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सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday

1 March, 2016

11 Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 1st March, 2016/11 Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... केन्द्र सरकार ...**(व्यवधान)**... रोहित वेमुला आत्महत्या मामले में ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन के सामने ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी पार्टी ...**(व्यवधान)**... मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री के खिलाफ रूल 187 के अंतर्गत विशेषाधिकार हनन का नोटिस ...**(व्यवधान)**...

I. Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of the AAI, New Delhi and the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi and related Papers

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:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 751 (E), dated the 1st October, 2015, publishing the Ministry of Civil Aviation (Height Restrictions for Safeguarding of Aircraft Operations) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 14-A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4136/16/16]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 28 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994:—
 - (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Airports Authority of India (AAI), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4135/16/16]
- (3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pawan Hans Limited, 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, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4254/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report (2014-15) of the IRDA, Hyderabad and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the GSTN, New Delhi and related papers

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

I. (a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993:—

- (1) G.S.R. 957 (E), dated the 11th December, 2015, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Delhi (Court Master) Recruitment Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 958 (E), dated the 11th December, 2015, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Chennai (Court Master) Recruitment Rules, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 959 (E), dated the 11th December, 2015, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata (Court Master) Recruitment Rules, 2015.
- (4) G.S.R. 960 (E), dated the 11th December, 2015, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad (Court Master) Recruitment Rules, 2015.
- (5) G.S.R. 961 (E), dated the 11th December, 2015, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai (Court Master) Recruitment Rules, 2015.
- (6) G.S.R. 42 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Ahmedabad (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.

- (7) G.S.R. 43 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Ahmedabad (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (8) G.S.R. 44 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Allahabad (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (9) G.S.R. 45 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Aurangabad (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (10) G.S.R. 46 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Bengaluru (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (11) G.S.R. 47 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Chandigarh (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (12) G.S.R. 48 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Chandigarh (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (13) G.S.R. 49 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Chennai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (14) G.S.R. 50 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Chennai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (15) G.S.R. 51 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Chennai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (16) G.S.R. 52 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Coimbatore (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (17) G.S.R. 53 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts

- Recovery Tribunal, Cuttack (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (18) G.S.R. 54 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Delhi (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (19) G.S.R. 55 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Delhi (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (20) G.S.R. 56 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Delhi (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (21) G.S.R. 57 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Ernakulum (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (22) G.S.R. 58 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Guwahati (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (23) G.S.R. 59 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Hyderabad (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (24) G.S.R. 60 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Jabalpur (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (25) G.S.R. 61 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Jaipur (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (26) G.S.R. 62 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Kolkata (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (27) G.S.R. 63 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Kolkata (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.

- (28) G.S.R. 64 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Kolkata (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (29) G.S.R. 65 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Lucknow (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (30) G.S.R. 66 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Madurai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (31) G.S.R. 67 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Mumbai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (32) G.S.R. 68 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Mumbai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (33) G.S.R. 69 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Mumbai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (34) G.S.R. 70 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Nagpur (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (35) G.S.R. 71 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Patna (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (36) G.S.R. 72 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Pune (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (37) G.S.R. 73 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Ranchi (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (38) G.S.R. 74 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the

Debts Recovery Tribunal, Vishakhapatnam (Multi-Tasking Staff)
Recruitment Rules, 2016.

(39) G.S.R. 37 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.

(40) G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Chennai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.

(41) G.S.R. 39 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.

(42) G.S.R. 40 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.

(43) G.S.R. 41 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Delhi (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (43) See No.L.T. 4104/16/16]

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

(1) G.S.R. 139 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 519 (E), dated the 29th June, 2012, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.

(2) G.S.R. 140 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 448 (E), dated the 1st July, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(3) G.S.R. 141 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 481 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(4) G.S.R. 183 (E), dated the 18th February, 2016, seeking to appoint

the 1st day of April, 2016 as the date with effect from which the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 109 of the Finance Act, 2015 shall come into effect.

- (5) G.S.R. 184 (E), dated the 18th February, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No.L.T. 4168/16/16]

- (c) 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. 964 (E), dated the 11th December, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to omit certain entry in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 967 (E), dated the 14th December, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 1017 (E), dated the 30th December, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 1st June, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 1018 (E), dated the 30th December, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 1019 (E), dated the 30th December, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 1020 (E), dated the 30th December, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to omit certain entry in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 4 (E), dated the 4th January, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to substitute certain entry in the original Notification.

