी व्यवसाय के लिए उसे इस्तेमाल करे, न्यायपालिका इस को देखना चाहती है। *...(Interruptions)...* ऐसे विषय का यदि उत्तर देना है, तो आप कोर्ट के सामने जाकर उसका जवाब दीजिए। कोर्ट ने आपको समन किया है, सरकार ने आपको समन नहीं किया है, इसलिए संसद के अंदर यह निर्णय नहीं हो सकता। *...(Interruptions)...* संसद में चर्चा हो सकती है और जितने भी विषय आज़ाद साहब ने उठाए हैं, आप तुरंत इन तमाम दोनों विषयों की चर्चा आरंभ कीजिए। यह सरकार सारे तथ्य संसद और देश के सामने रखेगी। *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)....*

श्री अरुण जेटली : मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि तुरंत इस केस के ऊपर यदि वे संसद में चर्चा चाहते हैं, तो आज़ाद साहब चर्चा आरंभ करें, मैं उसका उत्तर दूंगा। *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is ready for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* The Leader of the House says he is ready for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* ये नारा लगा रहे हैं, मैं क्या करूँ? *...(Interruptions)...* मैं क्या करूँ? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, अगर हाउस एडजॉर्न करना है, तो कल तक के लिए कर दीजिए। *...(Interruptions)...* कल 11 बजे तक कर दीजिए। *...(Interruptions)...* अगर ये हाउस को नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं, तो कल 11.00 बजे तक एडजॉर्न कर दीजिए। *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, इनको नारा लगाने दीजिए। *...(Interruptions)...* कांग्रेस के लोगों को थोड़ा नारा लगाने दीजिए। *...(Interruptions)...* इनकी जो नारा लगाने की आदत है *...(Interruptions)...* जब on the floor exercise होती है *...(Interruptions)...* अभी इनको

कम-से-कम दस-पंद्रह साल करना है ...(Interruptions)... इसलिए इनको नारा लगाने दीजिए और थोड़ी exercise होने दीजिए ...(Interruptions)... क्योंकि इनको दस-पंद्रह साल इसी तरह से नारा लगाना है। ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 9th December, 2015.*

