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Tuesday
15 December, 2015
24 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 15th December, 2015/24th Aগ্রহায়ণ, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After laying the papers on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. LOP, I will allow you after Papers to be Laid on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)... Papers to be laid on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 563 (E), dated the 20th July, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (2) No. 1-CA (5)/66/2014, dated the 29th September, 2015, publishing/printing of 66th Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Council of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, for the year ending 31st March, 2015. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3381/16/15]
 - (3) No. G/18-CWA/9/2015, dated the 29th September, 2015, presenting of the 56th Annual Report and the Audited Accounts of the Council of Institute of Cost Accountants of India, for the year ending 31st March, 2015. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3380/16/15]
 - (4) G.S.R. 744 (E), dated the 30th September, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3381/16/15]

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

(1) EL-2015/26, dated the 25th June, 2015, notifying members elected in the result of the election to the Nineteenth Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India for the term 2015-2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3380/16/15]

(2) EL-2015/27, dated the 25th June, 2015, notifying members elected in the result of the election to the four Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India for the term 2015-2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4082/16/15]

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

(1) G.S.R. 634 (E), dated the 17th August, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 315(E), dated the 23rd April, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(2) F. No. 104/35/Accts., dated the 24th September, 2015, regarding 35th Annual Report and Audited statements of consolidated accounts along with the Auditors' Report thereon, of the Council of Institute of Company Secretaries of India for the year ending 31st March, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3382/16/15]

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

(a) Annual Report of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3379/16/15]

Report and Account (2014-15) of Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : Sir, on behalf of senior colleague, Shri Manohar Parrikar, I lay on the

Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, (DIAT), Pune, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3404/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of ITI Limited, Bangalore and related papers

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of ITI Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3578/16/15]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of Company, Institutes and Research Centres and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 25th September, 2015, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (4th Amendment) Rules, 2014, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3399/16/15]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Lifecare Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3384/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3395/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3396/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3397/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3383/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH), Mysore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3398/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3386/16/15]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3387/16/15]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3388/16/15]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, JSS Institute of Economic Research, Dharwad, Karnataka, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3389/16/15]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3390/16/15]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of General and Applied Geography, Dr. Hari Singh Gour University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3391/16/15]
- (xii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3392/16/15]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3393/16/15]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3394/16/15]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3972/16/15]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3385/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various companies and 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 each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bengaluru, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3699/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3405/16/15]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, (HMI), Darjeeling, West Bengal, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3400/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports, (NIMAS), Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3403/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3707/16/15]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi and ACI, New Delhi and related papers

II. MOU between GOI and PHL

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA):
Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013.

- (b) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3651/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Aero Club of India (ACI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3358/16/15]

- (II) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Pawan Hans Limited (PHL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3652/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NMDFC, 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, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3586/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Insurance Companies, Banks, Economic Institutes and Authority and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—
- (1) G.S.R. 579 (E), dated the 24th July, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export of Goods and Services) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 738 (E), dated the 26th September, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Regularization of assets held abroad by a person resident in India) Regulations, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 745 (E), dated the 30th September, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a person resident outside India) (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3416/16/15]

- (4) S.O. 2454 (E), dated the 8th September, 2015, appointing the 9th day of September, 2015 as the date on which the provisions of certain sections of Finance Act, 2015 shall come into force.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3467/16/15]

- (5) G.S.R. 759 (E), dated the 6th October, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Ninth Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (6) G.S.R. 823 (E), dated the 30th October, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (7) G.S.R. 858 (E), dated the 16th November, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Eleventh Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (8) G.S.R. 859 (E), dated the 16th November, 2015, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Permissible Capital Account Transactions) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3416/16/15]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 544 (E), dated the 7th July, 2015, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 693 (E), dated the 11th September, 2015, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Third Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 730 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2015, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Third Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (4) G.S.R. 882 (E), dated the 18th November, 2015, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3421/16/15]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

(1) G.S.R. 860 (E), dated the 16th November, 2015, publishing the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback (Second Amendment) Rules, 2015.

(2) G.S.R. 861 (E), dated the 16th November, 2015, notifying the All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback with effect from 23rd November, 2015. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3422/16/15]

(iv) 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. 899 (E), dated the 24th November, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R.163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(2) G.S.R. 900 (E), dated the 24th November, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 265 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3739/16/15]

(v) 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. 894 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 33 (E), dated the 15th January, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(2) G.S.R. 901 (E), dated the 24th November, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(3) G.S.R. 902 (E), dated the 24th November, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 274 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3738/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, alongwith that of its subsidiary companies, the New India Assurance Company (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited, the New India Assurance Company (Sierra Leone) Limited and the Prestige Assurance PLC (Nigeria), for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3722/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re), Mumbai, alongwith that of its subsidiary company, GIC Re South Africa Limited, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3413/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, alongwith that of its subsidiary company, the Industrial Credit Company Limited, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3723/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3415/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3414/16/15]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 30 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Act, 1989:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Lucknow, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3741/16/15]

(C) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Statement of Accounts of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4030/16/15]

(D) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (5) of Section 18 and sub-section (5) of Section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3473/16/15]

(E) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (3) of Section 43 of State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, as amended by the Banking Laws (Amendment) act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3425/16/15]

(F) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(i) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3719/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3718/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Report and the Audited Accounts of the above School, for the year, 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3721/16/15]

- (iv) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3724/16/15]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 2015

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

'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 Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 2015.'

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

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I rise to make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COURT OF THE ALIGARH
MUSLIM UNIVERSITY**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I move the following Motion:

"That in pursuance of item (xxiv) of clause (1) read with clause (2) of Statute 14 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University appended to the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981, in terms of Section 28 thereof, 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 Court of the Aligarh Muslim University in the vacancy caused due to the expiry of term of Shri K.N. Balagopal therein on the 3rd May, 2015."

The question was put and the Motion was adopted.

RE. NOTICE UNDER RULE 267

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Notice under Rule 267, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal) : Sir, I have also given a Notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this. His is the first Notice and yours is second.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में जो राजनीतिक गतिविधियां चल रही हैं, मैंने उसके लिए नोटिस दिया है। 31 अक्टूबर, 2015 को विधान सभा का सेशन खत्म हुआ था और 3 नवम्बर, 2015 को माननीय गवर्नर साहब ने उसे prorogue किया। 14 जनवरी, 2016 को सेशन दोबारा से बुलाया जाना था, लेकिन इसी बीच में, prorogue होने के बाद वहां पर कुछ डेवलपमेंट्स हुईं। वहां कांग्रेस के 47 MLAs हैं, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के 11 MLAs हैं और दो MLAs Independent हैं, इस तरह 60 MLAs का हाउस है। कांग्रेस के कुछ rebels हैं और उन rebels में एक कांग्रेस का डिप्टी स्पीकर भी है। हर पार्टी में rebel activities चलती रहती हैं। 6 नवम्बर, 2015 को कांग्रेस के एमएलएज़ ने डिप्टी स्पीकर को हटाने का नोटिस दिया कि वे * और वे रूलिंग पार्टी की तरफ से नियुक्त किये गये या इलेक्ट किये गये डिप्टी स्पीकर हैं। वे * डिप्टी स्पीकर को हटाने के लिए नोटिस की जो प्रक्रिया अंडर कांस्टीट्यूशन होती है, वह कांग्रेस के एमएलएज़ ने दी। उसके तीन दिन बाद, 9 नवम्बर को भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एमएलएज़ ने स्पीकर को हटाने का नोटिस दिया। यह 'तीन दिन बाद' बहुत जरूरी है।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مائٹے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، اروناچل پردیش میں جو راجنیتی گتیودھی چل رہی ہیں، میں نے اس کا نوٹس دیا ہے۔ 31 اکتوبر 2015 کو ودھان سبھا کا سیشن ختم ہوا تھا اور 3 نومبر 2015 کو مائٹے گورنر صاحب نے اسے 'پرورگ' کیا۔ 14 جنوری 2016 کو سیشن دوبارہ سے بلایا جانا تھا، لیکن اسی بیچ میں 'پرورگ' ہونے کے بعد وہاں پر کچھ ڈیولپمنٹس ہوئیں۔ وہاں کانگریس کے 47 ایم۔ایل۔ایز۔ ہیں، بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کے 11 ایم۔ایل۔ایز۔ ہیں اور 2 ایم۔ایل۔ایز۔ انڈیپنڈنٹ ہیں، اس طرح 60 ایم۔ایل۔ایز۔ کا

ہاؤس ہے۔ کانگریس کے کچھ 'ریپلس' ہیں اور ان ریپلس میں ایک کانگریس کا ڈپٹی اسپیکر بھی ہے۔ ہر پارٹی میں ریپل ایکٹیوٹی چلتی رہتی ہیں۔ 6 نومبر، 2015 کو کانگریس کے ایم۔ایل۔ایز نے ڈپٹی اسپیکر کو ہٹانے کا نوٹس دیا کہ وہ * اور وہ رولنگ پارٹی کی طرف سے مقرر کئے گئے، یا الیکٹ کئے گئے ڈپٹی اسپیکر ہیں۔ وہ * ڈپٹی اسپیکر کو ہٹانے کے لئے ایک نوٹس کی جو پرکریا انڈر کانسٹی ٹیوشن ہوتی ہے، وہ کانگریس کے ایم۔ایل۔ایز نے ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے لئے دی۔ اس کے تین دن بعد، 9 نومبر کو بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کے ایم۔ایل۔ایز نے اسپیکر کو ہٹانے کا نوٹس دیا۔ یہ تین دن بعد بہت ضروری ہے۔

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, may I say something, if the Leader of the Opposition yields? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on a question of propriety and rules. Can the proceedings of an Assembly be discussed in this House? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is happening ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, I would like to have a ruling...*(Interruptions)*... What is happening in a State Assembly, if we start discussing in the House ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, what is happening in a State Assembly has never been discussed in this House and should never be discussed in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if you allow this discussion, tomorrow State Assemblies will start discussing what happens in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... کل विधान सभाओं में चर्चा शुरू हो जायेगी कि देश की संसद में क्या हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, difficult or normal conditions में you can say 'yes' or 'no', लेकिन अभी मैं आगे जो पढ़ूंगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आगे जो पढ़ूंगा, वह इस हिन्दुस्तान के किसी कोर्ट, किसी अदालत में ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसकी चर्चा नहीं हो सकती ...*(व्यवधान)*... सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट में ही चर्चा हो सकती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، difficult or normal conditions میں you can say

'yes' or 'no' لیکن ابھی میں آگے جو پڑھوں گا ---*(مداخلت)*--- میں آگے جو پڑھوں گا، وہ

اس ہندوستان کے کوئی کورٹ، کسی عدالت میں ---*(مداخلت)*--- اس کی چرچہ نہیں ہو سکتی

---*(مداخلت)*--- صرف پارلیمنٹ میں ہی چرچہ ہو سکتی ہے ---*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, please do not discuss the proceedings of the Assembly. Please do not discuss the proceedings of the Assembly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am not talking about the proceedings. No proceedings have started as yet. I am just saying when the Assembly is not... *(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

मैं माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस को करेक्ट करना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

اُمیں مائے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کو کریکٹ کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

श्री अरुण जेटली: सर, स्पीकर को हटाने या डिप्टी स्पीकर को हटाने का नोटिस, यह विधान सभा का विषय है, यह संसद का विषय नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, अगर आप इसकी अनुमति देंगे, तो संसद में क्या होता है, उसकी चर्चा विधान सभाओं में होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, यह अभी प्रोसीडिंग्स में से नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

اُسر، یہ ابھی پروسیڈنگ میں سے نہیں ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

I am not quoting any proceedings of the Assembly. ...*(Interruptions)*... This has happened when the Assembly was not in session. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम रोज प्रिविलेज का नोटिस देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम रोज प्रिविलेज का नोटिस देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम रोज disqualification का नोटिस देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह भी हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्स का पार्ट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, अगर यूपी विधान सभा की चर्चा करेंगे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर बिहार की या पश्चिमी बंगाल की विधान सभाओं की चर्चा करेंगे, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am not discussing the proceedings of the Assembly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: क्या इसकी चर्चा यहां करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बहुत गलत बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: What has happened, what has transpired and what has been discussed on the floor of the House, I am not discussing that. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Assembly is not in session, where is the question of discussing the proceedings in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, this is an internal problem ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... We represent, the Rajya Sabha represents the States. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rajya Sabha represents the States. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is our duty to protect the interests of the States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Azad ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is our duty to protect the interests of the States. We, as Rajya Sabha Members, are custodian of the States ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We have to protect the interests of the States. ...(Interruptions)... This is the Council of States. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Rajya Sabha is the Council of States. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is our responsibility to protect the interests of the States. ...(Interruptions)... We are not going to budge.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, do not discuss about the Deputy Speaker or the Speaker here. Do not discuss about the Deputy Speaker or the Speaker of the Assembly here. That is for the Assembly. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I cannot discuss the proceedings of the Assembly. ...(Interruptions)... I am not discussing the proceedings of the Assembly. ...(Interruptions)... The Assembly is going to be convened from tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)... The Assembly is going to be convened from tomorrow. Then, how can I discuss ...(Interruptions)... how can I discuss ...(Interruptions)... the proceedings of the Assembly? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your complaint? ...(Interruptions)... What is your issue then? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, let me tell you. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, let me tell you. ...(Interruptions)... The most undemocratic thing, which has never happened in the history of independent India ...(Interruptions)... and which did not happen even during the British time, is happening now ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, it is not clear to me what you are speaking. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: In the British Raj, we used to have Governments but we did not have this type of Governor. ...(Interruptions)... The Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, *suo motu*, without consulting the State Government ...(Interruptions)... without consulting the Chief Minister ...(Interruptions)... without

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

the advice of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers ...*(Interruptions)*... summons the Assembly Session for 16th of December! ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the most important thing is, what does the summon say ...*(Interruptions)*... and what does the Executive Order of the Government say. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Executive Order says, ...*(Interruptions)*... the Executive Order of the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, listen please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is for the removal of the Speaker ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is the first item on the Agenda. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The first item on the Agenda of the House at the first sitting of the Sixth Session of the Assembly.....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: And it also says ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Resolution for removal of the Speaker ...*(Interruptions)*... shall be the first item of the business at the first sitting of the sixth Session of the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, Rule 238 says, ...*(Interruptions)*... He is on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad. I have to allow the point of order ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: what is happening in the State of Arunachal Pradesh is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No House can sit over a judgment on the proceedings of either House or of a State Legislature ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: कोई भी कांस्टीट्यूशन में आप नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

آجناب غلام نبی آزاد: جو سنسد کا ایمان کیا جا رہا ہے --- (مداخلت)---

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Rule 238 is clear. Neither can the conduct of a Governor be discussed here nor can the proceedings ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Governor of Arunachal Pradesh is playing like a * ...(Interruptions)... Let me tell you ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, please listen. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions) Please, I want to make a few points clear. ...(Interruptions)... Now everybody, please ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad ...(Interruptions)... Please, I will allow. ...(Interruptions)... Please, now, let me say. ...(Interruptions)... See, I have to make a few points clear. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please, आप लोग बैठिए। बैठिए-बैठिए।... (व्यवधान) ...(Interruptions)... I have to make a few points clear. ...(Interruptions)... Wait ...(Interruptions)... Now, please ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Go to your seats. I have to make a few points clear. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Two points I have to make clear. Number one is that, according to Rule 238, a person in position, in authority like a Governor, can be discussed only through a substantive motion ...(Interruptions)... Let me say ...(Interruptions)... No, no; let me say. ...(Interruptions)... Second, proceedings of the Legislative Assembly will not be discussed ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am not discussing the proceedings. ...(Interruptions)... The House is not convened as of now. So, how can I discuss proceedings? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं सिर्फ़ तीन चीज़ें बता रहा हूँ कि गवर्नर ने सरकार की रिक्वेस्ट के बगैर असेम्बली सेशन बुलाया है। ...(व्यवधान)... गवर्नर ने विधान सभा का एजेंडा भी खुद ही फिक्स किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... कोर्ट कोई अथॉरिटी नहीं है कि वह यह कह दे कि स्पीकर प्रिज़ाइड नहीं करेगा, डिप्टी स्पीकर प्रिज़ाइड करेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... गवर्नर को यह अथॉरिटी नहीं है कि वह यह कहे कि डिप्टी स्पीकर को हटाने के लिए resolution move किया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... यह संविधान में कहीं भी नहीं लिखा हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह किस संविधान में लिखा हुआ है? ...(व्यवधान)... यह बीजेपी के constitution में हो सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह * की जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، میں صرف تین چیزیں بتا رہا ہوں کہ گورنر نے سرکار کی ریکویسٹ کے بغیر اسمبلی سیشن بلایا ہے --- (مداخلت) --- گورنر نے ودھان سبھا کا ایجنڈا بھی خود ہی فکس کیا ہے --- (مداخلت) --- کورٹ کوئی اتھارٹی نہیں ہے کہ وہ یہ کہہ دے کہ اسپیکر پریزائڈ نہیں کرے گا، ڈپٹی اسپیکر پریزائڈ کرے گا --- (مداخلت) --- گورنر کو یہ اتھارٹی نہیں ہے کہ وہ یہ کہے کہ ڈپٹی اسپیکر کو ہٹانے کے لئے ریزولوشن موو کیا جائے گا --- (مداخلت) --- یہ سنودھان میں کہیں بھی نہیں لکھا ہوا ہے --- (مداخلت) --- یہ کس سنودھان میں لکھا ہوا ہے؟ --- (مداخلت) --- یہ بی-جے-پی-کے کانسیٹی ٹیوشن میں ہو سکتا ہے --- (مداخلت) --- یہ بالکل غلط بات ہے --- (مداخلت) --- یہ * کی جا رہی ہے --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, I am quoting a ruling. ... (Interruptions) ... I will allow you. ... (Interruptions) ... I am quoting a ruling. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : अभी भारत के संविधान पर चर्चा की। ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी 15 दिन भी नहीं हुए और उसी * उड़ाई जा रही हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... संविधान को * किया जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... हम यह नहीं होने देंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... हमारी पार्टी यह कभी नहीं होने देगी। ... (व्यवधान) ... विपक्ष यह कभी नहीं होने देगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ابھی بھارت کے سنودھان پر چرچہ کی --- (مداخلت) --- ابھی 15 دن بھی نہیں ہوئے اور اسی * اڑائی جا رہی ہیں --- (مداخلت) --- سنودھان کو * کیا جا رہا ہے --- (مداخلت) --- ہم یہ نہیں ہونے دیں گے --- (مداخلت) --- ہماری پارٹی یہ کبھی نہیں ہونے دے گی --- (مداخلت) --- وپکش یہ کبھی نہیں ہونے دے گا --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now there is a ruling by the then Deputy Chairman on 27.3.1992. To a question by Shri Ahluwalia, the ruling was, and I read: "Mr. Ahluwalia, you cannot raise the issue of the State Assembly here. We may be a Council of States. But we cannot raise the issue." ... (Interruptions) ... And Governor should be discussed through a substantive Motion. ... (Interruptions) ...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर के बारे में बोलने का हमें भी मौका दिया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): It is Governor's behaviour and not a State issue that... (Interruptions) ...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर के बारे में बोलने का हमें भी मौका दिया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) ... इस तरह से सदन के अंदर नहीं चलेगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... हमें भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) ... माननीय उपसभापति जी, हाउस के जो नियम-कानून

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि आप यहां असेम्बली के मामले को उठाने की परमिशन देते हैं, तो हमें भी फिर उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में, वहां के गवर्नर के बारे में बोलने का मौका दिया जाए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी पार्टी को बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरी आपसे यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि हमारी पार्टी को भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is not a State issue. It is in relation to the Governor's behaviour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your ruling is all right. But it is not a State issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, यह जो उनको ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; Governor can be discussed only through a substantive Motion. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is your Motion? ...**(Interruptions)**... Is it a substantive Motion? What is LOP's Motion? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये रूलिंग पर यकीन नहीं करते ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसानों के साथ भी करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये किसी रूलिंग पर यकीन नहीं करते ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये unruly behaviour पर यकीन करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, देश का जो संघीय ढांचा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये एक नया बहाना लेकर आए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your Motion? ...**(Interruptions)**... Is it a substantive Motion? What is LOP's Motion? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्सेज को बुलाया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

آجناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، --- (مداخلت) --- پیرا ملٹری فورسز کو بلایا گیا ہے --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज ये एक नया बहाना लेकर आए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप यह बताएं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, वहां लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

آجناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، وہاں لاء اینڈ آرڈر --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, I am saying that it is unimportant. ...**(Interruptions)**... Are you on a point of order? ...**(Interruptions)**... I have given the ruling. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to go by the ruling. Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, before you give the ruling, shall I read one thing? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have understood your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, before you give your ruling, I would also read Article 174 (1). Then, you give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Kindly look into Article 174(1) read with Article 163 of the Constitution of India and Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Arunachal Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That the Governor has to consult the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood your point. I understood what Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad was saying. But the point is, I have to go by the rules. That is the only problem. Rule 238 is very clear, that "the conduct of a person, authority..." I don't want to read it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whether it is the Governor, Rashtrapati or whoever it is, that can be discussed only through a substantive motion. Now, I have with me the notice given by hon. LoP, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)* ... Every Member is honourable and LoP is equally honourable . This motion — I don't want to read it, if the House wants I can share it with you — that in pursuance of Rule 267 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Rajya Sabha, this House does suspend the normal business to enable it to take up the discussion on the recent interference by Governor, Arunachal Pradesh, in the functioning of Government in the State of Arunachal Pradesh with the evil intention to topple a democratically elected Government in the State by way of promoting factualism and inciting dissention. It is only a motion for suspension of the Question Hour. It is not a substantive motion. Therefore, I could disallow the discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is no more a substantive motion. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a substantive motion. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*.... It is not a substantive motion. You could have given a substantive motion. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the motion is for discussion under Rule 267 and that is permissible. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a substantive motion. ...*(Interruptions)*.... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*.... Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I want to raise the issue of CBI raid on Delhi Chief Minister, Shri Arvind Kejriwal's office. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are

killing federalism. ...(Interruptions)... It is totally objectionable.(Interruptions)... It is dangerous for democracy.(Interruptions)... Sir, where is cooperative federalism now? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House reassembled at forty minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, a notice under Rule 267 has been given by my party...(Interruptions)...We have given a notice under Rule 267...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; yes ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have given a notice under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; a notice has been given. It is not by you, Mr. Derek ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I want to know a point ...(Interruptions)...That is our notice. There is an undeclared emergency in the country. The Office of the Chief Minister of Delhi has been raided! ...(Interruptions)...What is going on in this country? ...(Interruptions)...Sir, I want the hon. Leader of the House to clarify this ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I will just clarify this ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, the notice is given by Shri Nadimul Haque, not by you ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir. You give him a chance to speak. ...(Interruptions)...He is from my party ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...(Interruptions)... Please, listen. ...(Interruptions)... Now, listen ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Office of the Chief Minister of Delhi has been raided ...(Interruptions)... We are hearing different stories. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, you listen ...(Interruptions)... It is not a party issue ...(Interruptions)... Only the Member who gave notice can raise it, not by you ...(Interruptions)... Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have no objection to Mr. Derek O'Brien raising it ...*(Interruptions)*... I will just clarify it and give the facts which speak for themselves ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is not a party issue; this is about the country and the federal structure of this country ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a party issue ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a party issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Mr. Nadimul Haque gave a notice in the morning at 10 o' clock ...*(Interruptions)*... This is beyond a party issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the issue pertaining to federal structure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, may I say something? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, he is democratically elected Chief Minister... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, may I say something? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can we do? We cannot do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...What can we do? It is the CBI which has raided. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have no difficulty...*(Interruptions)*...I will just clarify it...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the hon. Leader of the House wants to clarify it...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...Mr. Derek O'Brien, what do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the hon. Leader of the House is clarifying it...*(Interruptions)*...Sir, they should listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, what do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want a discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House is ready to answer you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, may I just clarify it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, the Leader of the House is ready to

answer you ...(Interruptions)... What do you want? Mr. Derek, the Leader of the House is ready to answer you ...(Interruptions)... See, Mr. Derek, he is ready to reply to you. He is ready to reply to your point Mr. Derek. The Leader of the House is ready to answer you ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, may I just clarify it? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Derek O'Brien has raised an issue ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, the Leader of the House is responding to your point ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, Mr. Derek O'Brien has raised an issue. ...(Interruptions)... Actually, let me clarify this ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to this ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Derek, he is replying to you. Listen to him ...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the House and Finance Minister is replying to your point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, factually, let me clarify it. Mr. Derek O'Brien has not correctly been informed. The Office of the Chief Minister of Delhi has not been raided. The raid has nothing to do with Mr. Arvind Kejriwal. The raid has nothing to do with the tenure of Mr. Arvind Kejriwal as the Chief Minister of Delhi ...(Interruptions)... There is a corruption case ...(Interruptions)... There is a complaint with the CBI against one officer in the Delhi Government. The office of that officer is attached to the Office of the Chief Minister. Sir, 14 different cases have been filed by the CBI ...(Interruptions)... It is the office of that officer searched and the search is in relation to a case for an alleged offence committed in his capacity before his joining the Office of Mr. Kejriwal ...(Interruptions)... The raid has nothing to do with Mr. Kejriwal's Office or his tenure ...(Interruptions)... And, therefore, Mr. Derek O'Brien, before he raises this issue, should factually clarify and factually confirm the correctness of his facts ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a raid on the Chief Minister's Office... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is relating to a corruption case of an officer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Finance Minister has replied to your allegation...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the CBI is under the hon. Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Derek, he says that the CBI has not raided the Office of the Chief Minister ...(Interruptions)...The raid was only on the office of an officer ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the office of that officer is in the Chief Minister's Office ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, everyday the House is disrupted. ...(Interruptions)... Why are they standing like this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want? Tell me. ...(Interruptions)... What is your problem? What do you want? ...(Interruptions)... Why do you shout here? ...(Interruptions)... What is your demand? I am asking the shouting Members: What is your demand? ...(Interruptions)... It is very unfortunate. What is your demand? ...(Interruptions)... Please tell me. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Khan, tell me what your demand is. ...(Interruptions)... I am ready to listen to you. Tell me what your demand is. This shouting system is very bad, very unfortunate. This is an anti-democratic action. I don't approve of this. ...(Interruptions)... It is an anti-democratic action. Why do you shout slogans without any rationale? Tell me what you want. ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned till 12.00 noon.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Members to refrain from coming into the Well. ...(Interruptions)... Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... What do you wish to say? Is it relating to question? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have a notice under rule 267 given by my colleague. The issue here is, Sir, the Chief Minister, I am saying this again ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken on this subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... No, Sir. There has been a raid this morning, within the precincts of the CMO. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe ...(Interruptions)... I believe the Leader of ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: In the morning you have said, Chief Minister's Office. Now you are saying in the precincts. Merely because an alleged corrupt officer ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe that question has been clarified. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This kind of ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I will sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I will sit down... ...(Interruptions)... Sir, let the Leader of the House speak, I will speak after that. ...(Interruptions)... I am saying this on record. ...(Interruptions)... The files in the Chief Minister's office ...(Interruptions)... The files in the Chief Minister's office are being brought through the CBI. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe the Leader of the House has clarified this situation. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It does not even relate to the tenure of the Chief Minister. It relates to an officer for acts done in his earlier capacity. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... You had your say, now let the Question Hour proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. I need your protection. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you have had your say ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Please understand two things. No one is here to defend a corrupt official.. ...(Interruptions)... That is what ...(Interruptions)... We are standing...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... You have said ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, one minute please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this has become a federal issue for the Trinamool Congress. Is corruption an issue of federalism for the Trinamool Congress? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Derek, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down ...(Interruptions)... आप क्या कह रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्या कह रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप बताइए! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सभापति महोदय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में * की जा रही है।
...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سبھا پتی مہودے، ارونا پردیش میں * کی جا رہی ہے۔
---(مداخلت)---

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody cannot speak at the same time. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सभापति महोदय, नॉन बीजेपी सरकारों को इस बीजेपी की सरकार से बचाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बीजेपी गवर्नमेंट द्वारा सब नॉन-बीजेपी सरकारों को * ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سبھا پتی مہودے، نان بی-جے-پی۔ سرکاروں کو اس بی-جے-پی۔ سرکار سے بچائیے --- (مداخلت) --- بی-جے-پی۔ گورنمنٹ کے ذریعے سب نان-بی-جے-پی۔ سرکاروں کو * --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... क्वेश्चन नम्बर 166 ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Thank you ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... The LOP has spoken, that is enough. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, Article 174 ...(Interruptions)... Sir, Article 174 of the Constitution ...(Interruptions)... No Governor can take any decision ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने बिल्कुल clear कर दिया, उसके बावजूद भी अगर ...(व्यवधान)... इससे एक बात बिल्कुल clear है कि Congress and * are made for each other और इसलिए ये * को बचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये * को बचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please...(Interruptions)... One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... Will you give a minute to the Chair? ...(Interruptions)... Please, ...(Interruptions)... Please give a minute to the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Please...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please, ...(Interruptions)... Give me a minute, please. Will you please sit down? Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Will the collective wisdom of this House kindly explain to me ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down, I am speaking. ...(Interruptions)... Will the collective wisdom of this House kindly explain to this Chair, what purpose is served by Members violating the privilege of fellow Members by refusing them to ask questions and give answers? Why can you not allow the Question Hour to proceed? You have your chance; you have your say. ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, during morning hour, certain issues had been raised and those have not been addressed properly. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the procedure how to deal with these issues. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Some of the issues were raised in the morning hour and that has not been given proper address. ...(Interruptions)... It has not been replied to. ...(Interruptions)... It is a continuing thing. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we raised collectively certain issues which are tampering federal democracy of the country ...(Interruptions)... Arunachal is governed by Delhi. ...(Interruptions)... That needs to be addressed on priority, and that is why it is continuing. ...(Interruptions)... Nobody is encroaching anybody's privilege, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, गवर्नमेंट अपने आप में इस हाउस में बाधा डाल रही है। ...(व्यवधान).. क्या कभी सुना है ?..(व्यवधान)..

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، گورنمنٹ اپنے آپ میں اس ہاؤس میں رخنہ ڈال رہی ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ کیا کبھی سنا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is an allegation. ...(Interruptions)... That is an allegation. No. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: क्या कभी सुना है कि सेशन के अंदर ..(व्यवधान).. गैर बी.जे.पी. सरकार के चीफ मिनिस्टर के यहां छापे मारे ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : کیا کبھی سنا ہے کہ سیشن کے اندر۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ غیر بی۔جے۔پی۔ سرکار کے چیف منسٹر کے یہاں چھاپے مارے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: यह आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? इस से क्या फायदा है?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सरकार गिराने की कोशिश की जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... फिर सेशन कैसे चल सकता है? यह सरकार खुद नहीं चाहती है कि पार्लियामेंट चले। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سیہا پتی مہودے، نان-بی-جے-پی۔ سرکاروں کو اس بی-جے-پی۔ کی سرکار سے بچائیے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ بی-جے-پی۔ گورنمنٹ کے ذریعے سب نان-بی-جے-پی۔ سرکاروں کو گرایا جا رہا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, यह सरासर गलत है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.30 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

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

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, the Leader of the House has spoken untruth. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House was*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।*(व्यवधान)*.... Please. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, one minute. हमारी आपके माध्यम से रिक्वेस्ट है कि आज हाउस को रात के 12.00 बजे तक चलने दीजिए।*(व्यवधान)*... क्योंकि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का भी यही निर्णय है कि हम देर रात तक बैठकर काम करेंगे।*(व्यवधान)*... इनको अगर नारा भी लगाना है, तो देर रात तक लगाने दीजिए।*(व्यवधान)*... आज हाउस एडजॉर्न नहीं होना चाहिए।*(व्यवधान)*... हम आज रात के 12.00 बजे तक बैठेंगे....*(व्यवधान)*... कल भी बैठेंगे*(व्यवधान)*... ताकि ये जितने नारे लगाना चाहते हैं, लगाएं।*(व्यवधान)*... चूंकि यह बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का डिजीजन भी है*(व्यवधान)*... कि हमें इस सप्ताह से देर रात तक बैठना है।*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए हमारी सरकार की तरफ से रिक्वेस्ट है*(व्यवधान)*... सदन के जो सदस्य काम करना चाहते हैं,*(व्यवधान)*... उनकी तरफ से रिक्वेस्ट है कि हाउस को आज देर तक रात 12.00 बजे तक चलाया जाए।*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you on this question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: केजरीवाल के*(व्यवधान)*... पर छापा पड़ा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह ...*(व्यवधान)*... के खिलाफ नहीं, वह केजरीवाल के खिलाफ ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए।*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Regulation of salaries of Directors/MDS of listed companies**

*166. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports that a number of publicly listed companies are not paying dividend to their shareholders while offering very high salaries to the promoter Directors and MDs even though the balance sheet is in the red;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider regulating the salaries of the promoter Directors/MDs by putting a cap on such outgo, and by limiting salary revision to the years in profit; and

(c) whether Government will consider making the companies pay minimum dividend to small shareholders for whom the dividend is main source of income?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The total managerial remuneration payable by a public company, including a public listed company, to its directors, including managing director and whole time director, and its manager, is regulated under sections 197 to 200 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder. In respect of any financial year, the overall remuneration payable by a company to all its directors, shall not exceed eleven per cent of the net profits of the company for that financial year. In case of losses or inadequacy of profits, the remuneration may be paid, without approval of Central Government, provided it is within the limits prescribed, and subject to conditions specified in the Act and the rules thereunder. If the company is not able to comply with such provisions, then it may be paid only with the previous approval of the Central Government.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

Investment of pension funds in stock market

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

(a) whether Government is considering the proposal to raise investment limit of pension funds in stock market to 50%, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is in line with the recommendations of the Bajpai Committee to review investment guidelines for National Pension System;

(c) what is the total amount that is likely to be available for investment in the current year; and

(d) what precautions/guidelines will be followed to ensure that the funds are invested prudently without exposing to higher risks and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Bajpai Committee constituted by Pension Fund Regulatory Development and Authority (PFRDA) to review the investment guidelines for National Pension System (NPS) has recommended harmonisation of the investment guidelines between the private sector and the Government sector. The Committee has, *inter-alia*, recommended raising of the ceiling on equity exposure to 50% for the Government sector.

Section 14 (2) (b) of the Pension Fund Regulatory Development and Authority Act, 2013 (PFRDA Act) empowers PFRDA to formulate investment guidelines for NPS and the pensions schemes to which this Act applies. The investment guidelines framed by PFRDA for NPS for private citizens allow investments up to a maximum of 50% in equity, as part of the active choice as well as auto choice (life cycle fund). The existing investment guidelines for NPS for Government employees cap this limit at 15%.

(c) Presently, the proportion of investment in equity and related instruments out of the total assets under management under NPS is about 11%, which comes to about ₹ 11,500 crore. However, the total amount that is likely to be available during the current year for investment in the stock market under NPS cannot be predicted.

(d) PFRDA has notified the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Pension Fund) Regulations 2015, which mandate adoption of best governance practices for investment and risk management by pension funds, including, constitution of Investment Committee to frame an investment policy on prudential norms, exposure limits, management of all investment and market risks and investment audits and constitution of a Risk Management Committee to frame a risk policy, to ensure a risk adjusted return consistent with the protection, safety and liquidity of funds. The Board of each Pension Fund is required to periodically review its investment and risk policies and their implementation. The details of investment and risk policies and the results of their review are submitted to National Pension System Trust, established by PFRDA.

Shortage of officers in the Armed Forces

†*168. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of officers at various ranks in the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the detailed reasons therefor;

(c) whether ministry has ever tried to find out the reasons behind this, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government would consider to constitute a committee of higher officers of Armed Forces to study the reasons for this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) The details of shortage of officers (excluding medical and dental branches) in the Armed Forces are as under:

Army (As on 1.7.2015)	Navy (As on 31.10.2015)	Air Force (As on 1.11.2015)
9106	1435	NIL

(b) to (d) Some of the major reasons for shortage in Armed Forces, include increase in authorized strength due to new accretions in force level from time to time, availability of other attractive career avenues, stringent selection criteria coupled with perceived high degree of risk.

Response to Atal Pension Yojana

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

(a) whether it is a fact that people have shown lack of interest in the Atal Pension scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the number of people who joined the Atal Pension Scheme since its inception and the steps being taken by the Government to encourage people?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched in May, 2015 and the registration of subscribers under APY started from June 1, 2015. APY is a long-term savings product, with at least 20 years of financial commitment, where a subscriber has to analyse his

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

capacity to contribute and match it with his own requirement of an adequate pension amount, depending on his age of entry into APY. Over 12.50 lakh subscribers have been enrolled under APY within about 6 months from its introduction, as compared with the 3.01 lakh subscribers enrolled during the first year of implementation of Swavalamban pension scheme.

Measures taken to encourage people to join APY include:

- Creation of awareness through media publicity campaigns and organising town-hall meetings with the participation of State Governments and State Level Bankers' Committees to aggregate the target occupational groups and other potential subscribers.
- Providing flexibility to subscribers to pay monthly, quarterly or half-yearly contributions under APY to facilitate participation by subscribers earning seasonal or irregular income, such as in agriculture and in informal sector.
- Permitting voluntary pre-mature exit before age 60 to subscribers under APY.
- Capacity building of enrolment agencies, like officials of banks, post offices and business correspondents.

Implementation of Jan Dhan Yojana

†*170. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bank Accounts opened under Jan Dhan Yojana, announced by Prime Minister, so far, and the amount received by Government through these accounts;

(b) whether the purpose for announcing this scheme has been achieved;

(c) whether Government has made any changes keeping in view the problems coming in the way of implementation of this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 28.08.2014 with the aim of providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household. As on 02.12.2015, 19.41 crore accounts have been opened by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and major private sector banks with aggregate deposit of ₹ 27283.06 crore. Accounts under the Yojana are still being opened by the banks.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The mandatory period of 45 days in which the RuPay Card was to be swiped to avail of the accident insurance benefit has been increased to 90 days in favour of the account-holders.

Waiver on educational loans

†*171. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides education loans to students for obtaining higher education;

(b) if so, whether interest on that loan becomes effective from the very date on which it is disbursed;

(c) whether charging interest like this will not put heavy burden on the students;

(d) whether Government will make such provisions in the terms and conditions of education loan that interest on loan may be recovered from the students after completion of education and getting employment; and

(e) whether Government proposes to waive off loan of students in the eventuality of meeting with an accident, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Education loans to students are provided by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has formulated a Model Educational Loan Scheme in this regard.

(b) to (d) As per the IBA scheme:

- Simple interest is charged on the loan during the study period up to commencement of repayment.
- Servicing of interest during moratorium period which includes period of study is optional for students.
- Repayment usually commences after one year of the course period.
- Banks may also provide additional moratorium upto 6 months at a time taking into account spells of under-employment/unemployment during the tenure of the loan.

The IBA scheme provides broad guidelines to the banks to operationalise the educational loan scheme and the implementing banks may vary their products as may be required.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) There is no provision in the IBA Scheme for waiving off loan of students in the eventuality of meeting with an accident.

Sharing of information on black money by Swiss Government

*172. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swiss Government's refusal to acknowledge stolen data has hurt India's probe into a list of 600 accounts of suspected black money holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Swiss Government has approved a bill that would allow the Government to share stolen data with other countries in a move that could add bite to India's war on black money, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) and (b) The Tax Administrative Assistance Act (TAAA), which is part of the domestic law of Switzerland and governs the provision of administrative assistance by Switzerland to its treaty partners in accordance with agreements for the avoidance of double taxation. It has come into force on 1st February, 2013.

Article 7(c) of the TAAA reads as under:

“Art. 7 Non-consideration

The request will not be considered if:

- (a) it constitutes a fishing expedition;
- (b) it requires information not covered by the administrative assistance provision of the applicable agreement; or
- (c) it violates the principle of good faith, particularly if it is based on information obtained through a criminal offence under Swiss law.”

Till October, 2014, Switzerland had not provided the information requested by India in respect of the list of account holders in HSBC Bank, Geneva, stating that it represented stolen data and that as per its domestic laws, information cannot be provided if it relates to data obtained through a criminal offence under Swiss Law.

An alternative method of obtaining the information and documents through the taxpayer and from the HSBC bank directly on the basis of consent letters issued by the account holders was also pursued which has led to obtaining of the requisite information/documents in several cases.

Consequent to the visit of a High Level Delegation to Switzerland and a joint Statement issued after the meeting in Berne on 15th October, 2014, Switzerland has agreed to provide information in respect of cases where investigations have been carried out by the Income Tax Department independently from what Swiss Government considers as stolen data. Accordingly, requests based on evidence gathered by Income-tax Department, independently of the stolen data have been sent and are being pursued further with Switzerland.

(c) As per the official press release dated 2nd September, 2015, by Swiss Federal Council, “the Swiss Federal Council initiated the consultation proceedings on the revision of the Tax Administrative Assistance Act, which provides for an easing of Swiss practices with regard to stolen data. It should now be possible to respond to requests, if a foreign country has obtained the stolen data *via* normal administrative assistance channels or from public sources”. A bill to enact such revision is due to be discussed in the Swiss Parliament in due course.

Rise in breast cancer cases

*173. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that breast cancer is on the rise among young women;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the doctors are concerned that young women are ignoring warning signs; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that India is expected to have a whopping 200,000 new cases of breast cancer each year by 2030, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has reported that as per “Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rate: 1982-2010”, Breast cancer showed a significant increase in Rate over time across the age groups starting in 35-44 age group in Bangalore, Chennai and Mumbai Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCR) and in Delhi PBCR starting in the 45-54 age group. Additionally in Mumbai PBCR, the age group of 0-24 also showed an increase in rate over time.

Data regarding ignoring of warning signs of Breast Cancer by young women is not available. However, as per a published study, there is low Cancer literacy of breast cancer risk factors among Indian women, irrespective of their socio-economic and educational background.

(c) The estimated number of new cancer (incidence) cases of Breast cancer in women in India for the years 2014 and 2030 is given below:

Year	2014	2030
Estimated Breast Cancer cases*	97328	Approx. - 1,84,000

*Based on the Reports on Time Trend in cancer Incidence Rates 1982-2010 and 2009-2011 PBCR Report.

Increase in deaths caused by AES

*174. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in the deaths caused by Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in the country:

(b) whether Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal are the major regions where this problem has been going unabated;

(c) the number of such deaths that have taken place during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has devised some action plan to save lives from this disease in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per information received from the States, number of deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) have declined in 2015 (1109 deaths till November) as compared to 1472 deaths during corresponding period of 2014.

(b) Number of deaths in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal also declined in 2015 till November as compared to corresponding period of 2014.

State	Death due to AES	
	2014 (Till November 29)	2015 (Till November 29)
Assam	358	260
Bihar	162	80
Uttar Pradesh	588	422
West Bengal	346	329

(c) Number of AES deaths in the country during the last three years.

Year	2013	2014	2015 (Till November 29)
Number of AES Deaths	1273	1719	1109

(d) A multi-pronged strategy has already been adopted under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis

Syndrome (AES) in sixty high priority districts in 5 States of Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with the participation of (i) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; (ii) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; (iii) Ministry of Housing Urban Poverty Alleviation; (iv) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; (v) Ministry of Women and Child Development; and (vi) Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy).

Establishment of Pediatric ICU at district level in 60 high burdened districts is one of the major components under the Programme to reduce case fatality. Furthermore, incentive has been provisioned for ASHAs under the programme for early referral of cases to reduce mortality.

Scholarship schemes

*175. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the scholarship schemes being run by the Ministry;
- (b) the details of allocations made under these schemes in the current financial year; and
- (c) the details of beneficiaries under the various scholarship schemes run by the Ministry for the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) and (b) For educational empowerment of students belonging to the notified minority communities, three Scholarship Schemes namely Pre-matric Scholarship scheme for classes I to X; Post-matric Scholarship scheme from class XI up to Ph.D. level; and Merit-cum-means based Scholarship scheme for professional and technical courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels, are implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The details of earmarked budget under these schemes in the current financial year are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Earmarked Budget (₹ in crore)
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship scheme	1040.10
2.	Post-matric Scholarship scheme	580.10
3.	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship scheme	335.00

In addition, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), an autonomous body under the Ministry also implements Maulana Azad National Scholarships for meritorious girl students studying in class XI and XII. MAEF disburses scholarship amount out of interest accrued on its corpus fund and thus does not allocate the amount.

(c) The details of beneficiaries are not available under Scholarship Schemes for current year because the last date of submission of application by the students on National Scholarship Portal (NSP) which has been launched during current year, was 31.10.2015. As per work flow on NSP, the applications are thereafter scrutinized online by the respective institutions followed by the State Governments/ UT Administrations and submitted to the Ministry. The duly scrutinized applications for scholarships have not been received. In case of MAEF, the applications have been received and action has been taken for scrutiny.

Shutting down of NNMB

*176. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has shut down the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB);

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

(c) the details of the anti-poverty schemes which will be starved from such decision and remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) has been closed down w.e.f 31st October, 2015 as per recommendations of a technical committee of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) which was set up as a follow up of the observations of the Department of Expenditure.

(b) and (c) National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) project as such was not an anti-poverty programme. There are various existing agencies/projects which are doing surveys to assess health and nutrition status in different section of population such as National Family Health Survey, Annual Health Survey and District Level Household Survey. In addition, the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) Hyderabad, an autonomous institute of the Department of Health Research, is conducting research in the field of nutrition and related issues.

Rise in respiratory infection cases in Delhi

*177. SHRI SALIM ANSARI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air pollution in Delhi is posing a rising health risk as number of cases of acute respiratory infection have risen by more than 5 million, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what steps Government has taken to control the respiratory infection due to rise in pollution in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Air Pollution has harmful impact on respiratory system of human beings.

As per National Health Profile (NHP)-2015 prepared by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the number of cases of acute respiratory infection due to air pollution in Delhi during the year 2014 were 3,39,506. The Report notes of the strong association between air pollution and respiratory diseases.

Various steps have been taken by the Government to curb air pollution and resultant respiratory infection in the country including Delhi viz. National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and setting up of Emission standards by the Ministry of Environment.

In addition, proper treatment is being provided in the Hospitals/Dispensaries of the country including that of Government of NCT of Delhi to the patients suffering from respiratory infections.

Checking misuse of drugs on animals

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

(a) whether Government is aware that due to lack of comprehensive list of approved veterinary medicines, there is often drug overdose, drug resistance and misuse of medicines on animals which not only poses threat to humans (through milk, poultry etc.) but also impacts animals health badly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) to draw an inventory of prescribed veterinary medicines in order to check use of potentially risky and banned drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Government is aware of the ill effects of the overdose, drug resistance and misuse of medicines on animals. However, such misuse/irrational use of medicines is not a direct consequence of the non-availability of a comprehensive list of approved veterinary medicines. Besides, Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, have been amended in 2012 to stipulate the period of interval between the last administration of a veterinary medicine to animals and production of food from such

animals. The Ministry of Agriculture has also requested all states on 03.06.2014, to advise the State veterinarians, feed manufacturers and also the persons involved in treatment of animals, for ensuring judicious use of antibiotic and hormones.

(b) The new veterinary drugs are approved by CDSCO and data relating thereto is updated from time to time. The data in respect of licenses issued for manufacturing existing/approved drugs is maintained by State Drugs Regulators. The misuse of veterinary drugs could be due to ignorance on the part of those rearing animals, wrong advice given by the veterinarians, misconception about increased yield of milk or faster growth of poultry, fish, etc. by using certain medicines.

(c) It has been decided to prepare a comprehensive list of approved drugs for veterinary use. In August, 2015, Drug Controller General (India) had advised all State Drug Regulators to send the pertinent data.

Harassment of tax payers during scrutiny of IT cases

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

(a) what method is used by Income-Tax Department for selection of scrutiny cases;

(b) whether I.T. payers are harassed by officers by calling them again and again to income tax offices; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to abolish the random scrutiny of cases, especially involving senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) For past several years, the process of selection of cases for scrutiny for all categories of taxpayers (including senior citizens) on a random basis has been dispensed away with. Instead, Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has devised systems based method for selecting cases for scrutiny in a centralized manner through CASS (Computer Assisted Scrutiny Selection) using rule based algorithms on Departmental database and undertaking three-hundred and sixty degree data profiling of the taxpayers. The parameters for scrutiny selection through CASS are reviewed and fine-tuned every year. Further, few cases are also identified manually for selection based upon pre-determined revenue-potential parameters such as specific information about concealment of income, tax evasion, additions made in earlier assessment years, search and survey cases etc. for which the CBDT issues detailed guidelines/Instructions every year, which are also circulated in public domain to make the system transparent. Thus over the years, element of subjectivity in the selection procedure has been

reduced considerably and the scrutiny selection process has become scientific, non discriminatory and non-discretionary.

Calling the taxpayers to Income-tax offices may be required in certain circumstances in accordance with the provisions of law. However, to improve tax payer services and to avoid unnecessary visits to tax offices by the taxpayers or their representatives, the Income Tax Department has envisaged a project on 19th October, 2015 to conduct scrutiny assessments in an e-environment by sending queries through emails. The said project has been rolled out on a pilot basis in some pre-identified charges at Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad and Chennai Stations.

As the process of selection of cases for scrutiny has become quite transparent and scientific and manual intervention has been minimized, the factors leading to complaints of harassment of taxpayers have largely been eliminated. In view of this, there is no plan to disband the existing process of selection of cases for scrutiny.

Pending corporate litigations

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about the large number of corporate litigations pending in the country;

(b) the details of pending corporate litigations in courts including cases pending with Company Law Board (CLB), Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), Official Liquidator (OL) separately showing the corporate litigations pending for more than 5, 10 and 20 years respectively, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken to speed up the solution of pending corporate litigations in the country; and

(d) the current status of setting up of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and the expected time for its operationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total number of corporate litigations including cases pending before CLB, BIFR, OL's separately showing the corporate litigations pending for more than 5, 10 and 20 years respectively, State/Union Territory-wise:

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	More than 5 years but less than 10 years	More than 10 years but less than 20 years	More than 20 years	Total
1.	Maharashtra	131	60	10	201
2.	Gujarat	183	253	109	545
3.	Madhya Pradesh	24	32	04	60
4.	Rajasthan	31	46	18	95
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	22	1	0	23
7.	Delhi and Haryana	164	180	18	362
8.	Uttar Pradesh	36	21	4	61
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	5
10.	Punjab (including Chandigarh)	79	29	1	109
11.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
13.	Andhra Pradesh	354	262	69	685
14.	Karnataka	130	74	49	253
15.	Bihar	14	15	6	35
16.	Goa, Daman and Diu	63	1	0	64
17.	Jharkhand	4	7	3	14
18.	Kerala	52	84	37	173
19.	West Bengal	67	162	212	441
20.	Odisha	1	2	0	3
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	170	157	45	372
23.	North Eastern Region (Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh)	2	2	1	5
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	1
TOTAL		1531	1390	586	3507

(c) In order to speed up the resolution of pending corporate litigations, the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 has been replaced by Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of which are being notified in a phased manner. It is pertinent to mention that the new Act contains various statutory provisions like provisions for setting up of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Special Courts for providing speedy trial of offences, Mediation and Conciliation Panel etc.

(d) The Ministry had advertised 18 posts of Judicial Members and 10 posts of Technical Members of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and 2 posts of Technical Members of National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) and the process for selection of these members is underway. These bodies are likely to become functional in the next financial year.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Updating AYUSH knowledge data base

1761. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to update knowledge and practice of the systems under it on the basis of new knowledge;

(b) whether it considers it to be necessary and advisable to do so; and

(c) if so, what steps it has already undertaken, and what it intends to do in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes. To impart periodical training and updation of medical knowledge of practitioners under the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYSUH) system of medicine, Government of India has implemented Central Sector Scheme of Continuing Medical Education (CME) in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan. Overall structure of the Scheme aimed at encouraging AYUSH practitioners to undergo need-based professional orientation and skill development. The detail components of the Scheme are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of Scheme components are as under:

SCHEME COMPONENTS:**(I) Continuing Medical Education (CME) Programmes:**

- (a) 6-days subject-/specialty-specific CME programme for AYUSH teachers.
- (b) 6-days Orientation Training programme (OTP) of AYUSH systems for non-AYUSH doctors/scientists.
- (c) 6-days specialized training for AYUSH Paramedics/Healthworkers/Instructors/Therapists.
- (d) 3-days/5-day training in Management/IT to AYUSH administrators/heads of departments/institutions.
- (e) Theme-specific 6-days CME programme for AYUSH medical officers/practitioners or those deployed in stand-alone and co-located AYUSH facilities.
- (f) 6-day Training of Trainers programme (ToT) in AYUSH for eligible resource persons of CMEs.
- (g) 6-days OTP programme Yoga/Naturopathy training for AYUSH/allopathy doctors.
- (h) 6-days CME for Yoga/Naturopathy Teachers of university departments, institutes of repute at national level and degree colleges conducting courses in Yoga/Naturopathy.
- (i) 6-days training programme in current trends in R&D, modern scientific advances and technology for scientific understanding and promotion of AYUSH systems for AYUSH doctors/scientists.

(II) Web-based (on-line) educational programmes:

- (a) Development of web-based training programmes in various AYUSH specialties.
- (b) Preparation, launch and running of web-based Peer Reviewed journals for up-to-date education and research developments in AYUSH sector for up-gradation of professional knowledge.

(III) Making available the lectures of CMEs in CDs/DVDs in AYUSH sector:

- (a) Preparation/Compilation of CDs/DVDs on lectures delivered at various CME programmes to facilitate distance learning of AYUSH for wider dissemination, and up-gradation of professional knowledge.

(IV) Support to organizations having domain knowledge:

Organizations having domain knowledge like the National Institutes viz., Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth and others and universities/deemed universities and reputed organizations will be supported for the benefit of AYUSH fraternity for the following:

- (a) To develop training material, courses, modules, CDs and structured programmes;
- (b) To design and develop innovative CME courses for AYUSH practitioners;
- (c) To develop IT interface (software) for use of AYUSH systems in teaching/practice;
- (d) To establish a special cell/chair in reputed universities for promotion of AYUSH systems and developing inter-disciplinary linkages.
- (e) To conduct innovative short term training programme for teachers at reputed AYUSH institutions on subjects as under :
 - (i) Integrated protocols for clinical documentation and diagnosis,
 - (ii) Statistical design for clinical trials based on holistic management,

(V) Two-days National Level Workshops/Conferences for CME:

National level workshops/conferences of any AYUSH systems can be organized by reputed organizations/Centres of Excellence identified by Department of AYUSH. Each such workshop/conference shall focus on a particular specialty for imparting knowledge/skills/best practices to AYUSH/Allopathic practitioners. The concerned host institution shall make training/boarding/lodging arrangements for the participants and besides the above, payment of TA and honorarium to 8-10 resource persons.

- (VI) Financial assistance to reputed organizations/associations/forums working for the promotion of AYUSH systems of medicine for holding 2-day subject/specialty CME for 50 private practitioners.

Promoting of yoga worldwide

1762. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) how far the spreading of yoga by the Hon'ble Prime Minister has been successfull through launching it worldwide on World Yoga Day;

(b) whether there is any plan to train a large number of youth in yoga and export them to various countries in order to spread yoga; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to encourage other countries to adopt yoga in their school curriculum, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) On the initiative of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted 21st June as the International Day of Yoga (IDY). Consequently, all efforts were made by the Government of India to celebrate the IDY across the world. As an outcome, millions of enthusiastic people participated in the events successfully organised in 192. member countries of the United Nations to celebrate IDY.

(b) Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy (MDNIY), New Delhi, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of AYUSH conducts a number of Yoga education and training programmes to train the Yoga enthusiasts.

The CBSE has informed that Yoga is an integral part of Board's Physical Education and Sports activities; and is being taught in its affiliated schools under Physical Education Curriculum at Senior Secondary level among its nearly 17000 affiliated schools spread across India and in nearly 27 countries. To further promote Yoga among the youth and bring the talent to the fore, the Board has included Yoga as one of the 24 disciplines for competitions at National Level. The outstanding students are felicitated with CBSE Chacha Nehru Sports Award annually.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Prescribing allopathic medicines by AYUSH practitioners

1763. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing acute shortage of MBBS/ allopathic doctors, especially in rural areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is going to permit AYUSH practitioners to prescribe allopathic medicines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with type of training and certification to be given to AYUSH practitioners?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per information provided by MCI, there are total 9,59,198 doctors registered with the State Medical Council/Medical Council of India as on 30th June, 2015. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 7.67

lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1681. Besides, there are 6.77 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. If the allopathic and AUH streams are considered together, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1: 893.

(b) and (c) 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.

Upgradation of Siddha Medical College and Hospital, Tirunelveli

1764. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Siddha Medical College and Hospital, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu is proposed to be upgraded into a university for doing research on various medicinal herbs available along the Western Ghats;

(b) if so, the plans thereof and future recommendation thereon;

(c) whether research on ancient literature on Siddha findings could be utilized as vaccines and preventive medicines for innumerable diseases; and

(d) whether Government is aware of such unique traditional treatment methods that are utilized even to cure cerebral palsy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) No. Siddha Medical College and Hospital, Palayamkottai (Taluk), Tirunelveli (Dist.), Tamil Nadu is a State Government College. There is no proposal to upgrade this college into a University.

(c) These are said to be part of literature. It is matter of validation through research.

(d) No direct evidence is available.

Documentation and conservation of traditional herbal plants

1765. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study to identify and map the indigenous medicinal/aromatic plants and herbs across the country, if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government for documentation of these plants and herbs in the country so as to protect them from being patented in other countries; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for the conservation, cultivation and commercial exploitation of indigenous medicinal/aromatic plants along with the funds earmarked, allocated and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) Yes, Botanical Survey of India (BSI), an organization under Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has been carrying out survey, identification and documentation of all plant resources of the country including medicinal/aromatic plants and herbs. As per BSI estimate more than 8,000 species of medicinal/aromatic plants/medicinal herbs are found in the country.

The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH set up by Government of India in year 2000 to coordinate matters related to development of medicinal plants sector in the country and it has been implementing different Schemes/Programmes for overall development of the sector in the country. Under its Central Sector Scheme on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants", the NMPB is supporting R&D projects to various research organizations/institutions for conducting survey, identification, documentation of medicinal plants in the country. Recently, the NMPB has considered R&D projects on Geospatial approach for identification/conservation of suitable sites for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of Uttarakhand, and Survey of natural population of two important species of medicinal plants in Garhwal, Himalayas.

Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) a research council under Ministry of AYUSH is conducting Medico-ethnobotanical survey at different regions across the country through its peripheral institutes for documenting and publishing the same from time to time. Another research council under Ministry of AYUSH viz. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) is also conducting survey to identify the indigenous medicinal and aromatic plants and herbs in different parts of the country.

Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), a Centre of Excellence on medicinal plants and traditional knowledge of MoEF&CC, Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Central for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) through their research laboratories/institutes also undertake study related to survey, collection and inventorization of medicinal and aromatic plants

from different phytogeographical regions of India. In addition to above, some states have also taken initiatives to make inventory of medicinal plants.

(b) Ministry of AYUSH in collaboration with Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) set up a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) for prevention of misappropriation from Patents grant. To prevent wrongful grant of patents in other countries access of TKDL has been given to International Patent offices under Access Agreement to European Patent Office, Indian Patent Office (CGPDTM), German Patent and Trademark Office, United States Patent and Trademark Office, United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, Intellectual Property Australia, Japan Patent Office, Chile Patent Office, and Malaysian Patent Office.

In addition, India has also moved a proposal in the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Working Group and Meetings of International Authorities (MIA) to include the India Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) under PCT Minimum Documentation to prevent the misappropriation of Traditional knowledge through wrongful grant of patents in the countries.

(c) Since its inception in 2000, the NMPB has been implementing different Programmes Schemes for overall development of medicinal plants sector in the country. The following Schemes are being implemented *w.e.f.* 2008-09:

- (i) Central Sector Scheme for “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” which primarily aims at providing support for Survey, Inventorization, *in-situ/ex-situ* conservation, herbal gardens, Research and Development, linkage with peoples collectives like Self Help Groups (SHGs), Joint Forests Management Committees (JFMCs) etc.
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “National Mission on Medicinal Plants” which primarily aims at providing support for cultivation of medicinal plants on private land with backwards linkages, for establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material etc. and forward linkages. Currently this Scheme is being implemented as a component (Medicinal Plants) of the National AYUSH Mission (NAM) Scheme of the Ministry of AYUSH.