- (8) G.S.R. 12 (E), dated the 6th January, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 177 (E), dated the 17th January, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 86 (E), dated the 19th January, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 87 (E), dated the 19th January, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 124 (E), dated the 28th January, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 135 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 155 (E), dated the 8th February, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 861 (E), dated the 16th November, 2015, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (14) See No.L.T. 4166/16/16]

- (d) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 8th December, 2015, Seeking to levy provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Methylene Chloride' also known as Dichloromethane", originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Russia for a period not exceeding six months from the date of issuance of notification, pursuant to the preliminary findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

- (2) G.S.R. 944 (E), dated the 8th December, 2015, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Gliclazide', originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification, pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (3) G.S.R. 952 (E), dated the 10th December, 2015, Seeking to levy provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of "Purified Terephthalic Acid" including its variants "Medium Quality Terephthalic Acid" and "Qualified Terephthalic Acid", originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia and Taiwan for a period not exceeding six months from the date of issuance of notification, pursuant to the preliminary findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (4) G.S.R. 955 (E), dated the 11th December, 2015, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, Korea, European Union, South Africa, Taiwan (Chinese Taipei), Thailand and United States of America" for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification, based on recommendations of Sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (5) G.S.R. 968 (E), dated the 14th December, 2015, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Albendazole', originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification, pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (6) G.S.R. 88 (E), dated the 19th January, 2016, Seeking to levy definitive countervailing duty under section 9 of Customs Tariff Act, 1975 on import of "Castings for wind-operated electricity generators whether or not machined, in raw, finished or sub-

assembled form, or as a part of a sub-assembly, or as a part of an equipment/component meant for wind-operated electricity generators originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China for a period of five years" from the date of publication of this notification, based on recommendations of investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

- (7) G.S.R. 121 (E), dated the 28th January, 2016, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Mulberry Raw Silk (not thrown) of 3A grade and below', originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification, pursuant to the final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (8) G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 28th January, 2016, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Melamine', originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification, pursuant to the final findings in Sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (9) G.S.R. 123 (E), dated the 28th January, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 91 (E), dated the 19th February, 2010.
- (10) G.S.R. 127 (E), dated the 29th January, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 853 (E), dated the 12th December, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) *See* No.L.T. 4171/16/16]

- (e) 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. 1 (E), dated the 1st January, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (2) G.S.R. 77 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (3) G.S.R. 103 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2016, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 764 (E), dated the 14th November, 2002 and G.S.R. 765 (E), dated the 14th November, 2002, to insert certain entries in the original Notifications.
 - (4) G.S.R. 131 (E), dated the 30th January, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (5) G.S.R. 142 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2016, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Second Amendment) Rules, 2016.
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No.L.T. 4167/16/16]
- (f) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:—
- (1) S.O. 2791 (E), dated the 12th October, 2015, publishing the Income-tax (15th Amendment) Rules, 2015, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
 - (2) S.O. 2888 (E), dated the 21st October, 2015, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2791 (E), dated the 12th October, 2015.
 - (3) G.S.R. 923 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2015, publishing the Income-tax (18th Amendment) Rules, 2015, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No.L.T. 4033/16/15]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:-
- (a) Annual Report of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3720/16/15]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN), 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 Company.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at

(a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4031/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I present the Sixty Second Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee of Privileges in the matter of breach of privilege arising out of non-intimation of the arrest and release of Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, Member, Rajya Sabha to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha by the Jammu and Kashmir Police.

...(Interruptions)...

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on "Regularisation of casual workers/artists of Radio Kashmir, CBS Radio Kashmir and Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar", pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

...(Interruptions)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Matters Raised With Permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, why don't you listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give proper notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... AIADMK Members, I would request you to give proper notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no provision for adjournment motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपने कह दिया Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give proper notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back and give proper notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? What do you want me to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you can ask the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want me to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request you to go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has nothing to do in this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair cannot take any action on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not a Member of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You kindly note... ...*(Interruptions)*... the person you are referring to is not a Member of this House. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair cannot do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, see; there are notices under rule 267 by Shri Pramod Tiwari and Smt. Vijila Sathyananth from AIADMK. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are not in order. Therefore, they are not being considered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour Submissions, Shri T.K. Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri T.K. Rangarajan, Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Sedition charges against Shri Sitaram Yechury and Shri D. Raja, Members
and threat to life over phone to Shri Sitaram Yechury**