The State/UT-wise details of the fund released and utilized under both the above Schemes during each of the last three financial years are given in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

The State/UT-wise details of the fund released and utilized under Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" during each of the last three financial years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15	
		Released Amount	Utilized Amount	4	Released Amount	Utilized Amount	6	Released Amount	Utilized Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.58	41.78	194.10	28.32	761.93	10.85		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	4.95	4.95	0.00	0.00		
3.	Assam	4.33	4.33	29.00	23.99	0.00	0.00		
4.	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	178.6	178.60	374.07	312.05	222.36	0.00		
6.	Delhi	38.8	18.45	87.86	82.85	114.12	29.00		
7.	Goa		0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00		
8.	Gujarat	609.91	514.00	133.15	46.67	238.22	0.00		
9.	Haryana		0.00	10.87	10.87	4.69	0.00		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	11.24	11.24	40.44	40.44	272.74	83.92		
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.38	5.88	175.09	103.33	31.19	3.87		
12.	Jharkhand	138.96	138.96	0.00	0	618.00	0.00		

13.	Karnataka	191.87	191.87	281.21	258.95	917.39	69.38
14.	Kerala	50.54	42.84	161.88	156.88	159.72	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	222.3	222.30	1,338.91	887.91	11.24	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	890.95	888.85	661.59	528.72	351.72	16.24
17.	Manipur	16	16.00	13.00	13.00	17.20	0.00
18.	Meghalaya		0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	265.35	265.35	174.90	161.1	11.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	74.22	74.22	99.35	99.35	87.77	0.00
21.	Odisha	2.79	2.79	97.10	32	31.00	0.00
22.	Punjab		0.00	39.01	22	0.00	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	597.94	377.22	684.37	517.79	320.53	104.94
24.	Sikkim	177.01	177.01	547.38	547.38	611.82	1.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	16.9	16.90	190.28	67.15	8.40	2.40
26.	Tripura	89.56	89.56	0.00	0	216.43	3.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4.29	4.29	188.53	35.85	58.93	4.00
28.	Uttarakhand	20.64	5.00	133.15	125.28	150.63	0.00
29.	West Bengal	75.48	34.48	109.00	3	573.08	22.87
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	41.27	41.27	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	17.12	17.12	5.00	4.96	6.46	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	D & N Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0	2.69	0.00
35.	Telangana	0	0.00	0.00	0	12.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0	0.00	1.80	1.8	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		3772.76	3339.04	5,817.26	4157.86	5811.26	352.97

Statement-II

The State/UT-wise details of the fund released and utilized under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" during each of the last three financial years

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Fund released	Fund utilised	Fund released	Fund utilised	Fund released	Fund utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	834.32	782.45234	963.63	708.60111	1200.61	213.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	118.65	0	0	
3.	Assam	162.81	161.24	0	0	0	
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	

(₹ in lakhs)

5.	Chhattisgarh	0	56.8655 (fund utilised from the grant released during 2011-12)	0	29.94307 (fund utilised from the grant released during 2011-12)	0
6.	Gujarat	0	9.34 (fund utilised from the grant released during 2011- 12)	0	0	172.25
7.	Haryana	0	28.91876 (fund utilised from the grant released during 2011-12)	171.14	0	87.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	97.54	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	9.1 (fund utilised from the grant released during 2009-10)	0	44.936 (fund utilised from the grant released during 2009-10)	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	0	0	216.71	0	110.82
12.	Kerala	210.41	210.41	264.27	264.27	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	474.59	453.25827	526.43407	364.30046	507.3
						2.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	682.44	608.21685	589.88	400
15.	Manipur	57.6	57.6	105.96	105.96	73.06	73.06
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	172.62	
17.	Mizoram	8.91	8.91	18.28	18.28	57.72	57.72
18.	Nagaland	188.47	188.47	175.88	175.88	102.06	102.06
19.	Odisha	111.00	210.484	150.66	99.89495	191.53	
20.	Rajasthan	0	0	28.87	0	42.51	11.06
21.	Sikkim	161.94	152.34835	137.59	0	77.24	103.05592
22.	Tamil Nadu	741.5	579.5	1022.6698	1078.28	926.57	926.568
23.	Telangana						284.0725
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	53.23	
25.	Uttar Pradesh	834.54	242.71057	424.36	0	0	174.3
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	278.86	273.55697	202.03	138.98
27.	West Bengal	0	8.15104	0	243.70717	0	
			(fund utilised from the grant released during 2010-11)		(fund utilised from the grant released during 2010-11)		
	TOTAL	3786.09	3159.758830	5383.94	4015.82658	4566.93	2555.6694

Note: The fund released during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 is under utilisation.

Promotion of Homoeopathy

1766. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for promotion of homoeopathy in the country including the allocation and utilization of funds for the same during last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the homoeopathic practitioners in the country including the details of legislation governing them, State-wise;

(c) the details of educational institutions imparting education on homoeopathy along with budgetary allocation and utilization for the same during last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether any complaints have been received against homoeopathic practitioners in the country during last three years; and

(e) if so, the details of steps taken against them, complaint-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The Central Government has constituted Central Council of Homoeopathy under the provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to regulate education and practice of Homoeopathy. The Central Government has also established Homoeopathy Pharmacopoeia Laboratory for standardization of Homoeopathic Drugs, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy to carry out research activities in different aspects in Homoeopathy, and National Institute of Homoeopathy at Kolkata which conducts Degree and Post Graduate Degree Courses.

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy has a network of 22 research centers and five Homoeopathic treatment Centers and is carrying out intramural research including collaboration with institutes of excellence. The details of fund spent State-wise is enclosed as Statement-I (*See below*) .

The Government is organizing National/ State Arogya mela health camps to promote and propagate AYUSH systems of medicine.

The Central Government has constituted Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia committee which is responsible for making of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India.

The Central Government is in the process of establishment of a North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy at Shillong.

The Central Government has provided treatment facilities in Homoeopathy under

its CGHS Scheme in seventeen (17) different towns and cities.

Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for promotion of AYUSH systems including Homoeopathy in the country. The State-wise status of releases and utilization of funds under erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries and National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Number of Homoeopathic practitioners available in the country is 2,71,079. State-wise list is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

The Central Government has constituted Central Council of Homoeopathy under the provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to regulate education and practice of Homoeopathy. On the lines of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, each State has its own State Homoeopathy Act, which regulates the practice of Homoeopathy in their respective States.

(c) There are 197 Homoeopathy Medical Colleges in the Country (including National Institute of Homoeopathy, set up by Government of India). The State-wise list of Homoeopathy educational institutions is as per Statement-IV (*See below*).

The Central Government has set up National Institute of Homoeopathy at Kolkata which conducts Degree and Post Graduate Degree Courses. The budgetary allocation and utilization for the same during last three years is as below:

(₹ in crores)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure
2012-13	25.00	25.00	25.00
2013-14	30.45	21.64	21.64
2014-15	30.00	26.00	25.00

(d) and (e) Health is a State subject. The details of complaints against homoeopathic practitioners are not maintained by the Ministry of AYUSH. As per the provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council (HCC) Act, 1973 only the details of the registered practitioners of Homoeopathy are maintained by the statutory body *i.e* Central Council of Homoeopathy under this Ministry.

Statement-I
Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy
 State-wise expenditure

Sl.No.	State/UT	Unit/Institute	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andaman Nicobar	CRU (H), Port Blair	43,51,949.00	56,92,348.00	26,17,797.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	RRI (H), Gudiwada	2,93,97,892.00	5,95,84,856.00	2,47,63,410.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	CRU (H), Tirupathi	44,17,419.00	50,08,589.00	56,23,412.00
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	CRU (T), Itanagar	16,04,158.00		
5.	Assam	RRI (H), Guwahati	65,47,711.00	83,00,266.00	1,23,33,403.00
6.	Bihar	CVU, Patna	33,37,758.00	50,88,003.00	72,67,522.00
7.	Chennai	CRU (H), Chennai	1,26,08,167.00	1,03,26,197.00	2,14,97,911.00
8.	Manipur	RRI (H), Imphal	77,62,624.00	88,21,563.00	78,79,872.00
9.	Delhi	CCRH Hqrs.	24,37,07,352.00	19,71,28,988.00	26,34,65,992.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	RRI (H), Shimla	63,79,296.00	60,24,392.00	63,16,332.00
11.	Jharkhand	CRU (H), Ranchi	48,00,568.00	46,25,776.00	47,67,159.00
12.	Kerala	CRI (H), Kottayam	5,32,66,485.00	4,80,80,855.00	5,22,64,625.00
13.	Maharashtra	RRI (H), Mumbai	10,56,26,980.00	1,14,29,183.00	1,23,27,127.00
14.	Meghalaya	CRU (T), Shillong	63,89,799.00	47,49,479.00	

Sl.No.	State/UT	Unit/Institute	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
15.	Mizoram	CRU (T), Aizwal	38,02,177.00	17,67,001.00	6,71,220.00
16.	Nagaland	CRU (T), Dimapur	31,09,609.00	34,90,137.00	16,21,788.00
17.	Odisha	RRI (H), Puri	1,68,96,927.00	1,83,33,257.00	2,02,82,317.00
18.	Puducherry	CRU (H), Puducherry	52,24,132.00	58,35,994.00	49,77,495.00
19.	Rajasthan	RRI (H), Jaipur	86,77,231.00	97,73,558.00	99,66,399.00
20.	Sikkim	CRU (H), Gangtok	48,71,146.00	47,70,748.00	53,37,757.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	SMPCU, Ooty	32,08,196.00	23,40,202.00	28,59,044.00
22.	Telangana	DSU (H), Hyderabad	1,15,20,427.00	1,05,88,609.00	1,07,57,138.00
23.	Tripura	CRU (T), Agartala	5,16,04,134.00	3,06,51,304.00	49,75,463.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	HDRI, Lucknow	1,98,38,771.00	1,94,78,608.00	11,86,18,236.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	CRI (H), NOIDA	6,07,34,858.00	15,03,85,919.00	7,22,48,767.00
26.	West Bengal	RRI (H), Kolkata	1,55,72,011.00	1,35,51,150.00	1,79,41,551.00
27.	West Bengal	CRU (H), Siliguri	29,85,716.00	41,58,282.00	44,12,805.00
TOTAL			69,82,43,493.00	64,99,85,264.00	69,57,94,542.00

Statement-II

State-wise status of releases and utilization of funds under erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries and National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	State/UT	Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries				National AYUSH Mission	
		Year 2012-13		Year 2013-14		2014-15	
		Grant-in-aid	Utilization	Grant-in-aid	Utilization	Grant-in-aid	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379.88	0.00	-	-	309.93	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.00	-	-	101.14	-
3.	Assam	-	0.00	-	-	668.98	-
4.	Bihar	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	0.00	-	-	281.41	-
6.	Gujarat	-	0.00	-	-	332.39	-
7.	Haryana	-	0.00	-	-	213.59	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	119.30	0.00	-	-	-	-
9.	J & K	240.30	0.00	-	-	226.27	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	553.80	531.35	-	-	359.12	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Kerala	-	0.00	-	-	254.67	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	782.81	768.54	-	-	644.94	-
14.	Meghalaya	-	0.00	-	-	134.65	-
15.	Manipur	-	0.00	-	-	226.81	-
16.	Mizoram	67.05	0.00	-	-	116.27	-
17.	Maharashtra	1,192.50	0.00	-	-	534.67	-
18.	Nagaland	-	0.00	-	-	115.61	-
19.	Odisha	-	0.00	-	-	471.72	-
20.	Punjab	409.88	356.18	-	-	316.00	-
21.	Rajasthan	-	0.00	-	-	638.07	-
22.	Tripura	-	0.00	-	-	238.12	-
23.	Telangana	-	0.00	-	-	330.00	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	-	0.00	-	-	284.00	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2,177.63	0.00	-	-	-	-
27.	West Bengal	1,088.25	0.00	-	-	471.23	-
28.	Sikkim	23.40	0.00	-	-	66.43	-
29.	Delhi	115.88	0.00	-	-	132.71	-

30. Goa	-	0.00	15.00	-	-	-
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.07	0.00	67.62	-	-	-
32. D & N Haveli	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
33. Daman and Diu	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
34. Lakshadweep	27.75	0.00	-	-	-	-
35. Puducherry	-	0.00	-	-	60.00	-
36. Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7185.50	1656.06	82.62	-	7528.71	-

Note: The National AYUSH Mission (NAM) has been approved by Union Cabinet on 15.09.2014 and notified *vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O. 2535 (E) dated 29.09.2014.

Statement-III*State/UT-wise list of homoeopathic practitioners*

Sl.No	State/UT	Number of practitioners
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5445
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181
3.	Assam	1318
4.	Bihar	31488
5.	Chandigarh	158
6.	Chhattisgarh	1694
7.	Delhi	3582
8.	Goa	579
9.	Gujarat	16838
10.	Haryana	1996
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1263
12.	Karnataka	8789
13.	Kerala	11728
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15823
15.	Maharashtra	61532
16.	Meghalaya	279
17.	Odisha	4542
18.	Punjab	3869
19.	Rajasthan	6981
20.	Tamil Nadu	19655
21.	Telangana	5855
22.	Uttar Pradesh	30612
23.	Uttarakhand	435
24.	West Bengal	36437
TOTAL		271079

Statement-IV*State/UT-wise list of homoeopathy medical colleges*

Academic Year 2015-16

Sl.No	State/UT	Total No. of Homoeopathy Colleges	UG Colleges	PG Colleges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	4	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0
3.	Assam	3	3	0
4.	Bihar	15	15	1
5.	Chandigarh	1	1	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	0
7.	Delhi	2	2	1
8.	Goa	1	1	0
9.	Gujarat	18	18	4
10.	Haryana	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	4	4	0
12.	HP	1	1	0
13.	Karnataka	11	11	6
14.	Kerala	5	5	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20	0
16.	Maharashtra	50	49	17
17.	Odisha	6	6	1
18.	Punjab	4	4	1
19.	Rajasthan	8	8	2
20.	Tamil Nadu	12	12	2
21.	Telangana	3	3	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	10	9	2
23.	Uttarakhand	2	2	0
24.	West Bengal	12	12	3
TOTAL		197	195	43

Promoting research in integrated systems of medicine

1767. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed about the effectiveness of medicines coming under the non-allopathic (English medicines) systems, to treat several epidemics and ailments; and

(b) if so, whether Government is having schemes to promote research of integrated systems of medicine and, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government has set-up four autonomous Research Councils under the Ministry of AYUSH namely, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) with the mandate to undertake research on different forms of traditional medicines on scientific lines. A total of 80 research units are working across the country under these Councils. These Councils are also engaged in research with allopathic institutions/hospitals by providing adjuvant treatment in addition to standard management care under allopathic system.

Allocation of funds for AYUSH Systems of Medicine

1768. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated for Allopathy, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Unani Systems of medicine during the last two years;

(b) how much of the funds were utilized in each case, year-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to develop Unani System of Medicine and to increase allocation for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated and utilized for Allopathy,

Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Unani Systems of Medicine during the last two years viz 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The following steps have been taken to develop Unani System of Medicine:

- Permission has been given for admission in UG courses in Unani Medicine in 43 colleges (2015-16).
- Permission has been given for admission in PG courses in Unani Medicine in 12 colleges (2015-16).
- The Ph.D education in Unani Medicine has been started at two centres, one at Bangalore and another at Hyderabad.
- Literary Research Institute of Unani Medicine (LRIUM) has been made operational at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi with OPD facilities.
- Foundation stone of new Hospital block at Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine (CRIUM) at Hyderabad has been laid.

Inauguration of Biomedical Laboratory and Guest House facility at Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine (CRIUM) at Hyderabad has been made.

- All the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes run by Ministry of AYUSH are assisting in development of Unani System of Medicine.

In addition to the above, the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH, is making concerted efforts to develop Unani system of medicine by conducting scientific research and disseminating information by publishing the studies in the scientific journals. CCRUM is also getting the drugs patented for different diseases in which leads have been achieved, so that the benefit of research could reach the end users.

The CCRUM has further taken up projects under the National Programme For Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio Vascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) and the Swastha Raskshan programme, in addition to its Intra Mural Research and Collaborative Research. Adequate funds have been provided for new initiatives.

Further, during 2015-16, allocation for Unani under Plan and Non-Plan has been increased to ₹ 148.63 crore as against ₹ 144.90 crore during 2014-15.

Statement

Funds allocated and utilized for Allopathy, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Unani System of Medicine during last two years

Sl.No	System of Medicines	BE 2013-14		Actual 2013-14		BE 2014-15		Actual 2014-15	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Allopathy	29165.00	6709.94	22476.66	6338.37	30645.00	7800.79	23684.66	7163.38
2.	Ayurveda	175.65	102.35	149.09	101.38	169.50	103.64	84.28	122.68*
3.	Homoeopathy	99.65	26.26	84.82	22.64	91.30	27.88	55.36	27.42
4.	Unani	86.40	36.50	87.47*	38.81*	103.40	40.50	47.58	50.20*

* As actual expenditure was exceeding BE, additional funds were re-appropriated through supplementary grants.

Banning of homoeopathy medicines in foreign countries

†1769. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Germany and Britain have banned medicines of homoeopathy system of medicine;

(b) if so, why these medicines are not banned in India and the reasons for ban abroad;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many medicines of allopathy system of medicines are also banned likewise but they are being used here arbitrarily; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that allopathy does not have any cure for swine flu and dengue fever, if so, the reasons for not exploring ayurvedic medicines for their treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH, has informed that Homoeopathic medicine has been recognized in Germany and Britain. Homeopathy was recognized by German law in the Medicinal Products Act as a particular therapeutic approach. Similarly, Faculty of Homeopathy is an officially established training course in the United Kingdom, by Act of Parliament.

(c) The Drugs Controller General India under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that the drugs are prohibited/ restricted in a country depending on aspects like side effects reported, availability of alternatives, overall safety, efficacy profile of the drug etc. in that country. As and when safety issues of any drug are reported in the literature/Medical journals/WHO etc. the matter is examined by the Expert Committee/Drug Technical Advisory Board considering the above aspects and decision is taken regarding continued marketing of the drug.

(d) According to information rendered by Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI), allopathic drugs are approved for treatment/prevention of H1N1 influenza (swine flu) and there are allopathic drugs manufactured/marketed in the countries which are used as supportive therapy in dengue fever. Further, in view of large number of cases and deaths due to dengue being reported from various parts of the country, Department of Health Research and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has constituted a Task Force to deliberate on the research gap related to the disease. AYUSH representatives have also been consulted.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Action plan to promote AYUSH Systems of Medicine

†1770. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any concrete action plan to promote Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up in all States or in some State's hospitals of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy and Homoeopathy on lines of AIIMS, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has provided any assistance to Government of Rajasthan to promote Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy and Homoeopathy in current financial year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Government of India has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014 in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan. The basic objective of NAM is to promote AYUSH medical systems through cost effective AYUSH services, strengthening of educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU&H raw materials. Under NAM, there is provision for financial assistance to States/UTs for its different components/activities.

(b) The three new Institutes viz. All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi, North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy, Shillong and North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat are in advance stage of construction. The details of these Institutes are as under:

(i) All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), New Delhi.

An apex Institute of Ayurveda with 200 bedded referral hospital to impart education in the field of Ayurveda at M.D. and Ph.D. level.

(ii) North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong:

A state of the art Institute consisting of Ayurveda College and Homoeopathy College along with attached hospital of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy of 100 beds and 50 beds. The institute will provide under-graduate, post-graduate, doctoral and post-doctoral teaching.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) North-Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM), Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh:

It is a Centre of Excellence and Apex Research Centre for all aspects of Folk Medicine knowledge with linkage and collaboration with other research. The objective of the Institute is to provide better medical/clinical facilities in North-Eastern Region.

(c) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), Government of India provided financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 1688.88 lakhs to the Government of Rajasthan in current financial year for different components/activities under NAM, as per their State Annual Action Plan. In addition, a sum of ₹ 320.17 lakhs has been provided to the State Government of Rajasthan under Central Sector Scheme of “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” in the current financial year.

Standardization of AYUSH medical prescriptions

1771. 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 standardization of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy prescription is still a far cry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the medicines of such systems are neither economical nor easily available and much less the authorized practitioners of such systems; and

(c) what steps the Ministry is taking to take these indigenous system out of this bind?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) For practitioners of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems of medicine, there are provisions under Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council (HCC) Act, 1973 respectively. Section 26 of IMCC Act, 1970 and Section 24 of HCC Act, 1973 provides for the statutory Councils to prescribe standards on professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics for practitioners of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems. The same have been prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicines as Practitioners of Indian Medicine (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1982 for Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani practitioners and by Central Council of Homoeopathy as Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1982 for Homoeopathy practitioners.

Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy (PCIM&H) has been set up as an independent Autonomous Organization under Ministry of AYUSH at Ghaziabad U.P. for the development of quality standards of ASU&H drugs. The PCIM&H till date has published 600 monographs of Ayurveda Single drugs and 152 monographs of Ayurveda compound formulations, 298 monographs of Unani single drugs and 100 monographs of Unani compound formulations, 139 monographs of Siddha single drugs and 1016 Homeopathic monographs. These monographs contain details of identity purity and strength along with therapeutic uses and doses that are useful for prescription.

(b) and (c) Most of the Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Siddha medicines are easily affordable, however cost of the medicine also depends upon the ingredients of the medicines.

As per official records, there are in total 9044 Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy drug manufacturing units spread throughout the country. Moreover, as per Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, Vaidyas and Hakims can also manufacture and dispense Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani drug for the use of their own patients.

Also there are 736538 ASU&H practitioners, 3631 AYUSH hospitals with 56805 beds and 26102 AYUSH dispensaries in the public sector as per the available records. Moreover, there are 541 teaching ASU&H hospitals available in the country.

Under AYUSH services component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) Government of India is providing financial assistance to States/UTs for supply of essential AYUSH medicines to the State Government AYUSH hospitals, dispensaries and collocated AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHC's), Community Health Centers (CHC's) and District Hospitals (DHs). Independent Research councils have been set up by the Ministry *i.e.* Central Research Councils for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs for specially for research in respective systems.

Resumption of ATR services in the country

†1772. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aircraft Type Rating (ATR) service has been reintroduced in the country;

(b) if so, the names of those aerospace where abovesaid service has been started; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps taken or likely to be taken to introduce these services in other aerospace of the country including Madhya Pradesh, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Yes Sir. Presently, ATR (Aerei da Transporto Regionale or Avions de Transport Regional or Regional Air Transport in English) aircraft are being operated by Jet Airways, Alliance Air, Air Pegasus and Tru jet for domestic air transport operation in the country.

(b) As per Winter Schedule 2015, ATR aircraft are being operated from following cities of the country by scheduled domestic airlines.

Sl.No.	Airlines	Name of Cities
1.	Jet Airways	Bhopal, Hyderabad, Indore, Pune, Guwahati, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Cochin, Coimbatore, Goa, Mangalore, Rajamundry, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Delhi, Bangalore, Madurai, Kochi, Udaipur, Porbandar, Gorakhpur, Aizwal, Diu, Imphal, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jorhat, Patna, Silchar.
2.	Alliance Air	Agatti, Mysore, Bangalore, Cochin, Allahabad, Delhi, Dehradun, Kullu, Pantnagar, Rajkot, Kolkata, Guwahati, Lilabari, Tirupati, Vijaywada, Durgapur, Tezpur, Bhuj, Diu, Dharamshala, Shillong.
3.	Air Pegasus	Bangalore, Chennai, Cuddappa, Hubli, Madurai, Mangalore, Puducherry, Trivandrum.
4.	Trujet	Hyderabad, Tirupati, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Vijaywada, Rajamundry.

(c) Airlines are free to introduce type of aircraft depending on their commercial viability subject to satisfactory airport safety assessment conducted by them. Further, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

Revival of airports in the country

1773. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is considering to revive 50 airports in the country in 10 years time to boost connectivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India has about 450 airports across the country and out of 450, about 125 are operational and the rest are non-functional; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government of India has formulated a Draft National Civil Aviation Policy in order to promote Regional Connectivity across the country. The Policy encourages for revival of unserved and underserved aerodromes and airstrips as no-frill airports to provide connectivity to the Tier-II and Tier-III cities.

(c) and (d) As per information available, there are a total number of 476 airports in the country. This includes operational and non-operational airports, airstrips etc. owned by the Airports Authority of India, Defence, State Government, private parties etc. State/UT-wise list of total airports is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise list of total airports

Sl.No.	State	No. of Airports
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9
3.	Assam	27
4.	Bihar	36
5.	Chhattisgarh	8
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	27
8.	Haryana	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19
11.	Jharkhand	9
12.	Karnataka	20
13.	Kerala	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44
15.	Maharashtra	33
16.	Manipur	3

Sl.No.	State	No. of Airports
17.	Meghalaya	3
18.	Mizoram	2
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Odisha	29
21.	Punjab	18
22.	Rajasthan	38
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	18
25.	Telangana	12
26.	Tripura	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	34
28.	Uttarakhand	8
29.	West Bengal	38
Union Territories		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2
33.	Delhi	2
34.	Lakshadweep Islands	1
35.	Puducherry	1
TOTAL		476

Note: Including operational and non-operational airports, airstrips etc. owned by Airports Authority of India, State Governments, Defence, private parties etc.

Loss making airports of AAI

1774. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the airports run by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) are running in losses and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what are the steps taken to minimize the losses incurred by these airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The details of Airports Authority of India (AAI), airports incurring losses are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) AAI has initiated several steps to make the loss making airports viable and profitable by introduction of new services like airport concessionaire for Food and Beverages, retail services etc., enhancement of non-aeronautical revenue through revision of rates and award of contracts through master concessionaire, encouraging Maintenance, Repair and Overhauling (MRO) activities, revision of base rates etc. AAI has also undertaken the exercise of tapping the cargo potential at such airports.

Statement

Airports Authority of India

List of loss making airport

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of the airport	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	-5.98
2.	Telangana	Hyderabad	-31.94
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry	-10.95
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	-14.10
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	-15.77
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	-23.45
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	-0.66
8.	Assam	Dibrugarh	-20.30
9.	Assam	Guwahati	-29.96
10.	Assam	Jorhat	-6.57
11.	Assam	Lingpui	-3.87
12.	Assam	Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)	-10.55
13.	Assam	Silchar (Kumbhigram)	-11.46
14.	Assam	Tezpur	-4.01
15.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	-0.18
16.	Bihar	Gaya	18.62
17.	Bihar	Patna	-20.60
18.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	-13.65
19.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur (Manna Camp)	-28.11
20.	Delhi	Delhi (Safdarjung)	-37.99
21.	Goa	Diu	-1.96

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of the airport	2014-15
22.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	-12.69
23.	Gujarat	Bhuj	-5.32
24.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	-3.13
25.	Gujarat	Kandla	-5.65
26.	Gujarat	Keshod (Junagarh)	-2.24
27.	Gujarat	Porbandar	-8.45
28.	Gujarat	Rajkot	-13.73
29.	Gujarat	Surat	-26.05
30.	Gujarat	Vadodara (Baroda)	-26.68
31.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Gaggal)	-7.04
32.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu (Bhuntar)	-12.29
33.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	-8.17
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	-4.63
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	-0.06
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	-13.35
37.	Jharkhand	Jamsadpur	-1.70
38.	Jharkhand	Deogarh	-0.17
39.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	-39.86
40.	Karnataka	Bangalore (HAL)	-11.54
41.	Karnataka	Belgaum	-9.55
42.	Karnataka	Hubli	-8.04
43.	Karnataka	Jalgaon	-1.92
44.	Karnataka	Mangalore	-30.81
45.	Karnataka	Mysore	-10.42
46.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	-6.24
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	-56.58
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	-8.78
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	-33.56
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	-7.15
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	-21.12
52.	Maharashtra	Akola	2.23

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of the airport	2014-15
53.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	-45.54
54.	Maharashtra	Gondia	-12.73
55.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	-2.94
56.	Maharashtra	Nanded	-0.35
57.	Maharashtra	Solapur	-8.47
58.	Manipur	Imphal	-27.68
59.	Meghalaya	Shillong (Barapani)	-10.32
60.	Mizoram	Aizawl	-0.12
61.	Nagaland	Dimapur	-20.10
62.	Puducherry	Puducherry	-7.99
63.	Punjab	Amritsar	-50.29
64.	Punjab	Bhatinda	-3.21
65.	Punjab	Ludhiana	-5.45
66.	Punjab	Pathankot	-4.57
67.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	-0.19
68.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	-3.93
69.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	-29.76
70.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	-1.23
71.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	-7.40
72.	Rajasthan	Kota	-1.49
73.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	-37.96
74.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	-24.77
75.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	-34.61
76.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	-5.99
77.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	-7.10
78.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	-3.64
79.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	-0.18
80.	Tripura	Agartala	-32.45
81.	Tripura	Kalashahar	-0.11
82.	Tripura	Kamalpur	-0.16

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of the airport	2014-15
83.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	-36.76
84.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	-6.39
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	-11.32
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	-3.99
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	-1.51
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	-9.80
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	-23.90
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	-45.20
91.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	-30.08
92.	Uttarakhand	Pantnagar	-7.47
93.	West Bengal	Balurghat	-0.27
94.	West Bengal	Behala	-0.30
95.	West Bengal	Cooch-Behar	-5.21
96.	West Bengal	Malda	-0.40

Selling-off of Dreamliner planes by AI

1775. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has collected ₹ 7,000 crore by selling nine of its 21 Dreamliner planes;

(b) if so, the details of cost price of each Dreamliner plane as well as its selling price;

(c) what are the profit/losses accrued on sale of Dreamliner aircrafts; and

(d) what monthly lease rental amount has to be paid by AI to Singaporean lessor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Air India has offered 9 of its 21, B787-800 aircraft for sale and lease back. However, details of cost price of Dreamliner, its selling price, profit/losses accrued on sale and monthly lease rental amount is of commercially confidential nature and cannot be revealed in the interest of the company.

High ATF taxation at metros

1776. PROF M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry plans to address the issue of high Air Turbine Fuel (ATF) taxation, especially in metros;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry would state the measures being taken to resolve this issue and the details of the progress made so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Since cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) constitutes about 40- 50% of operational expenses of an airline in India, it affects the viability of airlines.

Government has taken various steps to rationalize the tax on ATF. The matter of reduction in tax on ATF has been taken up with State Governments. Some of the State Governments have responded positively and reduced the rate of tax on ATF from 20-30% to 4-5%.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation had taken up the issue of inclusion of ATF in the category of 'Declared Goods' with the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance. This was deliberated upon by the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers wherein it was unanimously agreed by the States that ATF should not be notified as 'Declared Goods'.

As per present import policy, import of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is permitted under State Trading Enterprises (STEs) regime. However, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has permitted Spicejet Ltd. Interglobe Aviation Ltd., Go Airlines Ltd. and Air India to directly import ATF on actual user basis under Para 2.11 of Foreign Trade Policy.

Airports without scheduled flights

1777. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has spent more than ₹ 326 crores since 2009 on 8 airports that do not receive scheduled flights; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There are 24 airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) that do not have any scheduled flight operations. Since April, 2009, AAI has spent ₹ 309 crores on development of 21 of these airports. The details are given in the Statement.

	Pathankot (CE)	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
7. Rajasthan	Bikaner (CE)	0.00	0.17	0.26	1.42	5.44	1.28	0.00	0.00	8.57
	Jaisalmer (CE)	8.85	10.28	11.31	11.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.59
	Kota	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
8. Telangana	Hyderabad (Begumpet)	0.26	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69
9. Tamil Nadu	Salem	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59
	Thanjavur (CE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur (Chakeri) (CE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kanpur (Civil)	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67
11. West Bengal	Cooch-Behar	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.38
TOTAL		102.20	62.55	73.12	52.39	16.06	12.96	0.09	309.37	

Loss of job by overweight cabin crew in Air India

1778. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 125 cabin crew personnel of Air India, including air-hostesses to lose job for not maintaining the weight standards prescribed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the national carrier had given an opportunity to around 600 overweight cabin crew members last year to shape within a stipulated time-frame following the DGCA guidelines; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that of these 600 cabin staff, nearly 125 including air-hostesses failed to maintain the required body mass index or weight standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. cabin Crew falling in the overweight category are being allowed to fly provided they have no other medical ailments. In addition they should be physically fit, mentally alert, dynamic and agile. They are reviewed six monthly with a view to achieve the optimal Body Mass Index (BMI) as stipulated in DGCA, CAR.

Expansion of Jodhpur airport

†1779. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to expand airport situated at border district of Jodhpur in Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government intends to expand Jodhpur airport in lines with Pune airport, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any private airlines has given any proposal to Government for operating flights from Delhi or other cities to Jodhpur, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Jodhpur airport is a Defence

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Airport where Airports Authority of India (AAI) maintains a civil enclave. AAI has formulated a plan for development of the civil enclave and apron at Jodhpur airport for which allotment of 37 acres of land has been sought from Indian Air Force/ State Government.

(c) At present, Jet Airways is operating flights on Mumbai-Jodhpur and Delhi-Jodhpur sector. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for remote and regional areas of the country. However, airlines plan their flight schedule on a specific route/cities based on market demand, commercial viability and as per their company policy.

Rationalisation of Air fares by the airlines

1780. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had recently asked the airlines to suggest models for self regulation to rationalise airfares in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what has been the response of airlines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No Sir. Air fares are not fixed by the Government as they are determined by the airline based on interplay of market forces. Airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules, 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristic of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight. The airline pricing runs into multiple levels buckets or Reservation Booking Designator (RBD) which are in line with the practice followed globally.

However, in order to prevent excessive charging and sudden surges in airfares and to promote transparency by scheduled domestic airlines, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Air Transport Circular 2 of 2010 wherein airlines are required to display on their respective websites the tariff sheet route-wise across their network in various fare categories and the manner it is offered in the market. The intention behind the above directions is to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines.

DGCA has set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit in 2010 that monitors airfares on

certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. The random analysis has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on the respective websites.

Turn Around Plan of AI

1781. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of Air India (AI) approved in April 1, 2012;
- (b) the details of milestone laid down by Government for TAP and FRP;
- (c) whether AI has achieved all the milestones laid down;
- (d) if so, the details of each of the milestone achieved; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for not achieving the milestone and efforts being made to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 12.04.2012, approved a Turn Around Plan (TAP)/ Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turn around of Air India. The TAP/FRP provides equity infusion of ₹ 30231 crores upto 2021 subject to achievement of certain milestones as laid down in the TAP/FRP. Details are as follows:

- (i) Upfront equity of ₹ 6750 crore in FY 2011-12.
- (ii) Equity for cash deficit support of ₹ 4,552 crore 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.

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

(b) to (e) The details of major milestones laid down by Government for TAP/FRP alongwith their achievement and reasons for not achieving are given in the Statement.

Statement*Major milestones set under TAP/FRP and their achievements*

Sl. No.	Milestones set under TAP/FRP	TAP/FRP Targets	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	On Time Performance (OTP)	90% FY 2015-16	OTP 79.6% for April-Nov., 2015 Air India has fallen behind the target set for OTP due to reasons like weather, crew non availability, airport delays etc.
2.	PLF	73% FY 2015-16	PLF 74.1% for April-Nov., 2015 (Achieved)
3.	Yield	₹ 3.75 per km during FY 2015-16	₹ 4.01 per km for April-Nov., 2015 (Achieved)
4.	Fleet Utilization (Block hours per day)	Airbus (NB)-12.25 hrs, 8787-13 hrs., 8777-300ER-14 hrs. and B777-200LR-15 hrs.	Fleet utilization April-Nov., 2015 Airbus (NB)-11.6 hrs., B787-14.3 hrs., B777ER-14.6 hrs. and B777LR-11.2 hrs. AI has not been able to achieve the target, mainly due to fall in Aircraft availability on account of non availability of spares and crew.
5.	PLI	PLI to cease until PBT is generated	PLI has been discontinued <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.07.2015. (Achieved)
6.	Induction of new aircraft	Route-wise analysis and planning prior to any induction.	21 8787 aircraft and 5 A320 aircraft have been inducted. The induction of aircraft is done after a route wise analysis and planning prior to induction.
7.	MRO and Ground Handling (OH)	To be operationalised by 01.04.2012.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd. (AIESL) and Air India Air Transport Services Ltd. (AIATSL) have been operationalised <i>w.e.f.</i> 1.2.2013. (Achieved)

1	2	3	4
8.	Monetize its assets.	₹ 500 crores per annum.	(i) AI has rented some of its floors at Nariman Point building, Mumbai to SBI, Mahila Bank, Bank of India, Service Tax and Income Tax Department. (ii) Cabinet has approved sale of four apartments at Sterling Apartment, Peddar Road, Mumbai. (iii) Property at Hongkong put on lease.

International flights from Bhubaneswar

1782. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many airlines have desired to operate direct from Biju Patnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar in Odisha, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has held any meeting in this regard, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) International flight operation is dependent on the bilateral agreement between the Government of India and Government of Foreign countries and issue of traffic rights by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Fly Dubai a designated carrier of UAE (Dubai) had approached this Ministry to allow to start the operation from Bhubaneswar. The request of Fly Dubai was however, not acceded to since it was not made through the UAE Civil Aviation Authority.

(b) As no Indian Carrier had shown its interest to start international operation from Bhubaneswar, a meeting with the representatives of Indian Secheduled Carriers was held in the Ministry on 26.11.2014, in which it emerged that traffic potential available from Bhubaneswar is not enough to establish the viability of a direct international flight from Bhubaneswar.

Frequent technical Snags in the Dreamliners

1783. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Dreamliners purchased or inducted by Air India in its

fleet during the last three years and the current year along with the expenditure incurred on their purchase;

(b) whether frequent technical snags in the Dreamliners have been reported during the said period;

(c) if so, the details of such instances along with the losses incurred as a result thereof; and

(d) whether the Air India has taken up the issue with manufacturers and if so, the details thereof along with the compensation paid by the manufacturers to Air India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Air India had ordered 27 B787 Dreamliner aircraft from Boeing, of which 21 aircraft have already been delivered. The year-wise details are as under:

Year	No. of aircraft delivered
2012	6
2013	5
2014	7
2015	3

The Information with regard to expenditure incurred on purchase of aircraft is commercially confidential in nature and therefore the same cannot be revealed.

(b) and (c) There have been technical delays on account of snags on Dreamliner aircraft. The Technical Despatch Reliability for Boeing B787 aircraft has been lower than the average for total Boeing Fleet including B777 and B747 type of aircraft. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

The information with regard to losses incurred is commercially confidential in nature and cannot be revealed.

(d) Air India has taken up the reliability issues with M/s Boeing and suppliers, who have provided on-site support to Air India. Boeing Tearri visited Air India, a number of times since induction of Dream liners for accomplishment of Reliability Modifications and has completed the reliability enhancement modifications on B787 fleet. The information on compensation paid by the manufacturers to Air India is commercially confidential in nature and cannot be revealed.

Statement

Year	Technical Despatch Reliability (Average)		
	B787 %	Avg. Wide body Fleet %	Total 8787 Aircraft in Fleet
2012	97.90	99.11	6
2013	96.52	98.54	11
2014	97.29	97.73	18
2015 (Jan-Nov)	97.89	98.01	21

Affordable domestic air travel

1784. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has framed a new Aviation Policy;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) the average per kilometer air fare for economy class domestic travel as on October 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively; and
- (d) the steps proposed to make domestic travel affordable for larger number of people?

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

(b) The salient features are :

- (i) Ensure safe, secure and sustainable aviation industry through use of technology and effective monitoring.
- (ii) Enhance regional connectivity through fiscal support and infrastructure development.
- (iii) Enhance ease of doing business through deregulation, simplified procedures and e-governance.
- (iv) Promote the entire aviation sector chain: cargo, MRO, general aviation, aerospace manufacturing and skill development.

(c) No such analysis has been carried out.

(d) The Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) in the draft Civil Aviation Policy aims at an all-inclusive airfare not exceeding ₹ 2,500/- per passenger, indexed to inflation for a one-hour flight on RCS routes.

Restoration of profit making flight routes to AI

†1785. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of such flight routes which were profit making but handed over to private airlines after the year 2007;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present first preference is given to aircrafts belonging to private airlines for take off;

(c) whether Government will consider to restore profit making flight routes to Air India as in the past; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) No Analysis with respect to profit making routes has been carried out by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). There is no restriction for any airline to operate on any domestic route. All schedule airlines including Air India on considering viability of operation file for approval of flight schedule on any domestic route.

(c) and (d) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

Upgradation of the Vijayawada airport

1786. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the airport in Vijayawada to the category of Gr. 2/Gr. 3 or so, so as to create the necessary infrastructure;

(b) what are the various infrastructural facilities being created to meet the growing demand of air travellers in Vijayawada airport;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start direct flight services from Delhi, Mumbai and other important cities of the country to Vijayawada for the convenience of various travellers visiting Vijayawada; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development and Upgradation of airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending upon traffic demand, availability of land free from all encumbrances, commercial viability, technical feasibility, etc. Modification and expansion work of existing passenger terminal building to cater 250 peak hour passengers at Vijayawada Airport has been completed. Further, work for new interim domestic terminal building to handle 500 peak hour passengers at a time along with car park, new approach road, additional apron for parking 10 parking bays for A-320 type of aircrafts and associated facilities has also been awarded.

(c) and (d) Presently, Air India is providing direct air services between Delhi and Vijayawada on daily basis. Besides, direct air connectivity to other important cities such as Bangalore and Hyderabad is also available through scheduled services by Air Costa, Alliance Air and Spicejet airlines to/from Vijayawada Airport. There are no direct air services between Mumbai and Vijayawada. The airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by the Government. However, it is up to airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon traffic demand and commercial viability.

Improving finances of loss making airlines

1787. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's airlines are financially sick today;

(b) if so, the losses suffered by the airlines since last three years, airline-wise;

(c) the details of the airlines which are making profit during last three years, airline-wise; and

(d) the details of measures taken by Government to improve the finances of loss making airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Financial summary of scheduled Indian carriers during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is attached as Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government has taken several measures like persuading State Governments to reduce Value Added Tax (VAT) on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), allowing direct import of ATF by Indian Carriers as actual users, permitting foreign airlines to

participate upto 49 percent in the equity of scheduled air transport undertaking, allowing External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) for working capital requirement of airline industry for a period of one year subject to a total ceiling of US \$1 billion and tax concession for parts of aircraft and testing equipment for third party maintenance, repair and overhaul of civil aircraft.

Statement

Financial summary of scheduled Indian carriers during the last three years

(₹ In million)

Name of the Airline	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses	Operating Result
2011-12			
National Carriers			
Air India	147,138	198,140	-51,001.8
Air India Express	13,778	17,004	-3,225.3
Alliance Air	2,952	4,102	-1,150.2
TOTAL	163.868	219.246	-55,377.3
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines			
Jet Airways	147,860	154,407	-6,547.7
Jetlite (P) Ltd.	18,732	21,617	-2,885.4
Go Air	15,634	16,380	-746.5
Spicejet	39,433	45,726	-6,293.7
Indigo	55,524	56,401	-876.8
Air Costa*	-	-	-
TOTAL	277,182	294,532	-17,350.1
GRAND TOTAL	441,050	513,778	-72,727.4
2012-13			
National Carriers			
Air India	160,721.1	198,349.9	-37628.8
Air India Express	15,610.4	16,892.3	-1281.9
Alliance Air	2811.4	4132.6	-1321.2
TOTAL	179,142.9	219.3748	-40,231.9

Name of The Airline	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses	Operating Result
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines			
Jet Airways	170,916.3	169,690.5	1225.8
Jetlite (P) Ltd.	19,806.7	22,274.7	-2468.0
Go Air	22,259.3	21,408.4	851.0
Spicejet	56,006.8	58,805.0	-2798.2
Indigo	92,030.8	84,072.9	7957.9
Air Costa*	-	-	-
TOTAL	361,019.9	356,251.4	4,768.5
GRAND TOTAL	540,162.8	575,626.2	-35,463.43

2013-14**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	389,278.0	429,465.6	-40187.6
GRAND TOTAL	603,332.9	677,100.7	-73767.8

* Air Costa started operating in October 2013.

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

Modernisation of Chennai Airport

1788. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem with the Chennai airport has been that Airports Authority of India (AAI) was able to complete only one phase of the

proposed modernisation of the airport, as the Government decided to rope in private sector for the job;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with the change in plan now, AAI will complete the project of creating a seamless travel experience for Chennai airport users;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the AAI is working to appoint a project consultant for completing the modernisation of Chennai airport; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has completed the phase-I of modernization work and created maximum additional capacity of 14 million passenger per annum (mppa) (Domestic 10 mppa and International 4 mppa) within the available land over and above the existing passenger handling capacity of 9 mppa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. AAI has taken steps for appointment of Consultant for Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study for obtaining Environment Clearance for the project and of Project Management Consultant (PMC) for Phase-II modernization of Chennai Airport.

Delay in flight services due to foggy condition

1789. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is adopting any new technology for the aircrafts which can fly in thick fog conditions keeping in view the growing fog conditions particularly in Delhi/New Delhi; and

(b) what are the steps taken by Government to tackle the situations arising out of delay in flight services during the winter and foggy conditions in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued instruction to all schedule domestic airlines to operate only Cat-III aircraft along with CAT-III trained flight crew as per visibility condition/RVR (Runway Visual Range) during fog hours.

(b) To avoid delays and cancellation during low visibility, following decisions have been taken by DGCA for compliance by airlines.

- All airlines will have to ensure that aircraft deployed to/from Delhi during low visibility conditions are CAT-III compliant and both the commander and co-pilot are also CAT-III trained.
- Only CAT-III flight crew will operate the flights to/from Delhi in case weather predictions of CAT-III conditions are made by India Meteorological Department (IMD). Failing to do so, such operations of the defaulting airline will be stopped to/from Delhi during low visibility conditions.
- Airlines must take adequate care of providing basic amenities of water and refreshment to passengers during such conditions if the flights are delayed.
- All stakeholders should have better communication procedure so that level of interaction with passengers increases during the fog and they are aware of flight delays.
- One representative each from DGCA and IMD will be positioned at Airport Operations Control Centre (AOCC), Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) who will interact with airlines, Airports Authority of India (AAI) and DIAL. DIAL will organize conference on daily basis wherein fog forecast for the day and next day will be provided by IMD.

Air connectivity to adjoining capital cities

1790. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of capital cities which are not connected by air with other capital cities;

(b) the names of capital cities which are not connected with neighbouring/ adjoining capital cities by air;

(c) whether there is a need to connect capital cities with all the adjoining capital cities; and

(d) the action being taken to connect the capital cities with all the adjoining capital cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) There is no scheduled flight services to/from Capital city of Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), Gangtok (Sikkim) and Shimla (Himachal Pradesh). Most of the State capitals have direct air connectivity with neighboring/adjoining capital, cities by air. At preset, scheduled domestic airlines combined together are providing scheduled flight services to/from 81 cities in India. State-wise cities connected by air is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

Statement

State-wise Air Connectivity—Winter Schedule 2015

Sl.No	State/UTs	Names of cities air linked	No. of Airports
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Cuddapah	5
2.	Arunachai Pradesh	-	
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lifabari, Silchar, Tezpur	6
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	Goa	1
8.	Gujrat	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara	8
9.	Haryana	-	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise	4
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli, Mysore	5
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho	5
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Nanded	5
17.	Manipur	Imphal	1

Sl.No	State/UTs	Names of cities air linked	No. of Airports
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	1
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	1
22.	Punjab	Amritsar	1
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur	3
24.	Sikkim	-	
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin	5
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi	5
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pant Nagar	2
30.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata, Durgapur	3

Union Territories

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair, Car Nicobar	2'
2.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	1
3.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
5.	Daman and Diu	Diu	1
6.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers			81

Non-operational airports

1791. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of airports established by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in various parts of the country have not become operational even after their completion;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, airport-wise;
- (c) what are the reasons for non-functioning of these airports; and
- (d) what action Government proposes to take to make these airports operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The list of Airports belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI) which has been developed but have no schedule flight operations are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Flight operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the Government. However, it is upto the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

(d) AAI is providing incentives to the domestic airlines like waiving of landing charges to domestic schedule operators who are operating with a maximum certified capacity of less than 80 seats and helicopters of all types, 25 % discount on landing and parking charges in North-East region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshdweep (other than defense airports), priority in slot allocation for airlines connecting Tier-II/Tier-III cities from Tier-I cities etc.

Statement

List of operational airports without scheduled flight operations

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Airport/Civil Enclave
1.	Delhi (UT)	Safdarjung (Delhi)
2.	Gujarat	Kandla
3.		Keshod (Junagarh)
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
5.	Karnataka	HAL Bangalore
6.		Mysore
7.	Maharashtra	Akola
8.		Gondia
9.		Jalgaon
10.		Juhu (Mumbai)
11.		Kolhapur
12.		Sholapur

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Airport/Civil Enclave
13.	Punjab	Bhatinda (CE)
14.		Ludhiana
15.		Pathankot (CE)
16.	Rajasthan	Bikaner (CE)
17.		Jaisalmer (CE)
18.		Kota
19.	Telangana	Hyderabad (Begumpet)
20.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
21.		Thanjavur (CE)
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur (Chakeri) (CE)
23.		Kanpur (Civil)
24.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar

Authority to control increase in airfares

†1792. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is too much increase in airfare for Srinagar during the winter season;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has appointed/is appointing any authority to control/monitor the increasing fares; and

(d) if so, the report of the authority in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Airlines are free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Therefore, air fare are not regulated by Government.

The airline pricing runs in multiple levels Reservation Booking Designator (buckets or RBDs) which is in line with the practice followed globally. The lower fare in

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the fare bucket is available for advance booking much earlier. As time lapses and date of journey approaches closer, the fare in higher side of fare bucket is made available as per the respective airlines policy. Airlines remains compliance to the regulatory provisions of Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website.

(c) and (d) DGCA (Directorate General of Civil Aviation) has set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit in 2010 that monitors airfare on certain routes on monthly basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. The analysis has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on the respective websites.

CSR activities in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1793. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the response to Government's insistence on CSR by corporates, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(b) whether the Government plans to undertake a social audit of good governance practices in the corporate sector?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder have come into force with effect from 01.04.2014. The year 2014-15 was the first year of implementation of CSR policies by companies under the legislation. The Board of the company, eligible to comply with the CSR provisions of the Act, is mandated to make annual disclosure on CSR in the Board's report. The companies are still in the process of filing their Annual Reports with the Ministry. Details of companies complying with CSR provisions of the Act for the financial year 2014-15, are expected to be available after requisite filings are made by companies.

(b) No, Sir.

Adherence to companies order, 2015

1794. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued Companies (Auditor Report) Order, 2015;

(b) reasons for issuing this Order;

(c) whether any mechanism exist to supervise/monitor and whether Company Auditors are adhering to this order or not; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has issued Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2015 as required u/s 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 *vide* S.O. No. 990(E) dated 10.04.2015, whereby the auditors of the company have been mandated to additionally report on various issues such as maintenance of assets register, loans to related parties, verification of inventory and its records, compliance of provision related to deposits, maintenance of cost records, internal controls, frauds etc. CARO report is a part of Auditor's Report which is placed before the shareholders along with Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for each year for their consideration. Thereafter, it is filed with the concerned Registrar of Companies (RoCs) and is available for public viewing as well as for regulatory purposes. Section 206 of the Companies Act, 2013 empowers the RoCs, upon scrutiny of any document including CARO report filed by a company, to call for further information or explanation and to take appropriate action in case of any non compliance noticed therein.

Record of non-functional registered companies

1795. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered companies with Registrar of Companies in the country as on date along with the details of such companies amongst them which have been closed, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to identify the number of companies which are not functioning but continues to be on the records of the Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) and (b) Number of companies registered with Registrar of Companies (ROCs), and number of companies closed, State/UT-wise as on 10.12.2015 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 (corresponding provision in Companies Act, 2013 is Section 248, which is not yet notified) provides for striking off the names of those companies which have not been carrying on business or not in operation, if the Registrar of Companies has a reason to believe so, after following prescribed procedure. The Ministry had from time to time come out with Easy Exit Schemes to enable such companies which are not carrying on business or in operation, to apply for and get their names removed from the register. Number

of such struck off companies State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Number of registered and Closed Companies, State/UT-wise with
ROC in India as on 10.12.2015*

Sl.No.	State	No. of registered companies	No. of closed companies
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	279	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22653	2280
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	508	236
4.	Assam	9582	2759
5.	Bihar	21220	2608
6.	Chandigarh	13102	4147
7.	Chhattisgarh	7815	1098
8.	Daman and Diu	309	59
9.	Delhi	283013	48040
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	458	49
11.	Goa	7502	1459
12.	Gujarat	83953	15271
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4924	1207
14.	Haryana	28644	2893
15.	Jharkhand	9510	1154
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	4262	627
17.	Karnataka	83714	16246
18.	Kerala	39604	10694
19.	Lakshadweep	12	0
20.	Maharashtra	308362	43755
21.	Meghalaya	1002	325
22.	Manipur	462	154
23.	Madhya Pradesh	30887	7714
24.	Mizoram	104	53
25.	Nagaland	504	263

1	2	3	4
26.	Odisha	19269	5601
27.	Punjab	26843	8759
28.	Puducherry	2978	1165
29.	Rajasthan	47416	8215
30.	Telangana	80935	7642
31.	Tamil Nadu	119135	28868
32.	Tripura	351	83
33.	Uttar Pradesh	70458	12415
34.	Uttarakhand	5027	789
35.	West Bengal	188103	45340
	TOTAL	1522900	281973

Statement- II

*Number of strike off companies, State/UT-wise with
ROC in India as on 10.12.2015*

Sl.No.	State	No. of companies strike off
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2173
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	235
4.	Assam	2668
5.	Bihar	2582
6.	Chandigarh	4087
7.	Chhattisgarh	1060
8.	Daman and Diu	50
9.	Delhi	43502
10.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	41
11.	Goa	1261
12.	Gujarat	13710
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1176
14.	Haryana	2727
15.	Jharkhand	1128

Sl.No.	State	No. of companies strike off
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	609
17.	Karnataka	15186
18.	Kerala	9137
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Maharashtra	30927
21.	Meghalaya	319
22.	Manipur	153
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7580
24.	Mizoram	53
25.	Nagaland	262
26.	Odisha	5479
27.	Punjab	8608
28.	Pondicherry	1131
29.	Rajasthan	7582
30.	Telangana	7090
31.	Tamil Nadu	26366
32.	Tripura	82
33.	Uttar Pradesh	12048
34.	Uttarakhand	778
35.	West Bengal	39468
TOTAL		249263

Compensation to families of martyred Army Jawans

1796. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Army Jawans were killed recently by militants in an ambush in J&K, if so, the details thereof till October, 2015;

(b) the compensation and other relief provided by Government to the families of late Jawans; and

(c) what action Government has taken against the militant who ambushed the Army Jawans and how many militants have been killed and captured till October, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) There has been no ambush on Army personnel in J&K in the year 2015 till October, 2015. However, 80 terrorists have been killed and 6 apprehended from 01st January to 31st October, 2015 in J&K. The apprehended terrorists are handed over to State police.

Details of compensation/benefits being paid to the next of kin of army soldiers (Fatal Battle Casualties) are 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/-

(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

Notices to noodle makers for obtaining mandatory approval

1797. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has issued notices to some noodle makers for obtaining mandatory approval, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the result of testing of Nestle's Maggi Noodle and whether it has been cleared for marketing; and

(c) what pro-active action has been initiated by the Authority for ensuring safety of all instant food products, in the public interests, for food safety and hygienic conditions, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has issued notices to M/s Patanjali Ayurved Ltd., M/s AkashYog Health Products Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Inbisco India Pvt. Ltd. Asking them to show cause as to why action should not be taken against them for violating the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations made thereunder for manufacturing, relabeling and marketing Noodles without obtaining valid approvals.

(b) Consequent upon the failure of a sample of Maggi noodles drawn in Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh to meet the prescribed standards regarding lead and MSG, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) advised all the States/UTs *vide* its communication dated 25th May, 2015 to draw samples of the said food product and get the same tested from authorized labs. Based on the test results reported from different states indicating presence of Lead beyond the permissible limits, an order was issued on 5th June, 2015 directing M/s Nestle India Ltd to recall its Maggi Noodles. A notice was also issued requiring the Company to show cause as to why the Product Approvals granted in respect of all the variants of Maggi Noodles be not withdrawn. Incidentally, M/s Nestle India Ltd. had itself decided to withdraw all the 09 variants of its Maggi Noodles from the market as announced by the Company

in a Press Conference held on 5th June, 2015.

Further, the Hon'ble Bombay High Court has quashed the order dated 5th June 2015 passed by the FSSAI. The FSSAI has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on certain issues and pending a decision in the matter the High Court directions are being complied with.

(c) Licenses for the manufacture and sale of instant food products have been given on the condition that they will adhere to the details of ingredients, additives, etc. approved for their respective products or the standards as prescribed under the relevant Food Safety Regulations.

Enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder primarily rests with State/UT Governments and accordingly, regular surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products are undertaken by the State/UT Governments. FSSAI has also requested Commissioners of Food Safety of all States and UTs to undertake periodical inspection and monitoring of major fruit and vegetable markets, soft drinks and ready to serve beverages to check the use of pesticides in food items.

Control on purchase of foreign aircrafts

†1798. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to put restrictions on the purchase of foreign aircrafts for the Air Force;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Procurement of aircraft for Indian Air Force is done to meet operational requirements.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Missing armed forces personnel

†1799. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any personnel of the armed forces have gone missing in the country during the last three years, till date, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the number of such cases that came to light during the said period; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) The number of armed forces personnel missing in the country during the last three years are as under:

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
2012	04@	Nil	Nil
2013	04#	Nil	Nil
2014	03*	05**	02
2015 (till date)	05	Nil	Nil

@ All 04 individuals presumed dead.

02 individuals presumed dead.

* 01 individual presumed dead and 01 dead body traced.

** All 05 individuals presumed dead.

(c) Action with respect to missing Armed forces personnel is taken as per extant guidelines on the subject.

Listing of DPSUs in stock exchanges

1800. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to list Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) in stock exchanges, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what benefits Government intends to achieve apart from raising financial resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. As per the extant Disinvestment Policy of the Government, unlisted Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) with no accumulated losses and having earned net profit in three preceding consecutive years are to be listed. Among the Defence Sector CPSEs, which are wholly owned by the Government, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has already approved disinvestment of 10% paid up equity of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) out of Government of India's shareholding of 100% through an Initial Public Offering (IPO) in the domestic market as per the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Rules and Regulations.

(b) Apart from raising financial resources, the listing of Companies on Stock Exchanges has the following benefits:

- (i) The listed companies are mandated by Company Law/SEBI/Stock Exchanges to comply with higher level of disclosures. This will bring greater transparency and credibility;
- (ii) With the induction of independent directors, management accountability, competencies and performance are enhanced;
- (iii) Investor centric research provides on a regular basis a third party professional assessment of risks as well as future prospects to management to help it benchmark its business model with the industry.
- (iv) Listing of profitable CPSEs on the stock exchanges with a mandatory public ownership of shareholding has been observed to increase significantly the value of the Enterprise and Government's residual shareholdings as well as that held by the public post-listing.
- (v) Listing also provides development of people-ownership of CPSEs, thus encouraging participation and sharing in the prosperity of CPSEs.

Euthanasing of service animals of the army

1801. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any programme to stop euthanasia of service animals of Indian Army including dogs, mules, horses etc. once their service years are over, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect the sentient animal friends of Indian Army from pain and sufferings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) Policy regarding disposal of unfit army animals has been revised recently and necessary instructions have been issued to Army Headquarters regarding immediate cessation of further destruction of old and worn out animals, except for animals suffering from incurable diseases, injuries and terminal diseases.

Achievements made by BRO

1802. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements or the number of border infrastructure projects completed so far since the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) was brought under the Ministry

of Defence from January 9, 2015; and

(b) whether Government has outsourced any services of Junior Engineers (civil) as a part of interim measures to tackle the shortage of manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) The following are the achievements of Border Roads Organisation (BRO) since it was brought under Ministry of Defence with effect from 9th January 2015:

Item of work	Unit	Achievement
Formation works	Km Equivalent Class-9	1012.28
Surfacing works	Km Equivalent Class-9	1669.45
Resurfacing works	Km Class-9	2000.15
Permanent works	₹ in Lacs	99422.48
Major bridges	Metre	1312.33

(b) The Government has sanctioned the outsourcing of services of Junior Engineers (Civil) to tackle the shortage of manpower.

Countering foreign aggressions along country's borders

1803. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has inked new deals for the purchase of weapons and artileries to combat and tackle the continuous infiltration of Chinese and Pakistani troops and continued tension near LoC in the Northern and North-Eastern borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount involved;

(c) whether there is an adequate deployment of armed forces to control the aggression of Chinese and Pakistani troops in the past six months, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the amount allocated for the purchase of arms and ammunitions, artillery, fighter jets and other weapons exclusively for combating Chinese and Pakistani aggression in LOC has been fully disbursed and spent in the last three years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) to (d) Modernisation and capability development of the Armed Forces is a dynamic and continuous process based on operational requirements and threat perception.

Government is fully seized of the security needs of the country. Appropriate steps are taken to ensure that the security concerns pertaining to the borders are adequately addressed through various measures including accretion of manpower, procurement of weapons and equipment and infrastructure development.

During the last three years the allocation and utilisation for capital procurement of equipment for the Armed Forces are as under:

(₹ in crores)			
Year	BE	RE	Actual
2012-13	66032.24	57395.46	58768.86
2013-14	73444.59	66406.41	66850.30
2014-15	75148.03	66151.73	65582.06

Women pilots in the Armed Forces

1804. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to induct women pilots into the fighter stream in the Indian Air Force, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how Government proposes to execute this decision; and

(c) whether women in the Indian Army and the Navy would also be getting such an opportunity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has accorded approval for women to join as Short Service Commission officers in the fighter stream of the Indian Air Force on experimental basis for a period of five years. As per the scheme, such women trainees undergoing Stage-I training at Air Force Academy would be assessed for their suitability for entry into fighter stream. Based on the suitability and willingness, these women trainees would be selected for Stage-II training in the fighter stream on successful completion of which these women trainees would be commissioned into the fighter stream.

(c) No such approval has been accorded for induction of women into the combat streams of the Army and Navy.

SSC officers leaving the Army

1805. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Short Service Commission (SSC);

(b) whether it is a fact that SSC Officers leaving Army is more when compared to Air Force and Navy in the last three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for leaving Army by SSC Officers and efforts made to retain them by providing attractive incentives, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The aims and objectives of Short Service Commission include addressing shortage of officers at Unit level, reducing promotional pressure in the pyramidal structure of the Armed Forces by way of early exit etc.

(b) and (c) Details of SSC officers released from service during the last three years i.e. 2012, 2013 and 2014 and current year (2015) are as under:

Army (upto 1.12.2015)	Navy (upto 30.11.2015)	Air Force (upto 11.12.2015)
306	327	224

Government has already taken a number of steps to make Short Service Commission more attractive.

Shortage of army hospitals

†1806. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the number of soldiers of Army who were admitted to private hospitals due to infectious diseases including details of total expenditure incurred on their treatment in last one year;

(c) whether it is a fact that in view of infectious diseases Army has put in place health camps; and

(d) if so, the names of locations where such camps were set up in the last one year?

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

(b) Nil.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Boosting indian navy capabilities

1807. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the efforts/measures that have been taken by Government during the last two years to boost the Indian Navy, keeping in view the coastal security; and

(b) whether there is a shortage of submarines to guard the coasts of India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) Post 26/11, the Government has taken a number of measures to boost capacity and capabilities of Indian Navy towards strengthening maritime and coastal security of the country. It includes establishment of a National Command, Control, Communication and Intelligence (NC³I) Network for networking the Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard nodes, strengthening of Joint Operations Centres, commissioning of 23 Immediate Support Vessels for offshore security and approved Induction of 80 Fast Interceptor Crafts for force protection and harbour security.

(b) The force level preparedness is a dynamic and continuous process and is based upon the threat perception. All efforts are made to ensure availability of assets as per requirements.

Insurance scheme for porters in the indian army

1808. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had formulated any scheme for porters, serving in the Indian Army along the inhospitable border, that will insure them and their families in case of death or disability, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to work out modalities for insurance scheme for such porters so that they are ready to take up such kind of risky jobs working in proximity of Line of Control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) to (c) Porters killed/disabled while engaged by Indian Army are covered under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

Violations of country's aerospace and marine boundaries

†1809. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of times the aerospace and marine boundaries of the country have been crossed over by certain countries during the past two years;
- (b) whether such incidents of violation took place deliberately or by mistake;
- (c) if so, whether the issue was raised with the concerned countries; and
- (d) the details of steps being taken so that such incidents may not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) During the past two years and the current year, *i.e.* from January 2013 till 30th November 2015, a total of 32 violations of Indian airspace by aircraft from other countries have been reported. There has been no violation of Indian maritime boundary by any country during this period.

(b) The reasons for such violations could not be ascertained.

(c) and (d) All such cases are taken up with the concerned countries through laid down channels as per established procedure.

Review of service conditions of Armed Forces

1810. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is reviewing the service conditions for armed forces and looking at lateral induction into other Government services as a means of reducing the financial burden on Government given the fact that pensions are an ongoing permanent financial liability on Government;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government for rehabilitation and re-settlement of Jawans and officers at the end of their service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Lateral induction of serving Armed Forces personnel into CAPFs is at the stage of inter-departmental consultations. Besides, service conditions of Armed Forces personnel are reviewed from time-to-time with the aim of bringing about improvements.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR), an Attached Office of the Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare, Ministry of Defence, is responsible for rehabilitation of retired defence personnel in the country. The office of Directorate General of Resettlement, implements various Policies/Schemes/Programmes, on pre and post retirement training, re-employment and self-employment etc.

Erosion in civil-military relationship

1811. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the civil-military relationship in place for the Armed Forces;

(b) whether Government has taken cognizance of the erosion of civil-military relationship and the growing discontent amongst the Armed Forces regarding the same, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government plans to introduce a Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)-like figure, if so, the details thereof and timeline for the same, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government plans to introduce the recommendations of the Kargil Review Committee and the Naresh Chandra Committee regarding civil-military relationship, 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 (d) The Service Headquarters are an integral part of the policy and decision making process of the Ministry of Defence.

Creation of post of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) was recommended by Group of Ministers in 2001. A decision in this regard was to be taken after consultation with political parties. The consultation process however could not be completed because all political parties have not yet responded. Subsequently, Naresh Chandra Task Force (NCTF) on National Security had recommended creation of the post of Permanent Chairman Chief of Staff Committee in 2012. Both the proposals are under consideration of the Government.

Modernisation of ordnance factories

1812. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are Government plans to modernise ordnance factories and the period with cost to have it done;

(b) whether Government is also thinking to export weapons and other equipment manufactured in ordnance factories; and

(c) if so, in how many countries and the volume, category and value of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) prepares a modernisation plan in line with Five Year Plan of Government of India. The plan is implemented as annual plan in each of the factories. Annual plan prepared and finalized by Factory level PFC (Plan Finalization Committee) is reviewed by OFB and approve by PFC/OFB.

The expenditure on Modernisation under Renewal and Replacement (RR including RR Capital) during last two Plan period is as under:

XI Plan

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
237.50	276.31	227.67	208.15	310.24	1259.87

XII Plan

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)	Total
415.85	697.00	562.57	488.00	570.00	2733.42

Modernisation/Up-gradation of QC (Quality Control) infrastructure are carried out in Ordnance Factories as a means of maintaining the specified product quality. Ordnance Factories induct new machines/equipments as well as replace the older one with the modern one to maintain the capacity as well as capability of quality control activities.

(b) and (c) The indigenously manufactured Defence equipment exported by OFB during each of the last three years and current year, country-wise, is as under:

Year	Total value of export (₹ in crore)	Countries to which OFB products exported	Nature of items exported
1	2	3	4
2012-13	1.53	Nepal	Small Arms Spare, Small Caliber Ammunition
		Indonesia	General Stores and Clothing
		Germany	Small Caliber Ammunition
		Italy	Small Caliber Ammunition

1	2	3	4
2013-14	17.94	Nepal	Explosives
		Indonesia	General Stores and Clothing
		Italy	Small Caliber Ammunition
		Czech Republic	Small Caliber Ammunition
		Botswana	Large Caliber Ammunition
		Tajikistan	Small Arms, Small Caliber Ammunition, Grenades
2014-15	21.72	Nepal	Demolition Stores, Small Caliber Ammunition
		Mauritius	Medium Caliber Weapon, Small Caliber and Naval Ammunition
		Italy	Medium Caliber Weapon
		Egypt	Chemical
2015-16 (up to November 2015)	2.32 (up to November 2015)	Indonesia	General Stores and Clothing
		Bulgaria	Mortar Equipment, Mortar Bomb, Small Caliber Ammunition
		Israel	Small Caliber Ammunition

Construction of National War Memorial

†1813. 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 construct a National War Memorial in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 7th October, 2015 has approved the proposal for construction of National War Memorial and National War Museum in Delhi.

(c) The approximate cost of the project, at current price level, is ₹ 500 crores. The tentative time frame for the project is 5 (five) years.

Sainik schools in North-East and UP

†1814. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States from where proposals for setting up of Sainik Schools have been received and the status thereof;

(b) the number of Sainik School likely to be opened in the North-East area and Uttar Pradesh and locations thereof; and

(c) the present status of Sainik Schools proposed to be opened at Amethi in Uttar Pradesh and Shivasgar or Golaghat districts in Assam and the level at which the work is pending and by when these Sainik Schools will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) Status of proposals received from various State Governments for opening of Sainik Schools is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The number of Sainik Schools likely to be opened in North-East area and Uttar Pradesh and locations is placed as Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Memorandum of Agreement for opening of Sainik School at Amethi in Uttar Pradesh has been signed on 30th April, 2015. Since the State Government has to create the infrastructure, a letter in November, 2015 has been sent to Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh to intimate the progress on the establishment of Sainik School at Amethi.

The proposal to establish a Sainik School at Shivasgar district was received from the Government of Assam in June 2014. Thereafter, in August, 2015 the Government of Assam has decided to establish Sainik School at Golaghat district instead of Shivasgar district. Government of Assam has been accordingly requested to intimate the date for site survey for proposed Sainik School at Golaghat.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Status of proposals received from various State Governments for opening of new Sainik Schools:

Sl.No.	State	Action taken by the Government
1.	Sikkim	Site survey carried out and the site found not suitable. State Government to indicate another site.
2.	Mizoram	Memorandum of Agreement signed with the State Government on 13.04.2015 for Sainik School at Chhingchhip.
3.	Punjab	State Government has not yet intimated any site for the School.
4.	Jharkhand	MoD has requested to the State Government to facilitate the site survey for opening of Sainik School at Dumka District of Jharkhand.
5.	Odisha	Site survey completed and in-principle approval accorded for Sainik School at Sambalpur.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Site survey completed for Sainik School at Sagar.
7.	West Bengal	In-principle approval accorded for Sainik School at Darjeeling.
8.	Rajasthan	Memorandum of Agreement signed with the State Government on 01.10.2013 for Sainik School at Jhunjhunu.
9.	Rajasthan	Memorandum of Agreement signed with the State Government on 01.10.2013 for Sainik School at Alwar.
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Memorandum of Agreement signed on 30.4.2015 with the State Government for Sainik School at Mainpuri.
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Memorandum of Agreement signed on 30.4.2015 with the State Government for Sainik School at Jhansi.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Memorandum of Agreement signed on 30.4.2015 with the State Government for Sainik School at Amethi.

Sl.No.	State	Action taken by the Government
13.	Uttarakhand	Memorandum of Agreement signed on 11.11.2015 with the State Government for Sainik School at Rudraprayag.
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	In-principle approval accorded for Sainik School at Village Niglok District East Siang.
15.	Assam	State Government has been asked to intimate the date for site survey for proposed Sainik School at Golaghat.
16.	Maharashtra	State Government to intimate the date for site survey for proposed Sainik School at Chandrapur in Vidharbha Region of Maharashtra.
17.	Telangana	The State Government to intimate specific details of land earmarked for the proposed Sainik School in Warangal District of Telangana.
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	The Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Administration is yet to submit a formal proposal for establishment of Sainik School in Andaman and Nicobar Islands as per the extant guidelines.
19.	Meghalaya	State Government has been requested to convey their willingness to accept the responsibility for opening of Sainik School in the State.

Statement-II

Sainik schools likely to be opened in North-East area and Uttar Pradesh and locations:

Sl.No.	State	Action taken by the Government
1.	Sikkim	Site survey carried out at Ravangla, Bojoghari, Namphing, Bermiok and Boombut none of the sites found suitable. State Government yet to indicate another site.
2.	Mizoram	Memorandum of Agreement signed with the State Government on 13.04.2015 for Sainik School at Chhingchhip.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	In-principle approval accorded for Sainik School at Village Niglok District East Siang.

Sl.No.	State	Action taken by the Government
4.	Assam	State Government to intimate time schedule for site survey for Sainik School at Golaghat.
5.	Meghalaya	MoD has requested to the State Government for convey their willingness to accept the responsibility for opening of Sainik School in the State.
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Memorandum of Agreement signed on 30.4.2015 with the State Government for Sainik School at Mainpuri.
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Memorandum of Agreement signed on 30.4.2015 with the State Government for Sainik School at Jhansi.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Memorandum of Agreement signed on 30.4.2015 with the State Government for Sainik School at Amethi.

Granting of permanent commission for women SSC officers

1815. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women holding Short Service Commissions (SSC) in each branch of the armed forces of the country;

(b) whether any women officers have been granted permanent commissions in the armed forces; and

(c) if so, the number of women officers granted permanent commissions in each branch of the armed forces, year-wise since 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) Details of the number of women Short Service Commission (SSC) officers in each service of the Armed Forces (excluding Medical, Dental and Military Nursing Service Branches) are as under:

Army (As on 1.7.2015)	Air Force (As on date)	Navy (As on date)
1412	1128	418

(b) and (c) The number of women officers granted Permanent Commission in the Armed Forces since 2008 is as under:

Year	Army	Air Force	Navy
2008	PC was not applicable	#	Nil
2009			
2010	19	41	
2011	8	75	
2012	12	50	
2013	5	64	
2014	10	54	
2015	10	67	

Permanent Commission to women officers in Indian Air Force has been started from year 2010.

Compulsory military training through NCC

1816. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to impart compulsory military training through NCC to the students and colleges in order to inculcate discipline amongst them;

(b) the percentage of the students community who are currently enrolled in the NCC junior and senior division across the entire country;

(c) whether there is a proposal to impart compulsory NCC training, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The data on percentage of the students community currently enrolled in the NCC across the entire country is not maintained. The enrolled cadets strength in NCC in the senior and junior division is 4,88,078 and 7,83,512 NCC cadets respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) NCC training is entirely a voluntary scheme. It is upto the schools and colleges to opt for it.

Empanelment for sale through CSD canteens

1817. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the laid down procedure for empanelment of consumer goods manufactured by the companies owned by disabled persons for sale through CSD Canteens situated in Delhi and NCR and the details thereof;

(b) the details of new items empanelled for sale through CSD canteens during the last three years;

(c) the details of agarbathies, dhoop, dry dhoop cones, brooms, floor dusters and white cotton dusters purchased by CSD Canteens during the last twelve months indicating quantity purchased, purchase price, item-wise; and

(d) whether CSD Canteens give preference to the items manufactured by disabled persons and women entrepreneurs and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) Any firm including those owned by disabled person interested in doing business with Canteen Stores Department (CSD) has to submit an application for enlistment of products along with prescribed processing fee to CSD Headquarter Mumbai.

(b) Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Any firm is free to enlist with the CSD.

Statement-I

Details of new items empanelled for sale through CSD canteens during the last three years

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
2012-13		
1.	M/s. Hindustan Unilever Ltd.	2
	(a) Lifebuoy Hand Wash Nature 200 ml Pump	
	(b) Vaseline Intensive Care Healthy White Skin Lightening Body Milk 300 ml	
2.	M/s. Pravin Masalewale	1
	Suhana Chat Masala 100 Gms Box	

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
3.	M/s. Ganesh Oil Mills Mayur Kachi Ghani Mustard Oil 2 Ltr	1
4.	M/s. Globus Spirits Ltd. Hannibal Legendary Rum 750 ml Glass Bottle	1
5.	M/s. Abbott Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. Ensure Vanilla Nutritional Powder 400 Gms	1
6.	M/s. J.K. Helene Curtis Ltd. "Park Avenue" Luxury Soap 75 Gms	1
7.	M/s. Midas-Care Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Hands-on Sanitizer Lime 100 ml	1
8.	M/s. Nestle India Ltd. Nestea Instant Iced Tea Premix Lemon 500 Gms Pouch	1
9.	M/s. Himadri Foods Pvt. Ltd. "HIMADRI " Brand (a) Amchur Powder 100 Gms (b) Cumin Powder 100 Gms	2
10.	M/s. Pankajakasthuri Herbals India Pvt. Ltd. (a) Pankajakasthuri Breathe Eazy Granules 400 Gms (b) Pankajakasthuri Breathe Easy Syrup 200ml	2
11.	M/s. Emami Ltd. (a) Himani Navratna Cool Talc 300 gm. (b) Zandu Balm 9 ml. (c) Himani Boroplus Antiseptic Cream 80 ml. (d) Zandu Kesari Jivan 450 gm.	4
TOTAL		17

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1.	M/s. Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd. "Mysore Sandal Bath Tablet 150 gms x 3 (trio pack)	1
2.	M/s. Foods Fats and Fertilizers Ltd. Tandul Refined Rice Bran Oil 5 Ltrs. Jar	1

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
3.	M/s. Shree Renuka Sugar Ltd. Madhur Pure and Hygienic Sugar 5 kg. Pouch	1
4.	M/s. Skoda Auto India Pvt. Ltd. (Additional Variants) (a) Rapid Active (Diesel) (b) Rapid Active Plus (Diesel) (c) Rapid Ambition (Diesel) (d) Rapid Ambition Plus (Diesel) (e) Rapid Elegance (Diesel) (f) Rapid Active Plus (Petrol) (g) Rapid Ambition (Petrol) MT (h) Rapid Ambition (Petrol) AT (i) Rapid Ambition Plus (Petrol) MT (j) Rapid Ambition Plus (Petrol) AT (k) Rapid Elegance (Petrol) MT (l) Rapid Elegance (Petrol) AT	12
5.	M/s. General Motors India Pvt. Ltd. (Additional Variants – AFD I Category) (a) Chevrolet Beat Diesel 1.0 LS TCDi BS-IV (b) Chevrolet Beat Diesel 1.0 LT TCDi BS-IV	2
6.	M/s. Honda Motorcycle and Scooter India Pvt. Ltd. (Additional Variants – AFD I Category) (a) Honda Dream Yuga (Kick Drum Alloy) 109 cc (b) Honda Dream NEO (Kick Drum Alloy) 109 cc (c) Honda Dream NEO (Self Drum Alloy) 109 cc (d) Honda CBR 250R STD 249.6 cc (e) Honda CBR 250R ABS 249.6 cc	5
7.	M/s. Honda Motorcycle and Scooter India Pvt. Ltd. (Additional Variants – AFD I Category) (a) Honda Activa i	1

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
8.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. (Additional Variants – AFD I Category)	3
	(a) Bajaj Discover 100 DTS-I Electric Start 4 Gears Drum Brake	
	(b) Bajaj Discover 125 DTS-I Electric Start Disc Brake	
	(c) Bajaj Discover 125 ST DTS-I Electric Start Disc Brake	
9.	M/s. Renault India Pvt. Ltd. “RENAULT” Brand	8
	(a) Duster 85 PS RxE, MT Diesel	
	(b) Duster 85 PS RxL, MT Diesel	
	(c) Duster 85 PS RxL, MT Diesel (Option)	
	(d) Duster 110 PS RxL, MT Diesel	
	(e) Duster 110 PS RxZ, MT Diesel	
	(f) Duster 110 PS RxZ, MT Diesel (Option)	
	(g) Duster 104 PS RxE, Mt – Petrol	
	(h) Duster 104 PS RxL, MT – Petrol	
10.	M/s. Kimberly Clark Lever Pvt. Ltd.	2
	(a) Huggies Diapers Medium 30's	
	(b) Huggies Diapers Large 30's	
11.	M/s. VIP Industries Ltd. “VIP” Brand Hard Luggage	8
	(a) Verve Strolly 360 CP 53	
	(b) Verve Strolly 360 CP 65	
	(c) Verve Strolly 360 CP 78	
	(d) Majestic Strolly 55	
	(e) Majestic Strolly 65	
	(f) Majestic Strolly 78	
	“Alfa” Brand Soft Luggage	
	(g) Pride DFT 67	
	(h) Crystal II 62	

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
12.	M/s. Samsonite South Asia Pvt. Ltd. “American Tourister” Brand Soft Luggage (a) AT Prismo Spinner 55 cm (b) AT Prismo Spinner 65 cm (c) AT Prismo Spinner 75 cm (d) AT Classic Spinner 52 cm (e) AT Classic Spinner 62 cm (f) AT Classic Spinner 72 cm	6
13.	M/s. Bagzone Lifestyles Pvt. Ltd. “LAVIE” Brand Ladies Handbags (a) Bubblegum 2c Dome Satchel 36x28x12.5 cm (b) Moonlit 3C U Satchel 26x26x10 Cm (c) Riga Med Tote 33x26x9.5 Cm (d) Flint 3C Med Hobo 28x24x12 Cm (e) Coco Med Satchel 31x26x11 Cm (f) Moonlit 3C Med Satchel 30x23x12 Cm	6
14.	M/s. Safari Industries (India) Ltd. “SAFARI” Brand Soft Luggage (a) Ecolite Plus 50 Soft Trolley (b) Ecolite Plus 60 Soft Trolley (c) Ecolite Plus 70 Soft Trolley (d) Ranger 50 Soft Trolley (e) Ranger 60 Soft Trolley (f) Ranger 70 Soft Trolley	6
15.	M/s. Panasonic Home Appliances India Co. Ltd. “PANASONIC” Brand Model SR Y18FHS Automatic Cooker Warmer/Steamer	1
16.	M/s. Honda Cars India Ltd. (On AFD Basis Cat-I)	8

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
	“HONDA” “BRIO” Brand Four Wheeler	
	(a) Honda Brio 1.2 SMT – Metallic (Petrol)	
	(b) Honda Brio 1.2 VMT – Metallic (Petrol)	
	(c) Honda Brio 1.2 VX AT - Metallic (Petrol)	
	“HONDA” “AMAZE” Brand Four Wheeler	
	(d) Honda Amaze 1.2 SMT (i-VTEC) – Metallic (Petrol)	
	(e) Honda Amaze 1.2 VX MT (i-VTEC) – Metallic (Petrol)	
	(f) Honda Amaze 1.2 SAT (i-VTEC)- Metallic (Petrol)	
	(g) Honda Amaze 1.5 SMT (i-DTEC) – Metallic (Diesel)	
	(h) Honda Amaze 1.5 VX MT (i-DTEC) – Metallic (Diesel)	
17.	M/s. Eagle Home Appliances Pvt. Ltd. “EAGLE Brand”	2
	(a) Gold Sleek Steel Flask 350 ml	
	(b) Gold Sleek Steel Flask 500 ml	
18.	M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Limited (On AFD Basis Cat-I) “MAHINDRA TRACTOR”	8
	(a) 265 DI New Bhoomiputra	
	(b) 275 DI New Bhoomiputra	
	(c) 295 DI Super Turbo DLX Sarpanch MKM	
	(d) 475 DI New Bhoomiputra	
	(e) 575 DI New Bhoomiputra	
	(f) 595 DI Super Turbo Sarpnach	
	(g) 555 DI Ultra I Arjun	
	(h) 605 DI Ultra I Arjun	
19.	M/s. Bajaj Electricals Limited “BAJAJ” and “MORPHY RICHARDS” Brand	3
	(a) Induction Cooker – Chef Xpresss 100	
	(b) Majesty Duo Cookware (3 Pcs Set) Fry Pan – 239 mm, Kadai – 2.5 Ltr, Tawa – 270 mm	
	(c) Food Processor Select 500 (AFD II)	

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
20.	M/s. United Biscuits Pvt. Ltd. “McVITIES” Brand (a) Hobnobs Biscuit 120 gms (b) Orange Creams Biscuit 58 gms (c) Digestive Biscuits 100 gms (d) Marie Biscuits 300 gms (e) Butter Cookies Biscuit 150 gms (f) Butter Cookies Biscuit 60 gms	6
21.	M/s. Eastern Condiments (P) Ltd. “EASTERN” Brand (a) Chicken Masala 100 gm Duplex (b) Meat Masala 100 gm Duplex (c) Garam Masala 100 gm Duplex (d) Sambar Powder 100 gm Duplex (e) Super Garam Masala 200 gm Pouch	5
22.	M/s. Bajaj Corp. Ltd. “BAJAJ” Brand (a) Almond Drops Hair Oil 200 ml (b) Almond Drops Hair Oil 300 ml (c) Brahmi Amla Hair Oil 300 ml (d) Brahmi Amla Hair Oil 400 ml	4
23.	M/s. Vanesa Cosmetics “DENVER” Brand (a) Desire Eau De Parfum 100 ml (For Men) (b) Desire Eau De Parfum 100 ml (For Women)	2
24.	M/s. JK Helene Curtis Limited ‘PARK AVENUE Brand’ (a) Eau-De-Parfum Waltz 100 ml (b) Eau-De-Parfum Solaris 100 ml (c) Eau-De-Parfum Stanza 100 ml	8

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
	(d) Eau-De-Parfum Swing 100 ml	
	(e) Good Morning Freshness Deo Fragrant Soap 125 gm	
	(f) Cool Blue Lather Shaving Cream 70 gm	
	(g) Good Morning Freshness Deo Talc 300 gm	
	(h) Good Morning After Shave Lotion 50 ml	
25.	M/s. Unicharm India Pvt. Ltd. “MAMY POKO” Brand	4
	(a) Pant Style Diapers Large 20’Pack	
	(b) Pant Style Diapers Large 38’Pack	
	(c) Pant Style Diapers Medium 20’Pack	
	(d) Pant Style Diapers Medium 44’Pack	
26.	M/s. Suraj Industries “SURAJ” Brand	2
	(a) Tea Strainer, ‘BIGG’ – S/Steel	
	(b) Kitchen Sansi, (Pakkad), S/Steel	
27.	M/s. Samsonite South Asia Pvt. Ltd. “Samsonite” and American Tourister” Brand soft luggage and hard luggage	7
	(a) S’cure Spinner 69 cm	
	(b) S’cure Spinner 75 cm	
	(c) Asphere Spinner 55 cm	
	(d) Asphere Spinner 66 cm	
	(e) AT Club Upright 55 cm	
	(f) AT Club Upright 66 cm	
	(g) AT Club Upright 76 cm	
28.	M/s. Khoday India Limited Red Knight Malt Whisky 750 ml Glass Bottle	1
29.	M/s. Usha Shriram Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. “EUROLEX” Brand (On AFD Basis Cat II)	5
	(a) Model WH ST-1115 Stellar Storage Water Heater 15 Ltr., (5 Star Rating)	

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
	(b) Model WH ST-1125 Stellar Storage Water Heater 25 Ltr., (4 Star Rating)	
	(c) Model WH ST-1135 Stellar Storage Water Heater 35 Ltr., (4 Star Rating)	
	(d) Model WH EN-1115 Endura Storage Water Heater 15 Ltr., (5 Star Rating)	
	(e) Model WH EN-1125 Endura Storage Water Heater 25 Ltr., (4 Star Rating)	
30.	M/s. Royal Enfield (On AFD Basis Cat-I)	4
	(a) Classic 500 Desert Storm 499 CC	
	(b) Thunderbird UCE 350 CC	
	(c) Classic 350-346 CC	
	(d) Bullet Electra UCE 346 CC	
31.	M/s. VIP Industries Limited	5
	“VIP” Brand SOFT LUGGAGE	
	(a) Aerlite Plus 56	
	(b) Aerlite Plus 68	
	(c) Aerlite Plus 80	
	“CARLTON” Brand SOFT LUGGAGE”	
	(d) 02 Plus Expandable Spinner Case 68	
	(e) 02 Plus Expandable Spinner Case 78	
32.	M/s. Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt. Ltd.	4
	(On AFD Basis Cat – I) ADDITIONAL VARIANTS	
	(a) Toyota Innova 2.5 GX 7 STR Suffix JK BS-III	
	(b) Toyota Innova 2.5 GX 8 STR Suffix JL BS-III	
	(c) Toyota Innova 2.5 VX 7 STR Suffix JM BS-III	
	(d) Toyota Innova 2.5 VX 8 STR Suffix JN BS-III	
33.	M/s. Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt. Ltd.	9
	(On AFD Basis Cat – I) ADDITIONAL VARIANTS	
	(a) Etios J PS 1.5 Petrol (MJ)	
	(b) Etios G SP 1.5 Petrol (MH)	

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
	(c) Etios V 1.5 Petrol (MG)	
	(d) Etios V SP 1.5 Petrol (MF)	
	(e) Etios JD 1.4 Diesel (MI)	
	(f) Etios GD 1.4 Diesel (MP)	
	(g) Etios GD SP 1.4 Diesel (MO)	
	(h) Etios VD 1.4 Diesel (MN)	
	(i) Etios VXD 1.4 Diesel (MM)	
34.	M/s. Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt. Ltd. (On AFD Basis Cat – I) ADDITIONAL VARIANTS	9
	(a) Etios Liva JPS 1.2 Petrol (ME)	
	(b) Etios Liva GSP 1.2 Petrol (MC)	
	(c) Etios Liva V 1.2 Petrol (MB)	
	(d) Etios Liva VSP 1.2 Petrol (MA)	
	(e) Etios Liva TRD Sportivo 1.5 Petrol (M3)	
	(f) Etios Liva JPS 1.4 Diesel (M2)	
	(g) Etios Liva GD 1.4 Diesel (ML)	
	(h) Etios Liva GDSP 1.4 Diesel (MK)	
	(i) Etios Liva Sports 1.4 Diesel (M4)	
35.	M/s. Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt. Ltd. (On AFD Basis Cat – I) ADDITIONAL VARIANTS	8
	(a) Altis 1.8 G Petrol (HB)	
	(b) Altis 1.8 G (CVT) Petrol (HV)	
	(c) Altis 1.8 GL Petrol (HC)	
	(d) Altis 1.8 VL Petrol (HD)	
	(e) Altis DJ 1.4 Diesel (HM)	
	(f) Altis DJ+ 1.4 Diesel (H9)	
	(g) Altis DG 1.4 Diesel (HN)	
	(h) Altis DGL 1.4 Diesel (HO)	
36.	M/s. Hygienic Research Institute Pvt. Ltd. (a) Streax Hair Colour “Enriched with Walnut Oil” 120 ml Burgundy 3.16 (Combi Pack)	1

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
37.	M/s. My Dear Cosmetics Pvt. Ltd. “NATURAL” Brand (a) Glycerine Alovera Soap 120 gm (b) Fruit Facial Kit 50 gm Cleanser (10 gm) Fruit Scrub (10 gm) Fruit Cream (10 gm), Fruit (10 gm) Fruit Pack (10 gm) (c) Diamond Fairness Facial Kit 50 gm Cleanser (10 gm), Scrub (10 gm) Fairness Cream (10 gm), Gel (10 gm) Fairness Pack (10 gm)	3
38.	M/s. Sai Health Care Valeda Herbal Chamomilla Hair Tonic 100 ml	1
39.	M/s. S.A.I. Brushes Pvt. Ltd. “MAZIC” Brand (a) White Perfumed Floor Cleaner 1 Litre (b) Coloured Perfumed Mogra Floor Cleaner 1 Litre	2
40.	M/s. Thermocool Trading Co. “THERMOCOOL” Brand (a) Halogen Heater (HH-113) 3 Rod ISI Marked (b) Fan Heater (FH-901) ISI Marked	2
41.	M/s. Samsonite South Asia Pvt. Ltd. “HIGH SIERRA” Brand SOFT LUGGAGE (a) Ttactic Laptop Backpack 30 x 18 x 47 cm (b) Tightrope Laptop Backpack 34 x 15 x 48 cm (c) Freewheel Laptop Wheeled Backpack 34 x 20 x 50 cm (d) Col 35 Speciality Rucksacks 34 x 21 x 61.6 cm	2
42.	M/s. SKB Food Products (P) Ltd. “YUM YUM” Brand Vermicelli 425 gms	1

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
43.	M/s. Brahm Arpan Organic Pvt. Ltd. “HEALTH FIELDS” Brand (a) Organic Moong Chilka 1 Kg (b) Organic Chana Dal 1 Kg (c) Organic Masoor Whole 1 Kg (d) Organic Masoor Malka 1 Kg (e) Organic Moong Dhulli 1 Kg (f) Organic Kabuli Chana 1 Kg (g) Organic Rajma 1 Kg	7
44.	M/s. Desai Brothers Ltd (Food Division) “MOTHER’S RECIPE” Brand (a) Ginger Garlic Paste 200 gm Standy Pouch (b) Shredded Sweet Mango 500 gm in Glass Bottle	2
45.	M/s. Radico Khaitan Ltd. (a) “VERVE” Magic Moments Super Premium Vodka 750 ml Glass Bottle	1
46.	M/s. Summercool Home Appliances Pvt. Ltd. “SUMMERCOOL” Brand (a) Emergency Handy Lantern SCEL – 103 (LED) (b) Rechargeable Emergency (LED) Light SCEL – 104 (c) Induction Cooker (SC-907) with Pot	3
47.	M/s. Safari Industries (India) Ltd. “SAFARI” Brand SOFT LUGGAGE (a) Airlite Plus 57 Soft Trolley Case (b) Airlite Plus 67 Soft Trolley Case (c) Airlite Plus 77 Soft Trolley Case (d) Chase 104 Back Pack (e) Chase 108 Back Pack	5
48.	M/s. Glaxosmithkline Consumer Healthcare Limited “SENSODYNE” Brand (a) Ultra Sensitive Toothbrush – Soft	3

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
	“HORLICKS” Brand	
	(b) Horlicks Junior 456 Original – 500 gm Refill Pack	
	(c) Horlicks Junior 456 Chocolate – 500 gm Refill pack	
49.	M/s. Cosmic Nutracos Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	6
	“GAIA” Brand	
	(a) Crunchy Muesli (Fruit and Nut) – 1 Kg Jar	
	(b) Crunchy Muesli (Fruit and Nut) 425 gms	
	(c) Crunchy Muesli (Real Fruit) – 425 gms	
	(d) Crunchy Muesli (Diet) – 425 gm	
	(e) Multi-Grain Cookies – 200 gms	
	(f) Oatmeal Cookies – 200 gms	
50.	M/s. Titan Industries Ltd.	4
	“WRIST WATCH”	
	(a) Fastrack Model NA1230SL05 Dial Silver Gents	
	(b) Fastrack Model NC3016AL02 Dial Anthracite Gents	
	(c) Sonata Model NC7954YM02J Dial Champagne Gents	
	(d) Titan Model ND1445YL02 Dial Champagne Gents	
51.	M/s. Mayuri Kum Kum	6
	(a) Insight Lipstick 4.5 gm	
	(b) Candy Colour Lipstick 4.5 gm	
	(c) Carbon Shoe Polish – 40 gm (Black)	
	(d) Carbon Shoe Polish – 40 gm (Brown)	
	(e) Insight Hair Brush (Round & Curl)	
	(f) Insight Hair Brush (Round)	
52.	M/s. Honda Cars India Ltd.	16
	(Additional Variant) (On AFD Basis Cat-I)	
	(a) Honda City 1.5SV CVT (I-Vtec) Metallic	
	(b) Honda City 1.5SV CVT (I-Vtec) Non-Metallic	
	(c) Honda City 1.5VX CVT (I-Vtec) Metallic	
	(d) Honda City 1.5VX CVT (I-Vtec) Non-Metallic	

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
(e)	Honda City 1.5VX MT (I-Vtec) Metallic	
(f)	Honda City 1.5VX MT (I-Vtec) Non-Metallic	
(g)	Honda City 1.5VX MT (I-Dtec) Metallic	
(h)	Honda City 1.5VX MT (I-Dtec) Non-Metallic	
(i)	Honda City 1.5S MT (I-Vtec) Metallic	
(j)	Honda City 1.5S MT (I-Vtec) Non-Metallic	
(k)	Honda City 1.5S MT (I-Dtec) Metallic	
(l)	Honda City 1.5S MT (I-Dtec) Non-Metallic	
(m)	Honda City 1.5SV MT (I-Vtec) Non-Metallic	
(n)	Honda City 1.5SV MT (I-Dtec) Non-Metallic	
(o)	Honda City 1.5V MT (I-Vtec) Non-Metallic	
(p)	Honda City 1.5V MT (I-Dtec) Non-Metallic	
TOTAL		232

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1.	M/s. Tosiba Appliances Company Pvt. Ltd. “TOSIBA” Brand “Queen” Steam Iron 1200 W	1
2.	M/s. Agro Tech Foods Ltd. Sundrop Nutrilite 5 Ltr Jar	1
3.	M/s. Reckitt Benckiser (I) Ltd. (a) Dettol Re-Energize Soap 75 Gms (b) Dettol Re-Energize Soap 125 Gms	2
4.	M/s. Freudenberg Gala Household Products Pvt. Ltd. “GALA” Brand Bathroom Wiper Rubber Wiper with Plastic Body	1
5.	M/s. Magma Industries “MAGMA” Brand Muffins Wrap Aluminium Foil – 18 Meter	1
6.	M/s. Marico Limited “SAFFOLA” Brand Muesli Nutty Crunch with Almond & Raisins 400 gms	1

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
7.	M/s. S. K. Enterprises Arrow Double Action Broom	1
8.	M/s. Heinz India Private Limited Complan Kesar Badam 500 gms Refill Pack	1
9.	M/s. Kaleva “KALEVA” Brand (a) Chana Chakh 150 gm (b) Moong Dal 170 gm (c) Chana Dal 200 gm	3
10.	M/s. Johnson and Johnson Ltd. “CLEAN and CLEAR” Brand (a) Blackhead Clearing Daily Scrub 40 gm (b) Blackhead Clearing Daily Scrub 80 gm (c) Deep Action Oil Control Face Wash 40 ml (d) Deep Action Control Face Wash 80 ml	4
11.	M/s. Provogue India Ltd. “PROVOGUE” Brand G 15 “Jaguar”100% UV Protected Menz – Colour Green Glass Golden Frame Sunglass	1
12.	M/s. Veer Nari Enterprises (a) Apna Masala Khakhra 200 gm (b) Apna Methi Khakhra 200 gm	2
13.	M/s. Hershey India Private Limited (a) Jumpin Mango Punch 200 ml Tetra Pack (b) Hershey’s Syrup Genuine Chocolate 623 gm	2
14.	M/s. Nestle India Limited “NESTLE” Brand (a) Maggi Healthy Soups Hot & Sour Veg 51 gms (b) Maggi Healthy Soups Sweet Corn Veg 36 gms (c) Maggi Healthy Soups Cream of Mushroom 43 gms (d) Maggi Healthy Soups Mixed Veg 44 gms (e) Maggi Tomato Soups 54 gms	7

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
	“EVERYDAY” Brand	
	(f) Nestle Everyday Dairy Whitener 400 gm	
	(g) Nestle Everyday Dairy Whitener 1 kg	
15.	M/s. Sunflame Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	3
	“SUNFLAME” Brand	
	(a) Solitaire Pressure Cooker 5 Ltr – Inner Lid (Induction Base) without Separator	
	(b) Warm and Cozy Heat Convector 2000 Watts	
	(c) Optima Electric Water Heater 35 Ltr – (AFD-II)	
16.	M/s. Sunrise Home Appliances	5
	“SURYA JYOTI” Brand	
	(a) Model CXJ-22-2B S/Steel LPG Stove with Driptray and Brass Burner	
	(b) Model CXJ-31- 3B S/Steel LPG Stove with Driptray and Brass Burner	
	(c) Model CXJ-32 – 3B Glass Top LPG Stove with Brass Burner	
	(d) Model CXJ-42 – 4B Glass Top LPG Stove with Brass Burner	
	“EASY ROLL” Brand	
	(e) Model EZR – 50 – Easy Roll LPG Cylinder Trolley	
17.	M/s. Bata India Ltd.	8
	(a) Power Jogger Shoe Colour White Size - 07	
	(b) Power Jogger Shoe Colour White Size - 08	
	(c) Power Jogger Shoe Colour White Size - 09	
	(d) Power Jogger Shoe Colour White Size - 10	
	(e) Power Runner Shoe Colour White Size - 07	
	(f) Power Runner Shoe Colour White Size - 08	
	(g) Power Runner Shoe Colour White Size - 09	
	(h) Power Runner Shoe Colour White Size - 10	

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
18	M/s. Bajaj Electricals Ltd. “MORPHY RICHARDS” Brand (a) Water Heater – Salvo 15 L – AFD-II (b) Water Heater – Salvo 25 L – AFD-II (c) Pedestal Fan – Vento (PF) 400 MM (d) Chopper – Vivo 260 W (e) Hand Blender – Pronto	5
19.	M/s. Bajaj Electricals Ltd. “MORPHY RICHARDS” Brand (AFD-II) (a) Microwave Oven 20 MBG (b) Microwave Oven 25 MCG	2
20.	M/s. Tilaknagar Industries Ltd. TI White House XXX Matured Rum 750 ML Glass and Pet Bottle	1
21.	M/s. Hamdard Laboratories (India) Sharbat Rooh Afza 750 ml	1
22.	M/s. Marvel Tea Estate (India) Ltd. “MARVEL” Brand (a) Gold Tea 1Kg Pouch (b) Yellow Premium 500 gm Box	2
23.	M/s. STC India Pvt. Ltd. “CHANDAN” Brand (a) Rose Mix Mouth Freshener 80 gms (b) Chatpat Awla Mouth Freshener 60 gms	2
24.	M/s. Surya Food and Agro Limited “PRIYA GOLD” Brand (a) Italiano Premium Butter Cookies 150 gms (b) Italiano Premium Coconut Cookies 150 gms (c) Snakker Choco with Waffers 18.46 gms (d) Chocogold Eclairs 500 gms	4

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
25.	M/s. V.R. Industries Pvt. Ltd. “GOLDEN GATE” Brand (a) Chocovit Nutrition Bar 40 gm (b) Fruitova Nutrition Bar 35 gm (c) Golden Gate Besan Coated Peanuts (Pouch) 140 gm	3
26.	M/s. Industrial Progressive India Ltd. (a) Doaba Desi Ghee 500 Ml Jar (b) Doaba Desi Ghee 1 Ltrs Jar	2
27.	M/s. Anchor Health and Beauty Care Pvt. Ltd. “ANCHOR” Brand (a) Cool Menthol Green Gel Tooth Paste 150 Gms (b) Hi Tip Tooth Brush Medium (c) Flexi Grip Sensitive Tooth Brush Soft	3
28.	M/s. Bagzone Lifestyles Pvt. Ltd. “LAVIE” Brand LADIES PURSE Calico CSB Flower 2 – 25.5 x 21.5 x 2.5 cm	1
29.	M/s. Steelbird Hi-Tech India Ltd. “STEELBIRD” Brand (a) Model SB-33 EVE Sparkle Helmet Open Face (b) Model SB-41 Oscar Sparkle Helmet Flip-Up	2
30.	M/s. Aditya Promoters Ltd. (a) Double Wall Stainless Steel Bullet Shape Bottle 1000 ml (b) Double Wall Stainless Steel Bullet Shape Bottle 750 ml	2
31.	M/s. Gryphone Appliances Ltd. Model No. GEL 810 Emergency Lamp LED Type	1
32.	M/s. Jagatjit Industries Ltd. IICE Premium Vodka 750 ml Glass Bottle	1
33.	M/s. JK Helene Curtis Limited “PARK AVENUE” Brand Beer Shampoo 200 ml	1

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
34.	M/s. Geep Industries (I) Pvt. Ltd. “GEEP” Brand (a) Geep Rechargeable LED Torch GR 929 (b) Geep Rechargeable Light 2 in 1 (c) Geep Rechargeable Search Light 2 Watt 8805L2	3
35.	M/s. Kellogg India Pvt. Ltd. “KELLOGG’S Brand (a) Oats Bites 450 gm (b) Honey Loops 300 gm	2
36.	M/s. Samsonite South Asia Pvt. Ltd. “HIGH SIERRA” Brand soft luggage (a) Access Daypack Bag 38 x 24 x 50 cm (b) 26” Drop BTM Exp Wh Duf Travel Bag 36.25 x 36.25 x 65 cm (c) Carry On Drop BTM Wh Duf Travel Bag “SAMSONITE” Brand SOFT LUGGAGE (d) Locus LP BackPack II-2 Comp. Laptop Bag 35 x 24 x 50 cm (e) Blite Rolling Tote 47 x 20.5 x 39 cm “AMERICAN TOURISTER” Brand SOFT LUGGAGE (f) AT Speedair Rolling Tote (Ipad) 44 x 24 x 35 cm	6
37.	M/s. Godfrey Philips India Limited “SYMPHONY” Brand (a) Assam Tea 500 gm Cartoon (b) Assam Tea 250 gm Cartoon (c) Green Tea 25’S Bags (d) Assam Tea 25’S Bags	4
38.	M/s. Cadbury India Ltd. “OREO” Brand (a) Cadbury Oreo Original – Chocolatey Sandwich Biscuit 100 gm	3

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
	(b) Cadbury Oreo Choco Creme – Chocolatey Sandwich Biscuit 60 gm	
	(c) Cadbury Oreo Strawberry Crème – Chocolatey Sandwich Biscuit 60 gm	
39.	M/s. Philips Electronics India Ltd. “PHILIPS” Brand	2
	(a) Tornado 27 W BC – 86 Colour Spiral CFL	
	(b) Tornado 32 W BC – 86 Colour Spiral CFL	
40.	M/s. Titan Company Ltd. “FASTRACK” Brand	8
	(a) Model M035BK4P Black Sunglass with Polarised Lens for guys	
	(b) Model M035GR5P Green Sunglass with Polarised Lens for guys	
	(c) Model M050GR3 Green Sunglass with Polycarbonate Lens for guys	
	(d) Model M062GR2 Green Sunglass with Polarised Lens for guys	
	(e) Model P103BR2 Brown Sunglass with Polycarbonate Lens for Unisex	
	(f) Model P153BR1F Brown Sunglass with Polycarbonate Lens for girls	
	(g) Model P182BR1F Brown Sunglass with Polycarbonate Lens for girls	
	(h) Model P186BR1F Brown Sunglass with Polycarbonate Lens for girls	
41.	M/s. Benchmarke Industries Private Limited Cozycare Comfy Thin Advanced Super Dry Sanitary Napkins XL with Comfort Technology 9 PC Pack	1
42.	M/s. Arihant Research and Marketing	
	(a) One up Dura Grass Broom	
	(b) One up Bold Cloth Clip 10 Pcs	

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
43.	M/s. Superflame Appliances Pvt. Ltd. “SUPERFLAME” Brand (a) Marvel Mixer Grinder with 3 Jars (b) Water Immersion Rod 1.5 KW (ISI Marked)	2
44.	M/s. Cello Plastotech “CELLO” Brand Go Yo Water Bottle 900 ml	1
45.	M/s. Vanesa Care Pvt. Ltd. “VIJAY SUPER” Brand (a) Vijay Super Lemon Dish Wash Liquid 500 ml “V J SUPER” Brand (b) V J Super Dish Shine Bar 300 Gms	2
46.	M/s. My Dear Cosmetics Pvt. Ltd. Natural Fairness Cream 50 Gm	1
47.	M/s. Bajaj Corp. Ltd. “BAJAJ” Brand (a) Kailash Parbat Thanda Tel 100 ml (b) Brahmi Amla Hair Oil 200 ml (c) Jasmine Hair Oil 200 ml	3
48.	M/s. Britannia Industries Ltd. (a) Treat Jim Jam Flavoured Cream Biscuits 100 gms (b) Good Day Chocochips Cookies 75 gms	2
49.	M/s. Britannia Industries Ltd. “BRITANNIA” Brand (a) Pure Magic Vanilla Crème Biscuits 100 gms (b) Pure Magic Chocolate Crème Biscuits 100 gms (c) Little Hearts Biscuits 44 gms	3
50.	M/s. Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd. (a) Mysore Sandal Bath Tablet 150 gms (Single) (b) Mysore Sandal/Jasmine/Rose Luxury Bath Soap 150 gms (3 in 1)	5

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
	(c) Mysore Carbolic Soap 150 gms	
	(d) Mysore Sandal's Sir MV 100 Agarbathi 100 gms	
	(e) Mysore Sandal Dhoop Insense Sticks 20 Cones	
51.	M/s. Joshi Plastic Industries "V.I.P." Brand	5
	(a) Sleek Toothbrush with Tongue Cleaner (Rubberised Handle)	
	(b) New Premium Toothbrush with Hygiene Cap (Soft/ Medium) - (Rubbered Handle)	
	(c) Wave Family Pack Toothbrush Soft/Medium - 3 PCs Pack	
	(d) Sensitive Toothbrush Extra Soft (Rubberised Handle)	
	(e) Double Hockey Toilet Cleaning Brush for Western and Indian Toilets	
52.	M/s. Mayuri Kum Kum "SEAL N FRESH" Brand	5
	(a) Aluminium Foil 300MM x 9 Mtrs	
	"DAILY CARE" Brand	
	(b) Gemini 24 Clip Folding Hanger	
	(c) Fridge Bottle	
	(d) Bathing Stool	
	(e) Super Garbage Dustbin Bag 19 x 21 – 40 microns	
53.	M/s. Thacker Dairy Products (P) Ltd. "THACKER'S FARM FRESH" Brand	2
	(a) Premium Pure Cow Ghee Pet Jar 1000 ml	
	(b) Premium Pure Cow Ghee Pet Jar 500 ml	
54.	M/s. Agnetta International XXX Tequila Silver 750 ml Glass Bottle	1
55.	M/s. Alcobrew Distilleries India Pvt. Ltd. White and Blue Premium Whisky 750 ml	1
56.	M/s. Allied Blenders and Distillers Jolly Roger Premium XXX Rum 750 ml Glass/Pet Bottle	1

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
57.	M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. (On AFD Basis Cat-I) (Additional Variant) Mahindra XUV 500-W8 AWD-1	1
58.	M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. (On AFD Basis Cat-I) (Additional Variant) Mahindra XUV 500-W4 FWD-1	1
59.	M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. (On AFD Basis Cat-I) (Additional Variant) (a) Scorpio Ex BS4-1 (b) Mahindra Thar CRDe 4WD BS4 AC	2
60.	M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. (On AFD Basis Cat-I) (Additional Variant) (a) Mahindra Xylo H9 BS4 (b) Mahindra Xylo H9 Pearl White BS4	2
61.	M/s. J.L. Morison (India) Ltd. Baby Dream Soft Wipes 80s	1
62.	M/s. Padma Perfumery Works “RUDRAKSH” Brand Flora Sticks 15 gms	1
63.	M/s. Dabur India Ltd. “DABUR” Brand (a) Dabur Amla Hair Oil 500 ml (b) Dabur Gulabari Premium Gulab Jal 120 ml	2
64.	M/s. Godrej Consumer Products Ltd. “Godrej No. 1” Brand (a) Lime and AleoVera 100 gms (Buy 3 Get 1 Free) (b) Saffron and Milk Cream 100 gms (Buy 3 Get 1 Free) (c) Jasmine 100 gms (Buy 3 Get 1 Free)	3

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
65.	M/s. Magma Industries “MAHEK” Brand (a) Rock N Roll Multi Utility Stool (b) Chop and Cock Chopping Board Medium	2
66.	M/s. Winson Perfumes and Cosmetic Pvt. Ltd. “WPC” Brand (a) Eara Aviator Eau De Toilette 50 ml (b) Deziner Boutique Gladiator Eau De Parfum 100 ml (c) Renaissance Satin Touch Eau De Parfum 100 ml	3
67.	M/s. International Traders (a) Wonder Clean Napthalene Balls 250 Gms (b) Wonder Clean Scrub Pad pack of 5 – 7 Gms (c) Wonder Clean Sponge and Scrub Pad pack of 2 – 9 Gms	3
68.	M/s. Gillette India Ltd. “GILLETTE” Brand (a) Fusion Cartridges 4’s Pack (b) Fusion Razor Plus Cartridge Pack	2
69.	M/s. Toyota Engineering Works “TOYO” Brand (a) S/Steel Mesh Vessel Covers (3 Pcs Set) (Small/Medium/Large) (b) S/Steel Grain/Atta Folding Chalni with 4 Jalies (c) S/Steel Sink Drainer Mesh (d) S/Steel Vegetable and Coconut Scrapper/Chips Maker (3 in 1)	4
70.	M/s. Safari Industries (India) Ltd. “SAFARI” Brand SOFT LUGGAGE (a) Chase 106 Laptop BackPack (b) Chase 111 Laptop BackPack	2

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
71.	M/s. Summer Cool Home Appliances (P) Ltd. “SUMMERCOOL” Brand (a) Storage Geyser White, 1500/2000 W 15 Ltr, 5 Star Rating ISI Marked (b) FH-904 Fan Heater ISI Marked	2
72.	M/s. Kangaroo Hometex India Pvt. Ltd. “KANGAROO” Brand (a) Style KH 1003 Bed Set Printer 90” x 100” (b) Style KH 1006 Bed Set Printer High Quality 60” x 90” (c) Style KH 1024 Devan Set 60” x 90”	3
73.	M/s. Unique Cookware (India) Pvt. Ltd. “NIRLON” Brand (a) NR-48475 Induction Base Non Stick Cookware Flat Tawa – 28 CM (b) Nr-48467 Induction Base Non Stick Cookware Fry Pan with Glass Lid – 24 CM (c) NR-48444 Induction Base Non Stick Cookware Deep Kadhai with Glass Lid – 3 Ltrs	3
74.	M/s. Nilkamal Limited “NILKAMAL” Brand (a) Sunday Chair (b) STL 12 Stool (c) STL 21 Step Stool (d) Chester Drawer – 23 with 3 Drawers	4
75.	M/s. Singer India Limited “SINGER” Brand (a) FP-56N Food Processor 3 Jar (b) JM-33N Juicer Mixer Grinder 2 Jars (c) JM-35N Juicer Mixer Grinder 2 Jars (d) MG-43N Mixer Grinder 3 Jars (e) MG-48N Mixer Grinder 2 Jars (f) DX 79N Dry Iron	6

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
76.	M/s. Bajaj Electricals Limited "BAJAJ" Brand (a) CGX10 SS – 4 Burner Stainless Steel Cook Top (b) Asha Solar Lantern (c) Smartglow 0.5 Slek DB Torch (d) Ecolux 32W Spiral CFL (e) Ledz 0.5W LED Deco Night Lamp	5
77.	M/s. Times Quarts Pvt. Ltd. "TIMES QUARTZ" Brand WRIST WATCH" (a) Model No. A 233 Gent – DD Golden with Golden Dial (b) Model No. A 234 Gents – DD Golden with Golden Dial (c) Model No. A 235 Gents – DD Golden with Golden Dial (d) Model No. A 236 Gents – DD Golden with Golden Dial	4
78.	M/s. Thermocool Trading Co. "THERMOCOOL" Brand COOLER AFD – II CATEGORY (a) Ultima with ISI Marked Motor (b) Turbo with ISI Marked Motor (c) Platina – 2 with ISI Marked Motor (d) Platina with ISI Marked Motor (e) Big-B with ISI Marked Motor	5
79.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. (On AFD Basis Cat – I) Additional Variant (a) Bajaj Discover 100 M DTS-i Electric Start 4 Gears Drum Brake (b) Bajaj Discover 100 M DTS-i Electric Start 4 Gears Disc Brake (c) Bajaj Discover 125 M DTS-i 4 Valves Electric Start Drum Brake	5

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
	(d) Bajaj Discover 125 M DTS-i 4 Valves Electric Start Disc Brake	
	(e) Bajaj Pulsar 200 NS DTS-i 4 Valves Electric start Disc Brake	
80.	M/s. Honda Cars India Ltd.	11
	(a) Honda Amaze 1.2 SMT (i-VTEC) Non Metallic Petrol	
	(b) Honda Amaze 1.2 SX MT (i-VTEC) Metallic Petrol	
	(c) Honda Amaze 1.2 SX MT (i-VTEC) Non Metallic Petrol	
	(d) Honda Amaze 1.2 VX MT (i-VTEC) Non Metallic Petrol	
	(e) Honda Amaze 1.2 SAT (i-VTEC) Non Metallic Petrol	
	(f) Honda Amaze 1.2 VX AT (i-VTEC) Non Metallic Petrol	
	(g) Honda Amaze 1.2 VX AT (i-VTEC) Metallic Petrol	
	(h) Honda Amaze 1.5 SMT (i-DTEC) Non Metallic Diesel	
	(i) Honda Amaze 1.5 SX MT (i-DTEC) Metallic Diesel	
	(j) Honda Amaze 1.5 SX MT (i-DTEC) Non Metallic Diesel	
	(k) Honda Amaze 1.5 VX MT (i-DTEC) Non Metallic Diesel	
81.	M/s. Mohani Tea Leaves Pvt. Ltd.	1
	Mohani Red Tea 500 gms Mono Carton	
82.	M/s. Bambino Agro Industries Limited	3
	(a) Bambino Instant Pastta Testy Masala 65 gms	
	(b) Bambino Instant Upma Mix 180 gms	
	(c) Bambino Madras Sambar Powder 100 gms	
83.	M/s. Bagrrys India Limited	3
	"BAGRRYS" Brand	
	(a) Porridge White Oats 500 Gms Box	
	(b) Crunchy Muesli 1 Kg Jar	
	(c) Almond N Raisins Healthy Crunch Muesli 400 gms box	

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
84.	M/s. Surya Fresh Foods Limited “FRESH GOLD” Brand (a) Apple Juice 1 Ltr Tetra Pack (b) Orange Juice 1 Ltr Tetra Pack (c) Litchi Juice 1 Ltr Tetra Pack (d) Mix Fruit Juice 1 Ltr Tetra Pack (e) Gauva Juice 1 ltr Tetra Pack	5
85.	M/s. Mysore Sangam Agarbatti Works “SANGAM” Brand (a) Shiv Chandan Agarbatti 25 Sticks (b) Shringar Dhoop Cones 40 Cones	2
86.	M/s. Jyothy Laboratories Ltd. (a) Exo Safai Dish Scrub Large (b) Exo Safai Dish Scrub Small (c) Exo Safai Steel 12 gms	3
87.	M/s. Shree Shakti Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. “PNB” Brand (a) S/Steel Glass Tapper (b) S/Steel 12” Rajbhog Plate (c) S/Steel Khomcha 29 Cm	3
88.	M/s. Pam Cosmetic and Glasses Pvt. Ltd. (a) Ruhfresh Rose Air Freshner 275 ml (b) Pam Aluminium Foil 9 Mtr (c) Pam Aluminium Foil 21 Mtr	3
89.	M/s. Surya Roshni Limited “SURYA” Brand (a) 8W EL B-22 CAP CFL (b) 11W EL B-22 CAP CFL (c) 0.5W B-22 CAP LED Lamp	3

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
90.	M/s. HPL Electric and Power Pvt. Ltd. “HPL” Brand (a) 15W ELD 6500K B-22 – 2U – CFL (b) 20W ELT 6500K B-22 – 3U – CFL (c) 20W ELS 6500K B-22 CFL Spiral	3
91.	M/s. Nivea India Pvt. Ltd. “NIVEA” Brand (a) Extra Moisture Shaving Foam for Men 200 ml (b) Vitalizing After Shave Lotion for Men 100 ml (c) Replenishing Post Shave Balm For Men 100 ml (d) Crème 200 ml (e) Refreshing Soft Moisturising Cream 200 ml (f) Pure Talc 100 gms (g) Dry Skin Special Crème Soap 75 gms Pack of 2	7
92.	M/s. Panasonic Appliances India Co. Ltd. “PANASONIC” Brand MX AC 400 Super Mixer Grinder 4 Jars	1
93.	M/s. Tosiba Appliances Co. Pvt. Ltd. “Sunny” Fan Heater 2000 Watts	1
94.	M/s. Freewill Sports Pvt. Ltd. "NIVIA" Brand SHOES (a) Galaxy Jogging Size – 7 Colour Red (b) Galaxy Jogging Size – 8 Colour Yellow (c) Galaxy Jogging Size – 9 Colour Blue (d) Galaxy Jogging Size – 10 Colour Black	4
95.	M/s. Maharaja Whiteline Industries Pvt. Limited “MAHARAJA WHITELINE” Brand (a) Turbo Dlx Super Mixer Grinder 3 Jars (b) Desire Juicer Mixer Grinder 3 Jars (c) SpinzCeiling Fan 1200 MM Brown (d) Spinz Deco Ceiling Fan 1200 Mm Brown	4

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
96.	M/s. TTK Prestige Ltd.	4
	(a) Prestige Induction Cook-Top PIC 1.0 V2	
	(b) Prestige Induction Cook-Top PIC 2.0 V2	
	(c) Hybrid Combi – 2 Burner Gas Stove with one Induction Cook Top GTIC 03L	
	(d) Rice Cooker PRWO 1.8 – 2	
97.	M/s. VIP Industries Ltd.	7
	“SKYBAG” Brand SOFT LUGGAGE	
	(a) Gypsy Strolly 56	
	(b) Gypsy Strolly 66	
	(c) Valentine Strolly 56	
	(d) Valentine Strolly 66	
	(e) Valentine Strolly 76	
	“CARLTON” Brand HARD LUGGAGE	
	(f) Imperial DLX Strolly 65-360	
	(g) Imperial DLX Strolly 75-360	
98.	M/s. Honda Motor Cycle and Scooter India Pvt. Ltd.	2
	Additional Variant	
	(On AFD Basis Cat-I)	
	(a) Honda Activa 125 Std	
	(b) Honda Activa 125 Dlx	
99.	M/s. Zydus Wellness	3
	(a) Sugar Free Gold 300 T	
	(b) New Oil Clear Lemon Face Wash 50 gms	
	(c) Ever Yough Body Lotion 100 ML	
100.	M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd.	1
	“COLGATE” Brand	
	(a) Gum Comfort Toothbrush Soft	
101.	M/s. Lunia Enterprises	2
	“LE” Brand UMBRELLA	
	(a) Glory 3 Fold Non-Auto Ladies	
	(b) Apex Gents	

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
102.	M/s. Emami Limited	6
	(a) Emami Fair and Handsome Instant Fairness Face Wash 100 gms	
	(b) Boroplus Anti Pollution Face Wash 50 ml	
	(c) Emami 7 Oils in One Hair Oil 100 ml	
	(d) He Ruler Perfumed Body Spray 150 ml	
	(e) Himani Navratna Oil Extra Thanda 200 ml	
	(f) Zandu Balm 25 ml	
103.	M/s. Anchor Health & Beauty Care Pvt. Ltd. “DYNA” Brand	5
	(a) Milk and Almond Soap 100 gms	
	(b) Blue Berry and Olive Oil Soap 100 gms	
	(c) Sandal and Saffron Soap 100 gms	
	(d) Lime and Aloevera Soap 100 gms	
	(e) Milk and Real Rose Soap 100 gms	
104.	M/s. Modi Revlon Pvt. Ltd. “REVLON” Brand	8
	(a) Revlon Nail Enamel 8 ml 30 shades	
	(b) Revlon Super Lustrous Lipstick 4.2 gm 24 shades	
	(c) Revlon Eye Liner Pencil Black 1.15 gm	
	(d) Flex Body Building Shampoo 592 ml	
	(e) Revlon Colour Silk Hair Colour 40 ml + 60 ml (colorant + Developer) 6 shades	
	(f) Touch and Glow Advanced Fairness Daily Moisturising Lotion SPF15 – 50 ml	
	(g) Touch and Glow Advanced Fairness Face Wash 100 gms	
	(h) Charlie EAU Fraiche – 100 ml	
105.	M/s. Pravin Masalewale	4
	(a) Suhana Shahi Paneer Mix 50 gms Pouch	
	(b) Suhana Manchurian Ready Mix 80 gms Pouch	
	(c) Suhana Sabji Masala 100 gms Box	
	(d) Suhana Turmeric Powder 100 gms Pouch	

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
106.	M/s. Puma Sports India (P) Ltd. “PUMA” Brand SHOES (a) Article No. 35578104 Speeder Black Silver Size 7 (b) Article No. 35578104 Speeder Black Puma Silver Size 8 (c) Article No. 35578104 Speeder Black Puma Silver Size 9 (d) Article No. 18689905 Ceylon White Puma Silver Amazon Size 7 (e) Article No. 18689905 Ceylon White Puma Silver Amazon Size 8 (f) Article No. 18688304 Aron White Puma Silver Bright Cobalt Size 7 (g) Article No. 18688304 Aron White Puma Silver Bright Cobalt Size 8 (h) Article No. 18688304 Aron White Puma Silver Bright Cobalt Size 9	8
107.	M/s. Pioneer Products (a) Insight Imperial EAU DE Fabric Perfume 100 ml (b) Insight Cerrutisi EAU DE Fabrics Perfume 100 ml (c) Insight Secret EAU DE Fabric Perfume 50 ml (d) Insight The God Father EAU DE Fabric Perfume 100 ml (e) Insight Club EAU DE Fabric Perfume 100 ml	5
108.	M/s. Hamilton Housewares Pvt. Ltd. (a) Milton Thermosteel Clearsteel JR Casserole Gift Set 600/1200/2000 (b) Treo Atlas Glass Tumbler Set 6 Pcs 300 ml (c) Treo Atlas Max Glass Tumbler Set 6 Pcs 355 ml (d) Treo Party Perfect Sizzle Casserole 1500 ml (e) Treo Party Perfect Aroma Casserole 1500 ml (f) Milton Electron Tiffin 3 Container	6
109.	M/s. Provogue (India) Ltd. “PROVOGUE” Brand T SHIRT (a) Andrew T Shirt Size – M Colour Assorted (b) Andrew T Shirt Size – L Colour Assorted	8