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you very much for permitting me to raise a very serious matter in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: The sedition case against the CPI (M) leader and the General Secretary of the CPI (M), Shri Sitaram Yechury, and hon. Members of this House, Shri D. Raja and Shri K.C. Tyagi, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navneet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: They are all filed in this case. Some of the principal opposition leaders also booked in the same case. ...*(Interruptions)*... We, the Communist Party of India fought for the country's freedom. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have a tradition of political patriotism and we only speak the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our past will speak for us. ...*(Interruptions)*... In this House, hon. Ministers made some untrue, wrong speeches without any authentic proof or record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, all these wrong, unwarranted speeches ...*(Interruptions)*... instigated by people outside the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are anti-democratic speeches. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a threat to Shri Yechury's life. ...*(Interruptions)*... A case has been filed against him. All these things are being done to divert the attention of the people. We are not followers of Nathuram Godse. We are not followers of Goebbels. ...*(Interruptions)*... We condemn these types of fascist attacks. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to know whether the Chairman has received any notice about the arrest or warrant against our leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Against you, ...*(Interruptions)*... You want me to take action against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You decide action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan, you are also a very senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can you say? Yes, Rangarajan ji ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour Submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, my submission is regarding the sedition case against the CPI(M) leader and the General Secretary of the CPI (M), Shri Sitaram Yechury, and hon. Members of this House, Shri D. Raja and Shri K.C. Tyagi. We, the Communist Party, have fought for the country's freedom. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have been jailed several times. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have a tradition of political integrity ...*(Interruptions)*...

We speak only the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... In this House, hon. Ministers and Members make speeches without any authentic proof or record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, all these speeches, instigated by anti-democratic forces in this country, have resulted in a threat to Shri Sitaram's life. ...*(Interruptions)*... All these things are being done to divert the attention of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not the followers of either Nathuram Godse or Goebbels. ...*(Interruptions)*... We condemn these types of fascist attacks. I would like to know whether the Chairman has received any notice about the arrest of Shri Sitaram Yechury and others. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All those who have associated themselves, their names will be added.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. Would you like to raise your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): How can I speak? The House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will go on record. I can hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shall I call the next person? Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Kumari Selja will speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Kumari Selja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Alleged molestation of some women by anti-social elements
in Murthal, Haryana, on 22.2.2016**

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सर, हरियाणा में अभी पिछले दिनों बहुत ही घिनौनी हरकतें हुई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हरियाणा में लॉ एंड ऑर्डर सिचुएशन बिल्कुल खत्म हो चुकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां पर जंगल राज चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार मूक दर्शक बनी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोगों के ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी हमने हाल ही में देखा कि मुरथल में ऐसी हरकत हुई है, ऐसा हादसा हुआ है, जिसने सबका दिल दहला दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... And the Haryana Government is a mute spectator. It is in a state of denial. ...**(Interruptions)**... हरियाणा सरकार यह कह रही है कि यहां ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हाई कोर्ट ने इसका संज्ञान नहीं लिया होता तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां पर allegedly एक इतना बड़ा रेप केस हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाई कोर्ट ने इसका नोटिस लेते हुए हरियाणा सरकार को नोटिस दिया है और उस केस की इंक्वायरी के लिए उसे कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन सर, हमें बिल्कुल भी विश्वास नहीं है कि हरियाणा सरकार, जिसने पहले डिनाई किया ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां पर पुलिस की एक कमेटी बैठाई, लेकिन जिस तरह से पुलिस का बयान पहले आया, कोई भी पीड़ित सामने नहीं आ रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस वारदात को जितनी गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए था, न तो प्रशासन उसको गंभीरता से ले रहा है और न ही राज्य सरकार ले रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि इसकी जो असलियत है, वह सामने नहीं आने दी जाएगी, क्योंकि पुलिस के कारण ही असलियत सामने नहीं आ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, हम डिमांड करते हैं कि हरियाणा में हाई कोर्ट खुद इसकी इंक्वायरी करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम डिमांड करते हैं कि इसकी ज्यूडिशियल इंक्वायरी होनी चाहिए, तभी असलियत सामने आएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वरना हरियाणा में प्रशासन और सरकार नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं रही है। हरियाणा में बहुत सारे पीड़ित लोग हैं, इतने दंगे-फसाद हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोगों की प्रॉपर्टी और लोगों की जानें गई हैं, लेकिन कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बात को उठाने वाला कोई नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधु (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

[جناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش) : مہودے، میں اس موضوع
سے خود کو ساتھ سمبڈ کرتا ہوں]

- श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।
- श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।
- श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।
- डा. भालचन्द्र मुणगेकर (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।
- श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।
- श्रीमती नाजनीन फारुख (असम): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।
- श्रीमती वानसुक साइम (मेघालय): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।
- श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।
- श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।
- श्री पंकज बोरा (असम): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Resentment among land-losers of Maithon Power Station
in Dhanbad, Jharkhand**

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): सर, झारखंड के धनबाद जिले में निरसा स्थित 1050 मेगावाट पावर प्लांट झारखंड के अलावा दिल्ली, बंगाल एवं केरल में पावर सप्लाई करता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हजारों एकड़ रैयती जमीन के अलावा सरकारी एवं जंगल वाली जमीन इस यूनिट को स्थापित करने के लिए acquire की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जमीन अधिग्रहण करते समय यह वादा किया गया था कि जिन किसानों की जमीन अधिगृहीत की जा रही है, उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को योग्यता के आधार पर नौकरी दी जाएगी, परन्तु अभी तक सिर्फ कुछ ही लोगों को ही नौकरी दी गई है और बाकी लोगों को मैनेजमेंट ने लटकाकर रखा हुआ है। तरह-तरह के बहाने बनाकर उन्हें बरगलाया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिन किसान परिवारों के सदस्यों को नौकरी दी भी गई है, उन्हें भी परमानेंट नौकरी नहीं दी गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कानूनन मेडिकल इत्यादि की जो भी सुविधाएं उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए, उनसे उन्हें वंचित रखा गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, NPL पावर प्लांट के लिए रोज हजारों टन कोयला नियमों को ताक पर रख कर ट्रकों से लाया जाता है, जिससे कोल डस्ट के कारण प्रदूषण फैलता है, जिससे वहां लोगों का रहना मुश्किल हो गया है। नदी, तालाब, कुएँ इत्यादि जल के स्रोत बुरी तरह दूषित एवं बर्बाद हो गये हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, रात-दिन नियमों की अनदेखी करके कोल ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के कारण एक्सिडेंट्स होने से वहां पर लोगों के जान-माल की क्षति लगभग आम बात हो गयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आम एवं पीड़ित लोगों की आवाज दबाने के लिए NPL मैनेजमेंट लोकल दबंगों को oblige करने का कोई भी मौका नहीं छोड़ता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मैंने पहले भी इस सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्री संजीव कुमार]

महोदय, अंत में मैं आपके माध्यम से और सदन के माध्यम से माँग करता हूँ कि जितने किसानों की जमीन ली गयी है, उन्हें या उनके परिवार के लोगों को योग्यता के आधार पर जो नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए, वह उन्हें तुरंत दिलवाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए और साथ ही मेडिकल इत्यादि की जिन सुविधाओं के वे हकदार हैं, वे उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... **(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, जब मैथन पावर प्लांट खुला था, तब यह उम्मीद की जा रही थी कि यह लोगों की अपेक्षाओं एवं आशाओं को पूरा करेगा, परन्तु ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Navaneethakrishna, you being the leader of the AIADMK, I want to tell you one thing. This is an issue with which the Chair has nothing to do. If you want to take an action against a private individual, you can approach the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... Whoever it may be. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can approach the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you want action against anybody — private or otherwise; I am not bothered — you can approach the Government. Why do you trouble me? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why do you trouble me? ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can approach the Government.

Now, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao...**(Interruptions)**...