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
	(c) Andrew T Shirt Size – XL Colour Assorted	
	(d) Crest T Shirt Size – M Colour Assorted	
	(e) Crest T Shirt Size –L Colour Assorted	
	(f) Crest T shirt Size – XL Colour Assorted	
	“PROVOGUE” Brand SOCKS	
	(g) Provogue Express Sports Socks Colour Assorted (Pack of 3)	
	“PROVOGUE” Brand HANDKERCHIEF	
	(h) Handkerchief Premium Gold Colour Assorted (Pack of 3)	
110.	M/s. Creamy Foods Ltd. “MADHUSUDAN” Brand “Madhusudan” Desi Ghee 1000 ml Jar Pack	1
111.	M/s. Hindustan Unilever Ltd. Pure It Advanced 23 Ltr	1
112.	M/s. Proctor and Gamble Home Products (a) Pampers Pants Value Pack 46 – S (b) Pampers Pants Value Pack 36 – L (c) Pampers Pants Value Pack 32 – XL (d) Pampers Pants Jumbo Pack 60 – M (e) Pampers Active Baby Value Pack 46 – S (f) Pampers Active Baby Super Value Pack 62 – M (g) Pampers Active Baby Super Value Pack 50 – L (h) Pampers Active Baby Super Value Pack 32 – XL	8
113.	M/s. Vikrant Electronics “NEW SITI” Brand (a) Plastic Bucket 20 Ltr with Plastic Handle (b) Delux Dual Colour Hanger 16” – 6 Pcs (c) Plastic Mug 1 Ltr	3
114.	M/s. Modi Distilleries Ltd. Artic Pure Italian Luxury Vodka 750 ml Glass Bottle	1

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
115.	M/s. Fratelli Wines Pvt. Ltd. FRATELLI Brand WINE (a) Cabernet Sauvignon 750 ml Glass Bottle (b) Classic Shiraz 750 ml Glass Bottle	2
116.	M/s. India Yamaha Motorcycle Pvt. Ltd. Additional Variant (On AFD Basis Cat – I) (a) Yamaha M/C FZ (21CG) (b) Yamaha M/C Fazer (45SB) (c) Yamaha M/CS FZS (21CH) (d) Yamaha Scooter Ray Z (2NC1) (e) Yamaha M/C R-15 (1CK5A)	5
117.	M/s. Honda Cars India Ltd. (On AFD basis Cat – I) “HONDA MOBILIO” Brand FOUR WHEELER (a) Metallic 1.5 S MT(i-VTEC) Petrol (b) Metallic 1.5 V MT (i-VTEC) Petrol (c) Metallic 1.5 S MT (i-DTEC) Diesel (d) Metallic 1.5 V MT (i-DTEC) Diesel (e) Metallic 1.5 RS MT (i-DTEC) Diesel	5
118.	M/s. Volkswagen Group Sales India Pvt. Ltd. Additional Variant (On AFD Basis cat-I) (a) Polo 1.5 Diesel Cross Polo (b) Polo 1.5 Diesel GT – Tdi (c) Jetta 1.4 Tsi (Petrol) (MT) Trendline (d) Jetta 1.4 Tsi (Petrol) (MT) Comfortline	4
119.	M/s. Indodan Industries Ltd. “INDANA” Brand (a) Desi Ghee ½ Ltr Poly Jar (b) Desi Ghee 1 Ltr Poly Jar	2

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
120.	M/s. Janta International “AANYA” Brand (a) Pure Cow Ghee 1 Ltr Jar (b) Instant Skim Milk Powder 500 gms (c) Whole Milk Powder 500 gms (d) Dairy Whitner 500 gms	4
121.	M/s. Sai Health Care “VALEDA HERBAL” Brand (a) Jasmine Sun Protective Cream 50 gm (b) Calendula Moisturising Lotion 100 ml	2
122.	M/s. Hindustan Unilever Ltd. Vim Double Power Concentrated Gel Lemon 750 ml	1
123.	M/s. Sweet Confectionery “TOFFEEMAN” Brand (a) Toffee Eclairs and Caramels 385 gms Royal Selection Tin Pack (b) Toffee Eclairs and Caramels 167 gms Small Butterfly Pack (c) Chocolate Eclairs 216.5 gms Pouch Pack (d) Toffee Coconut Bite 296 gms Pouch Pack (e) Toffee Milky 296 gms Pouch Pack	5
124.	M/s. Next Care Inc (a) Sports Perfumed Body Deodorant 150 ml (b) Teens Perfumed Body Deodorant 150 ml	2
125.	M/s. Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd. (a) Sunrich Sunflower Oil 1 Ltr (b) Mahakosh Soyabean Refined Oil 1 Ltr Pouch (c) Ruchi Gold Palm Oil 1 Ltr Pouch	3
126.	M/s. Fiat India Pvt. Ltd. Additional Variant (On AFD Basis Cat-I)	3

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
	(a) Fiat Avventura 1.3 Multijet Diesel Active	
	(b) Fiat Avventura 1.3 Multijet Diesel Dynamic	
	(c) Fiat Avventura 1.3 Multijet Diesel Emotion	
127.	M/s. Polo Queen Industrial and Fintech Ltd. “POLO QUEEN” Brand	6
	(a) Shudh Dishwash Bar (Tub) 500 gms	
	(b) Shudh Dishwash Liquid Gel 500 ml	
	(c) Waah Detergent Powder 1 Kg	
	(d) Waah Detergent Cake 100 gms	
	(e) Waah Detergent Powder 200 gms	
	(f) Health + Multi Use Cleanser 1 Ltr	
128.	M/s. Polo Queen Industrial and Fintech ltd. “POLO QUEEN” Brand	5
	(a) Naya Lehar Detergent Cake 160 gms	
	(b) Shudh Dishwash Bar 160 gms	
	(c) Shudh Dishwash Liquid Gel 250 ml	
	(d) Breezer Air Freshner (Aerosal) – Lavander 300 ml	
	(e) Breezer Air Freshner (Aerosal) – Lemon 300 ml	
129.	M/s. McNroe Consumer Products Pvt. Ltd. Secret Temptation Deo Talc Romance 300 gms	1
130.	M/s. B. S. & Sons “JUGNU” Brand Naphthalene Ball 500 gm	1
131.	M/s. Summercool Home Appliances Pvt. Ltd. “SUMMERCOOL” Brand	3
	(a) SCEGL – 102 Electronic Gas Lighter	
	(b) SCEGL – 103 Electronic Gas Lighter with Laser Edge Knief Combo Pack	
	(c) SCEGL – 105 Electronic Gas Lighter with Laser Edge Knief and Veg. Peeler Combo Pack	

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
132.	M/s. Unique Cookware (India) Pvt. Ltd. “NIRLON” Brand (a) NR-48631 Stainless Steel Vacuum Flask 350 ml (b) NR-48640 Stainless Steel Vacuum Bottle 500 ml (c) NR-48924 Revolving Gas Cylinder Trolley 4 Wheel	3
133.	M/s. Anukul Industries “SWEET LOOK” Brand (a) Ladies Leggings Size XL Assorted Colours (b) Ladies Slip Size L Assorted Colours	2
134.	M/s. Sagar Enterprises “SAGAR” Brand (a) “Sturdy” Doormats Size 14.50” x 22.50” Assorted Colour (b) “Sturdy” Doormats Size 17.50” x 29.50” Assorted Colour (c) Welcome “New Star” Doormats Size 14.50” x 22.50” Assorted Colour (d) Welcome “New Star” Doormats Size 17.50” x 29.50” Assorted Colour	4
135.	M/s. Glen appliances Pvt. Ltd. “GLEN” Brand (a) Model GL 1023 BB Double Burner S/Steel Cook Top (b) Model GL 1031 GT EX Three Burner Glass Top Cook Top (c) Model GL 1043 GT EX Four Burner Glass Top Cook Top (d) Model GL 4043 Mc Mini Chopper	4
136.	M/s. TTK Prestige Limited “PRESTIGE” Brand (a) Nakshatra 2L Red Induction Base Cooker Inner Lid (b) Nakshatra 3L Red Induction Base Cooker Inner Lid (c) Nakshatra 5L Red Induction Base Cooker Inner Lid	8

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
	(d) Nakshatra 2L SW Hard Anodised Induction Base Cooker Inner Lid	
	(e) Nakshatra 3L SW Hard Anodised Induction Base Cooker Inner Lid	
	(f) Nakshatra 5L SW Hard Anodised Induction Base Cooker Inner Lid	
	(g) Dlx Plus 5L Hard Anodised Induction Base Cooker Outer Lid	
	(h) Non Stock Build Your Kitchen 3 Pcs Set with Induction Base (Fry Pan 240 mm, Kadai with Glass Lid 240 mm, Omni Tawa 250 mm)	
137.	M/s. Samsonite South Asia Pvt. Ltd. “AMERICAN TOURISTER” Brand HARD / SOFT LUGGAGE (a) Niue Spinner 55 cm (b) Niue Spinner 79 cm (c) Mercury DLX Spinner 55 cm “HIGH SIERRA” Brand SOFT LUGGAGE (d) Adventure Travel Bag 7 Spinner 55 cms	4
138.	M/s. VIP Industries Ltd. “SKYBAG” Brand HARD/SOFT LUGGAGE (a) Sparks II DFT 65 (b) Betle Backpacks (c) Octane Backpacks (d) Neon Backpacks	4
139.	M/s. Safari Industries India Ltd. “SAFARI” Brand HARD / SOFT LUGGAGE (a) Code Plus 55 CP (b) Code Plus 67 CP (c) Tierra Plus 55 RDFL (d) Trac Plus 65 RDFL	4

Sl.No	Name of the Firm/Item	No. of items
140.	M/s. Bagzone Lifestyles Pvt. Ltd. “LAVIE” Brand LADIES HANDBAGS (a) Calico CSB Pleats (b) Calico CSB Eva (c) Calico CSB Buckle (d) Calico CSB Bow	4
141.	M/s. Mayuri Kum Kum “DAILY CARE” Brand (a) Floor Wiper – Assorted Colours (b) Hockey Brush – Assorted Colours (c) Modern Brush with Container – Assorted Colours (d) Wonder Smart Broom – Assorted Colours	4
142.	M/s. Pushpanjali Consumer Products Pvt. Ltd. (a) Kinger Premium Double Bed Sheet 220 x 240 cms with 2 Pillow Cover 42 x 67 cms (100% cotton) (b) Kinger Premium Single Bed Sheet 142 x 220 cms with 1 Pillow Cover 37 x 60 cms (100% cotton) (c) Flowrita Premium Double Bed Sheet 220 x 240 cms with 2 Pillow Cover 42 x 67 cms (100% cotton) (d) Flowrita Premium Single Bed Sheet 142 x 220 cms with 1 Pillow Cover 37 x 60 cms (100% cotton) (e) Kinger Premium Double Dohar 220 x 240 cms (f) Kinger Premium Single Dohar 145 x 220 cms	6
143.	M/s. Jagatjit Industries Ltd. King Henry VIII Blended Scotch Whisky 750 ml Glass Bottle	1
144.	M/s. Tuareg Marketing Pvt. Ltd. “INALSA” Brand (a) Ruby Electric Dry Iron (b) Robot 180 Hand Blender (c) Easy Chop Mini Chopper	3
TOTAL		453

Statement-II

Details of agarbathies, dry dhoop, cones, brooms, floor dusters, white cotton dusters purchased by CSD during last 12 months indicating quantity purchased and price

Generic And Index-wise Receipts for the period from November 2014 to October 2015

Sl.No.	Gen. Name	Index No.	Nomenclature	Received units	Cost per unit	Receipt value (₹)
1.	Agarbattis	13052	Arora Pooja Agarbathi (Champa/Jasmine/ Night Queen/Bouquet) (25 Gms)	360000	7.44	2678512.5
2.	Agarbattis	13053	Mahendra Sugandh Agarbathi (Fancy/ Meditation) (20 Sticks)	372000	7.93	2949843.75
3.	Agarbattis	13054	A/Batti Arora Special 20 Gm (Oriental/ Bouquet/Champa 4 Pkts of Each Packed	1304640	5.21	6797174.4
4.	Agarbattis	13056	A/Batti Mahendra Spl (2 in 1) 15 Sticks	1353240	5.16	6982718.4
5.	Agarbattis	13057	A/Batti Mahendra Gulab 25 Gm/Rose/ Jasmine/Sandal/Lavender	4286671	7.59	32535832.89
6.	Agarbattis	13058	Agarbatti Swadeshi 25 Gms.	293500	9.59	2814048.65
7.	Agarbattis	13059	Agarbatti Diwali Mangal 40 Gms	496240	14.17	7031307.267
8.	Agarbattis	13060	"Rudraksh" Brand Flora Sticks 15 Gms	156574	7.32	1146125.304
9.	Agarbattis	13062	Ambica Sandl Incense Sticks 18 Gms (18 Sticks)	1055232	7.75	8180154.8
10.	Agarbattis	13066	Sangam Rose Agarbatti (2 in 1)	356160	43.13	15362145.4

Sl.No.	Gen. Name	Index No.	Nomenclature	Received Units	Cost Per unit	Receipt value (RS)
11.	Agarbattis	13067	Sangam Prarthana Dhoop Cones (30 Cones)	558720	21.71	12128414.4
12.	Agarbattis	13072	A/Batti Basant Ke Phool 20 Sticks	3457056	6.75	23351075.73
13.	Agarbattis	13075	A/Batti Saijyot 3-in-1 25 Stic	5505867	10.10	55609256.7
14.	Agarbattis	13076	A/Batti 'Sai Adore' Sandal, Jasmine, Lavender, Rose and Coconut (25 Stk)	1273800	13.99	17816746.75
15.	Agarbattis	13077	A/Batti 'Sai Adore' Collection Brand Sai Shakti (3 in 1) 25 Stks 8"	1154400	10.07	11627790.2
16.	Agarbattis	13078	Agarbatti Sangam Kesar Chandan (2 in 1) (Hexa Pack)	941828	12.71	11970617.53
17.	Agarbattis	13079	A/Batti Shiv Gulab 25 Sticks	2160576	8.63	18642470
18.	Agarbattis	13080	Agarbatti Sangam Special (3 in 1)	1171584	11.57	13550101.2
19.	Agarbattis	13083	Sai Bhakti Gold Agarbatti (Two in One) 25 Sticks	1348416	10.29	13879906.05
20.	Agarbattis	13086	Palki (5 in 1) Incense Sticks (60 Sticks)	300600	28.47	8558499.5
21.	Agarbattis	13087	A/Batti Fine Green Incense 2 in 1 (10 Sticks)	242640	9.25	2244891.8
22.	Agarbattis	13088	A/Batti Fine Green Incense 2 in 1 (40 Sticks) (Cp - Match Box)	200301	30.50	6109764.711

23.	Agarbattis	13090	Mysore Sandal's Sir Mv 100 Agarbathi 100 Gms	217043	19.74	4284428.82
24.	Agarbattis	13091	'Sangam Brand' Shiv Chandan Agarbatti 25 Sticks	155866	13.51	2104970.33
25.	Agarbattis	13094	Agarbatti 'Onam' Sandal 7.5" Long 100 ST	926280	24.25	22463254.88
26.	Agarbattis	13095	A/Batti Onam 15 Sticks	1173504	4.97	5832314.88
27.	Agarbattis	13097	A/Batti Onam Gulmohar 15 Stick	745680	6.48	4832006.4
28.	Agarbattis	13098	A/Batti Onam Mogra 15 Sticks	947520	4.74	4491244.8
29.	Agarbattis	13099	Agarbathi Cycle Prestige 40 Gms	44100	15.25	672516.25
30.	Agarbattis	13100	Agarbathi Cycle Morning Glory 105 Gms	26496	36.60	969739.8
31.	Agarbattis	13101	Agarbathi Cycle Good Luck Kasturi 90 Gms	26304	27.90	733888.45
32.	Agarbattis	13103	Agarbathi Cycle Baratanatyam 60 Gms	44100	18.60	820216.25
33.	Agarbattis	13109	A/Batti Glory 30 Gms	2005920	9.72	19491552.5
34.	Agarbattis	13110	A/Batti Charmis 30 Gms	1816560	9.72	17651538.75
35.	Agarbattis	13115	A/Batti Haridarshan Chandan 20	2232466	9.98	22274855.85
36.	Agarbattis	13119	Aggarbatties Sandal 100 Gms	783160	30.40	23809559.62
37.	Agarbattis	13130	Onam Agarbatti Rose 7 1/2 100 Sticks	443830	25.99	11536343.74
38.	Agarbattis	13131	Onam Agarbatti Bharath Rakshak 7 1/2 100 Sticks	222720	27.23	6064201.6
39.	Agarbattis	13132	Onam Agarbatti 3 Fragrance 7 1/2 100 Sticks	268800	27.23	7318864

Sl.No.	Gen. Name	Index No.	Nomenclature	Received Units	Cost Per unit	Receipt value (RS)
40.	Agarbattis	13133	Onam Agarbatti Rose 7 1/2 50 Sticks	285552	14.04	4009196.35
41.	Agarbattis	13136	Aggarbatti Cycle Brand Three In One 25 Grams	1676928	8.41	14105526.45
42.	Agarbattis	13137	Aggarbatti Cycle Brand Bansuri 75 Grams	660300	21.34	14089413.27
43.	Agarbattis	13138	Aggarbatti Cycle Brand Lia Assorted 8 Packets of 40 Grams Each	768860	13.26	10196925.66
44.	Agarbattis	13139	Aggarbatti Cycle Brand Rhythm Amber Rectangle 22 Gms	428640	7.97	3416403.68
45.	Agarbattis	13140	Aggarbatti Cycle Brand Woods 24 Grams	487968	40.26	19646956.83
46.	Agarbattis	13141	Aggarbatti Cycle Brand Three in One 95 Grams	1667858	32.64	54438624.52
47.	Agarbattis	13144	Mahendra Brand Bhajan 4 in 1 Small Box Incense 40 Cones	388800	29.05	11295936
48.	Agarbattis	13145	Mahendra Brand Sa-Re-Ga-Ma (7 in 1) Bhajan 4 in 1 Incense 105 Sticks	304200	45.62	13876716.75
49.	Agarbattis	13146	Mahendra Brand Bhajan 4 in 1 100 Sticks	270070	36.10	9748776.806
50.	Agarbattis	13147	Devdarshan Gulab Agarbatti (20 Sticks)	762624	6.15	4690005.2
51.	Agarbattis	13148	Devdarshan Sandal Agarbatti (20 Sticks)	707616	6.15	4351715.55

52.	Agarbattis	13149	Devdarshan Mogra Agarbatti (20 Sticks)	753984	6.15	4636870.7
53.	Agarbattis	13150	Devdarshan Kewra Agarbatti (20 Sticks)	514104	6.15	3161650.346
54.	Agarbattis	13151	Devdarshan Lavendar Agarbatti (20 Sticks)	40896	6.15	251503.3
55.	Agarbattis	13152	Devdarshan Jasmine Agarbatti (20 Sticks)	514372	6.15	3163298.499
56.	Agarbattis	13153	Agarbatti Box Tulasi/Yara 3 in 1 Series 25 Sticks	660600	10.20	6740322
57.	Agarbattis	13154	Agarbatti Super Sandalwood/Super Lavender/Super Rajnigandha Bhakti Series 20 Sticks Boxes	707640	8.16	5772327.592
58.	Agarbattis	13155	Agarbatti Super Mogra/Super Champa/Super Amber Bhakti Series 20 Sticks Boxes	627000	8.16	5114534.792
59.	Agarbattis	13156	Agarbatti Pure Sandal Wood/Passion Bouquet Premium 20 Gms	7150	8.70	62205
60.	Agarbattis	13157	Mansa Devi Agarbatti 20 Sticks	1710072	12.73	21768533.72
61.	Dhoop	13069	Shyamal Dhoop 20 Sticks	1813156	7.08	12835129.86
62.	Dhoop	13074	Mysore Sandal Dhoop Insense Sticks 20 Cones	203212	16.45	3342837.4
63.	Dhoop	13081	'Sangam Brand' Shringar Dhoop Cones 40 Cons	96790	30.12	2915121.22

Sl.No.	Gen. Name	Index No.	Nomenclature	Received Units	Cost Per unit	Receipt value (RS)
64.	Dhoop	13085	Mahendra (4 in 1) 4" Incense Dhoop (40 Dhoop Sticks)	232380	32.44	7538536.3
65.	Dhoop	13111	Ambica Meenakshi Dhoop Sticks 80 Gms (24 Sticks Pkt)	536328	11.75	6303229.2
66.	Dhoop	13120	Aggarbati Dhoop Four in One 16 Sticks	874020	12.02	10506656.85
67.	Polish Cloth and Duster	27148	Scotch Brite Floor Cleaning Cloth (50Cm X 55Cm)	139825	21.96	3070906.563
68.	Polish Cloth and Duster	40271	2'S Duster 2 Sides Color Borde	622	12.29	7645.831333
69.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45402	Gala Pva Mop Adjustable Floor Cleaner	10265	318.53	3269659.125
70.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45403	Wiper Cum Moper (Alongwith Attached S/Steel Holder and Pocha	130282	92.71	12078009.95
71.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45404	Pochha 555 Floor Duster Size 22"X22" (Two Pieces)	146253	38.61	5646389.571
72.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45416	Floor Duster(Poocha) Bigone Two In One 20X20+20X20	436558	36.33	15859279.02
73.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45418	Kushal Broom Phool (N-999) Dual Purpose	1885886	70.42	132805663.7
74.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45420	Gala Plastic Broom Medium	37440	64.70	2422394

75.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45421	Wonder Clean Grass 'International' Broom	1170904	70.46	82503847.35
76.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45422	Phool Jhadoo Jugnu 333	111183	54.61	6071425.673
77.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45423	Kushal Phool Broom Double Tuff (Size 42")	271568	70.02	19015191.36
78.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45424	One Up Dura Grass Broom	45650	56.50	2579196.469
79.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45425	Arrow Double Action Broom	28282	60.00	1696943.568
80.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45426	Daily Care Brand Wonder Smart Broom Assorted Colors	16577	104.13	1726080.125
81.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45427	Gala No Dust Broom	15912	92.00	1463970.3
82.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45428	Polishing Cloth 18"*18" Yellow	555600	5.70	3165531
83.	Polish Cloth and Duster	45461	Polishing Cloth Navbharat Yellow	142800	5.49	783615

* All dhoop and dry dhoop cones are included in the generic name of 'dhoop'.

**All brooms, floor dusters and cotton dusters are included under the generic name "Polish cloth and duster".

Dedicated call centres for soldiers

†1818. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States in India where call centres to help soldiers, ex-servicemen and war widows are working at present;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up soldier help call centres in each State to resolve the problems faced by in-service soldiers, ex-servicemen and war widows; and

(c) whether Government proposes to open new rest houses for soldiers in the State of Rajasthan if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coverage of health insurance scheme in rural areas

†1819. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people presently covered under health insurance scheme and the percentage of rural population covered in it;

(b) total estimated expenditure to be incurred under this scheme and whether it will also cover the treatment facilities in private sector hospitals; and

(c) by when the present scheme would be implemented and whether this scheme would be fully sponsored by centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) As per the information provided by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the number of lives covered under Health insurance policies during FY 2014-15 was 28.80 crore which is approximately 24 per cent of India's total population. The data regarding percentage of rural population covered under health insurance is not maintained by IRDAI. IRDA (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sectors) Regulations, 2002 specify minimum business norms to be achieved by the insurers annually, in the rural as well as social sectors for the Life and Non-Life segments including health insurance and IRDAI is monitoring the same. The said regulations were revisited recently and new Regulations have been notified on 28th August, 2015.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This scheme provides smart card based cashless health insurance cover of ₹ 30000/- per annum to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. At present around 3.68 crore families are covered under RSBY. This scheme gives an option to the beneficiaries to access/ utilize health care facilities of Public or Private Hospitals. Presently, the premium is shared between Centre and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 and 90:10 in case of North east states and Jammu and Kashmir.

Rise in GNPA ratio

1820. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Financial Stability Report (FSR) released by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in June, 2015 had predicted that Gross Non- Performing Asset (GNPA) ratio may increase and could rise to around 5.9% by March, 2016;

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government as corrective measures; and

(c) if no corrective measures has been initiated by Government, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) In its Financial Stability Report (FSR), June 2015, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) stated that under the baselines scenario, the Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPAs) ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) may increase to 4.8% by September, 2015 from 4.6% as of March, 2015 which could subsequently improve to 4.7% by March, 2016. However, if macroeconomic conditions deteriorate, the GNPAs ratio may increase further and it could rise to around 5.9% by March, 2016 under a severe stress scenario.

To address the NPA situation, the Government is taking sector specific measures in identified infrastructure and core sectors where there is stress due to systemic issues. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) are being established to facilitate recovery. RBI as the regulator has issued guidelines which inter alia provide for early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders, Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy – Review of the Guidelines on Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) and Corrective Action Plan (CAP).

Response to scheme for disclosing black money

1821. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the response to the three month window provided to tax evaders for disclosing their unaccounted income stashed abroad;

(b) whether Government is satisfied with the response;

(c) in view of the poor response whether Government proposes to give one more chance by announcing such a disclosure scheme in the future as well; and

(d) 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) A total of 635 declarants have filed declarations declaring undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4160 crore under the three-month one-time compliance window provided in Chapter VI of the newly enacted Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015.

The one-time compliance window under the aforesaid new law provided an opportunity to declarants to declare their undisclosed foreign assets subject to certain conditions prescribed under that Chapter, before they are subjected to more stringent provisions of the new law.

The one-time compliance window of the newly enacted law is not comparable with a voluntary disclosure scheme/amnesty scheme. Further, there was no target, as such, in this regard.

(c) and (d) As the compliance window under the newly enacted Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 was neither an amnesty scheme nor was there any target, the inference of poor response does not appear to emanate out of the available facts. Further, at present, the Government does not propose to announce such scheme.

Expansion of Mahila Bank

1822. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to expand the Mahila Bank launched by previous Government;

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

(c) the details of the targets, achievements and financials of the bank in the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) All Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are autonomous bodies and are governed by their respective board driven policies as per various guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). However, Bhartiya Mahila Bank has informed that

they have a plan to open 150 branches by March 2016. Bank has 56 branches as on March 2015 and as on date bank is having 84 branches. Bank has opened 28 branches in the financial year 2015-16 so far.

(c) Targets as said by the bank and achievement for the last year are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Advances and Deposits	Targets for 2014-15	Achievement 2014-15
Deposits	1080	751.09
Advances	820	351.81
TOTAL	1900	1102.90

Abridged Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for 2014-15 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Bhartiya Mahila Bank Limited

Balance Sheet as 31st March, 2015

(Amount in ₹)

Capital and Liabilities	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2014
Capital	10,00,00,00,000.00	10,00,00,00,000.00
Reserves and Surplus	32,05,13,922.74	12,26,45,209.45
Deposits	7,51,08,90,323.13	86,64,01,249.43
Borrowings	-	-
Other liabilities and provisions	60,00,19,142.20	18,54,06,458.48
TOTAL	18,43,14,23,388.07	11,17,44,52,917.36
Assets		
Cash and balance with Reserve Bank of India	36,88,40,803.25	5,63,75,741.00
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	8,46,04,07,520.27	5,75,00,08,990.18
Investments	5,27,50,37,014.91	4,13,33,51,636.00
Advances	3,51,81,04,878.77	88,53,05,882.25
Fixed Assets	21,61,40,416.92	8,96,15,041.04
Other Assets	59,28,92,753.95	25,97,95,626.89
TOTAL	18,43,14,23,388.07	11,17,44,52,917.36

Capital and Liabilities	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2014
Profit and Loss Account for the period ended 31st March, 2015		
I. Income	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2014
Interest earned	1,18,76,46,603.50	42,51,68,328.37
Other income	18,53,52,650.48	2,77,72,439.31
TOTAL	1,37,29,99,253.98	45,29,40,767.68
II. Expenditure		
Interest expended	33,41,53,193.58	42,78,822.88
Operating expenses	72,98,75,437.13	25,93,23,399.85
Provisions and contingencies	11,11,01,909.98	6,66,93,335.50
TOTAL	1,17,51,30,540.69	33,02,95,558.23
III. Profit		
Net Profit for the year	19,78,68,713.29	12,26,45,209.45
Profit brought forward	9,19,83,809.45	-
TOTAL	28,98,52,522.74	12,26,45,209.45
IV. Appropriations		
Transfer to Statutory Reserves	4,94,67,178.00	3,06,61,400.00
Balance carried over to balance sheet	-	9,19,83,809.45
Transfer to Revenue Reserves	24,03,85,344.74	-
TOTAL	28,98,52,522.74	12,26,45,209.45

Status of PMJDY

1823. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) started by Government;

(b) the number of accounts opened in various banks of the country under PMJDY by 31st March 2015 and the amount deposited in the same;

(c) the number of accounts under said scheme having zero balance;

(d) the number of account holders who have been given ₹ 10,000 loan on their demand and the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) the number of accounts in which ₹ one lakh has been credited as insured sum under the said Yojana as on 31st March, 2015; and

(f) the details of the States in which accounts have not been opened under this scheme and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched by the Government across the country on 28th August, 2014. As on 31.03.2015, 14.72 crore accounts were opened by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and major private sector banks, out of which 8.52 crore accounts were Zero Balance Accounts. Deposits of ₹ 15670.29 crore were mobilized till 31.03.2015.

(d) There is no scheme to give loan of ₹ 10,000/- under PMJDY. However, PMJDY envisages overdraft (OD) facility upto ₹ 5000/- after satisfactory operation in the account for 6 months. Under the Yojana as on 04.12.2015, OD facility has been sanctioned in 24.81 lakh accounts and 9.83 lakh account holders have availed the facility. The total amount availed is ₹ 135.71 crore. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) has informed that under the RuPay Insurance Programme for financial year 2014-15, 50 claims have been fulfilled where ₹ 1.00 lakh each had been credited to the beneficiaries as on 31.03.2015.

(f) PMJDY is applicable across the country and accounts under the Yojana have been opened in all the States of the country.

Statement

Overdraft data under PMJDY as on 04.12.2015

Sl. No	Name of State	Total No. of Accounts OD Sanctioned	Total No. of Accounts OD Availed	Total Amount OD Availed (In lacs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73	29	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	149789	45341	862
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	0
4.	Assam	18070	5197	143
5	Bihar	244858	218851	732

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	10353	985	18
7.	Chhattisgarh	20145	8815	136
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	403	321	4
9.	Daman and Diu	452	414	4
10.	Goa	9165	5539	47
11.	Gujarat	141188	41475	573
12.	Haryana	76423	38049	878
13.	Himachal Pradesh	15605	13439	299
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1207	1091	10
15.	Jharkhand	48499	11666	150
16.	Karnataka	116085	64182	1246
17.	Kerala	34664	20034	353
18.	Lakshadweep	9	3	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	88315	32067	565
20.	Maharashtra	137310	55636	884
21.	Manipur	374	151	3
22.	Meghalaya	26	8	0
23.	Mizoram	6	2	0
24.	Nagaland	207	31	0
25.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	53976	17195	385
26.	Odisha	34290	15973	264
27.	Puducherry	5508	873	23
28.	Punjab	61159	32218	469
29.	Rajasthan	207283	50985	1029
30.	Sikkim	1190	695	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	207114	96125	1497
32.	Telangana	75841	23437	438
33.	Tripura	3845	1938	56

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	432097	89940	1623
35.	Uttarakhand	33448	25470	459
36.	West Bengal	252124	64749	418
GRAND TOTAL		2481114	982924	13571

Contractualisation and outsourcing of permanent bank jobs

1824. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the strike of All India Bank Officers on 2nd September this year on the growing concern of the workforce on the issues of contractualisation of permanent jobs, outsourcing etc. ,if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to solve the problems of Banking staff and avoid frequent strikes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The Workmen Unions/Officers' Association, including All Indian Bank Officers Associations and Indian National Bank Officers Congress (INBOC) were on strike on 2.9.2015 in support of the Charter of Demands of the National Trade Union Convention.

(b) Conciliation meetings were held with the representatives of the Unions/ Association at the office of Chief Labour Commissioner to avert the strike. Besides this, the wage revision/service conditions of employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are held through industry level negotiation/settlement every five years.

NRI remittance in the country

1825. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual inflow of foreign capital including NRI remittances in the country during the last three years;

(b) the inflow of foreign capital in equity, portfolio investment and in debt investments respectively; and

(c) the debt to GDP ratio as on 1 April, 2014 and 1 April 2015 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Data on foreign capital including NRI remittances in the country during last three years are presented in the table below:

(US\$ mn)

Year	Net Capital Inflows*	Net NRI Remittances	Total
2012-13	89,300	64,342	153,642
2013-14	48,787	65,481	114,268
2014-15	89,959	66,275	156,235

* Include foreign direct investment, portfolio investment, external assistance, external commercial borrowings, short-term credit, banking capital, rupee debt service and other capital.

(b) Data on inflow of foreign capital in equity, portfolio investment and debt investments are presented in the following table:

(US\$ mn)

Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
I. Equity	39,309	33,998	37,025
(a) Net Foreign Direct Investment	16,032	20,489	22,272
(b) Net Portfolio Investment	23,276	13,508	14,753
II. Debt	49,992	14,790	52,935
(a) Net Portfolio Investment	4,306	-8,500	26,170
(b) Net External Commercial Borrowings	8,485	11,777	2,729
(c) Short-term Credit	21,657	-5,044	-924
(d) Banking Capital	16,570	25,449	11,618
of which NRI deposits	14,842	38,892	14,057
(e) Others	-1,026	-8,893	13,342
TOTAL (I+II)	89,300	48,787	89,959

(c) The Debt to GDP ratio of Union Government as on March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015 was 47.08% (Provisional) and 47.10% (RE) respectively. However, the external debt to GDP ratio stood at 23.7% at end March 2015 as compared to 23.6% at end March 2014.

Debt waiver scheme

1826. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the targets set in regard to debt waiver scheme have been achieved, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the amount of loan still outstanding against the farmers after the implementation of debt waiver scheme, the details thereof, State-wise and bank-wise;

(c) the number of small and marginal farmers who could not get benefits despite being eligible for the said scheme, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to give benefits to such farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 was announced in the Union Budget 2008-09 and detailed Guidelines for ADWDRS, 2008 were issued on 28.5.2008.

All direct agricultural loans disbursed to farmers between 31.3.1997 and 31.3.2007, overdue as on 31.12.2007 and remained unpaid until 29.2.2008, were covered under the Scheme. Farmers cultivating agricultural land upto 1 hectare were classified as 'marginal farmers' and those between 1 to 2 hectares as 'small farmers'. Farmers cultivating agricultural land in excess of 2 hectares were classified as 'other farmers'. Full debt waiver of the eligible amount was given to 'small and marginal farmers' and one-time settlement rebate of 25% was extended to 'other farmers' against payment of balance 75% in not more than three instalments. The Scheme benefitted 3.73 crore farmers to the extent of ₹ 52,259.86 crore.

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.

(b) The details of State-wise and Bank-wise outstanding agricultural loan in respect of commercial banks for the last three years are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below). The State-wise details of outstanding agricultural loan in respect of Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), as on 30.9.2015, are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Performance Audit of the ADWDRS, 2008 was carried out by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) from April, 2011 to March, 2012, covering 25 States. The said Performance Audit reported errors of inclusion

and exclusion at the beneficiary level. The Government on 11.1.2013 directed all institutions to take immediate corrective action, including recovery of such amounts from ineligible beneficiaries, recovery of any excess payment and fixing responsibility of the bank staff in appropriate cases.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that based on the re-verification exercise in commercial banks, 13,295 eligible farmers could not get benefits of the ADWDRS, 2008. However, the State-wise data for the same is not maintained by RBI. As regards Co-operative Banks and RRBs, the State-wise details of eligible small and marginal farmers who could not get benefits of ADWDRS, 2008, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

The ADWDRS, 2008 was not an open-ended scheme and has since been closed and no further release/benefit is being made by the Government.

Statement-I

Annual Priority Sector Advances (PSA)-Commercial Banks-Agriculture Outstanding

(No. of A/cs in actual and amount in ₹ crores)

	2013		2014		2015	
	No. of A/c O/S	Amt O/S	No. of A/c O/S	Amt O/S	No. of A/c O/S	Amt O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andamans	7097	68.26	4381	62.49	7824	83.67
Andhra Pradesh	9265534	98803.98	10290618	112064.06	9829209	110945.00
Arunachal Pradesh	16530	114.04	13342	142.93	15449	139.05
Assam	723404	4385.24	849042	5369.95	847934	5667.41
Bihar	1962638	14477.91	2215288	20923.22	2563305	20916.16
Chandigarh	17876	2620.92	11675	2196.86	9088	1774.98
Chhattisgarh	330564	5621.66	325103	5933.00	368774	6363.84
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1906	22.61	2224	35.81	2590	48.59
Daman and Diu	683	9.67	1788	43.00	1130	16.87
Delhi	41214	10178.94	86661	15583.04	22685	13147.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	48530	787.59	47483	810.08	55611	869.05
Gujarat	1686150	31552.23	1642827	33991.49	1877148	41579.17
Haryana	838013	24379.58	874762	31955.85	986779	37536.19
Himachal Pradesh	270956	3459.15	275483	4369.80	299012	4919.76
Jammu and Kashmir	325251	3105.69	399331	6145.90	423120	7267.09
Jharkhand	766814	4179.94	927595	4727.54	1013904	4975.88
Karnataka	3268857	50011.24	3753537	68610.68	4131912	84252.62
Kerala	3537770	40246.04	4382173	49804.93	4593256	55204.93
Lakshadweep	2289	6.91	2584	11.31	1609	5.64
Madhya Pradesh	2115618	31954.78	2058877	38228.73	2419262	43534.55
Maharashtra	3506326	57378.74	3999506	174313.63	4507532	176074.67
Manipur	38361	384.33	36974	387.83	39550	333.12
Meghalaya	48901	304.42	50608	389.31	70420	408.26
Mizoram	14890	118.16	33184	142.89	18376	132.30
Nagaland	51740	236.99	77073	284.88	43160	252.88
Orissa	1493595	10359.16	1662739	10362.31	1655378	10524.11
Puducherry	125915	1252.60	216846	1449.55	174167	1488.69
Punjab	1097125	38700.03	1222232	50098.26	1329686	54671.84
Rajasthan	2226016	34605.14	2426828	41005.71	2788597	50227.66
Sikkim	7821	87.44	8693	121.89	9613	125.38
Tamil Nadu	9872308	94797.80	10772077	107279.66	12497073	116838.08
Tripura	105341	515.01	107406	697.09	115038	606.64
Uttarakhand	327306	6685.81	411024	6982.11	743364	11863.54
Uttar Pradesh	4753734	50405.29	5382045	64588.14	5672983	70863.80
West Bengal	1805415	23416.48	1982430	30414.42	2366377	32706.79
TOTAL	50702488	645233.80	56554439	889528.32	61500915	966365.55

Statement-II*Annual Priority Sector Advances (PSA)-Commercial Banks-Agriculture (Indian Banks) 2013-15 - Outstanding*

(No. of A/c in actual and amount in ₹ crores)

Bank Group andn Bank Name	Agriculture (Total Priority Sector) 2013		Agriculture (Total Priority Sector) 2014		Agriculture (Total Priority Sector) 2015	
	No. of A/Cs (Outstanding)	Amount O/S (Outstanding)	No. of A/Cs (Outstanding)	Amount O/S (Outstanding)	No. of A/Cs (Outstanding)	Amount O/S (Outstanding)
1	3	4	5	6	7	8
SBI and its Associates						
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	758867	9187.85	783694	10961.81	788416	11910.39
State Bank of Hyderabad	1462860	14510.56	1551897	16905.63	1589379	19044.23
State Bank of India	11523843	124834.34	11356931	154715.00	11275217	128428.01
State Bank of Mysore	414418	6324.62	449456	7462.97	517127	10642.77
State Bank of Patiala	350588	8672.78	421534	13199.32	411701	13732.42
State Bank of Travancore	1047811	10323.61	1290986	13164.70	1298766	11975.09
Nationalised Banks						
Allahabad Bank	1362947	17688.20	1486409	21922.43	1557005	24679.42
Andhra Bank	1707867	16450.57	2008730	20894.02	1852055	19892.22
Bank of Baroda	1666083	27663.11	1768198	31672.36	1939542	37403.29
Bank of India	2408652	27041.56	2807134	40210.34	2959275	43182.12

Bank of Maharashtra	507825	7972.50	767504	10276.07	677351	12079.59
Bhartiya Mahila Bank		0.00		0.00	122	27.05
Canara Bank	4034953	40786.85	4851701	48797.09	5300725	58867.46
Central Bank of India	2001170	24657.57	2259182	35386.24	2476556	35956.91
Corporation Bank	514592	9465.82	700229	15582.00	829860	19675.11
Dena Bank	396661	6718.81	485514	10799.80	537996	12311.78
IDBI Bank Ltd.	170983	8170.69	149480	26734.22	536728	35834.51
Indian Bank	1967096	17000.53	2269164	19232.10	2676540	20738.83
Indian Overseas Bank	2230487	23392.80	2449081	26990.09	2674220	29236.27
Oriental Bank of Commerce	591530	17881.41	601578	17691.51	608737	22541.44
Punjab and Sind Bank	174400	5228.04	194186	7898.68	211886	6791.60
Punjab National Bank	3007600	38055.45	3336655	56045.37	3640771	60006.56
Syndicate Bank	1660221	20155.88	1841826	22110.73	2047827	26205.38
UCO Bank	1124107	12625.15	1209932	18141.58	1152436	19686.97
Union Bank of India	1476741	20223.70	1814898	32921.60	2166422	39312.45
United Bank of India	867420	9569.40	912052	12297.45	872275	11441.29
Vijaya Bank	517448	7098.89	567916	10527.41	631947	11973.90
Private Sector Banks						
Axis Bank	470374	14098.77	323324	24330.92	417630	30328.86
Catholic Syrian Bank	53044	497.87	49915	428.25	113691	844.58

1	3	4	5	6	7	8
City Union Bank	340932	2397.84	391921	3102.55	391016	3009.82
Development Credit Bank	20004	580.90	10675	1108.53	20001	1534.64
Dhanlaxmi Bank	138557	1404.13	102212	1677.03	93191	1595.34
Federal Bank	272490	4699.94	321568	8054.36	419923	9535.74
HDFC Bank	913490	29168.92	988215	44597.73	1170896	53314.78
ICICI Bank	1061924	19186.21	1233667	40552.95	1510120	49755.32
Indusind Bank	584366	4347.50	777991	6647.37	1044523	7984.73
ING Vysya Bank	68135	3524.30	43550	7077.52	39764	8134.22
Jammu and Kashmir Bank	288039	3736.39	359083	6525.14	375559	7452.75
Karnataka Bank	264548	3903.35	305811	6185.53	301134	5919.52
Karur Vysya Bank	598985	5194.32	676659	6264.60	674879	6477.81
Kotak Mahindra Bank	143693	6175.77	171522	8002.35	499877	9919.84
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	252362	2286.35	278337	2462.00	284165	2412.56
Nainital Bank	10757	366.15	12479	406.50	13214	464.22
Ratnakar Bank	276134	826.46	330014	1364.95	410103	1985.28
South Indian Bank	163028	2259.37	234175	4556.59	286289	6281.80
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	417563	2902.08	445195	3103.91	356894	2107.68
Yes Bank	416893	5976.49	1162259	10539.05	1847164	13728.98
TOTAL	50702488	645233.80	56554439	889528.32	61500915	966365.55

Source: RBI

Statement-III*Ground level credit flow to agriculture and allied activities during 2015-16**Loans/Advances Outstanding as on**30 September, 2015 - Cooperative Banks and RRBs*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Crop Loan		Term Loan		Total Loans (Crop Loan*)	
		No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cooperative Banks							
1.	Delhi	361	516.80	82	184.49	443	701.29
2.	Haryana	1350881	764477.67	218586	196786.86	1569467	961264.53
3.	Himachal Pradesh	83256	98870.88	26897	36220.81	110153	135091.69
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1173	1256.94	2573	4100.94	3746	5357.88
5.	Punjab	1007403	850944.54	222224	317199.56	1229627	1168144.10
6.	Rajasthan	1566732	1112653.35	166642	185072.22	1733374	1297725.57
7.	Chandigarh UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Northern Region TOTAL		4009806	2828720.18	637004	739564.88	4646810	3568285.06
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	9	44.30	9	44.30
9.	Assam	30374	3283.80	25639	3459.70	56013	6743.50
10.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Meghalaya	15216	2873.78	13621	9111.11	28837	11984.89
12.	Mizoram	905	8818.21	2230	2821.93	3135	11640.14
13.	Nagaland	7962	1928.45	2748	3137.48	10710	5065.93
14.	Sikkim	7917	1369.59	594	443.15	8511	1812.74
15.	Tripura	61678	4910.03	41611	46499.79	103289	51409.82
North Eastern Region TOTAL		124052	23183.86	86452	65517.46	210504	88701.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	A&N Island	36970	5770.88	36911	31501.29	73881	37272.17
17.	Bihar	488908	72740.00	0	0.00	488908	72740.00
18.	Jharkhand	21886	3167.00	1865	810.01	23751	3977.01
19.	Odisha	2941350	802544.75	45100	29502.93	2986450	832047.68
20.	West Bengal	1429527	253642.60	270750	119941.27	1700277	373583.87
Eastern Region TOTAL		4918641	1137865.23	354626	181755.50	5273267	1319620.73
21.	Chhattisgarh	1459101	437104.89	39471	22149.87	1498572	459254.76
22.	Madhya Pradesh	5211026	1369026.40	12074	17485.63	5223100	1386512.03
23.	Uttarakhand	172665	81317.23	50748	16254.96	223413	97572.19
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3629012	720086.17	0	246599.83	3629012	966686.00
Central Region TOTAL		10471804	2607534.69	102293	302490.29	10574097	2910024.98
25.	Goa	1138	1677.12	3900	4652.26	5038	6329.38
26.	Gujarat	1088393	938735.00	225472	306369.00	1313865	1245104.00
27.	Maharashtra	2232291	2272054.02	342684	483716.37	2574975	2755770.39
28.	D & N Haveli UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Region TOTAL		3321822	3212466.14	572056	794737.63	3893878	4007203.77
30.	Andhra Pradesh	1072469	536234.57	37686	94214.03	1110155	630448.60
31.	Telangana	980315	245327.73	122314	98123.40	1102629	343451.13
32.	Karnataka	2241096	951788.91	85557	257550.83	2326653	1209339.74
33.	Kerala	1015838	370430.00	233379	98074.90	1249217	468504.90
34.	Puducherry	5849	1442.06	646	46.65	6495	1488.71
35.	Tamil Nadu	1109706	552125.68	186805	60638.09	1296511	612763.77
36.	Lakshadweep UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Southern Region TOTAL		6425273	2657348.95	666387	608647.90	7091660	3265996.85
GRAND TOTAL		29271398	12467119.05	2418818		31690216	15159832.71
Regional Rural Banks							
1.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Haryana	210728	404308.00	101521	82603.00	312249	486911.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	37223	27507.43	26335	14761.06	63558	42268.49
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	52097	47172.95	19876	10895.57	71973	58068.52
5.	Punjab	117199	308809.67	46598	90993.81	163797	399803.48
6.	Rajasthan	540322	890205.74	154548	155411.74	694870	1045617.48
7.	Chandigarh UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Northern Region TOTAL		957569	1678003.79	348878	354665.18	1306447	2032668.97
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	3333	1274.45	149	468.61	3482	1743.06
9.	Assam	284027	87303.31	138669	84522.94	422696	171826.25
10.	Manipur	6099	1596.70	4451	964.92	10550	2561.62
11.	Meghalaya	17820	7821.31	1722	1538.11	19542	9359.42
12.	Mizoram	2464	852.19	18201	9819.67	20665	10671.86
13.	Nagaland	900	164.40	55	96.45	955	260.85
14.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Tripura	113842	13432.53	69677	22476.64	183519	35909.17
North Eastern Region TOTAL		428485	112444.89	232924	119887.34	661409	232332.23
16.	A&N Island	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Bihar	1627614	678642.00	472076	188068.00	2099690	866710.00
18.	Jharkhand	329734	94314.47	43888	11301.15	373622	105615.62
19.	Odisha	574771	219223.02	161638	128481.87	736409	347704.89
20.	West Bengal	489366	192438.00	213040	113514.20	702406	305952.20
Eastern Region TOTAL		3021485	1184617.49	890642	441365.22	3912127	1625982.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Chhattisgarh	286433	107678.98	54116	18600.68	340549	126279.66
22.	Madhya Pradesh	506048	2869730.26	99113	87945.97	605161	2957675.23
23.	Uttarakhand	55218	29509.49	16240	15234.82	71458	44744.31
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3067563	2200669.80	675446	454536.16	3743009	2655205.96
Central Region TOTAL		3915262	5207588.53	844915	576317.63	4760177	5783906.16
25.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Gujarat	261007	285996.52	66593	38298.21	327600	324294.73
27.	Maharashtra	351518	234158.64	197817	181540.70	549335	415699.34
28.	D & N Haveli UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	000
29.	Daman and Diu UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Region TOTAL		612525	520155.16	264410	219838.91	876935	739994.07
30.	Andhra Pradesh	1174770	752576.79	357475	449901.56	1532245	1202473.35
31.	Telangana	879004	448648.06	110475	162854.42	989479	611502.48
32.	Karnataka	935164	871699.64	587553	647951.50	1522717	1519651.14
33.	Kerala	1073472	630966.00	23731	11772.00	1097203	64273800
34.	Puducherry	50845	32422.20	1283	995.90	52128	33418.10
35.	Tamil Nadu	681830	384690.77	125354	97103.59	807184	481794.36
36.	Lakshadweep UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Southern Region TOTAL		4795085	3121003.46	1205871	1370578.97	6000956	4491582.43
GRAND TOTAL		13730411	1182381332	3787640	3082653.25	17518051	14906466.57
Total Agriculture (Co-operative Banks and RRBs)							
1.	Delhi	361	516.80	82	184.49	443	701.29
2.	Haryana	1561609	1168785.67	320107	279389.86	1881716	1448175.53
3.	Himachal Pradesh	120479	126378.31	53232	50981.87	173711	177360.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	53270	48429.89	22449	14996.51	75719	63426.40
5.	Punjab	1124602	1159754.21	268822	408193.37	1393424	1567947.58
6.	Rajasthan	2107054	2002859.09	321190	340483.96	2428244	2343343.05
7.	Chandigarh UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Northern Region TOTAL		4967375	4506723.97	985882	1094230.06	5953257	5600954.03
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	3333	1274.45	158	512.91	3491	1787.36
9.	Assam	314401	90587.11	164308	87982.64	478709	178569.75
10.	Manipur	6099	1596.70	4451	964.92	10550	2561.62
11.	Meghalaya	33036	10695.09	15343	10649.22	48379	21344.31
12.	Mizoram	3369	9670.40	20431	12641.60	23800	22312.00
13.	Nagaland	8862	2092.85	2803	3233.93	11665	5326.78
14.	Sikkim	7917	1369.59	594	443.15	8511	1812.74
15.	Tripura	175520	18342.56	111288	68976.43	286808	87318.99
North Eastern Region TOTAL		552537	135628.75	319376	185404.80	871913	321033.55
16.	A&N Island	36970	5770.88	36911	31501.29	73881	37272.17
17.	Bihar	2116522	751382.00	472076	188068.00	2588598	939450.00
18.	Jharkhand	351620	97481.47	45753	12111.16	397373	109592.63
19.	Odisha	3516121	1021767.77	206738	157984.80	3722859	1179752.57
20.	West Bengal	1918893	446080.60	483790	233455.47	2402683	679536.07
Eastern Region TOTAL		7940126	2322482.72	1245268	623120.72	9185394	2945603.44
21.	Chhattisgarh	1745534	544783.87	93587	40750.55	1839121	585534.42
22.	Madhya Pradesh	5717074	4238756.66	111187	105431.60	5828261	4344188.26
23.	Uttarakhand	227883	110826.72	66988	31489.78	294871	142316.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6696575	2920755.97	675446	701135.99	7372021	3621891.96
Central Region TOTAL		14387066	7815123.22	947208	878807.92	15334274	8693931.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Goa	1138	1677.12	3900	4652.26	5038	6329.38
26.	Gujarat	1349400	1224731.52	292065	344667.21	1641465	1569398.73
27.	Maharashtra	2583809	2506212.66	540501	665257.07	3124310	3171469.73
28.	D & N Haveli UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Region TOTAL		3934347	3732621.30	836466	1014576.54	4770813	4747197.84
30.	Andhra Pradesh	2247239	1288811.36	395161	544115.59	2642400	1832926.95
31.	Telangana	1859319	693975.79	232789	260977.82	2092108	954953.61
32.	Karnataka	3176260	1823488.55	673110	905502.33	3849370	2728990.88
33.	Kerala	2089310	1001396.00	257110	109846.90	2346420	1111242.90
34.	Puducherry	56694	33864.26	1929	1042.55	58623	34906.81
35.	Tamil Nadu	1791536	936816.45	312159	157741.68	2103695	1094558.13
36.	Lakshadweep UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Southern Region TOTAL		11220358	5778352.41	1872258	1979226.87	13092616	7757579.28
GRAND TOTAL		43001809	24290932.37	6206458	5775366.91	49208267	30066299.28

Source : NABARD

Statement.IV

State-wise position of small and marginal farmers who could not get benefits under ADWDRS, 2008 in r/o Co-operative Banks and RRBs

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Bank	As per C&AG audit observation	As per cent per cent reverification exercise taken by RRBs and Co-operatives
		No. of A/Cs	No. of A/Cs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21	15533

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1
4.	Assam	0	209
5.	Bihar	0	976
6.	Delhi	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	2	287
9.	Haryana	84	10038
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	329
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	10
12.	Jharkhand	102	2847
13.	Karnataka	1	3109
14.	Kerala	0	238
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1323	2694
16.	Chhattisgarh	22	96
17.	Maharashtra	1	28860
18.	Manipur	6	0
19.	Meghalaya	0	0
20.	Mizoram	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0
23.	Odisha	20	3
24.	Punjab	320	2559
25.	Rajasthan	29	7616
26.	Tamil Nadu	124	1979
27.	Sikkim	1	0
28.	Tripura	6	2438
29.	Uttar Pradesh	10	2923
30.	Uttarakhand	0	1278
31.	West Bengal	1	629
GRAND TOTAL		2073	84652

Action against PSB defaulters

1827. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties who have been declared defaulters by PSU banks and amount outstanding; and

(b) what punitive steps were taken against the defaulting parties and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The borrower's details are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934. However, to address the concerns expressed over the persistence of willful default in the financial system, the RBI introduced Master Circular on Wilful Defaulters (updated on July 1, 2015), allowing sharing of the information on suit filed cases (suit filed cases of wilful default of ₹ 25 lakh and above and suit filed cases of default of ₹ 1 crore and above) on the websites of the four Credit Information Companies; viz. (i) Experian Credit Information Company of India Private Limited, (ii) Equifax Credit Information Services Private Limited, (iii) High Mark Credit Information Services Private Limited and (iv) Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL).

As on 30.09.2015 a total of 7265 wilful defaulters have been declared and out of that FIR has been filed in 1624 cases.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines (July 1, 2015, available on RBI's website) on wilful defaulters to dis-incentivize borrowers who have money and do not pay or have diverted the funds or siphoned off funds or removed assets given as security, indicting action that includes; (i) restricting additional facilities to such defaulters from banks and financial institutions, (ii) barring of such borrowers from institutional (iii) criminal action, (iv) removal of directors of such companies from boards and (v) change in management.

Loan recovery by PSBs and FIs from deprived sections of society

†1828. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or propose to take steps to review the discrepancies of the policy adopted for granting and recovering loans by banks and financial institutions for the welfare of poor, people of deprived category, unemployed youths workers and farmers;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) In terms of Reserve Bank's guidelines on lending to Priority Sector, a target of 10 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit has been prescribed for lending by scheduled commercial banks to weaker sections, which includes the following categories:

- Small and Marginal Farmers
- Artisans, village and cottage industries where individual credit limits do not exceed ₹ 1 lakh
- Beneficiaries under Government Sponsored Schemes such as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- Beneficiaries of Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme
- Self Help Groups
- Distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders
- Distressed persons other than farmers, with loan amount not exceeding ₹ 1 lakh per borrower to repay their debt to non-institutional lenders
- Individual women beneficiaries up to ₹ 1 lakh per borrower
- Persons with disabilities
- Overdrafts upto ₹ 5,000/- under Pradhan Mantri JanDhanYojana (PMJDY) accounts, provided the borrowers' household annual income does not exceed ₹ 100,000/- for rural areas and ₹ 1,60,000/- for non-rural areas
- Minority communities as may be notified by Government of India from time-to-time

Under the following Central Government Sponsored Schemes, financial assistance is provided to target groups through bank credit with the provision of interest subvention/ capital subsidy.

I. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

II. National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

III. Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (DRI)

IV. Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavenger (SRMS)

Within Priority Sector, a target of 18 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit has been prescribed for lending by scheduled commercial banks to Agriculture. Within the 18 per cent target for agriculture, a target of 8 per cent of ANBC is prescribed for Small and Marginal Farmers, to be achieved in a phased manner *i.e.*, 7 per cent by March 2016 and 8 per cent by March 2017. Further the following schemes are also being implemented for the benefit of farmers:

1. Interest Subvention Scheme for Short Term Crop Loans
2. Kisan Credit Card
3. Financing of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) of Small farmers/Marginal Farmers/Tenant Farmers/Oral Lessees/Share Croppers/Micro Entrepreneurs/Artisans

RBI has further reported that management of loan sanctioning/recovery activity in a bank is essentially an internal management function and each bank's Board is authorized to frame suitable policies. As such banks are free to decide upon the best possible recovery mechanism to be adopted in individual cases depending upon the circumstances of each case.

Bank schemes for women and girl child

1829. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many schemes have been started by Government and Banks for women and girl child empowerment in the country and number of girls, students and women likely to be benefited by such schemes;

(b) whether Ministry monitors implementation of such schemes on regular basis and gets reports from implementation agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what are reasons for not implementing Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana by banks properly; and

(e) the performance of banks, in implementation of above schemes bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Government of India is implementing various schemes for welfare of women and girls child. Some of them are as under:

- (i) **Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana:** Sukanya Samriddhi Account Yojana offers a small deposit investment for the girl children and it offers one of the highest rates of interest. The accounts can be opened at any Indian Post office or a branch of some authorized commercial banks.
- (ii) **Sabla:** The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced in the year 2010.11 on a pilot basis. At present it is being implemented in 205 districts across the States/UTs. Sabla aims at all round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years (with a focus on all out-of-school AGs) by making them 'self-reliant'.
- (iii) **National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):** NRLM is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, across the country with the objective to organize the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurture and support them till they attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time and come out of abject poverty.
- (iv) **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)** is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in partnership with State Governments/Union Territories for universalizing elementary education across the country and is operational since 2000-01. SSA has targeted interventions for girls which include opening of schools in the neighborhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, and separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials including textbooks.
- (v) **Vocational training to Women:** Department of Directorate General of Training (DGT) is providing training to women through a network of 11 women training institutes in various region. These institutes cater to the training needs of all women having minimum qualification of 10th standard.

The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are implementing their own Schemes for women and girl child for various purposes like education/housing/vehicle loan, providing scholarship to meritorious SC/ST and economically backward girl students, Saving Deposit Schemes, financing women entrepreneurs engaged in various activities including production, manufacturing or service related economic activities under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector. These Schemes are specially designed for women by offering hassle-free financial assistance at liberal and concessional terms of interest.

Further, all PSBs were advised by RBI to earmark 5% of their net bank credit for lending to women. As reported by RBI, credit flow to women by PSBs for the quarter ending on 31.03.2015 was ₹ 3,58,040.73 crore, which is equivalent to 7.61% of adjusted net bank credit.

The schemes of Government of India are being monitored by the respective Ministry/Department, for which detailed monitoring mechanism have been put in place. This includes periodical review, field visits, submission of physical and financial progress reports and utilization certificates by the implementing agencies.

(d) and (e) RBI vide letter dated 11.03.2015 advised banks to implement Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme. All the branches of nationalized banks authorized for operating Public Provident Fund Scheme are eligible for handling Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme.

The total number of accounts opened by Banks upto 31.10.2015 under Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme is 1,98,414.

Performance of banks, in implementation of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, is given in the Statement.

Statement

Sukanya Samriddhi Accounts in banks

Sl.No.	Bank Name	No. of Accounts opened as on 31.10.2015
1.	State Banks of India	150289
2.	State Bank of Hyderabad	497
3.	State Bank of Travancore	799
4.	Vijaya Bank	22
5.	United Bank of India	13
6.	Union Bank	2702
7.	Syndicate Bank	357
8.	Punjab National Bank	11968
9.	Indian Bank	1897
10.	Corporation Bank	62
11.	Central Bank of India	1498
12.	Canara Bank	4594

Sl.No.	Bank Name	No. of Accounts opened as on 31.10.2015
13.	Bank of India	11402
14.	Bank of Baroda	7339
15.	Allahabad Bank	1308
16.	IDBI Bank	5018
17.	ICICI	550
18.	Axis Bank	549
TOTAL		198414

Source: Department of Economic Affairs

Action on financial frauds and chit funds

1830. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the huge number of cases relating to financial frauds/cheating in the name of chit funds and other investment schemes;

(b) if so, the details of such cases, which have been noticed and acted upon by the Government for the last three years;

(c) whether a firm named as PACL has come under the scanner of Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the Money involved in it and the names of States and number of people affected and involved; and

(e) the remedial steps adopted by the Government on the above case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not come across any fraudulent investment scheme floated by a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) registered with RBI under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India, 1934 (RBI Act). Sometimes complaints are received alleging cheating/fraud by entities by way of falsely promising high returns/running money circulation schemes/Ponzi Schemes in the guise of Chit Funds etc. However, these complaints are generally against non NBFCs and Unincorporated bodies and as these do not fall under the purview of RBI, the complaints are forwarded to the Economic Offences Wing (EOW) of the State Police or the concerned Regulator for investigation and further necessary action.

The Directorate of Enforcement is an investigating agency, which is mandated with the task of enforcing provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). The Directorate of Enforcement is investigating 42 cases relating to financial frauds/cheating in the name of Chit Funds and other investment schemes under PMLA during the last three years, including the transactions of PACL under PMLA after registration of case by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has ordered investigations through Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) under section 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 and section 212 of the Companies Act, 2013 into the affairs of to 154 companies against whom complaints had been received regarding alleged collection of funds from people in different States of the country.

CBI has registered/investigated regular cases related to Chit Fund and the year-wise break-up of such cases are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Cases
1.	2013	06
2.	2014	62
3.	2015	10
(upto 31.10.2015)		
TOTAL		78

Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), regulates Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) as defined under section 11AA of the SEBI Act, 1992.

During the past three years, SEBI has passed interim orders against 75 entities, *inter-alia*, directing these entities not to collect further money and not to alienate the property for, *prima facie*, carrying CIS activities without obtaining registration from SEBI as a Collective Investment Management Company in accordance with SEBI (CIS) Regulation, 1999. The financial year-wise interim orders passed against number of entities for the last three financial years is provided as under:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Orders
1.	2012-13	2
2.	2013-14	13
3.	2014-15	51
4.	2015-16 (till November 30, 2015)	11
TOTAL		75

During this period, SEBI has also passed final orders against 41 entities, *inter alia*, directing these entities to refund the monies collected from investor with returns promised for carrying CIS activities without obtaining registration from SEBI as a Collective Investment Management Company in accordance with SEBI (CIS) Regulation, 1999. The year-wise break-up is given as under:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Orders
1.	2012-13	2
2.	2013-14	7
3.	2014-15	14
4.	2015-16 (till November 30, 2015)	20
TOTAL		41

SEBI regulates Collective Investment schemes (CIS) as defined under section 11AA of the SEBI Act, 1992. Fraud and Cheating do not fall under the regulatory purview of SEBI. Further, Chit Fund activity is specifically exempted from the purview of CIS under Section 11AA (3) (vii) of SEBI Act, 1992.

(c) to (e) On receipt of a complaint against the M/s PACL Ltd. in May 1998, the matter was examined by SEBI and the complaint was forwarded to M/s PACL Ltd. for its comments on several occasions.

SEBI issued letters dated November 30, 1999 and December 10, 1999 to PACL, *inter alia*, advising it to comply with the provisions of the CIS Regulations. PACL challenged these letters before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan at Jaipur in December 1999, claiming, *inter alia*, therein that its schemes do not fall under the definition of CIS as defined under the CIS Regulation/SEBI Act. PACL also challenged the constitutional validity of the CIS Regulations.

The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan at Jaipur *vide* its order dated November 28, 2003, held that PACL's schemes were in fact not CIS as they did not possess the characteristics of a CIS as defined under Section 11AA of the SEBI Act and quashed the letters dated November 30, 1999 and December 10, 1999, issued to PACL by SEBI.

SEBI preferred an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the order of Hon'ble High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan. Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated February 26, 2013 had, *inter-alia*, stated that the order of

High Court impugned in the appeal should be set aside and the proceedings dated November 30, 1999 and December 10, 1999 can themselves be treated as show cause notices to the company apart from permitting SEBI to issue a comprehensive supplementary show cause notice to the company within a period of three months after carrying out necessary inspection, investigation, inquiry and verification of the accounts and other records of the company as to whether it falls under the category of CIS or not. In compliance with the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, SEBI, after conclusion of investigation, issued Show Cause Notice dated June 14, 2013 to PACL Ltd. and its directors.

Upon completion of the *quasi Judicial* proceeding, SEBI passed a final order on August 22, 2014 in the matter of M/s. PACL Ltd., wherein, *inter-alia*, PACL Limited, its promoters and directors have been directed to wind up all the existing Collective Investment Schemes of PACL Limited and refund the monies collected by the said company under its schemes with returns which are due to its investors as per the terms of offer within a period of three months from the date of this Order. As per this order, the total amount mobilised is around ₹ 49,100 crore and total number of investors of PACL is around 5.85 crore.

Subsequently, M/s. PACL Ltd. and its two directors filed appeals before the Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) against the aforementioned SEBI order. SAT, in its order dated August 12, 2015, while dismissing the appeals of PACL Ltd. and its directors, upheld the SEBI order dated August 22, 2014 and gave PACL Ltd. three months' time to comply with the directions contained in the order of SEBI dated August 22, 2014. PACL Limited has appealed against the SAT order dated 12.08.2015 before the Supreme Court of India and the matter is currently *sub-judice*. As PACL did not comply with the SAT order within the stipulated time, SEBI initiated recovery proceeding in the matter on November 30, 2015.

Apart from the above, on September 22, 2015, SEBI Adjudicating Officer imposed fine to the tune of ₹ 7269.5 crore on PACL Ltd. and its four directors for illegal and fraudulent mobilisation of funds from the public.

SEBI also filed criminal complaints before Tis Hazari Court on November 17, 2015 against the company and its directors.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had received various complaints with regard to collection of deposits by PACL India Limited alleging non-payment of amounts advanced to the company for purchase of land, money laundering and non-settlement of accounts in respect of transfer of land, etc. It had been alleged that the company

had collected ₹ 50,000 crore through these schemes. Taking cognizance of such complaints, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ordered inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 of books of account and other record of the company. The inspection report was examined in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and after examination of the same, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs had issued instructions to the concerned Registrar of Companies to file prosecutions for non-compliance of various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 as well as Accounting Standards.

CBI has registered a Regular Case, that is, RCBD/2014/E0004-BS&FC/DLI dated 19.02.2014. This case was registered on conversion from Preliminary Enquiry No.PE/BD1/2013-E/0003, which was registered in pursuance of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 12.03.2013 in Civil appeal No. 6572 of 2004 in the matter of M/s PGF Ltd. v/s Union of India and others.

Earning from Swachh Bharat Cess

1831. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: how much does Government hope to earn from the new Swachh Bharat Cess during the current and upcoming fiscal year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): The Government has not fixed any target for Swachh Bharat Cess during the current and upcoming fiscal years. However, estimated revenue is expected to be approx. ₹ 10,000 crore in a full financial year.

Mudra Bank in Tamil Nadu

1832. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: What has been the response to the Mudra Bank in Tamil Nadu the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : ₹ 4483.44 crore has been disbursed to 7,76,181 borrowers in Tamil Nadu under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) till 04.12.2015.

Purchase of stationery items in Finance Ministry

1833. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of stationery items etc. purchased by the departments under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance as per the provisions of Rule 145 and Rule 146 of the General Financial Rules-2005 during 2015-2016 till date, indicating specification and the purchase price against each item;

(b) whether it is a fact that Departments under the jurisdiction of the Ministry are purchasing stationery and other general items at higher rates than available in Kendriya Bhandar; and

(c) if so, the details of reasons for not purchasing stationery etc. from Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The details of stationery items etc. purchased by the Departments under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance as per the provisions of Rule 145 and Rule 146 of the GFR-2005 during 2015-16 till date, are given in the statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Departments under the Ministry of Finance purchases stationery items by following the tendering procedure and as per provisions of GFR, 2005. The special dispensation to Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and other multi state co-operative societies having majority share holding by the Central Government has not been extended beyond 31.3.2015 by the Department of Personnel and Training which is the nodal Department in the subject matter.

Statement

*Details of stationery items purchased as per provisions of
Rule 145 and Rule 146 of GFR-2005*

Department of Expenditure

List of stationery purchased during 1.4.2015 to 30.11.2015 with current price list

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Price (Excluding VAT)
1.	Photo Paper A4	Per ream	168.00/-
2.	Photo Paper FS	Per ream	196.75/-
3.	Add Gel Achiever	One	35.50/-
4.	Ball Point Pen (Montex)	One	7.80/-
5.	Big Duster	One	16.00/-
6.	Candle	Per packet	28.80/-
7.	Cello Tape Big	One	12.00/-
8.	Cello Tape Small	One	2.90/-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Price (Excluding VAT)
9.	Cleaning Powder (Vim)	Per Kg	19.90/-
10.	Correction Pen	One	14.99/-
11.	Dak Pad	One	28.00/-
12.	Desk Knife	One	11.70/-
13.	Envelop SE-5	One	0.39/-
14.	Envelop SE-6	One	0.49/-
15.	Envelop SE-7	One	0.95/-
16.	Envelop SE-8	One	1.70/-
17.	Envelop SE-14"X18" with RTI Logo	One	8.25/-
18.	Eraser (Natraj)	One	0.80/-
19.	File Board with full flap	One	6.70/-
20.	File Cover	One	12.00/-
21.	Gum Bottle (500 ml)	One	19.50/-
22.	Gum stick flags color	Per packet	33.00/-
23.	Highlighter Pen (Faber Castell)	One	10.50/-
24.	H. B. Pencil/Fiber Castell	One	4.25/-
25.	Letter Head Big	Per 100	110.00/-
26.	Letter Head Small	Per 100	100.00/-
27.	Match Box	One	1.00/-
28.	Note Sheet Pad	One	54.50/-
29.	Refill Montex	One	3.00/-
30.	Slip Book	One	27.75/-
31.	Paper Weight-Plastic	One	5.70/-
32.	Pin Pkt.	Per packet	12.50/-
33.	Plastic Gum clip	Per packet	7.40/-
34.	Plastic scale	One	5.20/-
35.	Post it pad Big	Per packet	56.00/-
36.	Post it pad Medium	Per packet	34.00/-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Price (Excluding VAT)
37.	Post it pad small	Per packet	28.00/-
38.	Rubber Band (Big size)	Per packet	260.00/-
39.	Ruled Register 2 Quire	One	36.00/-
40.	Ruled Register 4 Quire	One	65.00/-
41.	Ruled Register 6 Quire	One	89.00/-
42.	Ruled Register 8 Quire	One	110.00/-
43.	Scissor (9")	One	45.00/-
44.	Self Stamp Pad	One	43.32/-
45.	Sharpener	One	2.38/-
46.	Short Hand Note Book	One	8.75/-
47.	Short Hand Pencil	One	3.50/-
48.	Single Punch	One	41.00/-
49.	Sketch Pen (Luxor)	Per packet	49.00/-
50.	Small Duster	One	9.00/-
51.	Soap Cake (Dettol) 75gm	One	21.00/-
52.	Stapler 24/6 (Kangaro)	One	8.80/-
53.	Stapler (Max-10)	One	41.50/-
54.	Stapler Pin (24/6)-Kangaro	Per packet	8.80/-
55.	Stapler Pin (Max-10)	Per packet	4.10/-
56.	Plastic Gem clip	Per packet	7.40/-
57.	Sutli	Per Kg.	72.00/-
58.	Tag (Big and strong)	400 tags in bunch	98.00/-
59.	Uni Ball Pen Micro	One	40.99/-
60.	Uni Ball Pen Impact	One	99.75/-
61.	Pilot Pen V-5	One	39.99/-
62.	Pilot Pen V-7	One	38.99/-
63.	White Envelop SE-5	One	0.58/-
64.	White Envelop SE-6	One	0.61/-

Department of Economic Affairs

Sl.No.	Name of item	Per unit purchase price ₹	Date
Rule 145 of GFR			
1.	GAR-14C LTC Form (20 pad)	375.00	01.07.2015
2.	GAR-14A Travelling Allowance Bill Form (20 pad)	375.00	01.07.2015
3.	Magnetic Leather Folder (10)	1310.00	30.11.2015
4.	Slip pad + ink + parker refill + pencil + pens	380.00	22.09.2015
5.	Leather file tray	1400.00	21.09.2015
6.	Gumming paper sheet and calculator	475.00	16.09.2015
7.	Spiral note book and magnifying glass	1110.00	18.08.2015
8.	Note Book	280.00	02.07.2015
9.	Envelopes size 18"x25"	19.00	03.09.2015
10.	Card Sheet	6.75	19.06.2015
11.	Envelopes size 18"x25"	19.00	29.06.2015
12.	Envelopes size 18"x25"	19.00	29.06.2015

Rule 146-GFR

13.	File cover (white)	22.00	08.07.2015
14.	A-3 paper, blue, yellow, pin (6 rims per colour)	11385.00	24.08.2015
15.	Hindi month banner (18)	5100.00	28.08.2015
16.	Nova sharp positive laser printer file (30 pkts)	748.00	19.11.2015
17.	Flex banner (vigilance awareness week)	7200.00	20.10.2015
18.	Flex banner (Swachh Bharat)	5700.00	09.10.2015

Department of Revenue

Sl.No.	Name of item	Quantity	Rate of each item	Amount
1.	Character Roll printer	2500	9.75	24375
2.	Envelope white	500	4.50	2250

Sl.No.	Name of item	Quantity	Rate of each item	Amount
3.	Envelopes	500	6.50	3250
4.	Envelopes yellow printed	500	15.00	7500
5.	Continuation sheet	300	3.40	1020
6.	Leather/Conference Bags	41	1824.00	74784
7.	Printed invitation cards	100	12.60	1260
8.	Envelopes window (10 x 4.5 inch)	2000	2.70	5400
9.	Envelopes closed (10 x 4.5 inch)	1000	2.40	2400
10.	Envelopes yellow laminated (10" x 14")	1000	7.50	7500
11.	Visitors slip	10000	1.90	19000
12.	APAR (Annual Performance Appraisal Report)	300	28.00	8400
13.	Card Board (A4 size)	1000	7.00	7000
14.	Gumming label/sticker	2000	1.85	3700
15.	Conference folder	100	360.00	36000
16.	File magazine rack	17	200.00	3400
17.	Invitation Card	100	24.00	2400

Department of Disinvestment

Sl. No.	Name of items	Unit	Per unit cost	Total Cost (excluding taxes)
1.	Assistant diaries	1	120	1200
2.	Telephone Index Diaries	1	130	260
3.	Letter pads	Per pad	200	2000
4.	Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha slips	Per slip	001	400
5.	Most Immediate cards	Per card	001	300
6.	Coaster	1	90	540
7.	Dustbin 10 Ltr.	1	95	1900
8.	Small tray	1	90	540

Department of Financial Services

Sl. No.	Items with specimen	Rates	Remarks
1.	Alphabe at Register (Cut)-8Qr.-each	128.00	Annual Rate Contract by Tender
2.	Borosil Glass (Big)-each	49.00	”
3.	Coaster Set/Glass Cover (Pkt. of 6)-each	43.00	”
4.	Cutter/Knife-each	8.85	”
5.	CD writer Pen-each	13.10	”
6.	Duster (White) 40”x40”-each	22.50	”
7.	D.O. Letter head Pad Pad (100 pages) Size (A4) with Screen Printing-Each Pkt.	180.00	”
8.	Letter head Pad (100 pages) Size (A4) with Screen Printing-Each Pkt.	180.00	”
9.	D.O. Letter head Pad (100 pages) Small Size with Screen Printing-Eac Pkt.	170.00	”
10.	Dust bin net/Jali Big Size-each	93.00	”
11.	Dust bin without net/Jali Big Size-each	100.00	”
12.	Envelopes White Plain (Size 5 No. 80 gsm) per Thousand	485.00	”
13.	Envelopes White, (Size 5 No. with window, 80 gsm) per Thousand	520.00	”
14.	Envelopes White Plain Size (6 No. 80 gsm) per Thousand	525.00	”
15.	Envelopes White (Size 6 No. with Window 80 gsm) Per Thousand	590.00	”
16.	Envelopes Size 7A No. (Yellow with Inner side laminated 120 gsm) Per Thousand	1980	”
17.	Envelopes Size 8A No. (with Cloth White/Yellow 120 gsm) Per Thousand	3170	”

Sl. No.	Items with specimen	Rates	Remarks
18.	Envelopes Yellow A-4 Size (Yellow with Inner side laminated 120 gsm)–per Hundred	1690	”
19.	Engagement Planner-each	28.00	”
20.	Jug 2 Ltr.-each	46.89	”
21.	Knife Steel/Metal-each	27.00	”
22.	Legal Sheet (Green) – 80gsm – per thousand	670.00	”
23.	Mouse Pad-each	17.89	”
24.	Note Sheet Pad Green (80 gsm, 100 Sheets)-each	53.80	”
25.	Pen/Pencil Mug-each	37.00	”
26.	Plastic File Tray (good quality)-each	55.00	”
27.	Rubber band big Size (1Kg.)-per pkt.	260.00	”
28.	Rubber band Medium Size (1Kg.)-per pkt.	260.00	”
29.	Rubber band large Size (1Kg.)-per pkt.	260.00	”
30.	Sutli (Plastic) (1 Kg.)-each Kg.	63.00	”
31.	Tag Large (Best quality)-per Bundle	50.00	”
32.	Typing Paper (A-4) 70 Gsm-per Pkt.	73.00	”
33.	White Board Marker-each	15.00	”
34.	Visiting Card Holder-each	200.00	”
35.	Binder Clip-25 mm-each pkt (Music or equivalent)	18.20	”
36.	Binder Clip-41 mm-each pkt (Music or equivalent)	45.00	”
37.	Tape Omax or equivalent – 1”-each	10.40	”
38.	Tape – Omax or equivalent ½ ”-each	2.50	”
39.	Cell (AA Size) Duracell or equivalent-each	23.00	”
40.	Cell (AAA Size) Duracell or equivalent-each	23.00	”

Sl. No.	Items with specimen	Rates	Remarks
41.	Correction Fluid Kores or equivalent-each	17.00	”
42.	Correction Fluid Pen Type Kores or equivalent-each	11.80	”
43.	Color Flag/Re-Stick (5 Color Prompts) Oddy or equivalent (15mmX76mm)-each pad	14.00	”
44.	DVD (R) MB-or equivalent-each Pkt.	25.89	”
45.	Engagement Stand. A-4 Size (Kebica) or equivalent-each	140.00	”
46.	Folder Plastic (Neelgagan) or equivalent-Each	9.90	”
47.	Folder Transparent/CH101-Solo/Sun Extra large Size or equivalent-each Pkt.	7.80	”
48.	Folder Ring binder-2D-Solo (A-4 Size) or equivalent-each	89.00	”
49.	Folder (Solo my clear bag white button folder)-each	18.00	”
50.	Gems Clip (Plastic) Size 28, 33mm Qty. 100pcs (Zen) or equivalent-each pkt.	12.00	”
51.	Gems Clip (Plastic) Small Size (Zen) or equivalent-each pkt.	6.70	”
52.	Gems Clip (Steel) Small Size (Rolex) or equivalent-each pkt.	11.00	”
53.	Gum Bottel 300 ml. (Camel) or equivalent-each bottle	26.00	”
54.	Glass (Tumbler) (Cut)-each	13.89	”
55.	Glue Stick (korus) or equivalent-each	16.10	”
56.	High lighter Pkt-(Luxor) Gloliter (5 in a set) or equivalent-each	45.89	”
57.	Jug (Mayur) or equivalent 5 Ltr.-each	225.00	”
58.	Lock Harrison A1 (46 mm) or equivalent-each	112.00	”

Sl.No.	Items with specimen	Rates	Remarks
59.	Lock Harrison A1 (50mml) or equivalent-each	180.00	”
60.	Lock Harrison A1 (65mml) or equivalent-each	270.00	”
61.	Marker Pen (Permanent) Luxor or equivalent Different Colour – Each	10.00	”
62.	Note Book Spiral (bilt Matrix premium Note Books) or equivalent 21.6cmx14cm 160 page single ruled (A5 size) 70 Gsm-each	82.00	”
63.	Note Book Spiral (bilt Matrix premium Note Books) 25cmx17.6cm 300 page single ruled (A5 Size) 70Gsm-each	131.00	”
64.	Note Book Spiral (Shipra Note Books) or equivalent single ruled (A5 Size) 70Gsm 80 sheet-each	36.50	”
65.	Pen Reynolds (0.45) or equivalent- Each	3.97	”
66.	Pens Jotter (Perform) or equivalent-each	16.00	”
67.	Pen Pilot (-0.5) or equivalent-each	26.40	”
68.	Pen Pilot V.5 or equivalent-each	39.45	”
69.	Uniball Pen (Fine) or equivalent-each	41.95	”
70.	Pen (Rotomac) or equivalent-each	4.50	”
71.	Pencil (Nutraj HB) or equivalent-each	2.45	”
72.	Punch Single holl-Kangaro (SHP) or equivalent-each	42.00	”
73.	Punch Double holl Heavy Duty Kangro (600 8 Cm.) or equivalent-each	76.00	”
74.	Stapler Pin-each (M.10) (kangaroo) or equivalent-each Pkt.	4.10	”
75.	Stapler Pin (24/6) (Kangaroo) or equivalent-each Pkt.	9.00	”

Sl.No.	Items with specimen	Rates	Remarks
76.	Scissors Ficsor (Small) or equivalent-Each	27.80	”
77.	Scissors Ficsor (Medium)-each	38.00	”
78.	Stamp Pad (Self Inking) Supreme or equivalent-each Pkt.	11.89	”
79.	Sharpener (Natraj) or equivalent-each	2.10	”
80.	Soap Lux (150 Gms) or equivalent-each	29.00	”
81.	Conference slip pad (Printed)	14.80	Rule-146
82.	File Cover 4 side printed (300 gsm)	9.70	Rule-146
83.	File Cover 4 side printed (350 gsm)	9.70	Rule-146
84.	Duplicating Paper Xerox Trust (A-4 size) (75gsm)	157.00	Rule-146
85.	J.K. Plus A-4 size(red)	192.00	Rule-146
86.	Coster Set (Fancy)	110.00	Rule-146
87.	CD/DVD/OHP Marker pen	13.00	”
88.	Dumper	25.00	”
89.	Dak Pad	39.00	”
90.	Pen Renolds 0.45	5.50	”
91.	Pen Jotter (Mettalica)	23.00	”
92.	Pen Re-fill Renolds	3.40	”
93.	Pen Re-fill Jotter	8.50	”
94.	Pen Re-fill Gel	22.00	”
95.	Paper Weight (Acyrlie Squire)	55.00	”
96.	Packing Tape (Brown)	56.00	”
97.	Post-it-pad 3”x2”	24.00	”
98.	Post-it-pad 3”x3”	35.00	”
99.	Post-it-pad 3”x4”	45.00	”
100.	Post-it-pad 3”x5”	55.00	”
101.	Steppler HD-10D (Kangaroo)	53.00	”
102.	Steppler HD-45D (Kangaroo)	83.00	”
103.	Scissors (कैंची)	45.00	”
104.	Sharpner	2.75	Rule-146

Sl.No.	Items with specimen	Rates	Remarks
105.	Scale (Plastic)	7.50	”
106.	Sutli (Plastic)	135.00	”
107.	Signature Pade	47.25	”
108.	Slip Pad (Neelgagan) 160 page	29.50	”
109.	Note book Pad Spiral 80 page	32.50	”
110.	Short hand Note book	19.25	”
111.	Tag Bunch (white)	77.50	”
112.	Tag long size (green)	93.50	”
113.	Typing Paper	127.50	”
114.	Log Book (200 Page)	230.00	Rule-145
115.	Stock Register (200 Page)	380.00	Rule-145
116.	Stock Register (200 Page)	540.00	Rule-145
117.	Reynolds Trimax Pen	40.00	Rule-145
118.	Card Board Printed (300 gsm)	4.80	Rule-145
119.	Photo Copy Paper Size (A-4) (80 gsm) Royal Touch	152.00	Quarterly Rate contract
120.	Photo Copy Paper Size (FS) (75 gsm) Spectra Touch	169.00	Quarterly Rate contract
121.	Duplicating Photo Copy Paper Size (A-4) (70 gsm) Khanna, E-copy	152.00	Quarterly Rate contract

Kelkar Committee report on revitalizing PPP

1834. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kelkar Committee on revitalizing public-private partnership (PPP) projects has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of measures proposed to resolve contractual financing and implementation issues plaguing the PPP projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Revisiting and Revitalizing the PPP model of Infrastructure Development was set-up in pursuance to Budget Announcements, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Vijay Kelkar. The IN Committee has submitted an advance copy of the Report to the Finance Minister on November 19, 2015. The final Report is due shortly.

Measures to bring back black money

†1835. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL;
SHRI VIJAY GOEL;
SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to bring back black money from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the number of people who have informed about their black money deposited in foreign countries under law for black money and the actual amount of their black money about which Government is aware of;

(d) the amount declared under the scheme announced by Government upto September, 2015; and

(e) the steps being contemplated by Government to ensure that black money is brought back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Appropriate action against evasion of taxes/black money is an on-going process. Such action under direct taxes laws includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable. Such taxes, penalties, etc. form part of the total tax liability of each assessee and is recovered in accordance with law. Such liability is also recovered from assets seized during the searches conducted by the Income Tax Department. There are also provisions for recovery of the same from the assets kept abroad in accordance with legal instruments with the foreign jurisdictions concerned. However, as per scheme of the Income-tax Act, 1961, only the demand/liability raised in relation to the total income assessed is recoverable and not the undisclosed income/black money *per-se*.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Recognizing the limitations under the existing legislation [Income-tax Act, 1961, etc.], the Government took a considered decision to enact a comprehensive new law on black money the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 - to specifically deal with black money stashed away abroad. The new law has included the offence of willful attempt to evade tax etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income and assets as a Scheduled Offence under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). This enables attachment and confiscation of the proceeds of crime of wilful attempt to evade such tax, etc., eventually leading to recovery of such undisclosed foreign income and assets/black money stashed abroad. Further, where property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country, PMLA has been amended through the Finance Act, 2015 enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country.

(c) and (d) Chapter VI of the newly enacted Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 provided a three-months one-time compliance window giving an opportunity to declarants to declare their undisclosed foreign assets subject to certain conditions prescribed under that Chapter.

A total of 635 declarants have filed declarations, declaring undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4160 crore under the said compliance window.

(e) The Government has taken several measures to deal with the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad, more effectively. Such measures include policy-level initiatives; more effective enforcement action on the ground; putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives of the Government in this regard include - (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, (ii) Enactment of a comprehensive new law titled 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' which has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad, (iii) Introduction of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter alia*, enable confiscation of Benami property and provide for prosecution, (iv) Pro-actively engaging with foreign governments for enhanced exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions, (v) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions, (vi) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases

with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money, (vii) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

National Investment and Infrastructure Fund

1836. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), for leveraging public investments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time, the Fund will be created along with its administration, funding and distribution policy, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) has already been created with the approval of the Cabinet on 29th July, 2015.

(b) and (c) The details on the creation of National Investment and Infrastructure Fund are in Office Memorandum No. 10/33/2014-Investment dated 20th August, 2015 which is available on the website of Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs: (http://finmin.nic.in/the_ministry/dept_eco_affairs/investment_division/NIIF24082015.pdf).

Formulation of a national income policy

†1837. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a reference to the improvement in efficiency and productivity was made while increasing the salary of Central Government employees by the Sixth Central Pay Commission and whether it was followed;

(b) the annual burden on exchequer due to suggestions made by Seventh Central Pay Commission to increase salary of Government employees;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) what will be increase in salary in various pay-bands in comparison to average income of common citizen;

(d) whether Government would consider to formulate a National Income Policy which would consider increase in salary of Government and private sector employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) In keeping with its Terms of Reference to, *inter alia*, work out a comprehensive pay package for all Central Government employees that is suitably linked to promoting efficiency, productivity and economy through rationalization of structures, etc., the 6th Central Pay Commission had observed that it was not only conscious of evolving a proper pay package for the Government employees but also to make recommendations rationalizing the governmental structure with a view to improving the delivery mechanism for providing better services to the common man. The Commission further observed that to achieve the objective, it recommended reduction in superfluous layers whereby 35 pay scales were replaced by 4 running pay bands with 20 grades. The recommendations relating to pay bands were accepted with certain modifications.

(b) As per the estimation made by the 7th Central Pay Commission, financial impact of its recommendations in the Financial Year 2016-17 is likely to be ₹ 1,02,100 crore.

(c) The Commission has recommended a fitment factor of 2.57 to be applied uniformly for all employees. While it would compare differently with comparable job profiles in the Central Public Sector Undertakings and private sector, it is difficult to make a comparison with the average income of a common citizen.

(d) and (e) The salary in the Government and that in private sector do not have a direct relationship with each other as the two sectors have inherent divergence and there is no proposal to formulate a policy to integrate the salary structure in the two sectors.

Operation of payment banks in the country

1838. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has granted licence for payments banks to operate in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the name of the institutions/organisations who have been granted licence;

- (c) the details of functions of these banks;
- (d) whether these banks have started their operations; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which they have been asked to start their operation?

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

(b) Names of applicants granted in-principle approval for setting up payments banks are as under. Final licences have not been granted to any of these applicants yet:

1. Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited
 2. Airtel M Commerce Services Limited
 3. Cholamandalam Distribution Services Limited
 4. Department of Posts
 5. Fino PayTech Limited
 6. National Securities Depository Limited
 7. Reliance Industries Limited
 8. Shri Dilip Shantilal Shanghvi
 9. Shri Vijay Shekhar Sharma
 10. Tech Mahindra Limited
 11. Vodafone m-pesa Limited
- (c) • They can't offer loans but can raise deposits of up to ₹ 1 lakh, and pay interest on these balances just like a savings bank account does.
- They can enable transfers and remittances through a mobile phone.
 - They can offer services such as automatic payment of bills, and purchases in cashless, cheque less transactions through a phone.
 - They can issue debit cards and ATM cards usable on ATM networks of all banks.
 - They can transfer money directly to bank accounts at nearly no cost being a part of the gateway that connects banks.
 - They can provide forex cards to travellers, usable again as a debit or ATM card all over India.

- They can offer forex services at charges lower than banks.
- They can also offer card acceptance mechanisms to third parties.

(d) and (e) No Sir, they have to complete formalities in 18 months.

Ranking of India in resolving insolvency

1839. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has ranked India 136 out of 189 nations in resolving insolvency;

(b) whether India striving to ratchet up its overall ranking on Ease of Doing Business has taken up the overhaul of the bankruptcy framework towards insolvency resolution within 180 days;

(c) whether the Bankruptcy Law Reforms Commission has also suggested creation of a regulator to oversee the process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) The Bankruptcy Law Reforms Committee (BLRC) submitted its report to the Government on 4th November 2015 recommending an overhauling of the bankruptcy legal framework in India. The recommendations of the BLRC, *inter alia*, include:

- (i) Consolidating existing laws relating to insolvency and bankruptcy into a single legislation.
- (ii) Expediting the insolvency resolution process to 180 days and in certain circumstances this could be fast tracked to 90 days or extended by 90 days.
- (iii) Establishing a Regulator to exercise regulatory oversight over insolvency professionals, insolvency professional agencies and information utilities.
- (iv) Overseeing the process of insolvency, liquidation and bankruptcy through National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT).

The report of the BLRC which also contains a draft Insolvency and Bankruptcy Bill is hosted on public domain at <http://finmin.nic.in/>.

Opening of bank branches in villages

†1840. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to set up branches of banks in villages having population of two thousand to ensure financial inclusion in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such villages in Bihar where bank branches have been opened during current financial year;

(c) the number of those villages where bank branches are remaining to be opened, district-wise; and

(d) by when Government will open bank branches in the said villages so that the Direct Benefit Transfer scheme may reach to the end user, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Under the Swabhimaan campaign in 2011, the Banks were advised to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March 2012. The banks identified approximately 74000 habitations across the country having a population of over 2000 for providing banking facilities. As per reports received from Banks, 74351 villages with population of above 2000 were covered with banking facilities either by branches; Business Correspondents (BCs), mobile banking etc. by March 31, 2012.

(b) to (d) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Bihar has informed that during the current financial year up to September, 2015, 103 rural branches have been opened in Bihar. It has further informed that Banking services are being provided to all 9213 identified villages with population more than 2000 through 139 branches, 8696 BCs and 378 other modes such as ATMs, mobile vans etc. Similarly, banking services have been provided to all 27343 identified villages with population less than 2000 through 455 branches, 26830 BCs and 54 other modes such as ATMs, mobile vans etc.

Quantum of NPAs of PSBs

1841. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of NPAs of Public Sector Banks as on November 30, 2015, bank-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) year-wise decrease or increase of NPAs during the last three years; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken to wipe out NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The detail of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) is reported quarterly to Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The details of quantum of bank-wise NPAs for the last three years and as on September 30, 2015 including decrease/increase are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government is taking sector specific measures in identified infrastructure and core sectors where there is stress due to systemic issues. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) are being established to facilitate recovery. RBI as the regulator has issued guidelines which *inter alia* provide for early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders, Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy – Review of the Guidelines on Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF), Corrective Action Plan (CAP) and Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR).

Statement

Bank-wise, gross NPAs

(₹ in crore)

Bank Name	Gross NPAs							
	Mar-12	Mar-13	Increase (+) / Decrease (-) over previous year	Mar-14	Increase (+) / Decrease (-) over previous year	Mar-15	Increase (+) / Decrease (-) over previous year	Sep-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allahabad Bank	2056	4962	2905	7,961	3,000	8,274	312	7,271
Andhra Bank	1798	3714	1916	5,858	2,143	6,877	1,019	7,761
Bank of Baroda	3882	6551	2669	9,894	3,343	13,921	4,028	18,893
Bank of India	5170	7152	1982	10,274	3,122	20,245	9,971	25,686
Bank of Maharashtra	1297	1138	-159	2,860	1,722	6,402	3,542	7,986
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.			0	0	0	0	0	0
Canara Bank	3890	5786	1896	7,371	1,585	12,490	5,118	13,953

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Bank of India	7273	8456	1183	11,500	3,044	11,873	373	13,112
Corporation Bank	1274	2048	774	4,737	2,689	7,107	2,370	8,125
Dena Bank	957	1452	496	2,616	1,164	4,393	1,777	5,196
IDBI Bank Limited	4551	6450	1899	9,949	3,499	12,654	2,705	14,558
Indian Bank	1672	3255	1583	4,284	1,029	5,366	1,082	5,464
Indian Overseas Bank	3554	5621	2067	7,838	2,218	13,153	5,315	17,593
Oriental Bank of Commerce	3580	4184	603	5,618	1,434	7,666	2,048	8,706
Punjab and Sind Bank	763	1537	773	2,554	1,017	3,082	529	3,172
Punjab National Bank	8690	13255	4565	18,611	5,356	25,318	6,707	26,101
Syndicate Bank	3051	2816	-235	4,264	1,448	5,904	1,640	6,851
UCO Bank	4020	6905	2885	6,275	-630	9,782	3,507	11,618
Union Bank of India	5422	6143	721	9,142	2,999	12,672	3,530	14,916
United Bank of India	2176	2964	787	7,118	4,154	6,553	-565	6,180
Vijaya Bank	1718	1533	-186	1,986	453	2,443	457	3,382
NATIONALISED BANKS	66795	95922	29127	1,40,709	44,787	1,96,175	55,466	2,26,525
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1651	2119	468	2,733	613	2,945	212	2,936
State Bank of Hyderabad	2007	3186	1179	5,824	2,638	4,985	-839	5,168
State Bank of India	37156	48378	11222	57,819	9,441	54,107	-3,712	55,985
State Bank of Mysore	1503	2081	578	2,819	738	2,136	-682	2,176
State Bank of Patiala	1888	2453	565	3,758	1,305	4,360	601	5,385
State Bank of Travancore	1489	1750	261	3,077	1,327	2,357	-720	2,569
SBI GROUP	45694	59967	14273	76,030	16,063	70,890	-5,140	74,218
PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	112489	155890	43401	2,16,739	60,850	2,67,065	50,326	3,00,743

Source: RBI-OSMOS Database (Domestic Operations), September 2015 data are provisional.

Management of NPS fund

1842. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the fund accumulated under New Pension Scheme (NPS) till date under Central Government employees' and State Government employees' NPS fund, separately;

(b) whether return on Central Government fund managed by SBI, UTI and LIC has been around 9 to 10 per cent only;

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and fund-wise during each of the last years and the current year, so far; and

(d) the reasons for higher return on NPS fund managed by private managers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The following are the details of funds accumulated under NPS as on 28.11.2015:

(₹ in crore)

	NPS contributions received and Matched and booked	Total Assets under management
Central Government (including Central Autonomous Bodies)	33,203.39	43,879.13
State Government (including State Autonomous Bodies)	42,322.38	50,452.86

(b) The returns since inception for Central Government Scheme (calculated on the basis of Net Asset Value) as on 30.10.2015, are as below:

Name of Pension Fund (PF)	Since Inception
SBI Pension Funds Private Limited	10.30%
LIC Pension Fund Limited	9.93%
UTI Retirement Solutions Limited	9.79%

(c) Details of returns for Central Government Scheme as on 30.10.2015 are as below:

Name of Pension Funds (PF)	Since last 1 Year	Since last 2 Years	Since last 3 Years	Since inception till 30.10.2015
SBI Pension Funds Private Limited	11.70%	13.31%	10.42%	10.30%
LIC Pension Fund Limited	9.95%	13.23%	10.77%	9.93%
UTI Retirement Solutions Limited	10.31%	12.95%	10.55%	9.79%

(d) The private sector Pension Fund managers are not allowed to manage Government sector NPS. The comparative analysis of the returns since inception for Scheme E (Equity), Scheme C (fixed income instruments other than Government Securities) and Scheme G (Government Securities) of Private Sector Pension Funds and Public Sector Pension Funds does not indicate that the returns on NPS fund managed by private managers are higher on a generic basis. However, Private Sector Pension Funds have performed well if not better than Public Sector Pension Funds. Further, NPS being Net Asset Value based market-linked retirement product, the return generated by Pension Funds varies due to various reasons and few of them are as under:

(a) Variation in inflows of funds, that is, contribution

(b) Different timing of investment

(c) Different exposure of Pension Funds to the various instruments within asset class

(d) Timing of inception of scheme

The comparative chart of the returns since inception for Scheme E (Equity), Scheme C (fixed income instruments other than Government Securities) and Scheme G (Government Securities) of Private Sector Pension Funds and Public Sector Pension Funds is as under:

Returns since inception

	Scheme-E	Scheme-C	Scheme-G
SBI Pension Funds Pvt. Ltd.	8.89%	11.35%	9.96%
LIC Pension Fund Ltd.	15.14%	12.67%	13.15%
UTI Retirement Solutions Ltd.	11.39%	9.71%	8.51%
ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited	11.67%	11.27%	8.80%
Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited	10.64%	9.44%	8.20%
Kotak Mahindra Pension Fund Ltd.	10.15%	11.08%	8.51%
HDFC Pension Management Co. Ltd.	18.87%	12.51%	11.68%

Impact of Seventh Pay Commission on the financial condition of Government

†1843. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of financial condition of Government by accepting recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission

(b) whether there is any scheme to provide Central assistance to financially weak States as it has been seen that after the implementation of recommendations of the pay commission the State Governments also increase the pay scales of their employees; and

(c) whether Government is considering to increase the rate of minimum wages for private sector keeping in view the recommendations of Seventh Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per the estimation made by the Seventh Central Pay Commission, the financial impact of its recommendations is likely to be ₹ 1,02,100 crore in the Financial Year 2016-17.

(b) The employees of the State Governments are not covered under the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission, as the service conditions of the State Government employees fall within the domains of the respective State Governments. Therefore, in regard to pay scales of their employees, State Governments have to themselves take an appropriate view independent of the Central Government.

(c) Ministry of Labour has informed that there is no proposal to increase the rate of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in view of the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission.

Growth of MFIs outside Andhra Pradesh

1844. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the growth prospects have improved for Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs) outside Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, comparatively with each State and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Details of growth prospects of various Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) outside Andhra Pradesh are not compiled centrally.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Waiver of farmer's bank loans

1845. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of rise in the number of farmers suicide in various States, will the Government consider to waive of farmer's bank loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government has any action plan to deal with crisis and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Report of 2014, the major causes of suicides by farmers are as under:

(i) Bankruptcy or indebtedness

(ii) Farming related issues *e.g.* Failure of crops, Distress due to natural calamities, inability to sell produce.

(iii) Poverty

(iv) Family problems

(v) Illness

(vi) Other causes

The data on farmers' suicide owing to non-payment of their loans is not specifically available.

Agriculture is a State subject under the Constitution and therefore, State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture sector and welfare of farmers including payment of compensation to the bereaved families of farmers affected by suicides.

The Government of India/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have also taken a number of measures to extend hassle-free and affordable institutional credit and also relief measures in case of natural calamities to farmers so that the ill-effects of non-institutional indebtedness are ameliorated. These measures, *inter alia*, are as under:

- RBI has issued guidelines to banks for relief measures to be provided in areas affected by natural calamities including drought. The relief measures, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, restructuring of existing loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss.

- With a view to ensuring availability of agricultural credit at affordable cost, the Government implements the Interest Subvention Scheme in order to make available short-term crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakhs for a period of one year at the interest rate of 7% per annum. In case of timely repayment, the interest rate gets reduced to 4%. Further under the Interest Subvention Scheme, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount.
- Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and draw cash for their consumption needs.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.
- Banks have been instructed by RBI to waive margin and security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-.

Digital Currency and crowd Funding

†1846. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of control of regulator on Digital Currency and Crowd Funding there is more possibility of usurpation of hard earned money of common man;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ban Digital Currency and Crowd Funding in the country; and

(c) the basis on which Government has considered to implement it before reaching any decision on Digital Currency and Crowd Funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that no such information is available with them. However, RBI had issued a cautionary advice in December 24, 2013 cautioning the users, holders and traders of virtual currencies about the potential financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks that they are exposing themselves to.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Higher inflation in urban areas

1847. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that inflation is higher in rural areas, especially for fuel, transportation and food items compared to urban areas;

(b) if so, reasons there for;

(c) whether the present economic system weighted in favour of urban areas and against rural areas; and

(d) if so, whether Government will adopt measures to remedy this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Since January 2015, headline inflation based on Consumer Price Index (CPI New Series) in rural areas has been higher than in urban areas. Group-wise CPI inflation in rural and urban areas in Food and beverages, Fuel and light and Transport and communication, are in Table 1.

Table 1: Inflation based on Consumer Price Index-New Series for rural and urban areas (in per cent)

Description	Weights	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15*
Rural											
All Groups	100.0	5.34	5.79	5.67	5.29	5.52	6.07	4.35	4.47	5.05	5.54
Food and beverages	54.18	5.86	6.50	5.94	5.46	5.25	5.94	3.41	3.59	4.55	5.36
Fuel and light	7.94	4.78	6.01	6.35	6.88	7.50	7.17	6.68	7.28	6.82	6.87
Transport and communication	7.60	0.45	0.09	0.36	0.63	1.71	1.78	0.80	0.35	0.89	0.98
Urban											
All Groups	100.0	4.96	4.95	4.75	4.36	4.41	4.55	2.94	2.75	3.61	4.28
Food and beverages	36.29	6.93	7.38	6.81	5.41	5.08	5.33	1.89	1.71	3.79	5.41
Fuel and light	5.58	2.16	2.61	3.16	3.43	3.42	3.51	3.32	3.13	2.95	2.59
Transport and communication	9.73	-2.62	-4.04	-2.87	-2.52	-0.45	0.18	-1.33	-2.31	-1.89	-1.53

*Provisional.
Source: Central Statistics Office.

(b) Overall inflation and inflation at groups/sub-groups level depends on price rise and weight of different items in the CPI item basket. The basket of items and their weighing pattern vary across rural and urban areas. Food and beverages has a relatively higher weight in rural areas as compared to urban areas and as such it is contributing more to rural inflation.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Livelihood linkages for beneficiaries of PMJDY

1848. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent, the beneficiaries of the PMJDY (Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana) have their livelihood linkages; and

(b) the details of steps will be taken by Government to ensure such linkages such that the financial inclusion becomes purposive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely, Banking/Savings and Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance and Pension in an affordable manner. It does not have any direct livelihood linkages. However, the Government has created Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) for funding the unfunded. MUDRA refinances Micro-Finance Institutions through Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY). MUDRA supports small business units, mostly individual proprietorship, who run small manufacturing, trading or service businesses and helps them to access formal systems of credit.

Delays in transferring refund

1849. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware about tremendous difficulties by honest assesseees faced because of non-transfer of refund above ₹ 50,000 directly into bank accounts;

(b) if so, the basis and reasons for such policy along with steps taken to remove such anomalies;

(c) the details of total refund due and average time for giving refund to assesseees during the last three years, State-wise, circle-wise, year-wise; and

(d) the details of action taken for interest payable by Government due to delay in transferring refund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (JAYANT SINHA): (a) At present, refunds only up to ₹ 50,000/- are being directly credited to the bank account number, as mentioned by the taxpayer in his Income Tax Return (ITR), through ECS/NEFT facility. Refunds exceeding ₹ 50,000/- are being issued by paper cheques through the State Bank of India (SBI), which is the Refund Banker to the Income Tax Department.

(b) The ceiling of Refund amount of ₹ 50,000/- has been fixed for direct credit of refund to the bank account so as to avoid possible inconvenience to the taxpayers, which may arise in the event of any mistake in mentioning bank account number in the ITR, or due to change in bank account number subsequent to filing of the ITR. Since the bulk of refund claims are of amounts below ₹ 50,000/-, the majority of refund claims are paid by direct credit to bank account. During Financial Year 2014-15, 99% of all refunds were issued through Refund Banker, either by way of ECS/NEFT or by paper cheques. Out of this, more than 73% of the refunds were issued directly into the bank account through ECS/NEFT.

(c) The details of refunds processed for electronically filed ITRs by the Centralised Processing Cell during the last three years are as under:

Financial year	No. of Refunds processed (in Lakhs)	Average time for issue of Refund (in days)
2012-13	47	83
2013-14	83	97
2014-15	115	85
2015-16	140	54

Circle-wise or State-wise details of refunds issued are not centrally maintained.

(d) Interest is paid by the Government in respect of any delay in issue of refund in accordance with the provisions of Section 244A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the same is mandatory and compensatory in nature.

Legal production of opium in the country

1850. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India is the only country legally allowed to produce gum opium;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to increase the country's opium production in the cultivation year 2015-16;

- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (d) the names of the States which are authorized to cultivate opium;
- (e) whether Government is aware of the fact that some States have been cultivating opium illegally; and
- (f) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per the reports of the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB), there are 4 countries including India in the World which legally grow opium poppy for production of opium gum.

(b) and (c) Licit cultivation of opium poppy is carried out in designated tracts of the country every year considering the total requirement of opium for medical and scientific purposes for domestic use as well for exports. Based on such demand General Conditions for issuance of opium poppy cultivation licence during the crop year 2015-16 have accordingly been notified in Gazette of India *vide* Notification No G.S.R 757(E) dated 5th October, 2015 and amended *vide* Notification No G.S.R 904(E) dated 26th November, 2015.

(d) In India, licit cultivation is carried out only in three States *i.e.* Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Government is aware that opium is reportedly cultivated illegally in some parts of country. Such illicit cultivation is eradicated by various enforcement agencies of Government of India and the State Governments concerned.

Contribution of banks to NSDF

1851. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that several banks have stopped contributing to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) since 2004-05;

(b) the amount of money contributed by various banks, bank-wise in the NSDF since the Funds inception or during the last three years;

(c) whether the Banks have been regularly contributing, if not, the reasons there for; and

(d) what steps have been taken up by the banks to promote sports in areas where there are lead banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Public Sector Bank (PSBs), no bank has contributed in National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) since 2004-05 including last three years.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Public Sector Banks have informed that they are sponsoring/promoting various sports activities at their level as per their available resources/budget.

Uniformity in Indian currency notes

1852. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to issue currency notes with enhanced security features;

(b) if so, complete details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that different series in ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 notes differ in size and colour and are not uniform in features as in the countries such as Singapore, UK, USA; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor and the steps being taken to bring uniformity in Indian currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Incorporating new security features/designs in the banknotes to stay ahead of the counterfeiters is an ongoing process. In order to stay ahead of the counterfeiters, Government has recently introduced revised numbering pattern in all denominations of banknotes. RBI has issued a Press Release in this regard on June 25, 2015. Government, in consultation with RBI, has also initiated the process of procurement of upgraded/new security features for a new series of banknotes. RBI has issued a PQB for supply of Security Features for Indian banknotes on June 19, 2015.

(c) and (d) RBI has informed that the size of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 banknotes have never changed since its introduction in 1987 and 2000 respectively as the size of a banknote is one of the most important factors for the visually challenged to identify/distinguish its denomination. However, there were some changes in colour, features and design from time to time due to up-gradation of security features.

Impact of reduction in Corporate Tax on revenue

1853. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what will be the impact on the revenue earnings of Government with the reduction of the Corporate Tax from 30 per cent down to 25 per cent during the current and upcoming year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, 2015 has announced that the rate of corporate tax will be reduced from 30% to 25% over the next four years along with corresponding phasing out of exemption and deduction. There has not been any reduction in corporate tax rate for the current financial year, *i.e.* FY 2015-16.

The roadmap for phasing out of exemption/deduction has been placed in the public domain seeking comments of the stake holders till 31st December, 2015. The net impact of phasing out of exemption/deduction and reduction in corporate tax rate can be ascertained only after the final determination of the phasing out plan.

Autonomy to PSBs to act against defaulters

1854. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks have risen to 6.03 per cent at the June, 2015;

(b) if so, whether Government has given full powers and autonomy to all Public Sector Banks to take action against the defaulters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir. The Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on 30th June, 2015 is 5.93%.

(b) and (c) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are autonomous entities and are governed by their board approved policies under various guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI, as the regulator, has *inter alia* taken the following steps *vide* circulars issued from time to time (available on RBI website):

- (i) To have a board approved loan/recovery policy.
- (ii) Putting in place effective mechanism for information sharing among banks for sanction of loans and early detection of signs of distress.
- (iii) Issuance of guidelines regarding early recognition of financial distress, prompt steps for resolution and fair recovery for lenders including creation of a central repository of information on large credits (CRILC) to collect, store and disseminate credit data on credit exposure of ₹ 5 crore and above.
- (iv) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) and Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for speedy resolution.
- (v) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme enabling change in ownership of borrowing entities.

- (vi) Stipulation of timelines/stage-wise action in the loan life cycle to compress the total time taken by a bank to identify a fraud and aid more effective action by the law enforcement agencies.
- (vii) 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.

Forex reserves of the country

1855. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forex reserves slipped to US\$311.50 billion as on 30th September, 2015; and

(b) if so, the details thereof compared to the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) India's foreign exchange reserves increased from US\$ 341.6 billion at end-March, 2015 to US\$ 350.3 billion as on September 30, 2015.

(b) The foreign exchange reserves comprise foreign currency assets (FCA), gold, Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and Reserve Tranche Position (RTP) with the IMF. The details of India's foreign exchange reserves during each of the last three years are given below:

<i>Foreign Exchange Reserves</i>					<i>(in US\$ billion)</i>
End of Financial Year	FCA#	Gold	SDR	RTP	Total
2012-13	259.7	25.7	4.3	2.3	292.0
2013-14	276.4	21.6	4.5	1.8	304.2
2014-15	317.3	19.0	4.0	1.3	341.6

Excludes investment in foreign currency denominated bonds issued by IIFC (UK).

Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Prevalence of cancer among women

1856. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five leading types of cancers are found in women;

(b) whether it is also a fact that around 144937 Indian women were detected with breast cancer in 2012 as per a report by WHO;

(c) whether breast cancer is the most common cancer in females in urban areas while cervical cancer is dominant in rural areas; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that almost half of the breast cancer deaths can be prevented if detected early?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The five leading sites of cancer (both sexes) are Breast, Cervix, Lung, Mouth and Tongue. For women alone, the five leading sites of cancer are Breast, Cervix, Ovary, Lung and Corpus uteri.

(b) As reported by ICMR, according to Globocan, the estimated number of cases in India of breast cancer for females (all ages) in 2012 is 144937. However, the estimated number of breast cancer cases in India as per ICMR's NCDIR-NCRP reports for 2012 is 91241.

(c) As per ICMR, as per the NCDIR-NCRP Report on "Three-year report of Population Based Cancer Registries (2009-2011)", breast cancer is most common cancer among women in all eleven (11) urban Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) and seven (7) out of thirteen (13) semi-urban PBCRs in India. Cervical Cancer is most common cancer among women in four (4) out of thirteen (13) rural and semiurban PBCRs. It is the second common cancer in all eleven (11) urban PBCRs in India.

(d) The prognosis of Breast Cancer depends on factors which includes, *inter alia*, tumor size, number of positive lymph nodes, treatment modalities etc. however it is generally believed that early detection leads to better survival.

Unrestricted use of pesticides

1857. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an official data released recently has shown that India's food chain continues to suffer from excessive toxicity due to rampant and unrestrained use of pesticides, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that many studies in the past have warned of increasing toxicity in food items but Government has failed to take action to regulate the use of pesticides by farmers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per data collected under the scheme for Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level, the percentage of samples of food commodities

in which pesticide residues were found to be above the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) decreased from 2.7 % in 2013-14 to the level of 2.6 % in 2014-15.

(b) Tolerance limits of insecticides including pesticides for specified food products have been prescribed in the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011. Application of pesticides in the doses, frequency, intervals, etc., prescribed in the label would ensure that residue remain at levels which are safe and below maximum residues limits. Further, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has, as part of “Grow Safe Food Campaign”, been working in tandem with State Governments, pesticide manufacturers and farmers to create an all round awareness on the need to grow safe food.

Seats vacant in MBBS course due to red-tapism

1858. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2014-15, 4000 MBBS seats could not be filled due to red-tapism;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the loss of seats occurred due to lethargic inspection of infrastructure in medical colleges and non-grant of timely permission to colleges to admit students;

(d) whether it is also a fact that capacity in MBBS courses rose from 51,598 in 2013-14 to 54,348 in 2014-15; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the renewal of 3,920 seats were not permitted in 2014-15, leading to net loss of 1,170 seats?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of Medical Council of India (MCI), the Central Government did not grant permission for 3,920 MBBS seats in 2014-15 due to non-fulfillment of minimum requirements as per the Minimum Standard Requirements (MSR) Regulations made under Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

(d) The intake capacity of MBBS seats for the academic year 2013-14 and 2014-15 was 51,998 and 54,348 respectively.

(e) For the academic year 2014-15, the total number of seats not permitted by the Central Government for renewal were 3920. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* Orders dated 18.09.2014 and 25.09.2014 allowed the concerned colleges to admit candidates after giving an undertaking to Medical Council of India (MCI).

Low utilisation of funds

1859. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has spent less than 30 per cent of the funds allocated to it in 2015-16;

(b) the percentage of allocated funds in 2014-15 and 2015-16 that is currently unused; and

(c) the reasons for low utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 2014-15, 97.7% of budget earmarked at Revised Estimate (RE) stage was utilized by the Ministry and remaining was unused. In 2015-16 *i.e.* the current financial year, 70.16% of the Budget Estimates (BE) is unutilized as on date.

(c) The Ministry has earmarked budget of ₹ 3712.78 crore at BE stage under Plan for the year 2015-16. Out of this, ₹ 1955.20 crore (52.66% of the BE) are earmarked for Scholarship Schemes and ₹ 1757.58 crore (47.34% of the BE) are for other welfare and development schemes for minorities. The expenditure under the scholarship budget is low *i.e.* ₹ 37.08 crore only as on date because National Scholarship Portal (NSP) was launched during this year in July, 2015 and the last date for submission of application by the minority students was 31.10.2015. As per work flow on NSP, the applications are thereafter scrutinized online by the respective institutions followed by the State Governments/UT Administrations and submitted to the Ministry. The duly scrutinized applications for scholarships have not been received. Ministry of Finance has exempted Scholarship Schemes of the Ministry from expenditure limit in the last quarter of the financial year.

Ban on human embryo import

1860. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has banned import of human embryo, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this will put an end to surrogacy tourism; and

(c) by when this ban will come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) As per the Notification No. 25/2015-2020, dated 26.10.2015, issued by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, import of human embryo is prohibited except for research purposes. Also, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Circular No. 462, dated 03.11.2015 wherein it has been instructed that:

- (i) No visa should be issued by the Indian Missions/Posts to foreign nationals intending to visit India for commissioning surrogacy.
- (ii) No permission should be granted by the FRROs/FROs to OCI Cardholders to commission surrogacy in India.
- (iii) No exit permission should be granted by the FRROs/FROs to the child/children, to be born through surrogacy, to foreign nationals, including OCI Cardholders.

The above is expected to put an end to surrogacy tourism.

Closing of HIV/AIDS research studies

1861. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to shut down several of the 36 HIV/AIDS research studies presently being implemented by NACO in collaboration with the US centres for Disease Control and Prevention, UNICEF and USAID due to budgetary cuts;

(b) if so, the detailed specifications of the HIV/AIDS research studies that are being shelved without being concluded or completed, including the research objective, target population and partner organizations and NGOs; and

(c) whether Government is planning to allocate additional/supplementary funds for the continuation of these research studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No. Government is not planning to shut down HIV/AIDS research studies being implemented by NACO.

There are 32 research proposals under the National HIV/AIDS Research Plan, out of which 14 are to be funded by the Government through its domestic budget while 18 are through development partners. These are at various stages of processing.

(b) and (c) Not applicable, in view of the answer to part (a) above.

Shortage of doctors and paramedics

1862. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after ten years of rural health mission, shortage of doctors hampers healthcare in rural areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at the country level, there is a staggering shortfall of 81 per cent of specialist doctors, 12 per cent of general physicians, 21 per cent of nurse and 5 per cent of auxiliary nurse-midwives; and

(c) whether among the technical support staff, shortfalls range from 29 per cent for pharmacists to 45 per cent of laboratory technicians and 63 per cent for radiographers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of health human resources in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including for engaging health human resources on contractual basis based on the requirements proposed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. NHM has attempted to fill the gaps in human resources by providing nearly 1.88 lakh additional health human resources to States including 7,263 General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs), 3,355 Specialists, 17,362 Paramedics, 73,154 ANMs, 40,847 Staff Nurses, 24,890 AYUSH Doctors, 6,005 AYUSH paramedics, etc. on contractual basis.

There is no denying that shortage of doctors in public health facilities in rural areas hampers quality of health care delivery in those facilities.

(b) and (c) According to information received from State/UTs, there are shortfalls of 81.2 per cent of specialist doctors in CHCs, 11.9 per cent of allopathic doctors in PHCs, 20.5 per cent of nursing staff in PHCs and CHCs, 5.2 per cent of health worker (female)/Auxiliary Nurse Midwives in Sub-Centres and PHCs, 27.1 per cent of Pharmacists in PHCs and CHCs, 44.6 per cent of Laboratory Technicians in PHCs and CHCs and 63.1 per cent of Radiographers in CHCs in the country during 2014-15.

Compulsory re-registration of medical practitioners

1863. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state as on date, the action taken by Central Government in coordination with State Governments on the fact that some developed nations have compulsory re-registration norm for medical practitioners after some

years to boost up their professional skills, whereas the same is not in our country to enhance the professional skills of our medical practitioners keeping in view the fact that continuous developments are taking place in field of medicines and changing disease patterns?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : As on date, the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956, does not provide for re-registration of doctors. However, as per the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, a Physician should participate in professional meetings as part of Continuing Medical Education (CME) programmes.

Self-sufficiency in essential drugs

1864. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is facing severe shortage of medicines due to over dependence on China for raw material for drugs as per National Security Advisor; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to create adequate infrastructure to become self-sufficient on essential drugs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Norms to test and launch drugs

1865. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has eased norms to test and launch drugs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The process of approval of new drugs and conduct of clinical trials has been rationalized by the Government with a view to ensure a careful assessment of the risk versus benefit to the patients, innovation *vis-à-vis* existing therapeutic options and unmet medical needs in the country. These criteria have been made an integral part of the approval process. Besides, a module for

online submission of Clinical Trial applications has been operationalized. Further, the pool of Subject Experts has been increased manifold and time-lines fixed for all activities. At the same time, adequate measures have been put in place to ensure the safety and welfare of patients/clinical trial subjects.

Draft document of NHAM

1866. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any draft document of National Health Assurance Mission (NHAM) has been finalized by Government; 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) The Government had circulated a proposal for National Health Assurance Mission for approval of Expenditure Finance Committee based on a concept paper prepared by an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The same has been recommended as part of the restructured Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY).

Social awareness campaign for organ donation

1867. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 1909 given in the Rajya Sabha on 11 December, 2012 and state:

(a) the updated status of steps taken by the Ministry in coordination with State Governments to increase social awareness for donation of human organs;

(b) whether the Ministry would encourage setting up of Human Organ Banks in each State; and

(c) whether the Ministry would approach Ministry of HRD and State Governments to introduce a chapter on Organ Donation in school and college curricula, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The Government accords very high priority for increasing donation of cadaver organs to bridge the gap between the demand for and supply of organs and to save the lives of a large numbers of persons suffering from end stage organ failure. With this in view, the importance of organ donation has been highlighted by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in 'Mann Ki Baat' Programme in October and November 2015. As a result, a very large number of calls/queries are

being received by NOTTO from all over the country. Average number of visitors visiting NOTTO website everyday has increased from 665 before 'Mann Ki Baat' on 25.10.2015 to 1407, and similarly, average number of calls being received has increased from 22 to 61 per day. Other steps taken to make organ donation easier include provision of updated information to general public on NOTTO website, a 24x7 call centre with toll free helpline number (1800114770), launch of National Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplant Registry. The Government has also decided to award best performing State, best NGO, best transplant coordinator and best hospitals/institutes, etc. working in the area of organ donation. Hospitals have been advised to display boards outside the Intensive Care Units and at strategic locations in hospitals reminding that the law requires the doctor on duty/transplant coordinator/counsellor to make inquiry and request for organ donation from the family members of brain stem dead persons. Financial assistance is also being provided under the National Organ Transplant Programme for hiring transplant coordinators in Hospitals and Trauma Centres.

(b) Yes.

(c) While, no such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at present, the Government will make all possible efforts to enhance awareness amongst all sections of society including school children about the importance of organ donation. A number of competitions will be organized for school and college students every year.

Pesticides in food items

1868. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the presence of pesticides in food items;
- (b) whether there is any policy to make food items free from pesticide residues and defaulters should be given exemplary punishment;
- (c) if so, what actions have been taken so far; and
- (d) the number of defaulters punished during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) The Government is aware of some reports that appeared in the media regarding higher presence of pesticides in food items.

(b) As per Section 21 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, no article of food can contain insecticides or pesticides residues, veterinary drugs residues,

antibiotic residues, solvent residues, pharmacologically active substances and microbiological counts in excess of such tolerance limit as are specified by regulations. Further, no insecticide can be used directly on article of food except fumigants registered and approved under the Insecticides Act, 1968 (46 of 1968). The tolerance limits of insecticides for specified food products have been prescribed in the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011. The enforcement of the FSS Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder primarily rests with State/UT Governments. Random sampling and testing of food products is done by the Officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/ UTs for ensuring compliance with the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules/Regulations. In cases where samples are found to be not conforming to the prescribed standards/limits, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(c) and (d) While no separate data regarding pesticide residues in food items is maintained centrally by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, 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		10536
No. of convictions/penalties	convictions	1402
	penalties	2795

Regulation of cord blood banks

1869. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of use of unethical strategies and false promises made by various cord blood banks functioning in the country;

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

(c) how many licensed cord blood banks are functioning in the country;

(d) whether Government has formulated any policy and guidelines to regulate cord blood banks, if so the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Government intends to formulate a policy to regulate said banks, if so, the target time-frame to formulate such a policy, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (e) This Ministry, Central Drug Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has not received any complaints of use of unethical practices and false promises made by various cord blood banks functioning in the country.