Concern over plight of oil-palm farmers

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, the plight of oil-palm farmers in the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh is very miserable. ...**(Interruptions)**... The farmers are cutting oil-palm trees in distress. ...**(Interruptions)**... And, Sir, the country is facing a very crucial import oil duties which are unbearable to this country; whereas, we have got a chance to raise our own production of oil seeds. ...**(Interruptions)**... I really don't know what for we are spending so much money on importing oil. ...**(Interruptions)**... The oil farmers across the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are no more in a position to cultivate palmoil. So, they started already cutting palmoil trees and this will affect the production of oil in our country. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, if trees are cut, even if the Central Government and the State Governments together want the crop to come up, again, it will take a minimum of five years which will give a hard time to farmers ...**(Interruptions)**... Even to cut this, the farmer has to incur a great financial loss of, at least, ₹ 30,000 per acre. ...**(Interruptions)**... The farmer is now not even in a position to afford that kind of

expenditure. Sir, in these circumstances, there are two alternatives. One alternative is the Government interfering and giving Minimum Support Price for palm oil. In this, it is always better to fix ₹ 10,000 per tonne for palm oil. Then only the oil-palm farmer will grow it and it becomes economical. Otherwise, the Government must come forward to give subsidies. ...*(Interruptions)*... They must subsidise other farm inputs so that the farmer gets his due. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

[آجناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش) : مہودے، میں خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔]

Alleged opposition of villagers of Naqueri and Betul in Quepem Taluka of South Goa to the proposed defence exposition

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): The villagers in and around the villages of Naqueri and Betul in Quepem Taluka of South Goa District are highly agitated over the proposal of Defence Ministry to hold a defence exposition in the locality. ...*(Interruptions)*... The State Government has given permission despite the fact that the land on which the proposed defence exposition is scheduled to be held is a land belonging to Goa Industrial Development Corporation where the work of constructing industrial estate is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is strange that regarding the fact that the industrial estate is going to employ a number of locals in various types of jobs, the Goa Government, apparently has succumbed to the pressure of the Central Government to allot the land to the defence exposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

On Thursday, the 25th February, 2016, hundreds of people gathered at that site to protest against the Government's attempt to go against the wishes of the people. In the last six months there have been many more such agitations. ...*(Interruptions)*... Earlier, the defence exposition was being organized at Pragati Maidan. However, the authorities of Pragati Maidan have refused to permit the DefExpo Organisation to hold exposition any further. The people of Goa are misguided as, on the one hand, they are told that the exposition... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't go on with the Zero Hour like this. The House is adjourned till 12.00 Hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

An issue regarding breach of privilege motion

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 46. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, do not ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not show any posters here. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I have given a breach of privilege motion against the hon. Minister of HRD, Shrimati Smriti Irani. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Regarding misleading the House on 24th and 25th February with respect to Rohith Vemula's suicide ...*(Interruptions)*... What happened to it, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this going on? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, what happened to that notice of breach of privilege? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have given the notice of breach of privilege of the House and the Members of this august House against the HRD Minister, Shrimati Smriti Irani with respect to the case of Rohith Vemula's suicide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 46. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I have given the breach of privilege motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have given the breach of privilege motion against the HRD Minister, Shrimati Smriti Irani. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have given the breach of privilege motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, what happened to that breach of privilege motion that I have given on 29th? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I have given the breach of privilege motion on 29th against the HRD Minister, Shrimati Smriti Irani regarding the case of Shri Rohith Vemula's suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*... Chairman, Sir, I have given the breach of privilege motion against Shrimati Smriti Irani ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour; you will not raise any other subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Lapses leading to attack at Pathankot Air Base**

*46. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the factors that led to the Pathankot Air Base strike/attack by the country's enemies;