There are sixteen cord blood banks licensed under the provision of Drug and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

For regulation of cord blood banks, the requirement for collection, processing, testing, storage, banking and release of umbilical cord blood derived stem cells are prescribed in Schedule-F Part-XII D of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

National Urban Health Mission

1870. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to launch a National Urban Health Mission or increase the scope of National Rural Health Mission to National Health Mission;

(b) if so, the details of the programme; and

(c) if not, how Government plans to provide cheap and quality health services to the urban and semi-urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) has been approved as a sub-mission under an overarching National Health Mission (NHM) on 1st May 2013 for providing equitable and quality primary health care services to the urban population with special focus on slum and vulnerable population.

(b) NUHM covers all cities and towns with more than 50,000 population as well as district headquarters and state headquarters having population between 30,000-50,000.

It envisages for setting up of Urban Primary Health Centre (U-PHC) for population more than 50,000 and Urban Community Health Centre (U-CHC) in cities with more than five lakh population and targeted interventions for slum areas such as Accredited Social Health Activists and Mahila Arogya Samiti. It also provides for augmentation of Human Resources in terms of medical, para-medical and program management staff.

(c) Does not arise.

Institutionalizing organ donation and transplantation

1871. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any steps to institutionalize the process of organ donation and transplantation in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the fresh measures taken by Government to address all issues related to organ donation and transplantation including awareness building, capacity, infrastructure ramp up, logistic and legal hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Government accords very high priority for increasing donation of cadaver organs to bridge the gap between the demand for and supply of organs and to save the lives of a large numbers of persons suffering from end stage organ failure. With this in view, the importance of organ donation has been highlighted by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in 'Mann Ki Baat' Programme in October and November 2015. As a result, a very large number of calls/queries are being received by NOTTO from all over the country. Average number of visitors visiting NOTTO website everyday has increased from 665 before 'Mann Ki Baat' on 25-10-2015 to 1407, and similarly, average number of calls being received has increased from 22 to 61 per day. Other steps taken to make organ donation easier include provision of updated information to general public on NOTTO website, a 24x7 call centre with toll free helpline number (1800114770), launch of National Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplant Registry. Further, financial assistance has also been sanctioned for establishing four regional level organizations called Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (ROTO) in the States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Assam and UT of Chandigarh and carrying out awareness and training of transplant coordinators. The Government has also decided to award best performing State, best NGO, best transplant coordinator and best hospitals/institutes, etc. working in the area of organ donation. Hospitals have been advised to display boards outside the Intensive Care Units and at strategic locations in hospitals reminding that the law requires the doctor on duty/transplant coordinator/counsellor to make inquiry and request for organ donation from the family members of brain stem dead persons. Financial assistance is also being provided under the National Organ Transplant Programme for hiring transplant coordinators in Hospitals and Trauma Centres.

Containing spread of STDs

1872. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what measures are being taken by Government to prevent and contain the spread of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) including, but not limited to HIV/AIDS;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to reach out to the youth in a targeted manner for the dissemination of such information on protection from STDs;

(c) whether Government is planning to introduce, or recommend the introduction of education on sexual health, safe sexual practices and reproductive rights of women in schools for children above the age of puberty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The Government is implementing National AIDS and STD control programme to prevent spread of STI infection in general population through 1264 Designated STI clinics. These clinics are located at all the district hospitals, medical colleges and select sub district hospitals. The STI patients receive free consultation, testing and drugs for STI treatment. All the STI attendees also receive counselling at these health facilities for preventing future STI infection. For prevention and control of spread of STI infection in high-risk group population, standardized STI management is provided by syndromic case management. All high-risks group populations receive free STI consultation and treatment, quarterly routine medical check-up, and biannual syphilis screening.

A policy decision has also been taken for universal screening of syphilis during pregnancy. Infectious diseases such as syphilis have the potential of being transmitted from mother to child, and also increase the risk of peri-natal and neonatal mortality. In this regard, guidelines have already been disseminated to the States on the steps to be taken for universal syphilis screening and management of these infections once the pregnant woman is found to be positive on the basis of screening test. By effective implementation and universal screening of syphilis, this will go a long way in reducing the burden of syphilis and ultimately eliminate it.

With a view of to expand the access to quality RCH and HIV services, a decision has also been taken for universal screening of HIV in pregnant women. This will help in early identification of HIV cases which will help in early initiation of multiple drug ARV regimens. This will also reduce mother to child transmission to less than 5%.

Apart from the above, prevention efforts in HIV/ AIDS Control Programme includes Targeted Intervention programme for high-risk group population and bridge population (migrants and truckers), preventive initiatives for rural populations, HIV counseling and testing, condom promotion and information, education and communication for raising awareness about prevention and control of spread of HIV/AIDS and STI.

(b) The National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) under its Youth intervention programme is implementing two programmes that specifically cater to Adolescents and Youth. NACO implements Adolescence Education Programme, and Red Ribbon Club Programme that impart information on protection from STDs, along with HIV, through State AIDS Control Societies.

Adolescence Education Programme (AEP): Adolescence Education Programme imparts life skills education to school students. The programme is being implemented in secondary and senior secondary schools to build up life skills of adolescents to cope with physical and psychological changes associated with growing up and to enable them to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS/STI.

Under the programme, sessions are scheduled during the academic year in classes VII, IX and XI for 16 hours. In the module being used for training of teachers, one of the modules is especially dedicated to awareness and protection from STIs/RTIs.

Red Ribbon Clubs (RRCs): To address the vulnerabilities of college going youth age group (15-29), Red Ribbon Clubs are formed in colleges. They encourage peer to peer messaging on HIV prevention, and provide a platform for college going Youth for discussion and clarification of their doubts and myths surrounding HIV/AIDS/STI.

Under Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) are established at the Medical Colleges, District and Community Health Centre (CHC) levels. These have, in place, trained service providers as Medical Officers and ANMs; and Counsellors are being trained for providing age appropriate information to adolescent boys and girls on various issues related to adolescent growth and changes occurring during this period.

(c) and (d) NACO is already implementing Adolescence Education programme in schools for spreading awareness and imparting education on sexual health, safe sexual practices in schools for children above the age of puberty.

Under Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram Government of India is planning to provide informal information on physical, mental ,social and psychological changes occurring during adolescence through trained service providers and counsellors within the community.

New regulations for food supplements

1873. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FSSAI has formulated new regulations for the items of health supplements, nutraceuticals, functional and novel foods etc., if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that these products do not cause harm to the younger generation in the long run?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has notified the draft Food Safety and Standards (Food or Health Supplement, Nutraceuticals, Food for Special Dietary uses, Food for Special Medical Purposes, Functional Foods and Novel Foods) Regulations, 2015 vide Notification No.1-4/ Nutraceutical/FSSAI-2013 dated 30.07.2015.

(b) Food standards under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 are framed by FSSAI after carrying out scientific evaluation of the quality, safety and efficacy of products.

Super-speciality hospital blocks in Rajasthan

1874. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by Central Government as on date on proposals to establish super-speciality blocks at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer medical colleges in Rajasthan; and

(b) by when Central Government will start construction of above said superspeciality blocks?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Government Medical College, Jaipur has been identified for upgradation under Phase-IV of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana.

(b) The timeline for establishing super speciality blocks depends upon the receipt of various due approvals of EFC and CCEA.

Tertiary cancer centres in Rajasthan

†1875. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals regarding establishment of tertiary cancer centres, in Bikaner and Jhalawar and State/ National Cancer Centre in Jaipur in Rajasthan have been sent to Central Government;

(b) whether Government has positive approach towards it; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken so far thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The Government of India is implementing a scheme for enhancing Tertiary Care facilities for Cancer in different parts of the country. Under the said scheme, location of Tertiary Care Cancer Centre(TCCC) at Bikaner and Jhalawar and State Cancer Institute (SCI) at Jaipur has been agreed to in consultation with the State Government. The proposal of the State Government for TCCC at Bikaner was considered by a Standing Committee constituted for recommending the proposal and due to certain deficiencies a revised proposal from the State Government was solicited which has been received. For the TCCC at Jhalawar the deficiencies in the proposal have been intimated to the State Government.

For the State Cancer Institute, while initially the location was identified at SMS Medical College, Jaipur, the State Government had suggested the same to be changed to RUHS Medical College, Jaipur. However, during inspection of the said location by an expert team, due to insufficient infrastructure at present at the RUHS Medical College, it was decided that the location of the State Cancer institute be changed to SMS Medical College, Jaipur.

Grievance redressal mechanism under NRHM

1876. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no effective grievance redressal mechanism established under NRHM;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to establish a grievance redressal mechanism at all levels under NRHM scheme; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of existing grievance redressal mechanism, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public Health being a State subject, the NRHM, now subsumed as a Sub Mission of NHM is implemented by State/UT Governments. Support under NHM is provided to State/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems including for setting up effective grievance redressal mechanisms based on the requirements posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

States are implementing different models as per their local needs. Some of the grievance redressal mechanisms being implemented by the states include:

- (i) Centralized Call Centre
- (ii) Publicity of mobile number/telephone numbers of various authorities at various levels
- (iii) Complaint boxes at health facilities
- (iv) Help desks at health facilities
- (v) Client's feedback on Out-patient and In-patient services under Quality Assurance Program of Government of India
- (vi) Online/Computerized registration etc.

(c) The Ministry has emphasized the need for setting up of effective grievance redressal mechanism in the States/UTs. Besides financial support technical support is also provided to States through the National Health System Resource Centre.

(d) The information about call centre based Grievance redressal mechanism in States is given in the Statement.

Statement

Grievance Redressal Initiatives and Activities in India

1. Rajasthan:

An integrated **tele helpline 104** has been started which provides counselling on family planning, suicidal tendencies, cancer, marriage related problems along with details of related dispensaries in the inquired area. This has been merged with grievance redressal for general public where they can complaint for any health service provider or system.

2. Jharkhand:

Any citizen of the state can dial a 3 digit number '104' and get access to trained paramedics and doctor. The helpline also provides (i) medical and health advice for most common ailments, (ii) information directory on the public health services providers/institutions, diagnostic services, hospitals etc.

in Jharkhand (iii) counselling by trained psychologists for stress, depression, anxiety, post-trauma recovery, HIV, AIDS, STI etc. and (iv) complaint Registration about person/institution relating to deficiency of services, negligence corruption, etc. in Government healthcare institutions.

3. **Maharashtra:**

State Health Society, Maharashtra has introduced good governance initiatives by starting a Grievance Redressal cell in the office premises of State Health society, Mumbai and all DDHS Circle Office. Grievance Redressal Cell has kept part of the administration to deliver the justice to the NRHM. As the Grievance Redressal Cell at all levels is impartial and neutral so the justice delivered is very transparent and efficient and is not accountable to any type of injustice.

4. **Chhattisgarh:**

A call-centre like facility has been created at SHRC through a toll-free number (1800-233-7575) at which Mitans can call for registering any complaint. Each year around 2500 complaints have been received. Each month, the complaints received from Mitans are being compiled by SHRC and forwarded to appropriate level for redressal. Each complaint is allocated a docket number so that the complainant can find out the status of action on complaint.

5. **Tamil Nadu:**

The client who wishes to redress any grievance should call 1056 and inform the control room staff. The control room staff will record the grievance/suggestion in the automatic recorder and also enter the grievance in the register and in the computer. For the grievances which are to be redressed immediately the control room staff should call the district grievance cell officer over phone that will in turn contact the hospital concerned to solve the problem. The grievance cell officer should be responsive to the calls swiftly and take actions. If he notices any delay even after his intervention, he would call the State grievance cell officer who would intervene and sort out the issue. The suggestions given by the public, health staff including doctors would be classified and would be discussed during the weekly review meeting convened by the district collector.

6. **Assam:**

104 Sarathi is a round-the-clock free of cost health contact centre. It provides medical advice, counselling along with registering complaints. It also collects information from rural health workers regarding epidemics and outbreaks and passes the information along to the Government to spark appropriate response.

104 Sarathi is staffed by qualified and well-trained paramedics, counselors, and doctors who are supported by algorithms (a series of 'yes' or 'no' questions) and disease summaries. The algorithms and disease summaries standardize care across conditions; patients with the same symptoms will receive the same diagnosis and same treatment.

104 Sarathi has 50 seats and responds to roughly 4,000 calls per day. Since its inauguration, 104 Sarathi has responded to 10 lakh calls and provided medical advice to nearly 4,50,000 people, counselling services to nearly 7,000 people, directory information to nearly 3,000 people and logged over 1,000 complaints. 104 Sarathi also has received almost 600 ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activists) and 200 vaccination-related calls.

7. Jammu and Kashmir:

The grievance redressal mechanism has been put in place at both the divisions of Jammu and Kashmir with two MCTS call centers and associated **helplines - 18001800102 for Kashmir Division and 18001800104 for Jammu Division**. The helpline numbers have been displayed prominently at all health institutions/facilities for information and all ASHA workers are aware of it. The helpline centers are equipped with computers and internet connectivity. 4 Data entry operators at each division headquarters are working in shifts from morning 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM. The numbers of operators have now been increased to 6 in each division so as to make the call centers 24x7. All the calls are documented and sent to appropriate authorities for necessary action.

8. Himachal Pradesh:

A multi-tasking call centre to improve the efficiency of mother and childcare services by providing a single contact point for information related to pregnancy and child immunization; and also to provide a reliable mechanism for monitoring and ensuring traceability of every pregnant women and child in the State. The proposed call centre will have the provision of **Tele Helpline (104)** which aims to reduce the minor ailment load on the public health system, adolescent health counselling and grievances redressal of the beneficiaries.

9. Andhra Pradesh:

The Government of Andhra Pradesh launched 104-Health Information Helpline as one of the innovative schemes in the year 2006-07, implemented as Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Mission through an approved (Health Management Research Institute) agency from the year 2007 to 2011.

The Government of AP has terminated the agreement with agency (Health Management Research Institute) and entrusted the management of 104 Health Information Helpline to Aarogyasri Health Care Trust *vide* G.O Ms No. 255 HM and FW (K2) Dept. dated 5-9-2011. The Trust has taken over the center and re-established on 1.10.2011 at 3rd Floor MCH complex, Koti and renamed as 104 Sevakendram. The Trust integrated the Aarogyasri call centre with 104 Sevakendram and focused the center for monitoring of major schemes and for receiving of any grievances pertaining to the Medical and Health dept.

10. Chandigarh:

In UT Chandigarh, for addressing the grievances related to the system, the helpline-102 acts as emergency referral helpline along with the general grievances related to the health system. At the facility level, the head of the departments are responsible to attend the grievances if any.

Action plan to reduce patients load at AIIMS, New Delhi

†1877. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the view that due to excessive load of patients on All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, the patients have to wait for a long period for treatment, tests, operation etc., if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any special action plan to reduce the load of patients on AIIMS, New Delhi, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) It is a fact that a huge number of patients come to All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi for its services in the OPD as well as for hospitalization. Adequate medical care is provided to all patients who come to AIIMS for treatment within the constraints of available infrastructure. AIIMS prioritizes dates for procedures and surgeries depending on condition of patients.

(b) Government has approved an additional 85 HDU beds and 106 ICU beds over the last 3 years to cater to the needs of the critically ill patients. In addition, in view of the ever increasing patient load at AIIMS, New Delhi, the Government has taken a number of steps to augment tertiary care facilities including setting-up of new AIIMS like institutions; strengthening Super Specialties in Government Medical Colleges; and setting-up of State Cancer Institutes and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in Government Medical Colleges.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Expenditure on healthcare

1878. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the average per capita expenditure incurred by Government on health;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is very low compared to the developed countries of the world, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the health services cost huge expenditure as of now;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to provide affordable healthcare services to the people, especially the poor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per World Health Statistics, 2015 brought out by World Health Organization (WHO), the per capita Government expenditure on health (at average exchange rate) in India was US\$ 18 in 2012 as compared to the select developed countries *viz.* Germany US\$ 3618, France US\$ 3592, Japan US\$ 3932, United Kingdom US\$ 3019 and United States of America US\$ 4153.

(c) and (d) As per the publication titled “ Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India Health - NSS 71st Round (January-June, 2014) brought out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the average medical expenditure per hospitalization case for all quintile class of Usual Monthly Per-capita Consumer Expenditure (UMPCE) stood at ₹ 14,935 and ₹ 24,436 for rural and urban households respectively, while the average total medical expenditure for non-hospitalized treatment per ailing person of all quintile class of UMPCE stood at ₹ 509 and ₹ 639 for rural and urban sector respectively. The Government is committed to providing affordable health care especially to the marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society.

(e) In order to provide affordable health care services to the people, especially the poor, the Government has taken several steps which *inter alia* include:

- Initiatives under the National Health Mission (NHM) for providing free of cost health care in the public health facilities through a nationwide network of Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub Centres (SCs) in both rural and urban areas. Various programs such as

National AYUSH Mission, Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, National Deworming Day, Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation Program, Menstrual Hygiene Program, Mission Indradhanush, Kayakalp Abhiyan, Free Drugs and Diagnostic Initiative, Free care for family welfare services, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), free medicines under the various national health programmes like Anti-Malaria and Anti-TB Programmes seek to strengthen various health components.

- Making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions in the States and up-gradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides for smart card based cashless health insurance including maternity benefit on family floater basis.

Violation of norms by CGHS empanelled hospitals in Lucknow

†1879. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are such CGHS empanelled hospitals in Lucknow which do not have NOC from fire safety and water departments;

(b) if so, whether it is not violation of orders of hon'ble Supreme Court; and

(c) if so, whether action will be taken against the officers responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) All the empanelled hospitals under CGHS Lucknow, as on date, have provided NOC from fire safety and water departments.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Accreditation as alternative to CEA registration

1880. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Medical Association (IMA) is advocating the idea of accreditation as an alternative to the Clinical Establishments Act (CEA) registration, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) has opposed to any exemption of doctors or hospitals from licensing under the CEA;

(c) if so, the response of Government thereon;

(d) whether the JSA has demanded a grievance redressal mechanism for patients in case of violation of the standards and punishment for lapse; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. The Indian Medical Association has, in its correspondence with the Department of Health and Family Welfare, stated that the objectives sought to be achieved by Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, can also be achieved by accreditation of such establishments by National Accreditation Board for Hospitals (NABH).

(b) Yes.

(c) Accreditation is a voluntary process and cannot be the basis for regulation. Only very few health care facilities have voluntarily applied for NABH accreditation so far. Besides, NABH accreditation is a costly process and increases the cost of healthcare for consumers. It is, however not a substitute for registration and regulation under the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010.

(d) Yes.

(e) Grievance redressal mechanisms form part of the Minimum Standards of the Clinical Establishments and it is the responsibility of the Clinical Establishments to provide such mechanisms in their establishments. The implementation of the provisions of the Clinical Establishments Act and Rules there under is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, many State Governments have not adopted the Act as yet.

Unnatural deaths from diseases

†1881. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unnatural deaths due to various diseases has increased abruptly in India;

(b) if so, what are the main causes of such deaths; and

(c) what are the action/measures taken by Government for healthy living which will decrease unnatural deaths?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per the data available from the National Health Profile-2015, the number of cases of unnatural deaths have increased over the past few years. The relevant statistical information is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Unnatural deaths are due to external causes such as natural calamities (like floods, earthquakes, landslides, cyclones etc.), injuries including road traffic accidents, burns, electrocution etc., and deaths due to homicide, suicide and poisoning.

(c) The Government of India has established the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) as the apex body, to lay down the policies, plans and guidelines for Disaster Management and for timely and effective response to disasters, in order to prevent mortality due to disasters and calamities.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a scheme named “Capacity Building for developing Trauma care facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highway” to enhance infrastructure to deal with trauma cases.

Government also encourages de-addiction programmes, road safety measures, promotion of healthy living and prevention of substance abuse.

Statement*Number of deaths due to accidents in India for year, 2005-2013*

Sl. No.	Causes	Year									
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
A.	Natural Calamity	22415	21502	25153	23993	22255	25066	23690	22960	22759	
B.	Un-Natural Causes										
1.	Air crash	6	2	-	19	12	23	18	14	45	
2.	Collapse of structures	2718	2399	2623	2833	2847	2682	3161	2682	2832	
3.	Drowning	23571	25571	27064	27206	25911	28001	29708	27558	30041	
4.	Electrocution	6987	7619	8076	8067	8539	9059	8945	8750	10218	
5.	Explosions	643	824	669	792	Dec., 10	493	532	403	449	
6.	Falls	9132	9821	10497	10637	10622	11571	11867	12319	12803	
7.	Factory/machine accidents	671	869	836	858	1044	1043	1091	1007	955	
8.	Fire	19093	19222	20772	22454	23268	24414	24576	23281	22177	
9.	Fire arms	2254	2161	2046	1639	1504	1688	1250	1217	1203	
10.	Sudden Deaths	18519	19450	21311	22738	24836	27364	26649	28961	31278	
11.	Killed by animals	847	864	1007	827	962	981	1233	959	998	

12. Mines or quarry disaster	456	409	435	371	423	355	385	359	387
13. Poisoning	20800	23434	25447	24261	26634	28012	29478	30748	29249
14. Stampede	346	18	75	434	110	113	489	70	400
15. Suffocation	1549	1696	1313	1496	1257	1400	2013	2075	2187
16. Traffic accidents	118265	131652	140560	144587	152689	161736	165072	168301	166506
17. Other causes	31389	32478	35992	35135	35906	40057	39473	41611	45917
18. Causes not known	14514	14713	16907	13962	17534	20591	21254	21707	20113
TOTAL (B)	271760	293202	315641	318316	334766	359583	367194	372022	377758
TOTAL (Natural + Unnatural)	294175	314704	340794	342309	356353	384649	390884	394982	400517

Source: Accidental deaths and suicides in India 2013, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs.
Website: ncrb.gov.in.

Vacant posts of doctors and support staff in rural areas

1882. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government has the details of posts of doctors, nurses and para-medical staff lying vacant in rural areas/villages, in Government Primary/Community Health Centres/Hospitals in the country, if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): State-wise sanctioned, In position and vacant post of Doctor in Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Specialist in Community Health Centres (CHCs), Radiographer in CHCs, Pharmacist in PHCs & CHCs, Lab Technician in PHCs and CHCs and Nursing Staff in PHCs and CHCs from Rural Health Statistics, 2014-15 brought out by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are given in the Statement.

Statement

(a) Vacant posts of Doctors and support staff in rural areas

Sl. No.	State/UT	@ Doctors in PHCs			Total Specialists in CHCs		
		Sanc- tioned	In Position	Vacant	Sanc- tioned	In Position	Vacant
		[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2270	1412	858	384	159	225
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	102	NA	NA	1	NA
3.	Assam	NA	1355	NA	NA	121	NA
4.	Bihar## (+)	2078	2521	*	NA	63	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	752	368	384	628	78	550
6.	Goa	48	56	*	5	4	1
7.	Gujarat#	1504	889	615	NA	74	NA
8.	Haryana	635	489	146	153	30	123
9.	Himachal Pradesh	636	571	65	0	7	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1352	834	518	343	167	176
11.	Jharkhand	327	372	*	131	128	3
12.	Karnataka	2353	2196	157	824	502	322
13.	Kerala	1120	1169	*	30	39	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1658	999	659	897	263	634

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	3009	2937	72	823	578	245
16.	Manipur^	238	199	39	4	3	1
17.	Meghalaya	128	114	14	3	3	0
18.	Mizoram	152	49	103	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	108	133	*	0	4	*
20.	Odisha**	1312	1008	304	908	356	552
21.	Punjab	490	441	49	563	173	390
22.	Rajasthan	2807	2412	395	1566	526	1040
23.	Sikkim	NA	29	NA	NA	0	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	2744	2375	369	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	1318	1024	294	284	116	168
26.	Tripura	158	158	0	3	3	0
27.	Uttarakhand##	325	160	165	197	49	148
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4509	2209	2300	2099	484	1615
29.	West Bengal	2600	723	1877	1792	114	1678
30.	A & N Islands	42	36	6	9	0	9
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	11	27	*
32.	D & N Haveli	6	8	*	0	2	*
33.	Daman and Diu	3	5	*	2	1	1
34.	Delhi	21	21	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	9	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	38	38	0	2	3	*

(b) Vacant posts of Radiographers and Pharmacists in Rural areas

Sl. No.	State/UT	Radiographers in CHCs			Pharmacists in PHCs & CHCs		
		Sanc-tioned	In Position	Vacant	Sanc-tioned	In Position	Vacant
		[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96	37	59	1279	951	328
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	7	NA	NA	97	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	145	65	80	1284	1347	*
4.	Bihar## (+)	89	13	76	989	250	739
5.	Chhattisgarh	157	128	29	1081	844	237
6	Goa	4	4	0	17	16	1
7.	Gujarat#	330	175	155	1550	879	671
8.	Haryana	79	53	26	568	508	60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	65	43	22	594	456	138
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	320	239	81	1057	872	185
11.	Jharkhand	188	58	130	515	305	210
12.	Karnataka	206	169	37	2668	2521	147
13.	Kerala	16	18	*	1036	1102	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	287	169	118	1443	1023	420
15.	Maharashtra	140	104	36	2355	2100	255
16.	Manipur^	13	13	0	145	146	*
17.	Meghalaya	19	19	0	135	135	0
18.	Mizoram	NA	5	NA	NA	46	NA
19.	Nagaland	3	1	2	135	101	34
20.	Odisha**	61	56	5	1819	1499	320
21.	Punjab	171	136	35	841	806	35
22.	Rajasthan	767	229	538	1282	667	615
23.	Sikkim	NA	0	NA	NA	14	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	294	195	99	1799	1526	273
25.	Telangana	71	28	43	928	691	237
26.	Tripura	4	4	0	102	131	*
27.	Uttarakhand##	30	16	14	312	100	212
28.	Uttar Pradesh	230	82	148	2952	2883	69
29.	West Bengal	366	68	298	1229	966	263
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	62	60	2
31.	Chandigarh	5	4	1	16	17	*
32.	D & N Haveli	0	1	*	7	9	*
33.	Daman and Diu	3	3	0	5	5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	6	6	0
35.	Lakshadweep	5	5	0	15	15	0
36.	Puducherry	3	3	0	42	37	5

(c) Vacant posts of Lab Technicians and Nursing Staff in Rural areas

Sl. No.	State/UT	Lab Technicians at PHCs and CHCs			Pharmacists in PHCs and CHCs		
		Sanc-tioned	In Position	Vacant	Sanc-tioned	In Position	Vacant
		[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1053	776	277	2300	2006	294
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	74	NA	NA	319	NA
3.	Assam	860	1225	*	2798	3056	*
4.	Bihar## (+)	683	611	72	1662	1736	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	1069	657	412	2495	1511	984
6.	Goa	15	14	1	80	86	*
7.	Gujarat#	1556	1401	155	4058	2705	1353
8.	Haryana	517	437	80	1783	1685	98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	352	157	195	819	635	184
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	930	763	167	1616	1184	432
11.	Jharkhand	515	301	214	703	1230	*
12.	Karnataka	1790	1294	496	3457	3176	281
13.	Kerala	324	365	*	3610	3969	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1043	892	151	4189	3629	560
15.	Maharashtra	1474	1387	87	3218	2535	683
16.	Manipur^	102	96	6	484	433	51
17.	Meghalaya	118	125	*	413	413	0
18.	Mizoram	NA	61	NA	NA	224	NA
19.	Nagaland	72	72	0	117	378	*
20.	Odisha**	476	378	98	903	1260	*
21.	Punjab	578	482	96	2189	1907	282

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	3425	1930	1495	13435	9250	4185
23.	Sikkim	NA	31	NA	NA	41	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	2142	1314	828	8177	7349	828
25.	Telangana	765	566	199	1666	1453	213
26.	Tripura	50	67	*	421	421	0
27.	Uttarakhand##	127	157	*	275	456	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1331	963	368	4497	4412	85
29.	West Bengal	1185	448	737	8285	7047	1238
30.	A & N Islands	29	27	2	191	185	6
31.	Chandigarh	8	19	*	47	99	*
32.	D & N Haveli	7	9	*	8	37	*
33.	Daman and Diu	4	4	0	14	14	0
34.	Delhi	5	2	3	5	7	*
35.	Lakshadweep	11	11	0	52	52	0
36.	Puducherry	10	38	*	131	139	*

Data for 2013 repeated.

^ Data for 2013-14 repeated.

* Surplus.

S-Sanctioned.

P-In Position.

** Lab Technician and Nursing Staff-data for 2013-14 repeated.

NA : Not Available.

@ Allopathic Doctors.

Doctors in position data for 2013-14 repeated.

(+) Radiographers and Nursing Staff-data for 2011-12 repeated.

Building of AYUSH Hospital in Delhi

1883. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is building a AYUSH hospital in Delhi, on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), if so, the details thereof;

(b) by when it is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) whether Ministry is mulling to open AYUSH hospitals across the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. An All India Institute of Ayurveda at New Delhi is at advance stage of completion.

(c) North-Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy at Shillong and North-Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine at Pasighat are at advance stage of completion.

Differing estimates on building medical colleges in Rajasthan

†1884. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is big difference between estimates of Central Government and State Government for setting-up of medical colleges at Bharatpur, Alwar, Churu, Pali, Barmer, Dungarpur and Bhilwara in the State of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to reassess the above said estimates; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The Central Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for “Establishment of Medical Colleges attached with existing District/Referral hospitals” having more than 200 bed strength in identified districts across the country. As per the approval of the Cabinet, the cost ceiling under the scheme is ₹ 189 crore. At present there is no proposal to review the cost ceiling.

Low doctor to population ratio

1885. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is lagging behind in the doctor to population ratio by a wide margin, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country has one doctor for every 1,700 persons against the WHO prescribed standard of one doctor for every 1,000 persons; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to match with the WHO standard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per information provided by MCI, there are total 9,59,198 doctors registered with the State Medical Council/Medical Council of India as on 30th June, 2015. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 7.67 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1681. Besides, there are 6.77 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. If the Allopathic and AUH streams are considered together, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1: 893.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to further augment the availability of doctors in the country:

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology and Surgical Oncology.
- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (v) Relaxation in the norms for setting-up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (vi) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats with fund sharing between the Central and State Government.
- (vii) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country with fund sharing between the Central Government and States.
- (viii) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats with fund sharing between the Central Government and States.

Fake pathological labs

1886. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to news-item appearing in the Hindustan Times, dated 23 November, 2015, about fake path lab next to AIIMS, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any survey has been made in coordination with the State Governments to find out how many such fake pathological labs exist in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what is the way out to curb this type of fake path labs, as part of health delivery system, especially in metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Government is aware of the news item that appeared in the Hindustan Times, published date 24th November, 2015 on the subject. Since, health is State subject, the matter falls in the domain of the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(b) and (c) No such specific survey to identify fake pathological lab in the country has been conducted by the Government. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had got a survey of Clinical Establishments in 61 districts of 11 States and UTs (Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and all 7 Union Territories) conducted through Quality Council of India and Indian Medical Association. The detailed survey report dated 12th July 2013 is available on website of www.clinicalestablishments.nic.in. As per the survey report, the cumulative percentage of laboratories for all 11 States/UTs which did not have the required equipment varied from 4% to 54% for different types of equipment.

(d) Government of India has notified Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, which initially came into force in the 4 States (Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh) and Union Territories (except NCT of Delhi) on 1.03.2012. Subsequently, 5 more States (UP, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan) have adopted the Act. The Act provides for Registration and Regulation of Clinical Establishments, including pathological Laboratories in the States/UTs. In the State/UTs where the Act is in force, the clinical establishments need to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services; minimum requirement of personnel and maintenance of records and reports. The clinical

establishments are also required to ensure compliance of the Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be determined and issued by the Central Government or the State Government from time to time. The adoption of the Act and its enforcement can help in avoiding many such malpractices.

Exploitation of surrogate mothers

1887. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that surrogates are ruthlessly exploited and sometimes doctors implant a surrogate with multiple embryos;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is all happening due to demand from rich countries, lack of regulation, availability of cheap technology, skilled doctors, donors and surrogates made India a fertility tourism hotspot; and

(c) if so, how Ministry is planning to stop India from becoming surrogacy destination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. Recent studies of the fertility clinics by researchers from Delhi University, Jawahar Lal Nehru University and Aarhus University, Denmark have made revelations about exploitation of surrogate mothers.

As per the Law Commission Report No. 228 of 2009, India is a favorable destination for Surrogacy.

(b) and (c) For preventing exploitation and misuse of technology, recently the Department of Health Research issued instructions *vide* letter No. V. 25011/119/2015-HR dated 4th November, 2015 conveying the following:

(a) Ministry of Commerce has issued notification banning the import of human embryos except for research purposes; and

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued directions to not grant visa/permission to foreign nationals (including OCI Cardholders) to visit India for commissioning surrogacy.

Department of Health Research has drafted a comprehensive legislation Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, to regulate surrogacy, which is under inter-ministerial consultation.

However, Health being a State subject, Government of India has issued comprehensive guidelines to the State Governments to regulate surrogacy in their respective States.

Further, PC&PNDT Act, 1994 and Medical Council of India's guidelines also cover the unethical practical practices in surrogacy.

Rise in respiratory disease cases

1888. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether respiratory disease cases rose by 5 million since 2012 as per the Government data, National Health Profile, 2015, and close to 3,39,506 Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) cases and 104 deaths reported in 2014, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the National Health Profile, 2015 published by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) stated that air pollution leads to wide array of health effects and WHO report also showered India and China as worst-hit countries compared to global average of deaths due to air pollution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) The details of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) cases and deaths reported by the States/UTs, as per report of Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), as contained in National Health Profile, 2015 published by the CBHI under Directorate General of Health Services for the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 are as under:

Year	Cases Reported	Deaths
2012	31684628	4155
2013	31738762	3278
2014	34814636	2932

The National Health Profile, 2015 states that respiratory diseases are believed to be associated with air pollution exposure.

Government has taken various measures to control environmental pollution including tightening of vehicular and industrial norms, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening of network of air quality monitoring stations, promoting 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.

Health is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments for providing healthcare for the patients including for those suffering from respiratory and other ailments. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments. Provisions for health system strengthening are made under the National Health Mission (NHM). Various schemes are also being implemented for strengthening the Tertiary Health Care facilities.

Government of India also provides medical facilities for patients through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi; Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi; Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi; PGIMER, Chandigarh; JIPMER, Puducherry; RIMS, Imphal; NEIGRIHMS, Shillong; NITRD, Delhi; among others.

Common entrance test for medical colleges

1889. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a joint proposal of the Ministry of Health and Medical Council of India to bring a common entrance test for medical colleges across the country has been approved unanimously by the Medical Council of India;

(b) whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has accepted the above joint proposal in *toto*; and

(c) if so, whether it is going to benefit students and get rid of corruption in the system and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (c) No final decision has been taken in this regard.

Health services accessible for all

†1890. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of ratio of doctor-patient in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has prepared National Health Profile, 2015;

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps being taken by Government to provide health services to weaker sections across the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) No such data is maintained centrally. As per information provided by MCI there are total 9,59,198 doctors registered with the State Medical Council/Medical Council of India as on 30th June, 2015. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 7.67 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1681. Besides, there are 6.77 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. If the Allopathic and AUH streams are considered together, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:893.

(b) and (c) The National Health Profile, 2015 was released on 22.9.2015. It is a comprehensive document and is available on the website i.e. <http://cbhidghs.nic.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/NHP-2015.pdf>.

(d) Public health being a State subject, under NRHM/NHM, financial support is provided to States to strengthen their healthcare delivery system based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans. This includes support for setting-up of public health facilities, augmentation of Human Resources, Drugs and Equipment etc.

New technique for treatment of depression

1891. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi has developed a system to treat depression other than through medicines;

(b) if so, the details of this unique development; and

(c) whether this technique is proposed to be used in other hospitals in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) At All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi, depression and many other common mental disorders are regularly treated with procedures and interventions like counselling, relaxation exercises, yoga, meditation and advise on life style changes. Many centres in the country are using these techniques to treat depression.

Extending of CGHS benefits to employee's parents

1892. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase the monthly income level of Government employee's parents for inclusion or availing the benefits of CGHS card as dependent; and

(b) what are Government guidelines for availing medical facilities by contractual employee in Government or private offices, as their number has grown manifold in recent past and they are treated badly, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) At present there is no such proposal.

(b) Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) provides medical facilities to all covered employees and their family members who are working in covered factories, shops and establishment irrespective of nature of their employer.

Allocations made for National Health Schemes

1893. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lancet, the widely respected medical journal, has criticised the Ministry for not paying sufficient attention to India's health sector;

(b) whether it has warned that the country could face a serious crisis under the weight of its own ill health, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the allocation details for each of the National Health Schemes during the UPA Government *vis-a-vis* NDA Government to nullify Lancet's claims?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Lancet has published an article about India's health sector, wherein it has made several observations. The Government is committed to Universal Health Coverage with special focus on healthcare needs of the marginalized sections of the population, and on accessibility and affordability of quality healthcare.

The various initiatives taken by the Government *viz.*, ensuring better hygiene in public hospitals, developing Tertiary Health Centres and Specialty Medical Colleges, strengthening regulation of drugs are aimed towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Achievements in reducing maternal and infant mortality, improvements in Universal Immunization Programme and efforts to control HIV and tuberculosis indicate that interventions are in the right direction. Recently, the Government has introduced three new vaccines as part of India's Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) to protect children from vaccine preventable diseases. The Government has also launched Mission Indradhanush (MI) which aims to fully immunize more than 8.9 million unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children. In order to reduce all preventable new-born deaths and stillbirths and reduce Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) and Stillbirth Rate (SBR) to "Single Digit" by "2030", the Government has launched the India New-born

Action Plan (INAP) during September, 2014. In order to promote cleanliness and hygiene in the public hospitals, the Government has launched Kayakalp to further the action on the “Swacch Bharat”.

The Government has been effectively implementing the National Health Mission (NHM) to provide primary and secondary healthcare. The main focus areas of NHM include improvement in health infrastructure, providing adequate human resources to health facilities and to provide quality health care service.

The other areas of health interventions include:

- Effective planning and implementation of Reproductive Child Health (RCH) related intervention which *inter alia* include development of Community Health Centres (CHCs) as First Referral Units (FRUs), upgradation of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) as 24x7 PHCs, implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Life Saving Anesthetics Skills (LSAS) and Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) training of doctors, improved ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care, development of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs), Newborn Care Units (NBCUs) and Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs), Home based newborn care, distribution of contraceptives through Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), improving access to spacing and terminal methods etc.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) is an important initiative aiming at early identification and early intervention for children from birth to 18 years to cover 4 D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability.
- Making available tertiary health care services through strengthening of hospitals and establishment of AIIMS like institutions in the country.
- Up gradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Effective implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

(c) A Statement showing allocation details for each of the National Health Schemes forming part of National Health Mission during the UPA Government *vis-à-vis* NDA Government is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Additionally, as per the recommendations of the XIVth Central Finance Commission, the devolution to States of 42% of Union's net tax receipts, will allow States greater autonomy in financing and designing of schemes as per their needs.

Statement

*Allocation details for each of the National Health Schemes (CSS)
forming part of National Health Mission during the
UPA Government vis-à-vis NDA Government*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Allocation of funds under UPA Government	Allocation of funds under NDA Government
		2012-14 (BE)	2014-16 (BE)
1	2	3	4
A. NRHM-RCH Flexible Pool			
1.	RCH Flexible Pool	10285.52	10268.12
2.	Mission Flexible Pool	11615.00	10838.20
3.	Routine Immunisation	1600.00	1318.10
4.	Pulse Polio Immunisation	1610.00	1100.00
5.	National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme	100.00	84.25
6.	Providing Free Generic Medicines in all PH institutions in the country	101.00	1.00
7.	Strengthening of District hospitals for providing advanced secondary care	101.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL-NRHM-RCH Flexible Pool		25412.52	23609.67
B. National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool		2.00	3310.43
C. Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases		0.00	0.00
1.	National VBD Control Programme	1144.00	1077.65
2.	National T.B. Control Programme	1420.30	1350.15
3.	National Leprosy Control Programme	102.00	97.00
4.	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	126.00	127.35
SUB-TOTAL-FP for Communicable Diseases		2792.30	2652.15
D. Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases, Injury and Trauma		0.00	0.00
1.	National Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme	520.00	338.77

1	2	3	4
2.	National Mental Health Programme	200.00	130.28
3.	Health care for Elderly	50.00	76.33
4.	Nat. Prog. for Prev. and Control of Deafness	45.00	20.39
5.	National Tobacco Control Programme	20.00	60.09
6.	National Oral Health Programme	10.00	4.66
7.	National Drug De-addiction Programme	46.00	0.00
8.	Assistance to States for capacity building (Burns)	0.00	24.17
9.	Prev. and Ctrl. of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and stroke	300.00	527.55
10.	Other New Initiatives under Non-Comm. Diseases/Nat. Prog. for Palliative Care	5.00	22.26
	SUB-TOTAL-Flexible Pool for NCDs, Injury and Trauma	1196.00	1204.50
E.	Infrastructure Maintenance	9856.00	8864.00
1.	Infrastructure Maintenance	9856.00	8864.00
F.	Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System	0.00	223.78
G.	Strengthening of State Food Regulatory System	0.00	223.78
H.	Forward Linkages to NRHM	220.00	31.00
I.	Other Health Schemes (PILOT)	0.00	0.00
	(i) Sports Medicine	0.00	26.92
	(ii) Deafness	0.00	7.84
	(iii) Leptospirosis Control	0.00	1.40
	(iv) Control of Human Rabies	0.00	17.95
	(v) Medical Rehabilitation	0.00	24.34
	(vi) Oral Health	0.00	3.25
	(vii) Fluorosis	0.00	5.99
	TOTAL Other Health Schemes (PILOT)	0.00	87.69
	TOTAL National Health Mission	39478.82	40207.00

Finalization of site for AIIMS in Tamil Nadu

1894. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized any site from the sites recommended by the State Government of Tamil Nadu for setting-up of AIIMS institution in the State; 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) No.

(b) The Central Team has already inspected the sites offered by Government of Tamil Nadu for setting-up of new AIIMS in the State. The report, submitted by the Central Team is under consideration.

Population control measures

1895. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encouraging State Governments and local bodies to control population in their respective territories by giving them incentives and financial support; and

(b) whether the population migrating from one territory to another is also being covered under such incentives/schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Government is promoting Family Planning Programme in all States/Union Territories of India through financial support under the National Health Mission. These programmes are available to all persons residing including migrated population.

Treatment of EWS patients in private hospitals

1896. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private hospitals are given benefit of preferential allotment of land;

(b) if so, the details of Government policy in this regard;

(c) whether these hospitals are obliged to reserve beds for EWS patients and obliged to treat them free of cost; and

(d) if so, what steps are taken against errant 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 the State Government to make such policy as per the Act/Rules applicable in the State and ensure their compliance.

Clinical trials in the country

1897. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 1,631 persons have died during clinical trials between January, 2012 and May, 2015 in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the DGHS had granted permission for 241 global clinical trials primarily on imported medicines or investigational new drugs for testing during the same period in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per data available with the Drugs Controller General (India), the number of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of death including those related and not related to clinical trial reported between January, 2012 and December, 2014 are as follows:

Year	Nos. of SAEs where death was reported.	Nos. where death established to be related to Clinical Trial.
2012	436	16
2013	590*	46
2014	443 ^a	22
2015	162	These relate to current year and relativity has not been examined as yet.

* - out of 590 reports, 534 reports of SAEs of death have been examined so far.

^a - out of 443 reports, 345 reports of SAEs of death have been examined so far.

(b) Drugs Controller General (India) has granted permission for 241 global clinical trial application(s) from January, 2012 to May, 2015. These clinical trials relate to medicine(s) of different therapeutic categories including anti-diabetes, anti-cancer, anti-arthritis, anti-asthma, anti-HIV etc.

Cancellation of medical college permits

1898. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to increase the establishment of medical colleges in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a row over cancellation of permits of some medical colleges by MCI, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to defend its stand on increasing the medical colleges and cancellation of permits by MCI?

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

To augment human resources/facilities in health sector, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals has been introduced with focus on underserved areas of the country. Under the scheme, 58 districts in 20 States/UTs have been identified.

(b) and (c) As per IMC Act, 1956 and Regulations framed thereunder, the Medical Colleges have to get yearly renewal permission till the first batch of students appear in final year examination and the MBBS course is recognized. For this purpose, the MCI conducts yearly renewal inspection of the colleges and recommends to the Central Government to renew/not to renew the permission. Before taking a final decision on the negative recommendations of MCI, the Ministry grants opportunity of personal hearing to the colleges. Thus, an opportunity is provided to ascertain whether deficiencies as noted by MCI in its physical assessment of the concerned college have been rectified. MCI accordingly makes revised recommendation to the Ministry. It is not open to the Central Government to issue permission to the medical colleges when they are not complying with the regulations of the MCI.

There has been consistent increase in the number of medical colleges and MBBS seats in the country. In the year 2007-08, there were 262 medical colleges with intake capacity of 31,232 MBBS seats which has increased to 422 medical colleges and 57,138 MBBS seats in 2015-16.

Low sex-ratio in under five age group

1899. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per one of the World Women 2015 Report, India is the only country where more girls die than boys in the under five age group;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has the lowest sex ratio in under five age group;

(c) whether it means that the existing legislation is insufficient to reduce mortality or there is lack of will to implement the legislation; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to recast its policies and their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The World Women Report is not compiled by the Government. However, as per Registrar General of India (Census 2011) data the Child Sex Ratio (0-6 age group) is 918 *i.e.* 918 girls per 1000 boys.

(c) The Government has enacted the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, for prohibition of sex selection before or after conception and for prevention of misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination.

As per Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by States/UTs, 51704 diagnostic facilities including Genetic Counselling Centre, Genetic Laboratory, Genetic Clinic, Ultrasound Clinic and Imaging Centre have been registered under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. So far, a total of 1435 machines have been sealed and seized for violations of the PC & PNDT Act. A total of 2142 court cases have been filed by the concerned appropriate authorities and 304 convictions have so far been secured under the Act. Following conviction the medical licenses of 100 doctors have been suspended/cancelled.

(d) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes and awareness generation/advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation. The details of important measures are enclosed in the Statement.

Statement***Measures taken to build a positive environment for the girls***

- The Government has intensified effective implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and amended various provisions of the Rules.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for operationalization of PNDT Cells, Capacity Building, Orientation and Sensitisation Workshop, Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the PC&PNDT Act under the National Health Mission (NHM).
- A National review under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary and Mission Director, MoHFW was held on 21st September, 2015 through video conference.
- Program review at the State level has been intensified. Five regional review workshops for North, West, Central, North East and Southern regions were organized during 2014-15. During 2015-16 two regional review workshop have been organized for Northern Eastern States and Northern States in Manipur and Chandigarh respectively.
- National campaign “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” was launched in 100 gender critical districts in partnership with Ministry of Woman and Child Development and Human Resource Development.
- Directions given by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the matter of WP(C) 349/2006 (Voluntary Health Association of Punjab vs. UOI & others), were communicated to the States/ UTs time to time for ensuring compliance.
- Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have been scaled up. In year 2014-15, 19 inspection visits have been undertaken in different States. During 2015-16, 16 NIMC inspections have been conducted in the States of Punjab, Puducherry, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Telangana, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand and Gujarat.
- States have been advised to focus on Districts/Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate behaviour change communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC and PNDT Act.

Patient overload at Government Hospitals

1900. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the surge of doctors, there is one doctor for 11,528 people in Government hospitals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that of all the States, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra have the worst ratio; and

(c) whether every Government hospital serves around 61,000 people with one bed catering to 1,833 patients, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), Directorate General of Health Services, there are approximately, 1,06,415 Allopathic Doctors and 5,614 Dental Surgeons available. There is one Allopathic Doctor for an average of 11,528 people in Government hospitals. In so far as the average population served by the Government Allopathic doctors and Government Dental Surgeons in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra is concerned, the details are as under:

States	Average population served/Government Allopathic doctors	Average population served/Government Dental Surgeon
Bihar	28,391	2,50,681
Chhattisgarh	25,032	4,06,967
Maharashtra	27,790	37,80,291

(c) As per information compiled by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the average population served per Government Hospital and average population served per Government hospital bed is 61,011 and 1,833 respectively. The state wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Government Hospital and Beds in Rural and Urban Areas (including CHCs) in India (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total Hospitals (Government)		Average population served per Government Hospitals	Average population served per Government Hospital Bed
		No.	Beds		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	278	19848	312778	4381
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212	2313	6057	555
3.	Assam	1137	13381	27874	2369

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	1436	11552	70701	8789
5.	Chhattisgarh	637	12012	39611	2101
6.	Goa	31	3118	61771	614
7.	Gujarat	385	27928	159297	2196
8.	Haryana	159	7664	167768	3481
9.	Himachal Pradesh	160	8776	43615	795
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2812	9760	4321	1245
11.	Jharkhand	549	5414	59682	6052
12.	Karnataka	654	53022	93599	1154
13.	Kerala	1278	38400	27588	918
14.	Madhya Pradesh	451	28187	167659	2683
15.	Maharashtra	585	163865	200323	715
16.	Manipur	30	1427	84482	1776
17.	Meghalaya	40	3127	67807	867
18.	Mizoram	36	1630	28868	638
19.	Nagaland	53	2427	43912	959
20.	Odisha	1750	16683	23884	2505
21.	Punjab	240	11804	119033	2420
22.	Rajasthan	3145	46669	22566	1521
23.	Sikkim	33	1560	19192	406
24.	Tamil Nadu	788	64243	87124	1069
25.	Tripura	122	4137	30671	904
26.	Uttar Pradesh	831	NA	254172	NA
27.	Uttarakhand	695	7965	14909	1301
28.	West Bengal	1566	78566	58697	1170
30.	A & N Island	32	1075	16642	495
29.	Chandigarh	4	700	412851	2359
31.	D & N Haveli	2	372	200850	1080

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Daman and Diu	4	200	76144	1523
33.	Delhi	109	24383	184331	824
34.	Lakshadweep	9	300	8698	261
35.	Puducherry	53	3271	29677	481
INDIA		20306	675779	61011	1833

Notes: Government hospitals includes central Government, State Government and local Government bodies.

Procurement of quality medicines under CGHS

1901. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any policy with regard to procurement/purchase of ayurvedic, siddha, unani and homoeopathic medicines under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, medicine stream-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken/ proposed to be taken by Government to ensure transparency and timely procurement/purchase of quality and standard medicines under CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The procurement of Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha medicines under CGHS is done from Government institutions like Indian Medicine Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited (IMPCL), Tamil Nadu Medical Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation Limited (TEMPCOL) and Co-operative Societies like Indian Medicine Practitioners Co-operative Society (IMPCOPS), Adiyar, Chennai. These medicines are procured as per the rates fixed by the Government/actual.

Homoeopathy medicines are procured from private manufacturers as per rate contract approved through open tender. The orders for supply are placed by the Store in-charge working under Addl. Director (HQ) in Delhi & NCR and by Addl. Director of the concerned city in other cities.

The generic medicines which are not manufactured/supplied by the above Government suppliers and the branded medicines, are procured from private

manufacturers at rate contract finalized through open tender process. The rates are finalized by the duly constituted tender committee.

There are no Authorized Local Chemists under Sidha and Homeopathy. Medicines not available at the Wellness Centres are procured locally by CMO i/c of the Sidha/CMO i/c of Homoeopathy Medical Store Depot in Delhi and by Addl. Directors in other cities.

Since funds are not allocated separately for Ayurveda, Unani, Sidha and Homeopathy in all cities except Delhi, information in this regard is available only in respect of Delhi and NCR. The funds allocated and expenditure incurred for each system of medicine for Delhi and NCR is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and the expenditure incurred for each system of medicine for cities outside Delhi given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Following steps have been taken to ensure regular supply/availability of medicines :

- (i) Medicines manufactured by the Indian Medicine Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited (A Government of India enterprise) are procured directly with the rates fixed by the Cost and Accounts Division of Ministry of Finance.
- (ii) The medicines which are not manufactured by IMPCL are procured through open tender.
- (iii) Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines, which are not available at the Wellness Centre in Delhi and NCR or medicines which are outside the formulary, are procured through Authorized Local Chemists.
- (iv) In other cities, no Authorized Local Chemists are appointed and in case the medicines are not available at the Wellness Centre, Additional Director (AD) of the concerned city procures them locally.
- (v) Beneficiaries are also permitted to purchase the non-available medicines from open market and claim reimbursement.

Statement-I*Total budget allocation and expenditure under CGHS Delhi*

(In thousands of rupees)

Year	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure (Upto 10th December 2015)
Ayurvedic	39500	34873	34500	33941	20000	19958	50000	26000
Homeopathic	5500	4825	7700	7102	10000	7654	15000	8500
Unani	6000	5676	4000	3435	10000	6854	15000	9000
Siddha	1000	440	1100	833	5000	985	5,000	4200

Statement-II*City-wise Expenditure Statement – other than Delhi*

(in rupees)

City	Ayurvedic	Homoeopathy	Unani	Siddha
Ahmedabad				
2012-13	3,90,000	1,05,000		
2013-14	9,38,000	1,88,000		
2014-15	10,27,000	1,69,000		
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	5,91,203	no expenditure		
Allahabad				
2012-13	26,47,846	85,068		
2013-14	24,95,289	12,11,677		
2014-15	29,75,637	3,64,470		
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	8,92,691	3,58,470		
Bangaluru				
2012-13	30,17,266	1,36,737	4,65,392	
2013-14	22,81,519	3,08,457	5,65,285	
2014-15	55,27,612	59,151	3,85,006	
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	25,15,617	2,52,731	5,81,724	

City	Ayurvedic	Homoeopathy	Unani	Siddha
Bhubaneswar				
2012-13	2,31,964			
2013-14	2,55,373			
2014-15	3,00,479			
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	2,74,988			
Chennai				
2012-13	18,13,138	63,462		14,04,456
2013-14	16,00,531	1,65,634		4,40,654
2014-15	18,48,087	1,08,502		28,04,141
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	18,00,255	1,40,189		19,39,107
Guwahati				
2012-13		2,02,247		
2013-14		4,51,698		
2014-15		1,32,154		
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)		2,73,830		
Hyderabad				
2012-13	97,70,760	12,56,084	40,18,719	
2013-14	1,02,10,648	17,36,312	39,31,659	
2014-15	48,91,563	6,33,886	33,78,750	
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	64,13,046	10,33,845	13,82,115	
Jaipur				
2012-13	12,47,562	69,054		
2013-14	1,99,826	3,86,667		
2014-15	7,81,048	2,22,114		
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	5,32,253	17,509		
Kanpur				
2012-13	39,22,443	nil		
2013-14	23,36,766	14,59,391		
2014-15	10,38,745	nil		
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	22,37,679	nil		

City	Ayurvedic	Homoeopathy	Unani	Siddha
Kolkata				
2012-13	39,61,883	96,758	NA	
2013-14	50,11,108	2,93,097	NA	
2014-15	8,89,031	6,21,974	10,74,817	
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	31,35,327	5,000	7,75,737	
Lucknow				
2012-13	32,58,661	NA	9,63,317	
2013-14	22,31,526	363775	90,021	
2014-15	3,48,213	NA	24,28,293	
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	4,47,747	7,63,539		
Meerut				
2012-13	35,64,670	4,82,656		
2013-14	26,59,635	7,51,718		
2014-15	17,69,315	8,08,877		
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	28,98,856	5,68,207		
Mumbai				
2012-13	69,96,758	*	Nil	
2013-14	4,38,958	*	Nil	
2014-15	32,40,098	*	Nil	
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	88,48,559	*	Nil	
Nagpur				
2012-13	17,98,832	92,701		
2013-14	23,39,876	2,53,024		
2014-15	27,36,025	4,45,028		
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	12,12,380	18,13,475		
Pune				
2012-13	26,68,023	1,68,257		
2013-14	1,949,411	4,24,751		
2014-15	1293675	1,78,628		
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	12,73,525	1,62,382		

City	Ayurvedic	Homoeopathy	Unani	Siddha
Patna				
2012-13	9,11,018	1,71,567		
2013-14	12,07,549	2,83,144		
2014-15	14,37,175	2,08,228		
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	Nil	5,61,374		
Trivandrum				
2012-13	24,96,709	0		
2013-14	72,71,129	2,27,598		
2014-15	24,97,806	6,44,019		
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	18,42,979	1,60,732		

*No Homoeopathy medicine procured after 2008 also no doctor posted.

Disease screening centres

1902. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by Government to establish more screening and testing facilities for identifying patients suffering from cancer, tuberculosis and lung disorders and for their subsequent treatments in various States/UT in the country;

(b) whether Government has provided adequate financial and infrastructure as well as man- power facilities to record and maintain cancer, tuberculosis patients registry in Government run hospitals in various States/UTs, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Medical facilities and funds provided to various States/UTs for the treatment of poor TB patients and also to support non-profit organizations to promote cancer awareness?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for providing healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of various diseases. At present, 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, includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution

for treatment. The focus is on three areas namely breast, cervical and oral Cancer. Screening guidelines have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histopathological biopsy. More than 200 NCD clinics have been established under NPCDCS which *inter alia* are tasked to carry out screening for common cancer viz. Breast, Oral and Cervical Cancer.

The Government is also implementing the Revised National Tuberculosis Control programme (RNTCP). Under the said programme diagnostic and treatment facilities are provided free of cost to all TB patients. Designated Microscopy Centers (DMC) have been established for quality diagnosis for every one lakh population in the general areas and for 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. 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 Technique (CBNAAT) Test Machines have been installed at 121 sites.

In addition to the State Government Health Institutions the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, NEIGHRIMS Shillong etc. provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Cancer and Lung diseases. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

To further enhance the facilities for tertiary Care of cancer, the Government is also implementing a scheme to support the establishment of State Cancer Institutes and Tertiary Care Cancer Centers across the country.

(b) National Cancer Registry Programme under ICMR has 29 Population Based and 29 Hospital Based Registries which maintain data related to Cancer in the country. Under RNTCP, in addition to the Tuberculosis registers at TB Unit Level a Case Based Web Based system named NIKSHAY is being used for capturing the details of TB patients. RNTCP supports provision of computers and peripherals to all the RNTCP districts along with Data entry operators at district level. Notification of all TB cases has been made mandatory.

(c) The funds released to the States and UTs, under RNTCP for the year 2014-15 and current Financial Year are at Annexure. RNTCP programme is being

implemented through a network of over 13,000 Designated Microscopy Centers, over 4,000 Tuberculosis Units, nearly 134 Drug Resistant TB Centers, a network of 64 Culture and Drug Susceptibility Testing centres and over 4 lakh DOT centers.

Electronic and Print media is utilized for awareness for cancer. Public awareness regarding health promotion and prevention of NCDs through social mobilization by involvement of self help groups, community leaders, NGOs etc. can be undertaken by the States under NPCDCS.

Statement

Revised National TB Control Programme State-wise releases

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
		Releases	Releases (upto 11.12.2015)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1195.55	1363.41
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	59.37	65.52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	364.51	371.53
4.	Assam	1796.01	1020.32
5.	Bihar	1269.60	2126.81
6.	Chhandigarh	151.66	109.61
7.	Chattisgarh	1321.91	0.00
8.	D & N Haveli	43.26	51.45
9.	Daman and Diu	11.70	32.66
10.	Delhi	1338.87	1196.54
11.	Goa	90.19	58.25
12.	Gujarat	1826.61	1665.80
13.	Haryana	545.90	755.45
14.	Himachal Pradesh	603.31	438.09
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	573.00	703.91
16.	Jharkhand	424.00	1087.07
17.	Karnataka	1943.99	1303.43
18.	Kerala	814.55	928.91

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	22.85	28.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1382.86	2029.83
21.	Maharashtra	5043.57	4728.71
22.	Manipur	332.49	310.06
23.	Meghalaya	433.73	152.18
24.	Mizoram	334.23	261.08
25.	Nagaland	250.84	286.06
26.	Odisha	1562.03	1247.84
27.	Puducherry	133.84	134.71
28.	Punjab	871.10	792.48
29.	Rajasthan	1056.04	1536.85
30.	Sikkim	164.46	151.80
31.	Tamil Nadu	2121.49	1800.55
32.	Tripura	105.66	181.90
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5628.85	4853.47
34.	Uttarakhand	538.67	428.85
35.	West Bengal	1891.18	2156.70
36.	Telangana	1139.24	0.00
TOTAL		37387.12	34359.84

Mobile medical vans

1903. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has got any data to find out the availability of mobile medical vans operating in different States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, during each of the last two years and this year, year-wise, State-wise;

(c) whether Government gave any instruction in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the fund allocated for this purpose, during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The State/UTs wise information of operational Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) in the last two years and this year (Upto June, 2015) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Operational Guidelines for MMUs has been recently shared with State and is available at <http://nrhm.gov.in/images/pdf/infocus/Shimla/Guidelines/MobileMedicalUnits.pdf>.

The State/UTs-wise SPIP approvals for MMUs for the said period is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UTs-wise information of Operational Mobile Medical Units

Sl.No.	State/UT	31.03.2014	31.03.2015	30.06.2015 (up to June)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	40	7	7
2.	Chhattisgarh	29	0	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir#	11	11	11
5.	Jharkhand	100	101	101
6.	Madhya Pradesh	108	84	84
7.	Odisha	0	0	0
8.	Rajasthan	202	202	202
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Uttarakhand	15	0	0
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	16
12.	Assam	50	50	50
13.	Manipur	9	9	9
14.	Meghalaya	7	7	7
15.	Mizoram	9	9	9
16.	Nagaland	11	11	11
17.	Sikkim	4	4	4
18.	Tripura	4	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Andhra Pradesh	475	0	0
20.	Goa	0	0	0
21.	Gujarat	118	30	30
22.	Haryana	9	9	9
23.	Karnataka	0	0	0
24.	Kerala	16	25	25
25.	Maharashtra	40	40	40
26.	Punjab	33	33	33
27.	Tamil Nadu	405	407	407
28.	Telangana		200	0
29.	West Bengal	36	32	32
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	5	5	5
32.	D & N Haveli	1	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	2	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	8	8	8
TOTAL		1763	1307	1107

Statement-II

*State/UTs-wise SPIP Approvals towards Mobile Medical Units under NHM
for the F.Ys 2013-14 to 2015-16*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	SPIP Approval 2013-14	SPIP Approval 2014-15	SPIP Approval 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
A. High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	1,944.00	1,584.00	1,188.02
2.	Chhattisgarh	720.00	720.00	3,667.20
3.	Himachal Pradesh	-	190.08	-

1	2	3	4	5
4.	J & K	-	308.00	329.61
5.	Jharkhand	2,472.00	2,424.00	2,580.30
6.	MP	2,179.00	2,363.63	4,075.63
7.	Odisha	-	-	-
8.	Rajasthan	3,484.56	3,854.40	3,986.00
9.	UP	-	-	27.54
10.	Uttarakhand	296.55	270.00	224.00
SUB TOTAL		11,096.11	11,714.11	16,078.30
B. NE States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	201.60	201.60
12.	Assam	703.94	1,493.19	1,854.95
13.	Manipur	137.70	153.60	185.63
14.	Meghalaya	178.85	178.85	153.43
15.	Mizoram	205.55	223.15	-
16.	Nagaland	174.51	178.38	178.96
17.	Sikkim	84.00	84.00	84.00
18.	Tripura	100.03	99.12	108.00
SUB TOTAL		1,584.58	2,611.89	2,766.57
C. Non-High Focus States				
19.	Andhra	-	257.54	426.92
20.	Goa	6.44	-	-
21.	Gujarat	889.50	609.82	646.20
22.	Haryana	120.82	148.18	198.01
23.	Karnataka	-	-	-
24.	Kerala	195.90	154.00	154.00
25.	Maharashtra	1,120.54	1,385.14	1,175.06
26.	Punjab	360.00	606.86	606.86
27.	Tamil Nadu	3,604.62	4,047.64	3,401.04
28.	Telangana		153.94	603.40
29.	West Bengal	1,887.60	1,540.00	1,320.00
SUB TOTAL		8,185.42	8,903.12	8,531.49

1	2	3	4	5
D. Small States/UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	23.91	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	16.86	16.86
33.	Daman	-	-	-
34.	Delhi	180.23	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	76.77	84.53	84.54
SUB TOTAL		280.91	101.39	101.40
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D)		21,147.02	23,330.51	27,477.76

Note: SPIP-State Programme Implementation Plan.

Nursing colleges in the country

1904. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of nursing colleges in India, State-wise;
- (b) out of this, the number of those managed by Government and those managed by private sector;
- (c) whether Government has received any adverse report about the quality of education imparted in these institutions; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government on such adverse report?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The total number of nursing colleges in the India is 1756 out of which 121 colleges are in Government Sector and 1635 colleges are in Private Sector. State- wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Imparting the quality of education in the Nursing Sector is an ongoing process. However, Indian Nursing Council has taken proactive steps to improve the quality of Nursing education.

- (i) Institution shall have its own 100 bedded hospital.
- (ii) Institution shall have own building within two years of the establishment.

- (iii) Pre-service training is provided *i.e.*, 165 ANM tutors have been trained in 06 weeks module to enhance their effective teaching skills, skilled birth attendance, integrated management of Neonatal and Childhood illness, prevention of reproductive tract infections including prevention of Parent of Child Transmission of HIV, Family Welfare Services, quality improvement in nursing education using Standards Based Management and Recognition (SBMR) approach.
- (iv) Renewals are issued every year after scrutinizing the documents with respect to INC norms.
- (v) Surprise inspections of institutions are conducted.
- (vi) Faculty details are updated on the website by the institution.

Statement

State-wise and sector-wise number of institution of B.Sc (N)

States	Institutions		Total Institutions
	Government	Private	
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	15	216	231
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
Assam	4	6	10
Bihar	1	4	5
Chandigarh	2	0	2
Chhattisgarh	8	73	81
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	7	4	11
Goa	1	2	3
Gujarat	8	48	56
Haryana	1	32	33
Himachal Pradesh	1	18	19
Jammu and Kashmir	2	4	6
Jharkhand	1	8	9
Karnataka	10	318	328

1	2	3	4
Kerala	8	123	131
Madhya Pradesh	4	144	148
Maharashtra	6	94	100
Manipur	1	5	6
Meghalaya	1	1	2
Mizoram	2	0	2
Nagaland	0	1	1
Odisha	1	18	19
Puducherry	2	13	15
Punjab	5	95	100
Rajasthan	8	151	159
Sikkim	1	1	2
Tamil Nadu	5	169	174
Tripura	0	4	4
Uttar Pradesh	5	60	65
Uttaranchal	1	11	12
West Bengal	9	11	20
GRAND TOTAL	121	1635	1756

Shortage of staff enrolled under NRHM

1905. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proportion of human resource/staff compared with patients is significantly low under the NRHM scheme;

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

(c) the details of human resource/staff presently enrolled and required in Sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs for last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures being taken by Government to combat the shortage of staff at the centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public health being a state subject, the primary

responsibility to ensure availability of health human resources in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including for engaging of health human resources on contractual basis based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans and availability of financial resources. Since inception, NRHM/NHM has attempted to fill the gaps in human resources by supporting human resources on contractual basis as below:

- 7,263 General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs)
- 3,355 Specialists
- 17,362 Paramedics
- 73,154 ANMs
- 40,847 Staff Nurses
- 24890 AYUSH Doctors
- 6005 AYUSH Paramedics etc.

(c) The State/UT-wise information as per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) of Required, Sanctioned and In Position of various health human resources at Sub Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) for the last three years, *viz.*, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(d) As mentioned above, public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of health human resources in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including for engaging of health human resources on contractual basis based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans, to reach the Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norms for SCs, PHCs & CHCs.

Support under NHM is provided for multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists and mainstreaming of AYUSH. Support is also provided to States by giving hard area allowance to doctors, medical and paramedical professionals for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas. Also, States are advised to put in place transparent policies of posting and transfer, and ensure rational deployment of doctors and other health care professionals. As the posts required for health facilities are filled up by respective State/UT Governments, they are impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant posts.

Statement-I*(A) Health worker (female)/ANM at sub-centre**(As on 31st March, 2013)*

States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
	[R1]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	12522	23322	20920	2402	*
Arunachal Pradesh	286	NA	200	NA	86
Assam	4609	NA	7972	NA	*
Bihar	9729	NA	17132	NA	*
Chhattisgarh	5161	5161	4386	775	775
Goa	207	135	135	0	72
Gujarat	7274	7274	6938	336	336
Haryana	2524	4063	4530	*	*
Himachal Pradesh	2065	2213	1797	416	268
Jammu and Kashmir	2265	2253	4076	*	*
Jharkhand	3958	3958	6521	*	*
Karnataka	8871	8871	8871	0	0
Kerala	4575	4575	4590	*	*
Madhya Pradesh	8869	8869	11225	*	*
Maharashtra	10580	12143	18144	*	*
Manipur	421	840	798	42	*
Meghalaya	422	903	645	258	*
Mizoram##	370	388	623	*	*
Nagaland	396	407	668	*	*
Odisha	6688	6688	6851	*	*
Punjab	2951	4362	4115	247	*
Rajasthan#	14221	12532	15895	*	*
Sikkim##	147	147	208	*	*
Tamil Nadu	8706	8768	8706	62	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura#	828	NA	620	NA	208
Uttarakhand	1848	1847	1815	32	33
Uttar Pradesh	20521	23580	19486	4094	1035
West Bengal	10356	20000	17294	2706	*
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119	195	179	16	*
Chandigarh	16	16	19	*	*
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	36	88	*	*
Daman and Diu	26	26	39	*	*
Delhi	38	38	38	0	0
Lakshadweep	14	28	28	0	*
Puducherry	51	156	156	0	*
ALL INDIA	151684	163794	195708	11386	2813

Notes: # Data for 2012 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UT

¹ Requirement based on norm of one ANM per each existing Sub Centre

NA-Not Available

(B) Health worker (female)/ANM at sub-centres & PHCS

(As on 31st March, 2013)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14231	23322	20920	2402	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	383	NA	334	NA	49
3.	Assam	5587	5962	9145	*	*
4.	Bihar	11612	NA	17637	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5944	5944	4939	1005	1005
6.	Goa	228	150	150	0	78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	8432	7274	6938	336	1494
8.	Haryana	2976	4309	5112	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2539	2213	2054	159	485
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2902	2649	4654	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	4288	4288	7055	*	*
12.	Karnataka	11221	16178	11434	4744	*
13.	Kerala	5395	7929	7950	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10025	10150	12580	*	*
15.	Maharashtra	12391	16836	22306	*	*
16.	Manipur	506	1063	975	88	*
17.	Meghalaya	530	1118	892	226	*
18.	Mizoram##	427	388	655	*	*
19.	Nagaland	522	598	893	*	*
20.	Odisha	7993	NA	7576	NA	417
21.	Punjab	3387	4442	4195	247	*
22.	Rajasthan#	15831	14348	17638	*	*
23.	Sikkim##	171	219	274	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	9935	9867	9125	742	810
25.	Tripura#	911	NA	1169	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	2105	2077	2016	61	89
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24017	47160	38972	8188	*
28.	West Bengal	11265	20500	17766	2734	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	141	215	199	16	*
30.	Chandigarh	16	16	19	*	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	36	88	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	29	26	39	*	*
33.	Delhi	43	63	54	9	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Lakshadweep	18	48	48	0	*
35.	Puducherry	75	233	233	0	*
ALL INDIA		176132	209621	236034	20957	4427

Notes: NA-Not Available

Data for 2012 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹ Requirement based on norm of one ANM per each existing Sub Centre & PHC

(C) Health worker (male) at sub-centres

(As on 31st March, 2013)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	7601	3657	3944	8865
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	NA	95	NA	191
3.	Assam	4609	3000	3391	*	1218
4.	Bihar#	9729	2135	1074	1061	8655
5.	Chhattisgarh	5161	5161	3037	2124	2124
6.	Goa	207	86	86	0	121
7.	Gujarat	7274	7274	5778	1496	1496
8.	Haryana	2524	2156	1459	697	1065
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2065	2008	1183	825	882
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2265	2253	520	1733	1745
11.	Jharkhand	3958	NA	957	NA	3001
12.	Karnataka	8871	5853	3148	2705	5723
13.	Kerala	4575	3401	3401	0	1174
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	7731	5302	2429	3567
15.	Maharashtra	10580	7853	6685	1168	3895
16.	Manipur	421	469	469	0	*
17.	Meghalaya	422	84	133	*	289

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Mizoram##	370	382	377	5	*
19.	Nagaland+	396	276	234	42	162
20.	Odisha	6688	4548	4063	485	2625
21.	Punjab	2951	2858	1610	1248	1341
22.	Rajasthan+	14221	2217	1592	625	12629
23.	Sikkim##	147	147	146	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	2896	872	2024	7834
25.	Tripura	828	NA	622	NA	206
26.	Uttarakhand	1848	920	184	736	1664
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	9080	1363	7717	19158
28.	West Bengal	10356	9457	4922	4535	5434
29.	A & N Islands	119	48	45	3	74
30.	Chandigarh	16	16	10	6	6
31.	D & N Haveli	50	9	9	0	41
32.	Daman and Diu	26	24	24	0	2
33.	Delhi	38	0	0	0	38
34.	Lakshadweep	14	14	14	0	0
35.	Puducherry	51	0	2	*	49
ALL INDIA		151684	89957	56464	35609	95275

Notes: NA-Not Available

Sanctioned data for 2012 used

Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 2012 repeatd

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹ One per each existing Sub Centre

(D) Health assistants (female)/LHV at PHCs

(As on 31st March, 2013)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1709	2643	2247	396	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	NA	4	NA	93
3.	Assam	978	379	379	0	599
4.	Bihar**	1883	850	358	492	1525
5.	Chhattisgarh	783	783	356	427	427
6.	Goa	21	11	9	2	12
7.	Gujarat	1158	1084	546	538	612
8.	Haryana	452	355	274	81	178
9.	Himachal Pradesh	474	350	61	289	413
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	396	87	309	550
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	66	264	264
12.	Karnataka	2350	3824	1036	2788	1314
13.	Kerala**	820	809	795	14	25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	726	519	207	637
15.	Maharashtra	1811	2392	2621	*	*
16.	Manipur	85	75	64	11	21
17.	Meghalaya	108	67	65	2	43
18.	Mizoram	57	85	19	66	38
19.	Nagaland	126	13	13	0	113
20.	Odisha ³	1305	1162	629	533	676
21.	Punjab	436	446	401	45	35
22.	Rajasthan#	1610	1369	1420	*	190
23.	Sikkim##	24	24	20	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1229	1227	1047	180	182
25.	Tripura	83	NA	102	NA	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttarakhand	257	141	88	53	169
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3496	3781	3478	303	18
28.	West Bengal	909	142	97	45	812
29.	A & N Islands	22	11	11	0	11
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	6	0	1	*	5
32.	Daman and Diu	3	0	0	0	3
33.	Delhi	5	14	10	4	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	0	3
35.	Puducherry	24	13	12	1	12
ALL INDIA ²		24448	23503	16836	7054	8984

Notes:

Data for 2012 repeated

** Data for 2011 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

NA: Not Available.

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹ One per Primary Health Centre² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded³ The PHC data included Area Hospitals and Other Hospitals*(E) Health assistant (male) at PHCS*

(As on 31st March, 2013)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1709	0	0	0	1709
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	NA	72	NA	25
3.	Assam	978	0	0	0	978
4.	Bihar+	1883	649	556	93	1327
5.	Chhattisgarh	783	783	89	694	694
6.	Goa	21	0	0	0	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	1158	1084	755	329	403
8.	Haryana	452	177	184	*	268
9.	Himachal Pradesh	474	413	22	391	452
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	9	85	*	552
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	30	300	300
12.	Karnataka	2350	2310	823	1487	1527
13.	Kerala	820	2186	2197	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	477	288	189	868
15.	Maharashtra	1811	1722	1604	118	*
16.	Manipur	85	74	65	9	20
17.	Meghalaya	108	81	74	7	34
18.	Mizoram	57	86	22	64	35
19.	Nagaland	126	0	0	0	126
20.	Odisha ³	1305	0	0	0	1305
21.	Punjab	436	446	290	156	146
22.	Rajasthan#	1610	252	201	51	1409
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	12	NA	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	1229	2804	1980	824	*
25.	Tripura	83	NA	98	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	257	165	29	136	228
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3496	5757	4294	1463	*
28.	West Bengal	909	286	163	123	746
29.	A & N Islands	22	0	0	0	22
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	6	0	0	0	6
32.	Daman and Diu	3	2	2	0	1
33.	Delhi	5	0	0	0	5
34.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	4
35.	Puducherry	24	21	21	0	3
ALL INDIA ²		24448	20114	13956	6434	13226

Notes:

+Data for 2011 repeated

#Data for 2012 repeated

NA: Not Available.

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹ One per Primary Health Centre

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³ The PHC data included Area Hospitals and Other Hospitals

(F) Doctors+at primary health centres

(As on 31st March, 2013)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1709	3588	3118	470	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	NA	92	NA	5
3.	Assam	978	NA	1495	NA	*
4.	Bihar#	1883	2078	3532	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	783	1566	362	1204	421
6.	Goa	21	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1158	1504	889	615	269
8.	Haryana	452	506	393	113	59
9.	Himachal Pradesh	474	582	558	24	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1030	1224	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	407	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2350	2310	2089	221	261
13.	Kerala	820	1119	1168	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1658	999	659	157
15.	Maharashtra	1811	3009	2499	510	*
16.	Manipur	85	238	173	65	*
17.	Meghalaya	108	128	114	14	*
18.	Mizoram	57	152	49	103	8
19.	Nagaland	126	101	127	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Odisha ³	1305	1317	1027	290	278
21.	Punjab	436	481	440	41	*
22.	Rajasthan**	1610	1824	1755	69	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	28	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1229	2394	1979	415	*
25.	Tripura	83	NA	89	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	257	299	125	174	132
27.	Uttar Pradesh***	3496	4509	2861	1648	635
28.	West Bengal	909	2600	1781	819	*
29.	A & N Islands	22	52	39	13	*
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	6	6	6	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
33.	Delhi	5	18	18	0	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	7	7	0	*
35.	Puducherry	24	58	58	0	*
ALL INDIA ²		2448	33515	29562	7467	2225

Notes:

** Data for 2012 repeated

*** Data for 2010 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated

NA: Not Available.

+ Allopathic Doctors

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹One per Primary Health Centre

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³The PHC data included Area Hospitals and Other Hospitals

(G) Total Specialists at CHCs

Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians]

(As on 31st March, 2013)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1168	668	275	393	893
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	216	NA	1	NA	215
3.	Assam	440	NA	119	NA	321
4.	Bihar	280	NA	98	NA	182
5.	Chhattisgarh	628	628	58	570	570
6.	Goa	16	5	5	0	11
7.	Gujarat	1272	NA	74	NA	1198
8.	Haryana	440	81	26	55	414
9.	Himachal Pradesh	312	NA	8	NA	304
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336	315	176	139	160
11.	Jharkhand	752	124	89	35	663
12.	Karnataka	752	694	495	199	257
13.	Kerala	880	24	33	*	847
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	897	263	634	1069
15.	Maharashtra	1444	823	489	334	955
16.	Manipur	68	3	1	2	67
17.	Meghalaya	108	3	3	0	105
18.	Mizoram	36	0	0	0	36
19.	Nagaland	84	1	8	*	76
20.	Odisha	1508	908	305	603	1203
21.	Punjab	568	568	255	313	313
22.	Rajasthan#	1724	298	148	150	1576
23.	Sikkim#	8	NA	0	NA	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	1540	0	0	0	1540
25.	Tripura	72	NA	0	NA	72
26.	Uttarakhand	220	210	51	159	169
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3092	2834	1740	1094	1352
28.	West Bengal	1388	1792	1062	730	326
29.	A & N Islands	16	13	1	12	15
30.	Chandigarh	8	11	17	*	*
31.	D & N Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Daman and Diu	8	2	2	0	6
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
35.	Puducherry	16	2	3	*	13
ALL INDIA ²		20748	10904	5805	5422	14952

Notes:

Data for 2012 repeated

NA: Not Available.

¹ Four per Community Health Centre

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis*(H) General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs)-Allopathic at CHCs*

(As on 31st March, 2013)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned	In Position
		[S]	[P]
		3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	538	469
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	105
3.	Assam	NA	256
4.	Bihar#	NA	451
5.	Chhattisgarh	628	265

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	12	10
7.	Gujarat	1060	747
8.	Haryana	328	261
9.	Himachal Pradesh	282	183
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	539	460
11.	Jharkhand	564	757
12.	Karnataka	255	240
13.	Kerala	771	1009
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1109	864
15.	Maharashtra	512	477
16.	Manipur	97	106
17.	Meghalaya	91	74
18.	Mizoram	NA	11
19.	Nagaland	35	44
20.	Odisha	449	316
21.	Punjab	142	178
22.	Rajasthan##	281	265
23.	Sikkim	NA	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	2048	1545
25.	Tripura	NA	63
26.	Uttarakhand	55	40
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1800	1511
29.	A & N Islands	16	16
30.	Chandigarh	6	14
31.	D & N Haveli	0	5
32.	Daman and Diu	4	4

1	2	3	4
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	9
35.	Puducherry	18	18
TOTAL ²		11649	10777

Notes:

Data for 2012 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated NA: Not Available

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.*(I) Radiographers at CHCs*

(As on 31st March, 2013)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	292	167	65	102	227
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54	NA	7	NA	47
3.	Assam	110	145	65	80	45
4.	Bihar+	70	89	13	76	57
5.	Chhattisgarh	157	157	104	53	53
6.	Goa	4	4	4	0	0
7.	Gujarat	318	330	175	155	143
8.	Haryana	110	82	134	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	78	71	47	24	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	252	314	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	188	188	58	130	130
12.	Karnataka	188	180	172	8	16
13.	Kerala	220	15	17	*	203
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	287	169	118	164
15.	Maharashtra	361	140	122	18	239

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur	17	13	12	1	5
17.	Meghalaya	27	19	19	0	8
18.	Mizoram	9	NA	5	NA	4
19.	Nagaland	21	3	3	0	18
20.	Odisha	377	61	41	20	336
21.	Punjab	142	142	124	18	18
22.	Rajasthan#	431	208	260	*	171
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	2	NA	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	294	218	76	167
25.	Tripura	18	NA	6	NA	12
26.	Uttarakhand	55	55	17	38	38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	773	181	181	0	592
28.	West Bengal	347	366	289	77	58
29.	A & N Islands	4	3	3	0	1
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	2	3	0
31.	D & N Haveli	1	0	1	*	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	5	5	0	*
35.	Puducherry	4	3	3	0	1
ALL INDIA		5187	3468	2660	997	2784

Notes:

Data for 2012 repeated

+ Data for 2011 repeated

NA: Not Available.

¹ One per Community Health Centre

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

(J) Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2013)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2001	2207	1642	565	359
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	151	NA	97	NA	54
3.	Assam	1088	1284	1303	*	*
4.	Bihar+	1953	989	439	550	1514
5.	Chhattisgarh	940	1081	708	373	232
6.	Goa	25	17	16	1	9
7.	Gujarat	1476	1550	879	671	597
8.	Haryana	562	518	426	92	136
9.	Himachal Pradesh	552	614	417	197	135
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	865	911	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	298	220	220
12.	Karnataka	2538	2615	2417	198	121
13.	Kerala	1040	1034	1100	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	1443	1023	420	466
15.	Maharashtra	2172	2355	2089	*	*
16.	Manipur	102	145	127	18	*
17.	Meghalaya	135	135	135	0	0
18.	Mizoram	66	NA	46	NA	20
19.	Nagaland	147	135	138	*	9
20.	Odisha	1682	1819	1535	284	147
21.	Punjab	578	720	823	*	*
22.	Rajasthan#	2041	362	551	*	1490
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	11	NA	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	1614	1645	1315	330	299
25.	Tripura	101	NA	140	NA	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttarakhand	312	331	292	39	20
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4269	1362	1238	124	3031
28.	West Bengal	1256	1098	993	105	263
29.	A & N Islands	26	57	51	6	*
30.	Chandigarh	2	16	16	0	*
31.	D & N Haveli	7	6	8	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	5	5	0	0
33.	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1
34.	Lakshadweep	7	15	15	0	*
35.	Puducherry	28	58	58	0	*
ALL INDIA		29635	25004	21266	4194	9138

Notes:

+ Data for 2010 repeated

Data for 2012 repeated

NA: Not Available.

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

(K) Laboratory technicians at PHCs & CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2013)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2001	1818	1342	476	659
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	151	NA	92	NA	59
3.	Assam	1088	860	1243	*	*
4.	Bihar+	1953	683	498	185	1455
5.	Chhattisgarh	940	940	406	534	534
6.	Goa	25	15	14	1	11
7.	Gujarat	1476	1556	1401	155	75
8.	Haryana	562	470	394	76	168

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	552	352	205	147	347
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	550	813	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	367	151	151
12.	Karnataka	2538	1796	1058	738	1480
13.	Kerala	1040	321	362	*	678
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	1043	892	151	597
15.	Maharashtra	2172	1474	1267	207	905
16.	Manipur	102	102	59	43	43
17.	Meghalaya	135	118	117	1	18
18.	Mizoram	66	NA	61	NA	5
19.	Nagaland	147	68	103	*	44
20.	Odisha	1682	476	366	110	1316
21.	Punjab	578	578	486	92	92
22.	Rajasthan#	2041	1818	2639	*	*
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	38	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1614	1817	912	905	702
25.	Tripura	101	NA	82	NA	19
26.	Uttarakhand	312	89	81	8	231
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4269	1156	925	231	3344
28.	West Bengal	1256	1185	793	392	463
29.	A& N Islands	26	29	27	2	*
30.	Chandigarh	2	8	20	*	*
31.	D & N Haveli	7	6	9	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	4	4	0	1
33.	Delhi	5	4	4	0	1
34.	Lakshadweep	7	11	11	0	*
35.	Puducherry	28	10	38	*	*
ALL INDIA		29635	19875	17129	4605	13398

Notes:

+ Data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2012 repeated

NA: Not Available.

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

(L) Nursing staff at PHCs & CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2013)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3753	3966	3459	507	294
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	475	NA	314	NA	161
3.	Assam##	1748	2798	2325	473	*
4.	Bihar#	2373	1662	1736	*	637
5.	Chhattisgarh	1882	2120	928	1192	954
6.	Goa	49	80	86	*	*
7.	Gujarat#	3384	4058	2705	1353	679
8.	Haryana	1222	1404	1882	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1020	546	399	147	621
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1250	902	348	323
11.	Jharkhand	1646	NA	1098	NA	548
12.	Karnataka	3666	3401	4978	*	*
13.	Kerala	2360	3602	3961	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3487	4189	3629	560	*
15.	Maharashtra	4338	3218	9639	*	*
16.	Manipur	204	412	378	34	*
17.	Meghalaya	297	413	413	0	*
18.	Mizoram	120	NA	153	NA	*
19.	Nagaland	273	197	399	*	*
20.	Odisha**	3944	903	867	36	3077
21.	Punjab	1430	2180	1918	262	*
22.	Rajasthan**	4627	5628	11926	*	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	34	NA	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	3924	7539	5599	1940	*
25.	Tripura**	209	NA	1098	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	642	240	243	*	399
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8907	2268	2187	81	6720

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	West Bengal	3338	4504	4257	247	*
29.	A & N Islands	50	191	185	6	*
30.	Chandigarh	14	47	87	*	*
31.	D & N Haveli	13	8	37	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	17	14	14	0	3
33.	Delhi	5	5	3	2	2
34.	Lakshadweep	25	52	52	0	*
35.	Puducherry	52	233	233	0	*
ALL INDIA		60757	57128	68124	7188	14422

Notes:

** Data for 2012 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated

NA: Not Available.

Sanctioned data for 2012 used

¹ One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

Statement-II*(A) Health worker (female)/ANM at sub-centre*

(As on 31st March, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R ¹ -P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	23322	20920	2402	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	NA	214	NA	72
3.	Assam	4621	NA	7778	NA	*
4.	Bihar	9729	NA	18066	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5161	5161	4988	173	173
6.	Goa	207	135	135	0	72
7.	Gujarat#	7274	7274	6938	336	336
8.	Haryana	2542	4416	4138	278	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2068	2213	2002	211	66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2265	2253	4076	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	3958	3958	6261	*	*
12.	Karnataka	9264	9264	8970	294	294
13.	Kerala	4575	4575	4590	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8764	8869	11225	*	*
15.	Maharashtra	10580	12413	14394	*	*
16.	Manipur	421	842	798	44	*
17.	Meghalaya	422	903	645	258	*
18.	Mizoram##	370	388	634	*	*
19.	Nagaland	396	407	777	*	*
20.	Odisha	6688	6688	7324	*	*
21.	Punjab	2951	4622	4262	360	*
22.	Rajasthan	14407	18693	14677	4016	*
23.	Sikkim##	147	147	196	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	8768	8348	420	358
25.	Tripura	972	NA	544	NA	428
26.	Uttarakhand	1847	2255	1808	447	39
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	23580	20265	3315	256
28.	West Bengal	10356	20000	18079	1921	*
29.	A& N Islands	119	195	179	16	*
30.	Chandigarh	16	16	25	*	*
31.	D & N Haveli	51	36	88	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	26	26	39	*	*
33.	Delhi	27	27	26	1	1
34.	Lakshadweep	14	28	28	0	*
35.	Puducherry	53	156	156	0	*
ALL INDIA		152326	171630	193593	14492	2095

Notes:

Data for 2013 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UT

¹Requirement based on norm of one ANM per each existing Sub Centre

NA-Not Available

(B) Health worker (female)/ANM at sub-centres & PHCs

(As on 31st March, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R ¹ -P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14231	23322	20920	2402	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	403	NA	348	NA	55
3.	Assam###	5635	5962	9220	*	*
4.	Bihar	11612	NA	18630	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5944	5944	5666	278	278
6.	Goa	228	150	150	0	78
7.	Gujarat#	8432	7274	6938	336	1494
8.	Haryana	2996	4774	4540	234	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2557	2213	2002	211	555
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2902	2649	4654	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	4288	4288	6678	*	*
12.	Karnataka	11497	16571	12144	4427	*
13.	Kerala	5404	7929	7950	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9921	10150	12580	*	*
15.	Maharashtra	12391	17106	18594	*	*
16.	Manipur	506	1065	966	99	*
17.	Meghalaya	530	1118	892	226	*
18.	Mizoram##	427	388	666	*	*
19.	Nagaland	522	598	928	*	*
20.	Odisha	7993	NA	8153	NA	*
21.	Punjab	3378	4622	4342	280	*
22.	Rajasthan	16489	20955	16258	4697	231
23.	Sikkim##	171	219	272	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	10075	9986	9096	890	979
25.	Tripura	1056	NA	661	NA	395
26.	Uttarakhand	2104	2418	1828	590	276

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24018	27334	23731	3603	287
28.	West Bengal	11265	20500	18301	2199	*
29.	A & N Islands	141	215	199	16	*
30.	Chandigarh	16	16	25	*	*
31.	D & N Haveli	58	36	88	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	29	26	39	*	*
33.	Delhi	32	47	40	7	*
34.	Lakshadweep	18	48	48	0	*
35.	Puducherry	77	233	233	0	*
ALL INDIA		177346	198156	217780	20495	4628

Notes:

NA-Not Available

Data for 2013 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2013 used

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

¹ Requirement based on norm of one ANM per each existing Sub Centre and PHC*(C) Health worker (male) at sub-centres*

(As on 31st March, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	7601	3657	3944	8865
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	NA	86	NA	200
3.	Assam#	4621	3000	3391	*	1230
4.	Bihar#	9729	2135	1074	1061	8655
5.	Chhattisgarh	5161	5161	3347	1814	1814
6.	Goa	207	86	86	0	121
7.	Gujarat+	7274	7274	5778	1496	1496
8.	Haryana	2542	2303	1274	1029	1268
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2068	2008	1097	911	971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2265	2253	520	1733	1745
11.	Jharkhand	3958	650	969	*	2989
12.	Karnataka	9264	5853	3148	2705	6116
13.	Kerala	4575	3401	3401	0	1174
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8764	7731	5302	2429	3462
15.	Maharashtra	10580	7853	6690	1163	3890
16.	Manipur	421	469	377	92	44
17.	Meghalaya	422	84	133	*	289
18.	Mizoram##	370	382	385	*	*
19.	Nagaland	396	0	0	0	396
20.	Odisha	6688	4548	3620	928	3068
21.	Punjab	2951	2958	1695	1263	1256
22.	Rajasthan	14407	2321	1708	613	12699
23.	Sikkim##	147	147	134	13	13
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	2896	1149	1747	7557
25.	Tripura	972	NA	636	NA	336
26.	Uttarakhand#	1847	920	79	841	1768
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	9080	3152	5928	17369
28.	West Bengal	10356	9457	2455	7002	7901
29.	A & N Islands	119	45	45	0	74
30.	Chandigarh	16	16	8	8	8
31.	D & N Haveli	51	9	9	0	42
32.	Daman & Diu	26	24	24	0	2
33.	Delhi	27	0	0	0	27
34.	Lakshadweep	14	14	14	0	0
35.	Puducherry	53	0	2	*	51
ALL INDIA		152326	90679	55445	36720	96896

Notes:

NA-Not Available

##Sanctioned data for 2012 used

#Sanctioned data for 2013 used

+Data for 2013 repeated

*Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

'One per each existing Sub Centre

NA: Not Available

(D) Health assistants (Female)/LHV at PHCs

(As on 31st March, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1709	2643	2247	396	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	117	NA	4	NA	113
3.	Assam###	1014	379	379	0	635
4.	Bihar**	1883	850	358	492	1525
5.	Chhattisgarh	783	783	397	386	386
6.	Goa	21	11	9	2	12
7.	Gujarat#	1158	1084	546	538	612
8.	Haryana	454	323	253	70	201
9.	Himachal Pradesh	489	350	61	289	428
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	396	87	309	550
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	7	323	323
12.	Karnataka	2233	3824	1036	2788	1197
13.	Kerala	829	13	13	0	816
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1157	726	519	207	638
15.	Maharashtra	1811	2392	2331	61	*
16.	Manipur	85	75	64	11	21
17.	Meghalaya	108	67	65	2	43
18.	Mizoram	57	85	19	66	38
19.	Nagaland	126	13	27	*	99
20.	Odisha ³	1305	1162	708	454	597
21.	Punjab	427	489	408	81	19
22.	Rajasthan	2082	1851	1000	851	1082
23.	Sikkim##	24	24	20	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1369	1160	857	303	512
25.	Tripura	84	NA	102	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	257	123	90	33	167

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3497	3781	1916	1865	1581
28.	West Bengal	909	142	89	53	820
29.	A & N Islands	22	11	11	0	11
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	7	0	0	0	7
32.	Daman and Diu	3	0	0	0	3
33.	Delhi	5	12	7	5	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	0	3
35.	Puducherry	24	13	12	1	12
ALL INDIA ²		25020	23113	13643	9590	12455

Notes:

**Data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2013 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

Sanctioned data for 2013 used

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹One per Primary Health Centre

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³The PHC data included area hospitals and other hospitals

NA: Not Available.

(E) Health assistant (male) at PHCs

(As on 31st March, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1709	0	0	0	1709
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	117	NA	72	NA	45
3.	Assam#	1014	0	0	0	1014
4.	Bihar##	1883	649	45	604	1838
5.	Chhattisgarh	783	783	261	522	522
6.	Goa	21	0	0	0	21
7.	Gujarat#	1158	1084	755	329	403
8.	Haryana	454	189	156	33	298

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	489	413	22	391	467
10.	Jammu and Kashmir###	637	9	85	*	552
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	24	306	306
12.	Karnataka	2233	2310	1253	1057	980
13.	Kerala	829	2186	2197	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1157	477	288	189	869
15.	Maharashtra	1811	1722	1604	118	207
16.	Manipur	85	74	65	9	20
17.	Meghalaya	108	81	74	7	34
18.	Mizoram	57	86	22	64	35
19.	Nagaland	126	NA	53	NA	73
20.	Odisha ^{3#}	1305	0	0	0	1305
21.	Punjab	427	407	282	125	145
22.	Rajasthan	2082	104	75	29	2007
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	12	NA	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	1369	2875	1707	1168	*
25.	Tripura	84	NA	100	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	257	65	78	*	179
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3497	5757	954	4803	2543
28.	West Bengal	909	286	151	135	758
29.	A & N Islands	22	0	0	0	22
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	7	0	0	0	7
32.	Daman and Diu	3	2	2	0	1
33.	Delhi	5	0	0	0	5
34.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	4
35.	Puducherry	24	21	21	0	3
ALL INDIA ²		25020	19910	10358	9889	16384

Notes:

##Sanctioned data for 2011 used

###Sanctioned data for 2013 used

Data for 2013 repeated

NA: Not Available.

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹One per Primary Health Centre²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded³The PHC data included area hospitals and other hospitals

(F) Doctors+at primary health centres

(As on 31st March, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1709	3588	3118	470	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	117	NA	92	NA	25
3.	Assam	1014	NA	1355	NA	*
4.	Bihar##	1883	2078	2521	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	783	752	383	369	400
6.	Goa	21	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat#	1158	1504	889	615	269
8.	Haryana	454	577	395	182	59
9.	Himachal Pradesh	489	582	571	11	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1030	1224	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	372	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2233	2233	2155	78	78
13.	Kerala	829	1119	1168	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1157	1658	999	659	158
15.	Maharashtra	1811	3009	2506	503	*
16.	Manipur	85	238	199	39	*
17.	Meghalaya	108	128	114	14	*
18.	Mizoram	57	152	49	103	8
19.	Nagaland	126	101	126	*	0
20.	Odisha ³	1305	1312	973	339	332
21.	Punjab	427	490	441	49	*
22.	Rajasthan	2082	2562	2111	451	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	38	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1369	2612	2139	473	*
25.	Tripura	84	NA	160	NA	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttarakhand	257	325	160	165	97
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3497	4509	2209	2300	1288
28.	West Bengal	909	2600	711	1889	198
29.	A & N Islands	22	52	42	10	*
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	7	6	7	*	0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
33.	Delhi	5	21	20	1	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	0	*
35.	Puducherry	24	38	38	0	*
ALL INDIA ²		25020	33666	27355	8720	2912

Notes:

##Sanctioned data for 2011 used

#Data for 2013 repeated

NA: Not Available.

+Allopathic Doctors

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹One per Primary Health Centre

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³The PHC data included area hospitals and other hospitals

(G) Total Specialists at CHCs

Total Specialists (Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians)

(As on 31st March, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1168	668	275	393	893
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	208	NA	1	NA	207
3.	Assam	604	NA	121	NA	483
4.	Bihar	280	NA	69	NA	211
5.	Chhattisgarh	628	628	80	548	548
6.	Goa	16	5	5	0	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat#	1200	NA	74	NA	1126
8.	Haryana	436	150	29	121	407
9.	Himachal Pradesh	312	0	8	*	304
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336	315	176	139	160
11.	Jharkhand	752	111	114	*	638
12.	Karnataka	772	733	495	238	277
13.	Kerala	896	30	39	*	857
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1336	897	263	634	1073
15.	Maharashtra	1440	823	462	361	978
16.	Manipur	68	4	3	1	65
17.	Meghalaya	108	3	3	0	105
18.	Mizoram	36	0	0	0	36
19.	Nagaland	84	2	5	*	79
20.	Odisha	1508	908	346	562	1162
21.	Punjab	600	563	202	361	398
22.	Rajasthan	2268	1511	651	860	1617
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	1540	0	0	0	1540
25.	Tripura	72	NA	0	NA	72
26.	Uttarakhand	236	197	49	148	187
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3092	2099	484	1615	2608
28.	West Bengal	1388	1792	115	1677	1273
29.	A & N Islands	16	9	0	9	16
30.	Chandigarh	8	11	18	*	*
31.	D & N Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Daman and Diu	8	2	1	1	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
35.	Puducherry	12	2	3	*	9
ALL INDIA ²		21452	11463	4091	7668	17371

Notes:

#Data for 2013 repeated

NA: Not Available.

¹Four per Community Health Centre

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded Specialists are

³attending CHCs on hiring basis

(H) General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs)-Allopathic at CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2014)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	In Position
		[S]	[P]
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	538	469
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	105
3.	Assam	NA	384
4.	Bihar	NA	285
5.	Chhattisgarh	628	302
6.	Goa	12	10
7.	Gujarat#	1060	747
8.	Haryana	382	208
9.	Himachal Pradesh	282	194
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	539	465
11.	Jharkhand	564	757
12.	Karnataka	255	240

1	2	3	4
13.	Kerala	779	1017
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1109	864
15.	Maharashtra	512	478
16.	Manipur	97	94
17.	Meghalaya	91	74
18.	Mizoram	NA	11
19.	Nagaland	35	51
20.	Odisha	449	463
21.	Punjab	174	380
22.	Rajasthan	1405	1011
23.	Sikkim	NA	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1919	1694
25.	Tripura	NA	68
26.	Uttarakhand	61	54
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1800	902
29.	A & N Islands	13	13
30.	Chandigarh	6	17
31.	D & N Haveli	0	5
32.	Daman and Diu	4	4
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	11	11
35.	Puducherry	18	18
TOTAL ²		12743	11399

Notes:

#Data for 2013 repeated

NA: Not Available

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

(I) Radiographers at CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	292	167	65	102	227
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	NA	7	NA	45
3.	Assam##	151	145	65	80	86
4.	Bihar+	70	89	13	76	57
5.	Chhattisgarh	157	157	117	40	40
6.	Goa	4	4	4	0	0
7.	Gujarat#	300	330	175	155	125
8.	Haryana	109	77	55	22	54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	78	71	47	24	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	252	315	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	188	188	58	130	130
12.	Karnataka	193	193	174	19	19
13.	Kerala	224	16	18	*	206
14.	Madhya Pradesh	334	287	169	118	165
15.	Maharashtra	360	140	132	8	228
16.	Manipur	17	13	13	0	4
17.	Meghalaya	27	19	19	0	8
18.	Mizoram	9	NA	5	NA	4
19.	Nagaland	21	3	1	2	20
20.	Odisha	377	61	52	9	325
21.	Punjab	150	145	136	9	14
22.	Rajasthan	567	738	223	515	344
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	2	NA	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	294	141	153	244
25.	Tripura	18	NA	7	NA	11
26.	Uttarakhand	59	30	16	14	43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	773	230	82	148	691
28.	West Bengal	347	366	62	304	285
29.	A & N Islands	4	0	0	0	4
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	4	1	*
31.	D & N Haveli	1	0	1	*	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	5	5	0	*
35.	Puducherry	3	3	3	0	0
ALL INDIA		5363	4031	2189	1929	3410

Notes:

Data for 2013 repeated

+ Data for 2011 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2013 used

¹ One per Community Health Centre

* Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

NA: Not Available.

(J) Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2001	2207	1642	565	359
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	169	NA	97	NA	72
3.	Assam##	1165	1284	1347	*	*
4.	Bihar+	1953	989	216	773	1737
5.	Chhattisgarh	940	1081	808	273	132
6.	Goa	25	17	16	1	9
7.	Gujarat#	1458	1550	879	671	579
8.	Haryana	563	484	489	*	74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	567	614	434	180	133

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	865	911	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	305	213	213
12.	Karnataka	2426	2538	2420	118	6
13.	Kerala	1053	1036	1102	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1491	1443	1023	420	468
15.	Maharashtra	2171	2355	2088	267	83
16.	Manipur	102	145	146	*	*
17.	Meghalaya	135	135	135	0	0
18.	Mizoram	66	NA	46	NA	20
19.	Nagaland	147	135	137	*	10
20.	Odisha	1682	1819	1468	351	214
21.	Punjab	577	841	806	35	*
22.	Rajasthan	2649	1178	510	668	2139
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	12	NA	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	1754	1657	1443	214	311
25.	Tripura	102	NA	178	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	316	312	100	212	216
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4270	2952	2883	69	1387
28.	West Bengal	1256	1116	896	220	360
29.	A & N Islands	26	62	60	2	*
30.	Chandigarh	2	16	20	*	*
31.	D & N Haveli	8	7	9	*	*
32.	Daman & Diu	5	5	5	0	0
33.	Delhi	5	6	6	0	*
34.	Lakshadweep	7	15	15	0	*
35.	Puducherry	27	42	37	5	*
ALL INDIA		30383	27424	22689	5257	8536

Notes:

+ Sanctioned data for 2010 repeated

Data for 2013 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2013 used

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

* Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

NA: Not Available.

(K) Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2001	1818	1342	476	659
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	169	NA	92	NA	77
3.	Assam##	1165	860	1225	*	*
4.	Bihar+	1953	683	627	56	1326
5.	Chhattisgarh	940	1047	626	421	314
6.	Goa	25	15	14	1	11
7.	Gujarat#	1458	1556	1401	155	57
8.	Haryana	563	463	422	41	141
9.	Himachal Pradesh	567	352	252	100	315
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	550	810	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	303	215	215
12.	Karnataka	2426	1777	1203	574	1223
13.	Kerala	1053	324	365	*	688
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1491	1043	892	151	599
15.	Maharashtra	2171	1474	1322	152	849
16.	Manipur	102	102	96	6	6
17.	Meghalaya	135	118	117	1	18
18.	Mizoram	66	NA	61	NA	5
19.	Nagaland	147	68	65	3	82
20.	Odisha	1682	476	378	98	1304
21.	Punjab	577	578	482	96	95
22.	Rajasthan	2649	3034	1830	1204	819
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	38	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1754	1817	1025	792	729
25.	Tripura	102	NA	87	NA	15
26.	Uttarakhand	316	127	157	*	159
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4270	1331	963	368	3307

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	West Bengal	1256	1185	375	810	881
29.	A & N Islands	26	29	27	2	*
30.	Chandigarh	2	8	16	*	*
31.	D & N Haveli	8	7	10	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	4	4	0	1
33.	Delhi	5	5	3	2	2
34.	Lakshadweep	7	11	11	0	*
35.	Puducherry	27	10	38	*	*
ALL INDIA		30383	21390	16679	5724	13897

Notes:

+ Sanctioned data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2013 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2013 used One per each Primary

¹ Health Centre and Community Health Centre

*Surplus.All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

NA: Not Available.

(L) Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R ¹ -P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3753	3966	3459	507	294
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	481	NA	314	NA	167
3.	Assam##	2071	2798	2771	27	*
4.	Bihar#	2373	1662	1736	*	637
5.	Chhattisgarh	1882	2265	1113	1152	769
6.	Goa	49	80	86	*	*
7.	Gujarat+	3258	4058	2705	1353	553
8.	Haryana	1217	1528	1566	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1035	546	434	112	601
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1250	902	348	323

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	1646	NA	1223	NA	423
12.	Karnataka	3584	3440	3798	*	*
13.	Kerala	2397	3608	3967	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3495	4189	3629	560	*
15.	Maharashtra	4331	3218	2540	678	1791
16.	Manipur	204	484	433	51	*
17.	Meghalaya	297	413	413	0	*
18.	Mizoram	120	NA	153	NA	*
19.	Nagaland	273	197	338	*	*
20.	Odisha	3944	903	1260	*	2684
21.	Punjab	1477	2189	1907	282	*
22.	Rajasthan	6051	12743	8686	4057	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	37	NA	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	4064	8177	6739	1438	*
25.	Tripura	210	NA	623	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	670	275	456	*	214
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8908	4497	4412	85	4496
28.	West Bengal	3338	8285	7603	682	*
29.	A & N Islands	50	191	185	6	*
30.	Chandigarh	14	47	106	*	*
31.	D & N Haveli	14	8	37	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	17	14	14	0	3
33.	Delhi	5	5	8	*	*
34.	Lakshadweep	25	52	52	0	*
35.	Puducherry	45	233	233	0	*
ALL INDIA		62561	71321	63938	11338	12956

Notes:

+Data for 2013 repeated

#Data for 2011 repeated

##Sanctioned data for 2012 used one per Primary Health Centre

'and seven per Community Health Centre

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

NA: Not Available.

Statement-III*(A) Health Worker (Female)/ANM at Sub-centre**(As on 31st March, 2015)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R ¹ -P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7659	14111	11701	2410	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	NA	164	NA	122
3.	Assam	4621	NA	7778	NA	*
4.	Bihar	9729	NA	18935	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5186	5161	5036	125	150
6.	Goa	209	135	135	0	74
7.	Gujarat#	8063	7274	6938	336	1125
8.	Haryana	2569	4199	4279	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2065	2216	1999	217	66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2265	3860	3846	14	*
11.	Jharkhand	3957	3957	6692	*	*
12.	Karnataka	9264	9264	8977	287	287
13.	Kerala	4575	4575	4590	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9192	9192	11057	*	*
15.	Maharashtra	10580	16801	15249	1552	*
16.	Manipur^	421	842	798	44	*
17.	Meghalaya	428	903	712	191	*
18.	Mizoram##	370	388	638	*	*
19.	Nagaland	396	408	724	*	*
20.	Odisha	6688	6688	7339	*	*
21.	Punjab	2951	4622	4266	356	*
22.	Rajasthan	14407	19125	14209	4916	198
23.	Sikkim##	147	147	198	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	8768	7676	1092	1030
25.	Telangana	4863	9141	7705	1436	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Tripura	1017	432	432	0	585
27.	Uttarakhand^^	1848	2255	1808	447	40
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	23580	20265	3315	256
29.	West Bengal	10357	20000	18529	1471	*
30.	A & N Islands	122	195	179	16	*
31.	Chandigarh^^	16	16	24	*	*
32.	D & N Haveli	56	36	107	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	26	26	44	*	*
34.	Delhi	27	27	26	1	1
35.	Lakshadweep	14	28	28	0	*
36.	Puducherry	54	108	108	0	*
ALL INDIA		153655	178480	193191	18226	3934

Notes:

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

#Data for 2013 repeated

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

##Sanctioned data for 2011 used

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UT

¹Requirement based on norm of one ANM per each existing Sub Centre

NA-Not Available

(B) Health Worker (Female)/ANM at Sub-centres and PHCs

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R ¹ -P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8728	14111	11701	2410	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	403	NA	298	NA	105
3.	Assam###	5635	5962	9220	*	*
4.	Bihar**	11612	NA	19499	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5978	5944	5703	241	275
6.	Goa	230	150	150	0	80
7.	Gujarat#	9310	7274	6938	336	2372
8.	Haryana	3030	4810	4922	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2565	2216	1999	217	566
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2902	4413	4362	51	*
11.	Jharkhand	4284	4284	7170	*	*
12.	Karnataka	11617	9264	8977	287	2640
13.	Kerala	5402	7929	7950	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10363	10473	12412	*	*
15.	Maharashtra	12391	18636	16922	1714	*
16.	Manipur^	506	1065	966	99	*
17.	Meghalaya	538	1118	959	159	*
18.	Mizoram##	427	388	670	*	*
19.	Nagaland	524	599	888	*	*
20.	Odisha	7993	NA	8245	NA	*
21.	Punjab	3378	4675	4347	328	*
22.	Rajasthan	16490	21704	15999	5705	491
23.	Sikkim##	171	219	298	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	10078	9993	8477	1516	1601
25.	Telangana	5531	9141	7705	1436	*
26.	Tripura	1108	476	476	0	632
27.	Uttarakhand^^	2105	2418	1828	590	277
28.	Uttar Pradesh	24018	27334	23731	3603	287
29.	West Bengal	11266	20500	18723	1777	*
30.	A & N Islands	144	215	199	16	*
31.	Chandigarh^^	16	16	24	*	*
32.	D & N Haveli	63	36	107	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	29	26	44	*	*
34.	Delhi	32	47	40	7	*
35.	Lakshadweep	18	48	48	0	*
36.	Puducherry	78	188	188	0	*
ALL INDIA		178963	195672	212185	20492	9326

Notes:

NA-Not Available

HW(F)/ANM at PHC—data for 2013-14 repeated

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

#Data for 2013 repeated

###Sanctioned data for 2013 used

##Sanctioned data for 2011 used

*Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹Requirement based on norm of one ANM per each existing Sub Centre and PHC*(C) Health Worker (Male) at Sub-centres*

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7659	4973	2505	2468	5154
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	NA	86	NA	200
3.	Assam#	4621	3000	3391	*	1230
4.	Bihar^^	9729	2135	1074	1061	8655
5.	Chhattisgarh	5186	5161	3540	1621	1646
6.	Goa	209	86	86	0	123
7.	Gujarat+	8063	7274	5778	1496	2285
8.	Haryana	2569	2219	1182	1037	1387
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2065	2010	978	1032	1087
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2265	710	531	179	1734
11.	Jharkhand	3957	3957	386	3571	3571
12.	Karnataka	9264	5853	3409	2444	5855
13.	Kerala	4575	3401	3401	0	1174
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9192	7731	4295	3436	4897
15.	Maharashtra	10580	7853	6690	1163	3890
16.	Manipur^	421	469	377	92	44
17.	Meghalaya	428	84	133	*	295
18.	Mizoram##	370	382	399	*	*
19.	Nagaland	396	0	0	0	396
20.	Odisha	6688	4548	3546	1002	3142
21.	Punjab	2951	2958	1710	1248	1241
22.	Rajasthan	14407	2388	1842	546	12565

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Sikkim##	147	147	115	32	32
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	2896	2284	612	6422
25.	Telangana	4863	2628	1432	1196	3431
26.	Tripura	1017	574	574	0	443
27.	Uttarakhand#	1848	920	79	841	1769
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	9080	3152	5928	17369
29.	West Bengal	10357	9457	2590	6867	7767
30.	A & N Islands	122	45	45	0	77
31.	Chandigarh###	16	16	2	14	14
32.	D & N Haveli	56	9	9	0	47
33.	Daman and Diu	26	24	22	2	4
34.	Delhi	27	0	0	0	27
35.	Lakshadweep	14	14	14	0	0
36.	Puducherry	54	0	0	0	54
ALL INDIA		153655	93002	55657	37888	98027

Notes:

NA-Not Available

^ Data for 2013-14 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

Sanctioned data for 2012 used

Sanctioned data for 2013 used

^^ Inposition data for 2013-14 and Sanctioned data for 2013 used

+ Data for 2013 repeatd

* Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹One per each existing Sub Centre

NA: Not Available

(D) Health Assistants (Female)/LHV at PHCs

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1069	1532	1303	229	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	117	NA	4	NA	113
3.	Assam###	1014	379	379	0	635
4.	Bihar**	1883	850	358	492	1525

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	792	783	467	316	325
6.	Goa	21	11	9	2	12
7.	Gujarat#	1247	1084	546	538	701
8.	Haryana	461	340	286	54	175
9.	Himachal Pradesh	500	146	127	19	373
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	157	114	43	523
11.	Jharkhand	327	327	16	311	311
12.	Karnataka	2353	3824	1030	2794	1323
13.	Kerala	827	13	13	0	814
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	726	519	207	652
15.	Maharashtra	1811	2392	1801	591	10
16.	Manipur^	85	75	64	11	21
17.	Meghalaya	110	67	65	2	45
18.	Mizoram^^	57	85	19	66	38
19.	Nagaland	128	13	24	*	104
20.	Odisha ³	1305	1162	712	450	593
21.	Punjab	427	489	390	99	37
22.	Rajasthan	2083	2160	1144	1016	939
23.	Sikkim##	24	24	19	5	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	1372	1160	857	303	515
25.	Telangana	668	1111	944	167	*
26.	Tripura	91	0	0	0	91
27.	Uttarakhand***	257	123	90	33	167
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3497	3781	1916	1865	1581
29.	West Bengal	909	142	125	17	784
30.	A & N Islands	22	11	11	0	11
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	7	0	0	0	7
33.	Daman and Diu	3	0	0	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Delhi	5	12	7	5	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	0	3
36.	Puducherry	24	13	12	1	12
ALL INDIA ²		25308	22993	13372	9636	12448

Notes:

**Data for 2011 repeated

***Inposition data for 2013-14 used

#Data for 2013 repeated

##Sanctioned data for 2011 used

###Sanctioned data for 2013 used

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹One per Primary Health Centre

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³The PHC data included area hospitals and other hospitals

NA: Not Available.

(E) Health Assistant (Male) at PHCs

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1069	0	0	0	1069
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	117	NA	72	NA	45
3.	Assam#	1014	0	0	0	1014
4.	Bihar##	1883	649	25	624	1858
5.	Chhattisgarh	792	783	338	445	454
6.	Goa	21	0	0	0	21
7.	Gujarat#	1247	1084	755	329	492
8.	Haryana	461	339	233	106	228
9.	Himachal Pradesh	500	108	69	39	431

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	89	75	14	562
11.	Jharkhand	327	327	27	300	300
12.	Karnataka	2353	5853	3409	2444	*
13.	Kerala	827	2186	2197	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	477	288	189	883
15.	Maharashtra	1811	1722	1620	102	191
16.	Manipur [^]	85	74	65	9	20
17.	Meghalaya	110	81	74	7	36
18.	Mizoram ^{^^}	57	86	22	64	35
19.	Nagaland	128	0	53	*	75
20.	Odisha ^{3#}	1305	0	0	0	1305
21.	Punjab	427	407	285	122	142
22.	Rajasthan	2083	180	52	128	2031
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	11	NA	13
24.	Tamil Nadu	1372	2875	1787	1088	*
25.	Telangana	668	0	0	0	668
26.	Tripura	91	41	41	0	50
27.	Uttarakhand	257	65	78	*	179
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3497	5757	954	4803	2543
29.	West Bengal	909	286	80	206	829
30.	A & N Islands	22	0	0	0	22
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	7	0	0	0	7
33.	Daman and Diu	3	2	2	0	1
34.	Delhi	5	0	0	0	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	4
36.	Puducherry	24	34	34	0	*
ALL INDIA ²		25308	23505	12646	11019	15513

Notes:

##Sanctioned data for 2011 used

###Sanctioned data for 2013 used

#Data for 2013 repeated

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available.

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

¹One per Primary Health Centre

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³The PHC data included Area Hospitals and Other Hospitals.

(F) Doctors+at Primary Health Centres

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1069	2270	1412	858	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	117	NA	102	NA	15
3.	Assam	1014	NA	1355	NA	*
4.	Bihar###	1883	2078	2521	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	792	752	368	384	424
6.	Goa	21	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat#	1247	1504	889	615	358
8.	Haryana	461	635	489	146	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	500	636	571	65	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1352	834	518	*
11.	Jharkhand	327	327	372	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2353	2353	2196	157	157
13.	Kerala	827	1120	1169	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1658	999	659	172
15.	Maharashtra	1811	3009	2937	72	*
16.	Manipur [^]	85	238	199	39	*
17.	Meghalaya	110	128	114	14	*
18.	Mizoram ^{##}	57	152	49	103	8
19.	Nagaland	128	108	133	*	*
20.	Odisha ³	1305	1312	1008	304	297
21.	Punjab	427	490	441	49	*
22.	Rajasthan	2083	2807	2412	395	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	29	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1372	2744	2375	369	*
25.	Telangana	668	1318	1024	294	*
26.	Tripura	91	158	158	0	*
27.	Uttarakhand ^{**}	257	325	160	165	97
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3497	4509	2209	2300	1288
29.	West Bengal	909	2600	723	1877	186
30.	A & N Islands	22	42	36	6	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	7	6	8	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
34.	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	0	*
36.	Puducherry	24	38	38	0	*
All India ²		25308	34750	27421	9389	3002

Notes:

##Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

#Data for 2013 repeated

*Inposition data for 2013-14 used

###Inposition data for 2013-14 & Sanctioned data for 2011 used

[^]Data for 2013-14 repeated

NA: Not Available.

+Allopathic Doctors

*:Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹One per Primary Health Centre

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³The PHC data included Area Hospitals and Other Hospitals

(G) Total Specialists at CHCs

Total Specialists (Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians)

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	716	384	159	225	557
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	208	NA	1	NA	207
3.	Assam	604	NA	121	NA	483
4.	Bihar	280	NA	63	NA	217
5.	Chhattisgarh	620	628	78	550	542
6.	Goa	16	5	4	1	12
7.	Gujarat#	1280	NA	74	NA	1206
8.	Haryana	436	153	30	123	406
9.	Himachal Pradesh	312	0	7	*	305
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336	343	167	176	169
11.	Jharkhand	752	131	128	3	624
12.	Karnataka	824	824	502	322	322
13.	Kerala	888	30	39	*	849
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1336	897	263	634	1073
15.	Maharashtra	1440	823	578	245	862
16.	Manipur^	68	4	3	1	65
17.	Meghalaya	108	3	3	0	105
18.	Mizoram	36	0	0	0	36
19.	Nagaland	84	0	4	*	80
20.	Odisha	1508	908	356	552	1152
21.	Punjab	600	563	173	390	427

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Rajasthan	2272	1566	526	1040	1746
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	1540	0	0	0	1540
25.	Telangana	456	284	116	168	340
26.	Tripura	80	3	3	0	77
27.	Uttarakhand	236	197	49	148	187
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3092	2099	484	1615	2608
29.	West Bengal	1388	1792	114	1678	1274
30.	A & N Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31.	Chandigarh##	8	11	27	*	*
32.	D & N Haveli	4	0	2	*	2
33.	Daman and Diu	8	2	1	1	7
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36.	Puducherry	12	2	3	*	9
ALL INDIA ²		21584	11661	4078	7881	17525

Notes:

#Data for 2013 repeated

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

##Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available

¹Four per Community Health Centre

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis.

(H) General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) - Allopathic at CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	In Position
		[S]	[P]
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	312	272
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	114
3.	Assam	NA	456
4.	Bihar^	NA	285
5.	Chhattisgarh	628	334
6.	Goa	12	10
7.	Gujarat#	1060	747
8.	Haryana	410	265
9.	Himachal Pradesh	234	208
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	772	533
11.	Jharkhand	564	757
12.	Karnataka	255	224
13.	Kerala	781	1019
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1109	864
15.	Maharashtra	512	486
16.	Manipur^	97	94
17.	Meghalaya	91	74
18.	Mizoram	NA	11
19.	Nagaland	42	53
20.	Odisha	449	463
21.	Punjab	174	372
22.	Rajasthan	1442	1071
23.	Sikkim	NA	4

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1919	1740
25.	Telangana	226	197
26.	Tripura	64	64
27.	Uttarakhand	61	54
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1800	980
30.	A & N Islands	13	13
31.	Chandigarh##	6	19
32.	D & N Haveli	0	6
33.	Daman and Diu	4	4
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	11	11
36.	Puducherry	18	18
TOTAL ²		13066	11822

Notes:

#Data for 2013 repeated

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

##Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

(I) Radiographers at CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179	96	37	59	142
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	NA	7	NA	45
3.	Assam##	151	145	65	80	86
4.	Bihar+	70	89	13	76	57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	155	157	128	29	27
6.	Goa	4	4	4	0	0
7.	Gujarat#	320	330	175	155	145
8.	Haryana	109	79	53	26	56
9.	Himachal Pradesh	78	65	43	22	35
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	84	320	239	81	*
11.	Jharkhand	188	188	58	130	130
12.	Karnataka	206	206	169	37	37
13.	Kerala	222	16	18	*	204
14.	Madhya Pradesh	334	287	169	118	165
15.	Maharashtra	360	140	104	36	256
16.	Manipur^	17	13	13	0	4
17.	Meghalaya	27	19	19	0	8
18.	Mizoram	9	NA	5	NA	4
19.	Nagaland	21	3	1	2	20
20.	Odisha	377	61	56	5	321
21.	Punjab	150	171	136	35	14
22.	Rajasthan	568	767	229	538	339
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	294	195	99	190
25.	Telangana	114	71	28	43	86
26.	Tripura	20	4	4	0	16
27.	Uttarakhand	59	30	16	14	43
28.	Uttar Pradesh	773	230	82	148	691
29.	West Bengal	347	366	68	298	279
30.	A & N Islands	4	0	0	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Chandigarh^^	2	5	4	1	*
32.	D & N Haveli	1	0	1	*	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	3	5	5	0	*
36.	Puducherry	3	3	3	0	0
ALL INDIA		5396	4167	2150	2032	3406

Notes:

#Data for 2013 repeated

+Data for 2011 repeated

##Sanctioned data for 2013 used

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

¹ One per Community Health Centre

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

NA: Not Available.