(b) the details of the lapses, on the part of Government in this matter; and

(c) what steps are being planned to prevent such strike/attack in the future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) A group of terrorist attacked the Air Force base, Pathankot, Punjab in the intervening night of 1.1.2016 and 2.1.2016. A joint operation by the Army, Air Force and National Security Guard (NSG) was conducted to neutralize the terrorist attack. The terrorists were confined to non-residential and non-operational area of the base. Thereby they were successfully prevented from damaging the strategic assets of Indian Air Force. The Central Government has directed the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to take up the investigation of the cases relating to the said terrorist attack. The investigation is not yet complete. Further, the Government has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of a former Vice Chief of Army Staff to *inter-alia* suggest measures to strengthen security of various military establishments across the country.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, Question No. 46 ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 46 ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have Question No. 46. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I had asked as to what are the factors that led to the Pathankot Air Base strike/attack by the country's enemy and there were three sub-questions. The answer given by the hon. Minister of Defence has actually trivialised the matter. The total answer is of only hundred words and he has not been serious enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... My supplementary question is, I had asked specific reasons as to what are the factors that led to the Pathankot Air Base strike, 13 kilometres within the border of the country from Gurdaspur. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is my supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Chairman, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... Chairman, Sir, the reply is already given and as of now, the NIA is looking into the full matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Investigation is going on. So, further details about the incident cannot be given till the investigation is completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Because seven defence personnel of the country were killed, the Minister says that they have appointed a Committee. After 26.11.2008, if we are still appointing the Committees to suggest the measures, then there will be another Pathankot Air Base strike. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know the specific measures that the Government is intending to take because a lot of time has lapsed so far and I will not wait for the Committee's recommendation regarding suggestions or the measures ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, the Committee appointed is to ensure that all the Defence establishments' security audit, whether there is any lack of security aspects and to further improve the security aspect, to give suggestion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, since Pathankot is very close to the border, should we also not search around for a location more inward in the country which will be strategically equivalent to Pathankot? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: The important bases which are strategically located within the country are much inside the border. Pathankot is also equally important because it is closer to the enemy border, and there is a lot of investment which has been carried out in Pathankot. It would be very costly to shift Pathankot. But we have other buildings which have created. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, our intelligence is so weak. Why have we not received prior information about the terrorist movement in that area? Now, are all our air bases safe? Can the hon. Minister give guarantee to the House that these things would not happen in future? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, intelligence was received indicating Pathankot Army installation as a suspected attack point. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have now done security audit also in addition to the normal security, and are in the process of ensuring that all Army installations will be properly secured. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, पठानकोट के हमले ने देश के सामने बहुत से प्रश्न खड़े कर दिए हैं। My question is very simple, जो देश के मन में है। पठानकोट पर जो हमला हुआ, क्या सरकार मानती है

कि वह सिर्फ एक terror attack था या फिर पाकिस्तानी सेना की मदद से किया गया आतंकवादियों का सैनिक ऑपरेशन था, यह मेरा एक सिंपल क्वेश्चन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: सभापति महोदय, इसकी पूरी डिटेल्ड एनआईए की investigation में आएगी, लेकिन इसमें कोई non-state actor पाकिस्तान से involved है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इतना तो जरूरी है। कोई भी non-state actor, वहां के सपोर्ट के बिना can't function smoothly without taking support from them.

आय के स्रोत पर की गई कटौती से प्राप्त हुई कर-राशि

*47. **श्री प्रभात झा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में व्यक्तिगत आयकर का बड़ा हिस्सा आय के स्रोत पर की गई कटौती से प्राप्त होता है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या आय के स्रोत पर की जाने वाली कटौती संबंधी वर्तमान प्रावधानों को आयकरदाताओं के लिए और अधिक अनुकूल बनाए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत सिन्हा): (क) और (ख) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी हां। तीन वित्तीय वर्षों तथा वर्तमान वर्ष (31 जनवरी, 2016 तक) के दौरान वयैक्तिक आयकर में स्रोत पर कर कटौती (टीडीएस) से संग्रहण का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

(करोड़ रु. में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	सकल वयैक्तिक आयकर संग्रहण	स्रोत पर कर कटौती से सकल वयैक्तिक आयकर संग्रहण	सकल वयैक्तिक आय कर संग्रहण के प्रतिशत के रूप में वयैक्तिक आय कर कटौती संग्रहण
2012-13	2,20,862	1,31,224	59.41%
2013-14	2,64,169	1,59,978	60.56%
2014-15	2,93,912	1,74,106	59.24%
2015-16	2,29,308	1,52,748	66.61%

(31 जनवरी, 2016 तक)

(ख) वर्तमान स्रोत पर कर कटौती प्रावधानों को और अधिक करदाता-अनुकूल बनाने के लिए इनमें बदलाव के प्रस्ताव संसद के बजट सत्र के दौरान प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले वित्त अधिनियम, 2016 का हिस्सा होंगे।

Tax collection through TDS

†*47. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major portion of individual income tax is collected through TDS in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is proposed to make the present provisions of TDS more income tax payers friendly and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. The details of collection from TDS in Personal Income Tax during the last three financial years and the current year (up to 31st January, 2016) are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Gross Personal Income Tax Collections	Gross Personal Income Tax Collections from TDS	Personal Income Tax TDS collections as percentage of Gross Personal Income Tax Collections
2012-13	2,20,862	1,31,224	59.41%
2013-14	2,64,169	1,59,978	60.56%
2014-15	2,93,912	1,74,106	59.24%
2015-16 (up to 31st January, 2016)	2,29,308	1,52,748	66.61%

(b) The proposals to change the present provisions of TDS to make them more taxpayer-friendly would form part of the Finance Bill, 2016 to be presented during the Budget Session of the Parliament.