(J) Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R ¹ -P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1248	1279	951	328	297
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	169	NA	97	NA	72
3.	Assam##	1165	1284	1347	*	*
4.	Bihar+	1953	989	250	739	1703
5.	Chhattisgarh	947	1081	844	237	103
6.	Goa	25	17	16	1	9
7.	Gujarat#	1567	1550	879	671	688
8.	Haryana	570	568	508	60	62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	578	594	456	138	122
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	1057	872	185	*
11.	Jharkhand	515	515	305	210	210

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Karnataka	2559	2668	2521	147	38
13.	Kerala	1049	1036	1102	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1505	1443	1023	420	482
15.	Maharashtra	2171	2355	2100	255	71
16.	Manipur [^]	102	145	146	*	+
17.	Meghalaya	137	135	135	0	2
18.	Mizoram	66	NA	46	NA	20
19.	Nagaland	149	135	101	34	48
20.	Odisha	1682	1819	1499	320	183
21.	Punjab	577	84!	806	35	*
22.	Rajasthan	2651	1282	667	615	1984
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	14	NA	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	1757	1799	1526	273	231
25.	Telangana	782	928	691	237	91
26.	Tripura	111	102	131	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	316	312	100	212	216
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4270	2952	2883	69	1387
29.	West Bengal	1256	1229	966	263	290
30.	A & N Islands	26	62	60	2	*
31.	Chandigarh ^{^^}	2	16	17	*	*
32.	D & N Haveli	8	7	9	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	5	5	5	0	0
34.	Delhi	5	6	6	0	*
35.	Lakshadweep	7	15	15	0	*
36.	Puducherry	27	42	37	5	*
ALL INDIA		30704	28268	23131	5456	8321

Notes:

+Sanctioned data for 2010 repeated

#Data for 2013 repeated

##Sanctioned data for 2013 used

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

¹One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

NA: Not Available.

(K) Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	Position [P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1248	1053	776	277	472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	169	NA	74	NA	95
3.	Assam##	1165	860	1225	*	*
4.	Bihar+	1953	683	611	72	1342
5.	Chhattisgarh	947	1069	657	412	290
6.	Goa	25	15	14	1	11
7.	Gujarat#	1567	1556	1401	155	166
8.	Haryana	570	517	437	80	133
9.	Himachal Pradesh	578	352	157	195	421
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	930	763	167	*
11.	Jharkhand	515	515	301	214	214
12.	Karnataka	2559	1790	1294	496	1265
13.	Kerala	1049	324	365	*	684
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1505	1043	892	151	613
15.	Maharashtra	2171	1474	1387	87	784
16.	Manipur^	102	102	96	6	6
17.	Meghalaya	137	118	125	*	12
18.	Mizoram	66	NA	61	NA	5
19.	Nagaland	149	72	72	0	77
20.	Odisha^	1682	476	378	98	1304
21.	Punjab	577	578	482	96	95
22.	Rajasthan	2651	3425	1930	1495	721
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	31	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1757	2142	1314	828	443
25.	Telangana	782	765	566	199	216
26.	Tripura	111	50	67	*	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttarakhand	316	127	157	*	159
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4270	1331	963	368	3307
29.	West Bengal	1256	1185	448	737	808
30.	A & N Islands	26	29	27	2	*
31.	Chandigarh^^	2	8	19	*	*
32.	D & N Haveli	8	7	9	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	5	4	4	0	1
34.	Delhi	5	5	2	3	3
35.	Lakshadweep	7	11	11	0	*
36.	Puducherry	27	10	38	*	*
ALL INDIA		30704	22626	17154	6139	13691

Notes:

+Sanctioned data for 2011 repeated

#Data for 2013 repeated

##Sanctioned data for 2013 used

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

¹One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

*Surplus.All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

NA: Not Available.

(L) Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R ¹ -P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2322	2300	2006	294	316
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	481	NA	319	NA	162
3.	Assam##	2071	2798	3056	*	*
4.	Bihar#	2373	1662	1736	*	637
5.	Chhattisgarh	1877	2495	1511	984	366

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	49	80	86	*	*
7.	Gujarat+	3487	4058	2705	1353	782
8.	Haryana	1224	1783	1685	98	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1046	819	635	184	411
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1616	1184	432	41
11.	Jharkhand	1643	703	1230	*	413
12.	Karnataka	3795	3457	3176	281	619
13.	Kerala	2381	3610	3969	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3509	4189	3629	560	*
15.	Maharashtra	4331	3218	2535	683	1796
16.	Manipur^	204	484	433	51	*
17.	Meghalaya	299	413	413	0	*
18.	Mizoram	120	NA	224	NA	*
19.	Nagaland	275	117	378	*	*
20.	Odisha^	3944	903	1260	*	2684
21.	Punjab	1477	2189	1907	282	*
22.	Rajasthan	6059	13435	9250	4185	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	41	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	4067	8177	7349	828	*
25.	Telangana	1466	1666	1453	213	13
26.	Tripura	231	421	421	0	*
27.	Uttarakhand	670	275	456	*	214
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8908	4497	4412	85	4496
29.	West Bengal	3338	8285	7047	1238	*
30.	A & N Islands	50	191	185	6	*
31.	Chandigarh^^	14	47	99	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	D & N Haveli	14	8	37	*	*
33.	Daman & Diu	17	14	14	0	3
34.	Delhi	5	5	7	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	25	52	52	0	*
36.	Puducherry	45	131	139	*	*
ALL INDIA		63080	74098	65039	11757	12953

Notes:

+Data for 2013 repeated

#Data for 2011 repeated

##Sanctioned data for 2012 used

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used One per Primary Health

¹Centre and seven per Community Health Centre

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

NA: Not Available.

Increase in cases of various diseases

1906. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in the number of people suffering from lung cancer, haematological abnormalities, impaired liver function, genetic changes and neurobehavioral problems in the country;

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

(c) what action is being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) According to ICMR, the number of people suffering from lung cancer has been increasing and the details are given in the table below.

Year	2012	2013	2014
Estimated lung cancer prevalence	76783	79833	83035

Risk factors of cancer include larger number of ageing population, unhealthy life style, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet etc.

The data relating to impaired liver function, haematological abnormalities, genetic changes and neurobehavioral problems is not maintained Centrally.

(c) Health is a State subject. However, Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including for Cancer and other diseases. At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions up to the district level, includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. In addition, Government of India has approved “Tertiary Care for Cancer” Scheme under NPCDCS in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India assists to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.

In addition to the facilities available in State Health Institutions, diseases including Cancer, Hematological abnormalities, Liver Diseases and Genetic Diseases are treated at Central Government Health facilities such as All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, NIMHANS etc.

Hepatitis-B vaccination is included in Universal Immunization Programme of Government of India.

Trauma Centres along National and State Highways

†1907. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the deaths during road accidents occur due to non-availability of medical facilities in time;

(b) if so, the number of deaths which took place State-wise and details thereof during last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to set up trauma unit centres at National and State Highways to curb it and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Health is primarily a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, the details of the number of the deaths (as available on the website of National Crime Research Bureau) due to road accidents during last three years (state-wise) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is currently implementing a scheme named “Capacity Building for developing Trauma care Facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highways” since Eleventh Plan with the objectives to bring down preventable deaths because of road accidents to 10% by developing a pan-India trauma care network in which no trauma victims has to be transported for more than 50 kilometers and a designated Trauma Care Facility is available at every 100 km. of the National Highways.

In the Eleventh Five Year Plan 140 locations along the Golden Quadrilateral Corridor, North-South and East-West Corridor were identified to develop trauma care facilities to provide immediate treatment for accident victims.

In order to ensure availability of a designated trauma centre at every 100 kms, continuation of this scheme by establishment of 85 more trauma care facilities have been approved by CCEA during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Till date 41 hospitals/ Medical Colleges have been approved for developing trauma care facilities during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Statement

Incidence and rate of deaths due to road accidents during 2012, 2013 & 2014 (State/UT-wise)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of deaths due to road accidents in 2012	No. of deaths due to road accidents in 2013	No. of deaths due to road accidents in 2014
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14966	14647	4846
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	136	155	59
3.	Assam	2291	2441	1998
4.	Bihar	5056	4989	3559
5.	Chhattisgarh	3167	3477	2445
6.	Goa	302	269	171
7.	Gujarat	7855	7458	4652
8.	Haryana	4598	4547	3408
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1109	1056	699
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1426	992	500

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	2512	2646	1593
12.	Karnataka	9448	9044	6600
13.	Kerala	4286	4258	2257
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8506	8977	5562
15.	Maharashtra	13936	13245	8374
16.	Manipur	158	165	124
17.	Meghalaya	213	170	124
18.	Mizoram	77	97	81
19.	Nagaland	56	35	6
20.	Odisha	3701	4062	2851
21.	Punjab	4795	4588	2676
22.	Rajasthan	9528	9724	5826
23.	Sikkim	44	68	25
24.	Tamil Nadu	16175	15563	10434
25.	Telangana	-	-	3737
26.	Tripura	272	226	153
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15109	15630	9726
28.	Uttarakhand	827	766	348
29.	West Bengal	6222	5827	3889
TOTAL		136771	135122	86723
Union Territories				
30.	A & N Islands	25	40	15
31.	Chandigarh	114	122	38
32.	D & N Haveli	53	49	0
33.	Daman and Diu	29	31	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	1866	1831	349
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	233	228	139
TOTAL		2320	2301	541
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		139091	137423	87264

Population covered by health insurance

1908. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 20 per cent of our population are covered under health insurance sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the social and economic configuration (in terms of percentage) of people covered and not covered; and

(d) what is the plan, targets etc., of Government for health coverage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the number of lives covered under Health insurance policies during FY 2014-15 was 28.80 crore which is approximately 24 per cent of India's total population. IRDA (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sectors) Regulations, 2002 specify minimum business norms to be achieved by the insurers annually, in the rural as well as social sectors for the Life and Non-Life segments including health insurance and IRDAI is monitoring the same.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This scheme provides smart card based cashless health insurance cover of ₹ 30000/- per annum to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. At present around 3.68 crore families are covered under RSBY, which caters to both rural and urban population.

In addition to RSBY, several State Governments are implementing Government sponsored Health Insurance Schemes for the BPL population in their respective States.

Medical colleges at district level

1909. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved additional 5,800 medical seats in various medical colleges of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government proposes to start medical colleges in every district hospital which have 200 beds; and

(d) if so, how can it be prudent without increasing the infrastructure in district hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Central Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for “Establishment of Medical Colleges attached with existing District/Referral hospitals”. In the first phase 58 districts have been identified. This initiative would result in increase of 5800 MBBS seats in the country.

Criteria for identification of districts under the scheme:

- (i) District Hospitals/Referral Hospital with bed strength of 200 or more.
- (ii) Districts where there is no medical college.
- (iii) Preference to underserved areas.

No districts in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been identified in the scheme.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Reduction in Ministry's budget

1910. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether budgetary allocation of funds to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have been reduced in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, what is the rationale behind it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Central Government's budgetary allocation for the health sector for the year 2015-16 is ₹ 24549.00 crore as against ₹ 24400.00 crore in 2014-15 (RE).

In view of the acceptance of the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, it has been decided by Government to devolve significantly higher share of the net tax receipts to the States. The State Governments would now be in a much better position to provide the requisite outlay from their part. At the same time, adequate budgetary resources have been provided by the centre for the schemes to ensure that there is no problem in delivery of health care services.

Report of EMMC

1911. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the report;

(c) the details of recommendations/suggestions adopted/proposed to be adopted by Government; and

(d) the funds allocated to EMMC during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) is mandated to look at all private satellite television channels uplinked from and downlinked into India with regard to violation of Programme and Advertising Codes as contained in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder.

Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the violations *suo motu* or whenever violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes is brought to the notice of this Ministry in respect of private satellite TV channels. IMC has representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and a representative from the industry in Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). IMC meets periodically and recommends action in respect of violations. The details of action taken against private TV channels for violation of Programme and Advertisement Code during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Budget Allocations (Plan and non-plan)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Allocated (₹ in crore)
1.	2013-2014	20.54
2.	2014-2015	27.46
3.	2015-2016	22.41 (BE)

Statement

*Action taken on violation of Programme and Advertisement Code by
Private TV channels in last three years and current year.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
1	2	3	4
Year-2012			
1.	SS TV	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' showing obscene and vulgar content.	An order 08.02.2012 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for seven days.
2.	All channels	News programmes on movement of troops.	An advisory dated 11.04.2012 issued to all channels, NBA, IBF, NBSA and BCCC.
3.	FX channel	Telecast of programme 'Harper's Island', 'Crash', 'Mad Men Sutra', 'Frasier', 'Saving Grace' and 'Scoundrels' showing obscene visuals.	A warning dated 18.04.2012 was issued to the channel.
4.	Sony TV	Telecast of hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' during daytime.	A letter dated 20.04.2012 was issued to the channel directing it not to air the hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' during day-time.
5.	Sony TV	Telecast of hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' in view of order of Allahabad High Court.	A letter dated 21.04.2012 was issued to the channel directing it not to air the hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' during day-time.

1	2	3	4
6.	Fox Crime	Telecast of programmes 'Sleeper Cell' and '1000 ways to die' showing obscene visuals.	A warning dated 08.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
7.	Sony Pix	Telecast of some english feature films, containing content offending good taste and decency.	A warning dated 16.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
8.	Channel [V]	Telecast of programme 'Love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content.	A warning dated 28.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
9.	News Live	Telecast of a news item defaming an individual.	A warning dated 28.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
10.	All News & Current Affairs channels	Reference dated 13.07.12 from NCPCR for issue of directive <i>w.r.t.</i> protection of Identity of Children in need of care and Protection and Juveniles in conflict with law.	A directive dated 08.08.2012 was issued to the all News and Current Affairs channels.
11.	ET Now	Telecast of a programme "Brand Equity" showing direct promotion of "Kingfisher Beer"	A warning dated 12.09.2012 was issued to the channel.
12.	Star Cricket	Telecast of advertisement of "VB Best Coke Beer" during the telecast of Australia <i>Vs.</i> New Zealand Test Series on 4.12.2011.	A warning dated 12.09.2012 was issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4
13.	All News & Current Affairs channels	Telecast of programmes as news items showing clippings from films not certified for unrestricted public exhibition.	An advisory dated 19.09.2012 was issued to the channel.
14.	Zee Trendz	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals.	An advisory dated 05.11.2012 was issued to the channel.
15.	All News and Current Affairs channels	Direct telecast of the events round the clock relating to public demonstration likely to encourage violence and against maintenance of law and order and likely to promote anti-national attitude.	An advisory dated 23.12.2012 was issued to the channel.
16.	All News and Current Affairs channels	Direct telecast of the events round the clock relating to public demonstration likely to encourage violence and against maintenance of law and order and likely to promote anti-national attitude.	An advisory dated 29.12.2012 was issued to the channel.

Year-2013

17.	Enterr 10	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Musafir' , 'Plan' and 'Ashiq Banaya Apne'- 'A' certified films.	An order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
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1	2	3	4
18.	Zing	Telecast of Hindi feature film Hawas - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
19.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of Hindi feature film Topless - "A' certified film.	An order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
20.	SS TV	Telecast of Trailer of the film Friends with Benefits which was not certified by CBFC for telecast on TV channels.	An order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
21.	FTV	Telecast of an advertisement of Vodka on 2.3.2011 in a programme Fashion TV Launch Party.	An advisory dated 17.01.2013 was issued to the channel.
22.	Sadhna TV	Telecast of programme Adhyatamik Gyan Charcha showing content contemptuous of religious groups, defamatory and content likely to encourage violence.	A warning dated 06.03.2013 was issued to the channel.
23.	Comedy Central	Telecast of Programme The Wonder Years showing content against good tests and decency and child denigrating.	An advisory dated 28.03.2012 was issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4
24.	FTV	Telecast of programme Designers in High Definition on 11.9.11, Chantellie Lingrie, Paris on 12.09.11 and Lingerie on 15.09.11 and 15th Anniversary-Top Designers showing obscene and women denigrating content	An order dated 28.03.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days.
25.	NDTV Good Times	Telecast of programme Life a Beach during April, May, 2011 showing obscene and women denigrating content.	An advisory dated 02.04.2013 was issued to the channel.
26.	Mahuaa	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Aulaad' and 'Ek Aur Kurukshetra' - 'A' certified films.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
27.	AXN	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Darkness Falls' - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
28.	Movies Ok	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Dil Jale' - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 01.05.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
29.	Comedy Central	Telecast of programme Stand Up Club.	An order was issued on 17.05.2013 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days.

1	2	3	4
30.	IBN 7	Telecast of the advertisement of Axe Shower Gel containing vulgar and indecent content.	An order dated 29.05.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
31.	Sandesh News	Telecast of programme Aaj No Mahima, Desh Ni Gruh Dasha showing superstition and blind belief.	An advisory issued on 07.06.2013 to all TV channels including this channel.
32.	All channels	Telecast of a programme which showing superstition and blind belief.	An advisory dated 07.06.2013 issued to all channels.
33.	MTV	Telecast of the advertisement of Axe Shower Gel containing vulgar and indecent content.	An order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
34.	VH1	Telecast of advertisement of Axe Shower Gel showing obscene and women denigrating content.	An order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
35.	Colors	Telecast of advertisement of Axe Shower Gel showing obscene and women denigrating content.	An order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
36.	News Time Assam	Telecast of programme revealing the identity of children caught inhaling drugs.	An order dated 05.09.2013 was issued to run apology scroll for two days.

1	2	3	4
37.	N TV	Telecast of News report showing contents offending good taste and decency and women denigrating.	An order dated 18.09.13 issued to the channel to run the apology scroll for three days.
38.	All News and Current Affairs channels	Telecast of inflammatory and provocative news/ programmes in a sensational manner.	An advisory dated 20.09.2013 was issued to the channel.
39.	Zoom TV	Telecast of Film Teesri Aankh' - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for one day.
40.	ABN Andhra Jyoti	Telecast of a song based programme on Ide Mallea Velavani containing obscene and women denigrating content.	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for seven days.
41.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of 'A' Certified Hindi feature film "Ek Chatur Nar.	An order was issued on 17.05.2013 to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven days.
42.	BIG CBS LOVE	Telecast of programme Excused containing women denigrating content.	An order was issued on 15.10.2013 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
43.	All channels	Guidelines for media reporting on children (NCPCR).	An advisory dated 17.10.2013 to all channels.

1	2	3	4
44.	All News and Current Affairs channels	Comparison of speech of the Prime Minister with the speech of other political leaders on Independence Day.	An advisory dated 21.10.2013 was issued to the all News and Current Affairs channels.
45.	UTV Bindass	Telecast of a programme Emotional Atyachaar Season 3 containing obscene content	An order dated 06.11.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for three days.
46.	Khoj India	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of mentally challenged rape victim and her child.	A warning dated 23.12.2013 was issued to channel.
47.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of various films without showing CBFC certificates.	A warning dated 26.12.2013 was issued to the channel.
48.	News X	Channel had carried a news scroll on the health of Hon'ble President of India on June 23, 2012.	An advisory dated 26.12.2013 was issued to channel.

Year-2014

49.	WB	Telecast of a V/UA certified film It's a Boy Girl Thing showing obscene and women denigrating content.	An order dated 16.01.2014 was issued for taking the channel off air for one day.
50.	All News and Current Affairs channels	Telecast of Republic Day Parade with commentary, advised to carry the signals of DD with sign language interpretation.	An advisory dated 23.01.2014 was issued to all news channels.

1	2	3	4
51.	Lemon News	Telecast a news report, revealing the identity of the sexually abused women.	A warning dated 10.03.2014 was issued to channel.
52.	Bansal News	Telecast a programme 'Ladkiyon Ka Gumnaam Bodyguard promoting superstition and blind belief.	A warning dated 11.03.2014 was issued to channel.
53.	NE TV	Telecast of news bulletins showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring.	A warning dated 12.03.2014 was issued to channel.
54.	Zee TV	Telecast of a serial Jodha Akbar containing content promoting communal attitudes, encouraging violence and also defamatory content.	A warning dated 20.03.2014 was issued to the channel.
55.	India News	Telecast of programme Rahasya promoting superstition and blind belief.	A warning dated 25.03.2014 was issued to channel.
56.	Big Boss Season-7	Telecast of a reality show Bigg Boss Season-7.	An advisory dated 26.03.2014 was issued to channel.
57.	Amrita TV	Telecast of 'A' Certified film, The Don'.	A warning dated 27.03.2014 was issued to channel.
58.	DY 365	Telecast disturbing of Dead Bodies Without making them blurs.	A warning dated 07.05.2014 was issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4
59.	Sony TV	Telecast of objectionable Comedy Show 'Kahani Comedy Circus Ki'.	A Directive dated 20.05.2014 issued to Sony TV for compliance directions of the Court of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities as also the provisions contained in the programme and advertisement codes.
60.	All TV Channel	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has raised concerns on depiction of rash, negligent and dangerous driving in various programmes, serials, news features, etc. on TV channels.	An advisory dated 23.05.2014 was issued to all TV channels.
61.	All TV Channel	Telecast of Advertisement on " Zaitoon Tara Edible Oil" The advertisement claims that edible oil prevents cancer.	An advisory dated 26.06.2014 was issued to all TV channels.
62.	All channels	TV Channels continue Telecast Films without displaying CBFC Certificates.	An advisory dated 29.05.2014 was issued to all TV channels.
63.	All TV Channel	Telecast objectionable advertisements which is upheld by CCC.	An advisory dated 21/08/2014 was issued to all channels.

1	2	3	4
64.	Vasanth TV	Telecast a programme called 'Vaimaye Vellum' revealed the identity of sexually abused minor children.	A warning dated 27.08.2014 was issued to the channel.
65.	News Live TV	Telecast of news bulletins showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring.	A warning dated 01.09.2014 was issued to the channel.
66.	TV-5 TV	Telecast of news report showing young girl stabbing visuals without morphed nor blurred.	A warning dated 02.09.2014 was issued to the channel.
67.	Kalaigiar TV	Telecast of news report showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring.	A warning dated 02.09.2014 was issued to the channel.
68.	Naxatra News	Telecast of allegedly defamatory/fabricated Programme.	An order dated 05.09.2014 was issued to the channel to carry version of opposite party.
69.	Headlines Today	Telecast of special programme called Muzaffarnagar Conspiracy Exposed'.	A warning dated 31.10.2014 was issued to the channel.
70.	Sudarshan TV	Telecast of programme called Siyaasi Dango Mai UP.	A warning dated 31.10.2014 was issued to the channel

1	2	3	4
Year-2015			
71	Colors TV	Telecast of programme namely Fear Factor Khatron Ke Khiladi-Darr Ka Blockbuster.	An order dated 08.01.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for on day
72	Lemon News	Telecast of programme namely Khauf Ke 10 Destination.	A warning dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel.
73	NTV	Telecast a song-based programme 'Cine Colors'.	An order dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel for taking the channel off air for seven day.
74	All News Channels	Telecast a programme of Republic Day Parade with sign language commentary on 26th Jan., 2015.	An Advisory dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the all News channels.
75	All News Channels	Telecast of documentary programme India's Daughter.	An Advisory dated 03.03.2015 was issued to the all News channels restraining not to telecast the said documentary programme.
76	All TV Channel	Telecast of live coverage of counter-terrorism operations.	An advisory dated 20.03.2015 was issued to all TV channels.
77	24 Ghanta TV	Telecast of news report showing death of a young man without morphing or blurring.	A Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel.

1	2	3	4
78.	NTV	Telecast of news report revealed the identity of sexual harassment of minor boy.	A warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel.
79.	Satlon News	Telecast of News report about a private corporate party organised in a five star hotel on the Pune-Mumbai highway.	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 30 day.
80.	TV9	Telecast a 'Bullet News' political satire targeting Chief Minister of Telangana.	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel for running apology scroll.
81.	Jai Hind	Telecast of 'A' certified film, titled 'Hai Harithe'	An order was issued on 07.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
82.	Aljazeera TV	Telecast of News report carried wrong graphical map of India repeatedly.	An order was issued on 10.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 5 day.
83.	Sudarshan News	Telecast of a programme called BINDAAS BOL making allegation about non-salutation of National Flag on the Republic Day by the Hon'ble Vice President.	A warning dated 17.06.2015 was issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4
84.	Raj News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of dead bodies without blurring.	A warning dated 22.06.2015 was issued to the channel.
85.	Russia Today TV	Telecast of obscene programme 'Crazy Alert'	An Advisory dated 06.07.2015 was issued the channel.
86.	Raj News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of a women body burning up into flames without blurring.	A warning dated 02.07.2015 was issued to the channel.
87.	Channel 2 News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of a man dead body without blurring.	A warning dated 22.07.2015 was issued to the channel.
88.	All News Channels	Telecast of live coverage of any anti-terrorist operation by security forces.	An advisory dated 27.07.2015 was issued to all news channels.
89.	A2Z News TV	The Channel telecast news reports on various date and revealed the identity of Sexual assault minor victims.	An warning dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel.
90.	DY 365	Telecast of News story defame the image of MLA and denigrating women.	An order dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for one day.
91.	News Time Assam	Telecast of News story defame the image of MLA and denigrating women.	An order dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for one day.

Students agitation in FTII

1912. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Film and Television Institute of India there is an ongoing agitation of the students against the various mismanagement aspect of the institute; and

(b) if so, how the Ministry is engaging the agitating students and sorting out the stalemate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The students of FTII were on strike from 09. 07. 2015 to 28.10.2015. The reasons for the agitation as stated by the students are inclusion of some members, including the President, in the newly constituted society of the Institute.

To resolve the issues and to bring normalcy in the Institute, the Ministry made sincere efforts with 7 rounds of discussion held on 03.07.2015, 06.08.2015, 29.09.2015, 01.10.2015, 07.10.2015, 10 10. 2015 and 20.10.2015 with the FTII Students' Association and alumni of FTII at all levels in the Ministry.

The students of FTII called off their strike on 28.10.2015.

Expenditure on advertisement in newspaper

1913. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity (DAVP) is incurring more expenditure than the specified limits under the guidelines;

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

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred on advertisement provided to newspapers during the last three years, State-wise, language-wise, place of publication -wise and newspaper-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) releases advertisements to newspapers and journals in accordance with the budgetary provisions provided by the individual Ministries/Departments of Government of India, in terms of Clause 25

of the New Advertisement Policy, *w.e.f* 2.10.2007, which is placed on the official website of DAVP, *i.e.* www.davp.nic.in.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred on newspaper advertisements State-wise, language-wise and places of publication during last three years (*i.e.* in 2012-13, 20 13-14 and 2014-15) are available on DAVP's official website, *i.e.* www.davp.nic.in.

Fraudulent practices in getting promotions in DD

1914. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations against some senior officers of Doordarshan for fabrication, fudging and manipulation of documents in order to grab promotions;

(b) if so, the details of such officers with action taken against them for adopting fraudulent practices in getting promotions; and

(c) whether Government would refer the case to investigation agencies and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A factual report has been asked for from Prasar Bharati.

Appointment of outsiders by Prasar Bharati

1915. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prasar Bharati has appointed ADGs in large numbers from outside and brought in officers of different cadres who have no background of media or TV;

(b) whether outsiders are being appointed to head different channels of DD though insiders are stagnating for over two decades;

(c) whether TVNC/TVANCs have got no promotion in over 27 years except for assurances despite directions of CAT, Hyderabad upheld by High Court instead Government moved SC without permission of the Law Ministry; and

(d) if so, why Government opposes their promotions and appoints outsiders, and what procedure is followed in new appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar

Bharati has informed that they have appointed some ADGs on deputation basis from suitable officers of other organizations following advertisement of the posts and approval of Prasar Bharati Board for meeting the shortage of officers at senior levels.

(c) TVNCs/TVANCs were engaged as Artists on casual contract basis for a period of six months in 1988. In March, 1989, it was decided to engage them as “Artists” on a fresh contract of 5 years. In May, 1993, they were declared as regular temporary Government Servants with retrospective effect *i.e.* 1988. In the absence of Recruitment Rules for this cadre, they could not be granted promotion. The Recruitment Rules for these employees have been notified on 24th March, 2014, which provide for promotion to the higher grades. Prasar Bharati has informed that the promotion cases of existing incumbents could not be taken up due to delay in completion of their ACRs/APARs which is a requirement for considering them for promotions.

The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT), Hyderabad and High Court of Andhra Pradesh, in their order dated 08.11.2000 and 20.03.2014 respectively, have stated that, TVNCs and TVANCs shall be considered to be inducted into the Indian Broadcasting Programme Service. Against the judgement of High Court of Andhra Pradesh, SLP has been filed by Prasar Bharati in the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India following consultation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The matter is *sub-judice*.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Nai Manzil Scheme for minorities

1916. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Nai Manzil Scheme recently;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the reasons for launching the scheme in Bihar only; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to launch the scheme across the country for the benefit of the people belonging to minority communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme aims to benefit the minority youths in the age group of 17 to 35 years who are school-dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like Madarsas, by providing them an integrated input of formal education (up till Class VIII or X) and skill training along with certification, with a view of enabling

them to seek better employment in the organized sector and equipping them with better lives. Minimum 30% seats are earmarked for minority girls. It includes a Non-residential programme of 9-12 months duration involving a Basic Bridge Programme (For Class VIII or Class X) for their education, along with training in trade based skills for sustained livelihood/gainful employment.

(c) and (d) The scheme covers the entire country.

Schemes of NMDFC

1917. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Schemes run by National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC);

(b) the procedure to avail benefits of these schemes;

(c) whether it is a fact that owing to complicated procedures, most of the applicants are not in a position to avail benefits of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to simplify the procedures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating activities through the State channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administration.

For availing assistance under NMDFC schemes, the annual family income eligibility criterion is ₹ 81,000 for rural areas and ₹ 1.03 lakh for urban areas (Credit Line-1). Higher annual household income eligibility criterion of upto ₹ 6.00 lakh has also been introduced (Credit Line-2) for increasing coverage of beneficiaries under NMDFC schemes.

The schemes implemented by NMDFC are as follows:

A. Concessional Credit Schemes

1. **Term Loan:-**Maximum Loan of up to ₹ 20.00 lakh per beneficiary is available under Credit Line-1 at an interest rate of 6% per annum. Higher loan of maximum up to ₹ 30.00 lakh per beneficiary is available under Credit Line-2 at an interest rate of 8% per annum for male beneficiaries and 6% per annum for female beneficiaries.
2. **Micro Finance:-**Maximum loan upto ₹ 1.00 lakh per Self Help Group (SHG) member is available under Credit Line-1 at an interest rate of 7%

per annum. Higher loan of maximum upto ₹ 1.50 lakh per SHG member is available under Credit Line-2 at an interest rate of 10% per annum for male beneficiaries and 8% per annum for female beneficiaries. The micro-finance scheme is primarily aimed at extending concessional credit to women beneficiaries.

3. **Education Loan:-** Under Credit line-1, the Educational Loan of upto ₹ 15.00 Lakh for courses within India and ₹ 20 lakh for courses abroad, is available at an interest rate of 3% per annum for pursuing technical and professional courses with maximum course duration of 5 years. Under Credit line-2, higher Educational Loan of upto ₹ 20.00 lakh for courses within India and ₹ 30 lakh for courses abroad, is available at an interest rate of 8% per annum for male candidates and at 5% per annum for female beneficiaries.
4. **Mahila Samridhi Yojana:-** Skill development training is imparted to group of women in women friendly trades. Training period is of maximum 6 months with training and raw material cost of upto ₹ 1,500 per women and stipend @₹ 1,000 per women. During the period of training, the women are formed into Self Help Group, followed by infusion of micro-credit maximum upto ₹ 1.00 lakh per member for the purpose of using the skill developed during the training, for income generation activities.

B. Development Schemes:- As part of its developmental mandate, NMDFC also implements promotional schemes like Skill Development and Marketing support for the benefit of its target groups thereby, strengthening its economic mandate, as well. Women beneficiaries are given preference. Details are as follows:—

1. **Vocational Training Scheme:-** The Vocational Training Scheme of NMDFC aims at imparting skills to the targeted individual beneficiaries leading to wage/self-employment. The scheme is implemented through the SCAs which organize need based skill development training with the help of local Government owned/recognized training institutes in trades having potential wage/self-employment. The cost of the training program is up to ₹ 2000 per candidate per month for courses up to 6 months duration. Stipend @ ₹ 1000 per month per trainees is also offered during the training. Under the scheme, the training institutes/implementing agencies are required to ensure employment of at least 80% trainees with at least 50% in the organized sector.
2. **Marketing Assistance Scheme:-** The Marketing Assistance Scheme is meant for individual crafts persons, beneficiaries of NMDFC as well as SHGs and is implemented through the SCAs. The scheme envisages to promote sale and marketing of their products at remunerative prices through participation/organizing exhibitions at State/District level.

(b) As regards procedure to avail concessional loans under NMDFC schemes, SCAs have been delegated authority for sanction and disbursement of loan. SCAs adopt procedure as per guidelines issued by respective State Governments/ UT Administration. NMDFC has given broad guidelines to the SCAs for selection of beneficiaries and release of funds. Further, Guarantee norms for beneficiary have been simplified. No guarantee is required from beneficiaries for loans upto ₹ 1.00 lakh. Now even Income Tax payee, employee from PSU/bank, prominent person from the community, any public representative etc. can stand as guarantor.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Scheme for minorities in Assam and Uttar Pradesh

†1918. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any proposal from Government of Assam and Uttar Pradesh seeking approval for programmes being run/likely to be run for welfare of minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals which have been cleared, pending and rejected out of them;

(d) the details of funds allocated/issued for approved proposals, item-wise; and

(e) the reasons for rejection of proposals, the details thereof proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Under restructured MsDP being implemented from 2013-14, the unit area of planning is Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns (MCBs/MCTs). The State Government submits the proposal of Block plan and Town plan as per the need of the Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns (MCBs/MCTs). This Ministry received 139 Block Plans and 18 Town Plans from State of Uttar Pradesh and 118 Block Plans and 1 Town Plan from State of Assam since 2013-14.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has sanctioned all the block/towns plans worth ₹ 647.01 crore out of the total 139 block and 18 town plans received from State Government of Uttar Pradesh. In case of Assam, 2 block plans worth ₹ 4.79 crore have been approved so far. The remaining block/town plans could not be cleared due to non

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

submission of Appendix-II of the guidelines of MsDP, which is a pre-requisite for consideration of block/town plans. The appendix-II mandates the necessary declaration which the State Government has to fulfill before sending the block/town plan to the Central Government and the main declarations are as follows:

1. that it has been ensured that all the project locations proposed have at least 25% minority population in its catchment area and all the school where Additional Classroom, Laboratories and Hostels are proposed have at least 25% enrolment of the minority students.
2. that the cost estimates proposed for the different works/projects are as per the standardized cost derived on the basis of norms/design prescribed by the concerned Ministry for that particular work and there is no duplication of the work with any scheme of the Central Government or a State Government.
3. that the land for all the construction activities is available and the maintenance and the recurring cost related to the assets proposed in this Plan will be borne by the State Government.
4. that plan proposal has been recommended by the State Level Committee for PM's New 15 Point Programme/State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC).

The details of block/town plan approved by Ministry of Minority Affairs, under MsDP, are available on the Ministry's website <http://minorityaffairs.gov.in>.

Implementation of schemes for minorities in different States

1919. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes meant for minorities being run in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and other States;

(b) the States and UTs where these schemes are fully operational and are being fully availed by the minorities;

(c) the details of States and UTs where these schemes are not fully operational and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to make them fully operational in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) 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 of which are given in the Statement (*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 throughout the country. These schemes are implemented in addition to other schemes of the Central and State Governments, which are meant for different beneficiaries stipulated under such schemes without any differentiation on socio-religious ground. The details of implementation of these schemes/initiatives are available on the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs—www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

(c) and (d) All the schemes, meant for minorities, are implemented in all the States/UTs across the country. However, the implementation of a scheme in a particular State/UT depends on the following:

- Some schemes are individual beneficiary based scheme and one can avail its benefits only on fulfilment of minimum eligibility conditions under the scheme.
- Schemes meant for area/community development are demand driven and the State/UT Government has to submit its proposal based on actual need.
- Some State/UT do not avail the benefit as a similar scheme run by them gives more benefit to an individual.

Statement

Details of schemes/initiatives for the welfare of minorities are as under:

(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 Vidyalyas

- 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 Madarsas (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 and

- 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 and 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 and Monitoring Authority (AMA)
- j. Setting up of National Data Bank (NDB)
- k. Review of Delimitation Act
- l. Dissemination of information in vernacular languages.

Minorities in Government service

1920. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data about the number of people from minority communities employed in Central/State Government departments, autonomous bodies or PSUs in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities (PM's New 15-PP), is an overarching programme, covering various schemes implemented by different Ministries/Departments, including the scheme/initiative of "Recruitment of Minorities in Government Departments/Organizations", with an aim to increase the representation of minorities in Government/PSU jobs by facilitating recruitment of minorities through affirmative actions. In this regard, D/o Personnel and Training (DoPT) has issued guidelines to all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, Public Sector Enterprises, Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions, quasi-Government organizations, autonomous bodies, etc. and all appointing authorities to give special consideration to minorities in recruitment of Government/PSU jobs.

The details of recruitment of minorities, made in the Central Government Departments, Autonomous bodies, PSUs, etc. in the country during the last three years are as under:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Number of minorities recruited and percentage of total recruitment	22,839 (6.91%)	1,28,964 (7.89%)	11,218 (8.79%)
			(Data received from 65 Ministries/Departments)

DoPT does not collate such information in respect of States and UTs.

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

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

VARIOUS POINTS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vijay Darda. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vijay Darda and Dr. Subbarami Reddy to call the attention of the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to the rise in the level of air pollution in the country, particularly in the metropolitan cities. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vijay Darda, are you ready to call the attention of the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you raising the matter, Mr. Vijay Darda? ...*(Interruptions)*...

Then, Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... They are not calling the attention? Then what is there? ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me distribute copies of the statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Calling Attention..... (Interruptions)... What can I do unless they call the attention? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, let me... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Unless they call the attention, there is no way. ...(Interruptions)... Those who have given notice are not calling the attention. They are not raising it. This is very unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)... That is very unfortunate. What do I do? I am not able to... ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, एससी/एसटी से सम्बन्धित बिल इन्होंने मूव किया हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In that case.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the SC/ST Bill has already been moved by the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. That is there in the agenda. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not able to hear you. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Balagopal, what do you have to say? ...(Interruptions)... Use the mike, Mr. Balagopal. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, as per the List of Business... ...(Interruptions)... As per the List. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to Mr. Balagopal. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raja, I will call you too. Let me listen to Mr. Balagopal. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, as per the List of Business, The Whistle Blowers Bill is the first Bill. And yesterday, even though the Minister had moved the SC/ST Bill, it was not accepted by the House. ...(Interruptions)... It was not accepted by the House and.....(Interruptions).... So, that Bill has not been introduced. ...(Interruptions)... And in the List, The Whistle Blowers Bill is the first Bill. If you are taking up any Bill, The Whistle Blowers Bill must be taken up first. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. You are right. *...(Interruptions)...* In the List of Business... *...(Interruptions)...* In the List of Business, it is 'the Bill further to amend the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011.' *...(Interruptions)...* That is in the List of Business. I am taking up that. *...(Interruptions)...* As per the List of Business... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: It is proved that.....*...(Interruptions)...* consent of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने एससी/एसटी से सम्बन्धित बिल मूव कर दिया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* मुझे लगता है कि यह बिल पहले लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, यह एससी/एसटी पर होने वाली atrocities का issue है। *...(व्यवधान)...* कल हाउस ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But why did you put the List of Business like this? *...(Interruptions)...* Why did you put the List of Business like this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I am requesting you to please take up the SC/ST Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Take it up as per the order of Business. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The Minister said that they would take SC/ST Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* I have said that the SC/ST Bill will be passed in this Session but not in the din. *...(Interruptions)...* There will be a full-fledged discussion at an appropriate time. *...(Interruptions)...* But we don't want such an important issue or Bill to be discussed or passed in this din. *...(Interruptions)...* It is very important and the Opposition is equally important. *...(Interruptions)...* We are also concerned; but don't take it up in the din. *...(Interruptions)...* We have another one-and-a-half weeks to go. *...(Interruptions)...* Maybe, in the course of this Session, we will definitely cooperate so far as this Bill is concerned, but don't pass it in the din. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Sitaram Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, in our House we have a tradition of not passing any legislative business in the din or disturbance. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, SC/ST Bill is something we are all committed to. I want that to be passed; I want that to be passed when the House is in order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what the Leader of the Opposition was saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am saying our position. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point that I want to ask the Government is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Knowing the priority of this Bill, when all of us are agreed on it, why in the List of Business have you put it second Bill to be considered? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you playing these games? Please tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are all ready to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... But why have you listed this legislative business in the Revised List of Business today? The Whistle Blowers Bill comes first and then this is scheduled after that is over and after the discussion on the first Bill is over and it is passed. That means not today. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is only being listed for formality. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the Government's intention? I don't understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want this Bill, but not in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*... And this is an issue which is agitating all of us. ...*(Interruptions)*... You come from a State, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... We also experienced the first case of misuse of Central authority over the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we see what has happened in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, this is something that cannot be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*... And in Arunachal also ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I want this to go on record. You have been in this House for a long time. You know parliamentary procedures. ...*(Interruptions)*... Does any Government of the day ever do such things which can have the potential of disrupting a sitting Session of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it something that has to be done today? ...*(Interruptions)*... Even for you ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, जो सीताराम येचुरी जी कह रहे हैं या जो ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन कहना चाहते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... उनका कहना है कि हम डिन में कोई चीज़ पास नहीं करेंगे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो डिन हमने नहीं किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने यह डिन पैदा नहीं किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... डिन उनके द्वारा पैदा किया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप डिन को खत्म करिए और जो बिल्स हैं, उन पर डिस्कशन करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो इश्यूज़ हैं, उन पर डिस्कशन करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन अनफॉर्चुनेटली वे डिस्कशन नहीं चाहते हैं, डिस्टर्बेंस चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... और इसलिए वे पूरे के पूरे सदन सदन की कार्यवाही को डिस्टर्ब करना चाहते हैं, यह एक चीज़ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दूसरी चीज़, जो सीताराम येचुरी जी कह रहे हैं कि कोई भी सरकार इस तरह का काम नहीं करेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया है, जिसकी वजह से देश के फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर और देश के संघीय ढांचे को किसी तरह का कोई नुकसान हो।...*(व्यवधान)*... हम देश के संघीय ढांचे के प्रति कमिटेड हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सीताराम येचुरी जी को अगर यह लगता है कि सदन की कार्यवाही ठीक ढंग से चलनी चाहिए, तो उन्हें सदन के लोगों से यह अपील करनी चाहिए कि वे डिन खत्म करें और कार्यवाही शुरू करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम तो रात के 12.00 बजे तक बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, हम सरकार से यही कहना चाहते हैं कि हम कोऑपरेट करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हम लोग कोऑपरेट करना चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन ऐसे एजेंडे अगर हाउस के बाहर इस तरीके के काम करें, राज्यों के अधिकारों को कुचलने का काम करें, तो हम वह स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह करप्शन का इश्यू है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या करप्शन के इश्यू पर पोलिटिक्स होनी चाहिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या आप उनको ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस करप्शन के मुद्दे पर कोई बात करना नहीं चाहते? ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो करप्ट होगा, उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये प्रतिपादित भी कर रहे हैं और ये कह रहे हैं कि यह विधेयक अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह पास होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन को शान्त करने का काम इनके हाथ में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये सदन को शान्त करें और आज ही इस पर चर्चा करके इसे पास करा दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या गारंटी है कि कल फिर यह स्थिति निर्मित नहीं होगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है, अगर कल भी ऐसे ही चलेगा, तो इसके साथ तो अन्याय होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि सदन को शान्त करने के लिए आप अपील करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब सदन शान्त हो जाए, तो चर्चा कर लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. LoP, Yechuryji and all are agreeing that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill is important. ...**(Interruptions)**... That has to be passed, and if everybody is agreeing and they say that it will be passed in this Session, then why not now? ...**(Interruptions)**... If the shouting Members can go back to their seats, we can take up both the Bills now. ...**(Interruptions)**... Both are important Bills, that is, the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill and also the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... If the shouting Members can go back to their seats and keep quiet, we can take up this Bill now itself. ...**(Interruptions)**... I thank hon. LoP and Yechuryji for assuring that they will co-operate in passing this Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... But I am only asking if you agree that it has to be passed, then why not now. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why not now? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, हम लोगों ने पहले भी बताया है कि हम वचनबद्ध हैं। जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस तरह से बीजेपी के हाथों दलितों की हत्या की जा रही है, उनकी टांगें और बाजू काटे जा रहे हैं, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि यह बिल पास हो जाए, उस पर चर्चा हो, लेकिन यह इस डिन में पास नहीं हो सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन आज उतना ही जरूरी इश्यू यह है कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर स्पीकर को हटाने की * और कांग्रेस की सरकार को गिराने की * में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार की तरफ से गवर्नर को इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और इसी तरह से नॉन बीजेपी चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को एक-एक करके हटाने की * चल रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، ہم لوگوں نے پہلے بھی بتایا ہے کہ ہم وچن-بڈ ہیں۔ جہاں تک اس بل کا سوال ہے، --- (مداخلت)--- جس طرح سے بی جے پی کے ہاتھوں دلتوں کی ہتھیا کی جارہی ہے، ان کی ٹانگیں اور بازو کاٹے جارہے ہیں، اس لیٹے ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ بل پاس ہو جائے، اس پر چرچہ ہو، لیکن یہ اس ڈن میں پاس نہیں ہوسکتا ہے --- (مداخلت)--- لیکن آج اتنا ہی ضروری ایشو یہ ہے کہ اروناچل پردیس کے اندر اسپیکر کو ہٹانے کی * اور کانگریس کی سرکار کو گرانے کی * میں بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کی سرکار کی طرف سے

گورنر کو استعمال کیا جارہا ہے --- (مداخلت)--- اور اسی طرح سے نان بی جے پی چیف منسٹرس کو ایک ایک کر کے ہٹانے کی * چل رہی ہے --- (مداخلت)---

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ... (व्यवधान)... हर दिन ये एक नया इश्यू खोजते हैं ... (व्यवधान)... और एक नये इश्यू को लाकर ... (व्यवधान)... यह अपने आप साबित हो जाता है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: जब तक इसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं होगी, ... (व्यवधान)... तब तक इस सदन की कार्यवाही भी ठीक तरह से चलना असम्भव है। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : جب تک اس کے خلاف کارروائی نہیں ہوگی --- (مداخلت)--- تب تک اس سدن کی کارروائی بھی ٹھیک طرح سے چلنا ناممکن ہے --- (مداخلت)---

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ... (व्यवधान)... हर दिन एक नया इश्यू। ... (व्यवधान)... ये हर दिन एक नॉन इश्यू को इश्यू बनाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... हर दिन एक नॉन इश्यू को इश्यू बना करके ये हाउस में आते हैं ... (व्यवधान)... और हाउस में आने के बाद... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not able to hear anything. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जब खुद इनके एमएलएज़ इनसे नहीं संभल रहे हैं, तो ये हमारे ऊपर आरोप क्यों लगा रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you have already admitted the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We are ready. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, that will be taken. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we are ready. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is listed, I go by this List. ... (Interruptions)... But if the House is not in order, what can I do? ... (Interruptions)... I go by this List. ... (Interruptions)... But if the House is in pandemonium, what do I do? ... (Interruptions)...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whistle Blowers Bill is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am ready to take up the Whistle Blowers Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you go to your seats,...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we all know our responsibility, but the Government's actions outside the House are setting the agenda for inside the House! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point in saying all this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Government's actions outside the House are dictating the agenda in the House! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no use debating it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, further discussion on the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*..

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, the Bill is already moved. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it already moved? ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the hon. Minister is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it already moved? ...*(Interruptions)*..

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I am taking down the notes. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Naresh Agrawal is to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*
He is not present. Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi can speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, which Bill? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, हाउस आर्डर में नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, हाउस को आर्डर में लाइए। *...(व्यवधान)....*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Raja, what is your problem? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, which Bill are you taking up? *...(Interruptions)...* I do not understand what is *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, what I am asking is a very simple thing. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Which Bill can be discussed in this din? *...(Interruptions)...* The debate is inconclusive. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, what are you saying? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: I do not understand *...(Interruptions)...* We want that SC/ST Bill, but *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both Bills are important. *...(Interruptions)...* We will take a note. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, please hear me out. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say, Mr. Anand Sharma? *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Raja, I heard you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government wants the Legislative Business to be taken up. *...(Interruptions)...* In our House, it has been the established practice that important Bills are taken up only when Members participate in the discussion and the House is in order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you participate? *...(Interruptions)...* Is it my fault? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this morning, the Leader of the Opposition has made it very clear that the office of the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh is being misused to destabilize a Constitutionally-elected Government. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You bring the substantive motion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is what the issue is. ...(Interruptions)... How can the House be in order? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we can't discuss the State Assemblies here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Government has not responded to that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हम स्टेट की असेंबली के बारे में यहां डिस्कस नहीं कर सकते। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If we have a Government at the Centre, which is actively engaged in ...(Interruptions)... How can the Opposition not raise the matter? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is the basic issue. ...(Interruptions)... We cannot allow. ...(Interruptions)... It is not a simple issue. ...(Interruptions)... You have the Government of India appointing political individuals ...(Interruptions).. the Chief Ministers and Governors ...(Interruptions)... and this is happening. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, I have, in the morning, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the Government address this issue. Then we will consider any Bill. ...(Interruptions).. As long as there is no response ...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... You see, in the morning itself, I have given a clarification that you can give a substantive motion. ...(Interruptions)... What all I said was that the morning motion was moved for suspension of rules. ...(Interruptions)... No, please; no, no. ...(Interruptions)... This is very bad. ...(Interruptions)... This is very bad. ...(Interruptions).. How can you do this? ...(Interruptions)... What is this, Mr. Khan? ...(Interruptions)... I will have to name Mr. Khan. ...(Interruptions)... I will name you, Mr. Khan. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... No; please, Mr. Khan. ...(Interruptions)... See. ...(Interruptions)... No; what I said is only this. ...(Interruptions)... You see, Mr. Anand Sharma ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, you said something about the Governor. I told in the morning itself, if you want to discuss the Governor, bring a substantive

motion. ...(Interruptions)... That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say it. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say it. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say it. ...(Interruptions)... The Governor can be discussed or conduct of the Governor can be discussed by a substantive motion only. Without bringing that, if you raise that issue, I cannot allow it. That is one point. ...(Interruptions)...

Now, second point. ...(Interruptions)... Now, second point. Let me say it. ...(Interruptions)... Second point. ...(Interruptions)... You say, ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Now, second point is.....(Interruptions)... Subbaramiji ...(Interruptions)... Now, second point is, you say that I should not take up the Bill in the din. ...(Interruptions)... Am I responsible for the din? ...(Interruptions)... You are responsible. ...(Interruptions)... You go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Then debate. ...(Interruptions)... Then you debate. ...(Interruptions)... Debate it and prove that they are responsible. ...(Interruptions)... Then you debate. ...(Interruptions)... Okay; that is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... That is exactly what I am saying. If you want to prove that they are responsible, debate it and prove that they are responsible. ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you debate it? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we are ready for the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... We are ready for the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... But, unfortunately, they are not ready. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, it is the Government of India, which is using the Governors ...(Interruptions)... to destabilize the non-BJP ruled States ...(Interruptions)... and subverting the Constitution of India.....(Interruptions)... So, we are holding the Government of India responsible for subverting the Constitution of India and holding and using the Governors to achieve.....(Interruptions)... That is our charge. ...(Interruptions)... The Government itself is responsible for the on-goings in the House. ...(Interruptions)... The Government does not want to pass any business. ...(Interruptions)... Can any responsible Government do such thing, when the Parliament is in Session? ...(Interruptions)... When the Parliament is in Session? ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Mr. Deputy Chairman, ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Can any responsible Government try to destabilize the sitting Chief Minister ...(Interruptions)... duly elected by the people of India? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, they don't want to discuss in din ...*(Interruptions)*... but they want to allow their leader to talk! ...*(Interruptions)*... They want their leader to talk. ...*(Interruptions)*... They want that their leader should talk. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, they want that there will be no business....*(Interruptions)*... There will be no debate in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*... But they want their leader to talk in the din! ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this fairness? ...*(Interruptions)*... If they want their leader to talk, then there should be no din. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can they expect that their leader should talk, but we should not debate the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is absolutely unfair on the part of the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, we should start the discussion now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, we don't want the adjournment. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want the House to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has cast an aspersion that we don't want the House to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Government wants this House to run even up to 12 o' clock midnight. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And the Chair also wants. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: We are ready for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, please don't adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair also wants. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, please don't adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Don't adjourn the House, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: We want it to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those who are willing to talk, can talk. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: As Ministers, we are willing to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Our people are all willing to talk ...*(Interruptions)*... and we want the House to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... Till 12 o'clock, we don't want any adjournment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Till midnight, let the House run. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: No adjournment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)... I absolutely agree with my senior colleague Shri Piyush Goyal. ...(Interruptions)... Time and again, even Naqviji has said because we debate, deliberate upon issues concerning the nation, ...(Interruptions)... let every citizen know that the Government has resolved to ensure that issues pertaining to the welfare of this nation are to be taken up in this House ...(Interruptions)... and Ministers representing this Government are very well-equipped and want to sit in this House till midnight or ...(Interruptions)... as the Chair directs. ...(Interruptions)... Let it be said, Sir, that the Government wants this House to run. ...(Interruptions)... The Government wants the Parliament to function.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And the Chair also wants the House to run. ...(Interruptions)... Special Mentions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Don't adjourn the House, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Let the House run, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... All night, if it is needed, every day. ...(Interruptions)... Do not adjourn the House, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Let the House run in the interest of the people of the country. ...(Interruptions)... Let it run all night. ...(Interruptions)... The Ministers will sit and answer the questions which the Opposition has to ask...(Interruptions)... We are answerable to the people, to the country...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions to be laid on the Table. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: If the House is adjourned today ...(Interruptions)... Let it run, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... सर, प्लीज़ यह हाउस चलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, आपसे निवेदन है कि आप हाउस चलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... इस हाउस को हर दिन मध्य रात्रि तक चलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand to take steps to prevent torture of Tamils in Sri Lanka suspected to have links with the LTTE

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I draw the attention of this House and Government of India to a report of a U.K. based human rights organization which has alleged in their new report that torture by Sri Lankan state agencies of Tamils suspected to have links with the LTTE continued unabated well after the end of civil war in May 2009. "Freedom from Torture", an N.G.O. from U.K., claimed

* Laid on the Table.

[Shri T.K. Rangarajan]

in their report, titled 'Tainted Peace', that medico-legal reports of 148 survivors show that they were subjected to a range of torture methods that included brutal beatings, burning, asphyxiation, forms of suspension and solitary confinement. Out of the 148 survivors, 139 victims were Tamils. I urge upon the Government of India to take up this serious matter with the present leadership of Sri Lanka to put a credible plan to prevent torture in future.

**Demand for construction of a platform at Saima railway station on the
Anand- Khambhat railway line In Gujarat**

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात) : महोदय, गुजरात में आनंद डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आनंद-खंभात रेल लाइन पर सायमा रेलवे स्टेशन है, जो आजादी पूर्व का रेलवे स्टेशन है। वहां हर रोज 12 टाइम गाड़ियां आती-जाती हैं। हर वक्त 150 से 200 यात्री प्रत्येक ट्रिप में आते-जाते हैं। आनंद से खंभात आने-जाने वाली सभी ट्रेनें सायमा रेलवे स्टेशन पर रुकती हैं। स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म न होने के कारण यात्रियों को ट्रेन में चढ़ते-उतरते समय बहुत परेशानी झेलनी पड़ती है। प्लेटफार्म न होने के कारण कई बार ट्रेन में चढ़ते या उतरते वक्त यात्रियों के नीचे गिर जाने की घटनाएं भी कई बार घटी हैं। ग्रामजनों द्वारा कई बार प्लेटफार्म बनाने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय को पत्र भी लिखा गया है, परन्तु आज तक इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि जल्दी से सायमा स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए, धन्यवाद।

**Demand for allocation of funds for modernization of the Palayamkottai
railway station in Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring it to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister that the Palayamkottai railway station is in a dilapidated condition and lacks proper infrastructure facilities. The need for modernisation of the Palayamkottai station is absolutely essential. The station has not been maintained for the past several years and the public are put to severe hardship due to the same. The construction of the railway bridge at Kulavanigapuram in Palayamkottai has not commenced despite the fact that ₹ 23 crores has been allotted for the construction of the same. The residents of Maharaja Nagar, Thiyagaraja Nagar, Perumalpuram and other extension areas are suffering due to the closure of the railway gate for about 15 times a day which results in the increase of vehicular traffic. Therefore, the construction of the railway bridge must be commenced immediately at Kulavanigapuram, Palayamkottai.

In the above circumstances, I request the hon. Minister for Railways to allocate special funds for the modernisation of the Palayamkottai railway station by providing all infrastructure facilities in the interest of the general public of Palayamkottai and Tirunelveli.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. Keshava Rao. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**Demand for creation of a separate 'Ganga Pradesh' In Western
Uttar Pradesh by division of the State of Uttar Pradesh**

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : महोदय, आज मैं सदन के समक्ष विशेष उल्लेख के तहत एक नया लेकिन आवश्यक विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा विषय है, वर्तमान उत्तर प्रदेश की भौगोलिक, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक संरचना के अति बृहत होने के कारण नागरिकों का समुचित विकास सुनिश्चित कर पाने में असमर्थता के आधार पर राज्य का विभाजन कर, सम्पूर्ण पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के हिस्से को 'गंगा प्रदेश' नामक नए राज्य में तब्दील किया जाना। हालांकि विभाजन हमेशा से विवाद का विषय रहा है, लेकिन जब इसकी मांग आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं नागरिकों के मौलिक विकास के आधार पर की जाए तब इसका विरोध देशहित को हानि पहुंचाने वाला होता है।

वर्तमान उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के हिस्से भौगोलिक रूप से आपस में बड़ी दूरी बनाए हुए हैं, साथ ही सांस्कृतिक विरासत, रीति-रिवाज, पूजा-पद्धति, खान-पान, रहन-सहन, भाषा व वाणी में भी काफी विषमताएं हैं। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को न्याय की आस में जहां 700 किलोमीटर दूर स्थित उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद जाना पड़ता है, वहीं सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या और गिने-चुने अवसरों के कारण युवाओं में बेरोजगारी भी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। कुछ दिनों पहले यूपी सरकार द्वारा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के 368 पदों के लिए वेकेंसी निकाली गई थी, जिसके लिए लगभग 23 लाख आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। उनमें से 255 आवेदक पीएचडी, 25 हजार मास्टर्स डिग्री व अन्य ग्रेजुएट डिग्री धारक थे अथवा इससे नीची श्रेणी के थे। यह बुरा हाल अवसरों की कमी की वजह से ही है। मुझे आशा ही नहीं पूर्ण विश्वास भी है कि प्रस्तावित 'गंगा प्रदेश' आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से देश का सबसे विकसित राज्य बन जाएगा, इसलिए इस दिशा में आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai. ...(Interruptions)...

**Demand for early release of funds for rehabilitation in flood
affected districts in West Bengal**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, in July, 12 out of the 20 districts in West Bengal were affected by heavy rains and flooding due to cyclone Komen. The State suffered a devastating loss, wherein 61 lakh people were affected, 4 lakh houses were destroyed, 8 lakh hectares of land destroyed, and 11,000 cattle lost their lives.

The State had opened 3,000 relief camps, 1,500 community kitchens, and 633 medical camps. 12 lakh water pouches were distributed. The Chief Minister announced a compensation of ₹ 4 lakh each to family members of the deceased, and ₹ 2 lakh each to those seriously injured in the floods. This apart, ₹ 60,000 each would be given to persons having an organ damaged and ₹ 12,000 for minor injury.

Another major blow was faced by the *tant* weavers of the State who suffered immense loss, and the State will provide ₹ 120 crore compensation to flood affected *tant* weavers.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

The total damages have been estimated at ₹ 30,000 crores. To help with the post-flood reconstruction and rehabilitation work, the State had sought financial assistance from the Centre an amount of ₹ 21,000 crore. However, the amount has not been released till date.

By not releasing the funds, the Centre is abdicating its duty towards the people. I would urge the Central Government to expedite the process and release the funds as soon as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Pande. *...(Interruptions)...*

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी) : हत्या संविधान की तब होती है, जब अपोज़िशन सदन में सकारात्मक बात करने से मना करे। *...(व्यवधान)...* हत्या संविधान की तब होती है, जब जीएसटी जैसा बिल पास नहीं होता है, क्योंकि अपोज़िशन को तकलीफ होती है, क्योंकि इससे देश आर्थिक प्रगति की ओर अग्रसर होता है। *...(व्यवधान)...* हत्या संविधान की तब होती है, जब सदन में कोई बोलना चाहता है, तो उनको रोका जाता है, क्योंकि अपोज़िशन यह नहीं चाहता है कि सदन चले। *...(व्यवधान)...* हत्या संविधान की तब होती है, जब हर दिन *...(व्यवधान)...* हत्या संविधान की तब होती है, जब बिल लोक सभा से पास होता है और राज्य सभा में उसे राजनीतिक कारणों से रोका जाता है। *...(व्यवधान)...* हत्या संविधान की तब होती है, जब ये लोग नहीं चाहते कि सदन चले। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am really very sorry. *...(Interruptions)...* Shouting slogans in the well is the most unruly behaviour. *...(Interruptions)...* It is undemocratic. *...(Interruptions)...* What do you want to say? *...(Interruptions)...* Can you help me in solving this? *...(Interruptions)...* What do you want to say? *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Derek O'Brien, what do you want to say? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am really sorry for what is happening in the House. *...(Interruptions)...* It is the most undemocratic behaviour of some of the Members. *...(Interruptions)...* They are hijacking the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Some important Bills are pending. *...(Interruptions)...* I am very sorry. *...(Interruptions)...* I have no other go than adjourning the House. *...(Interruptions)...* With a painful heart, I am adjourning the House. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is adjourned till 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th December 2015.

*The House then adjourned at thirteen minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 16th December 2015.*