श्री प्रभात झा: 2016-17 के बजट में वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जिनके पास पैन कार्ड नहीं है, उनका टीडीएस अब ज्यादा न कटे, इसके लिए नियमों में बदलाव किया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... स्पष्ट है कि 2016-17 के बजट में टीडीएस की सीमा बढ़ाने के साथ ही इस पर कर की दर में कमी करने की घोषणा नहीं की गयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या टीडीएस की सीमा बढ़ाने एवं कर की दर में कमी करने पर विचार चल रहा है?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, ईश्वर कमेटी ने बहुत सारे सुझाव पेश किए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनमें से एक सुझाव यह भी है कि आप टीडीएस का rationalization करिए, उसकी limits बढ़ाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो टीडीएस में deduction हो रहा है, उसमें आप बदलाव लाइए। जब ईश्वर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हमें मिलेगी तो उस पर हम अध्ययन करेंगे और उसके आधार पर नीतियां अवश्य बनाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, क्या सरकार द्वारा मुकदमे लड़ने पर होने वाले खर्च में भी सरकार को राजस्व में भारी हानि होती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या इस प्रकार के राजस्व की हानि को न्यूनतम करने संबंधी उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: माननीय सभापति जी, हम लोगों ने इसके लिए एक ऑनलाइन पोर्टल बनाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज के समय में कोई भी टैक्सपेयर, जिसको टीडीएस की कोई भी तकलीफ हो, तो वे ऑनलाइन जाकर इसका करेक्शन कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोगों को पता चला है कि ऑनलाइन से लोगों को जो तकलीफ हो रही है, वह दो कारणों से हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक तो पैन कार्ड का mismatch हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिन लोगों ने टैक्स deduct किया है, उन लोगों ने जो पैन कोर्ड नम्बर दिखाया है, वह deductee के पैन कार्ड नम्बर से match नहीं किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरीके से आप ऑनलाइन पैन कार्ड का करेक्शन कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

दूसरा, हम लोगों को यह भी पता चला है कि चालान के कारण भी लोगों को कठिनाई हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो चालान issue किया गया है, जो टैक्स deduct हुआ है, उस पर गलत कारण दिए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस चालान में भी ऑनलाइन जाकर बदलाव किया जा सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस प्रकार से हम लोगों ने टैक्सपेयर्स को काफी सुविधाएं दी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी टीडीएस की समस्याओं का ऑनलाइन समाधान किया जा सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके साथ ही साथ हमारा एक ऑनलाइन ग्रीवेंस रिड्रेसल सिस्टम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिनकी ग्रीवेंसेज हैं, वे अपनी ग्रीवेंस ऑनलाइन वहां दर्ज कर सकते हैं और उन पर भी कार्रवाई होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सभी सदस्यों को खुशी से बता सकता हूँ कि हमारे पास जो ग्रीवेंसेज आई हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनमें से 84 परसेंट ग्रीवेंसेज का समाधान हो चुका है और बाकी का समाधान किया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... टैक्सपेयर्स की जो भी समस्याएं रही हैं, हम लोग ऑनलाइन फाइलिंग के द्वारा ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनका हल निकाल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many cases are pending in appeal with regard to collecting TDS income tax. ...**(Interruptions)**... For the last five years, the recovery of more than one lakh crores of rupees is pending due to the appeal cases. ...**(Interruptions)**... What action has been taken by the Ministry to curtail the case period? ...**(Interruptions)**... Everything is pending in appeal. ...**(Interruptions)**... The appeals have to be disposed of in a time-bound manner. ...**(Interruptions)**... Is the Ministry having any plan to deal with these cases in a time-bound manner? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is, indeed, right in asking about how to expedite these cases and facilitate resolving the grievances of the people. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have just explained that, last year, we had made this process fully online. ...**(Interruptions)**... It has been centralized. ...**(Interruptions)**... It has been computerized. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, any taxpayer can go online and see why his appeal has not been resolved. ...**(Interruptions)**... They can get it resolved online or they can file a complaint. ...**(Interruptions)**... As I said, when they file a complaint ...**(Interruptions)**... We have about 49,000 complaints, which have been filed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Our settlement efficiency is 84 per cent, which is very satisfactory. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is also a process by which they can file appeals, which are considered by our tax officials and are also dealt with. ...**(Interruptions)**... In addition, I would like to re-assure the hon. Member

that we have received a host of complaints from ...*(Interruptions)*... These will further be expedited to facilitate dealing with the TDS cases. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि आतंकवादी 30-31 दिसम्बर की रात्रि को ही पठानकोट एयरबेस में पहुंच चुके थे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या उसकी जानकारी गुप्तचर विभाग को नहीं थी? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आतंकवादी एयरबेस परिसर में 30-31 दिसम्बर की रात्रि में पहुंच गए थे ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके वहां पहुंचने पर भी गुप्तचर विभाग ने कोई कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आखिर आतंकवादियों से निपटने में आपको कितने दिन लगे और उसमें हमारे कितने सेना के अधिकारी और जवान शहीद हुए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I will not be able to answer this question since this has been addressed to **Raksha Mantri** about the Pathankot incident. ...*(Interruptions)*... The original question pertains to the TDS. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, that question was addressed to Raksha Mantriji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अजय संचेती: सभापति जी, जिस तेजी से अपने देश में टीडीएस कलेक्शन हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या टीडीएस रिफंड में भी उतनी ही percentage में, उतना ही fast disposal हो रहा है? थैंक यू।

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: सभापति जी, टीडीएस के जो इश्यूज हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब हम लोग ऑनलाइन करके इनको बहुत जल्दी डिस्पोज ऑफ कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है कि 49,000 लोगों के grievances थे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसमें जो डिस्पोज ऑफ रेट है, हम लोगों ने जिनका समाधान किया है, वह 84 परसेंट किया है। इसके लिए हमने बहुत साधन दिए हैं। इसमें कोई भी टैक्सपेयर ऑनलाइन जाकर, उसमें जो भी इश्यूज हैं, grievances हैं, उनका फटाफट डिस्पोजल कर सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair gets the impression that some hon. Members are in the business of promoting specific newspapers. This is very improper. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will not bring newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 48. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't come here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't come here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, this is unbecoming of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... All I can say is, it is unbecoming of you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**NABARD loans to Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) whether Government is taking steps to provide loans through NABARD for various purposes related to agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof and loans provided to each work/project during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan Periods, year-wise and State/UT-wise works undertaken with such loan;

(c) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested NABARD to release ₹ 500 crore to enable it to provide loans to farmers, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that NABARD had released ₹ 2,350 crore to Andhra Pradesh to provide loans earlier, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) NABARD extends refinance to banks and provides loan assistance to State Governments for promotion and development of agriculture and other rural activities. However, NABARD does not provide direct loans to individuals. Details of NABARD's major interventions towards this end are as under:

- Short term refinance to Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Public Sector Banks. The details are given in Statement-I to Statement-III respectively (*See* below).
- Long term refinance to Commercial Banks, Cooperatives, RRBs, etc. grew from ₹ 9,046.27crore during 2007-08 to ₹ 37,726.30 crore during 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015).
- Loan to State Government/State Owned Corporations under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for development of infrastructure in rural areas. The details are given in Statement-IV and Statement-V respectively (*See* below).
- Assistance under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund that was set up in 2013-14, The details are given in Statement-VI (*See* below).

- Assistance under Food Processing Fund (FPF) that was set up in 2014-15 with corpus of Rs.2000 crore. The details are given in Statement-VII (*See below*).
- Grant-in-aid of Rs.200 crore by GoI to NABARD for promoting 2000 Farmer Producer Organizations. The details-given in Statement-VIII (*See below*).

(c) and (d) An amount of ₹ 2,600 crore has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (APCOB) by NABARD in two tranches for 2015-16 under Short Term-Seasonal Agricultural Operations (ST-SAO) as refinance. Against this, an amount of ₹ 2,126 crore has been released by NABARD to APCOB as on 18.02.2016 under ST-SAO refinance. Similarly, during the year 2015-16 (up to January, 2016), NABARD has disbursed long term refinance assistance of ₹ 2,411 crore to various banks in Andhra Pradesh for financing agriculture and allied activities. Further, NABARD does not provide direct loans to individual farmers. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to indicate if a proposal to release ₹ 500 crore to enable it to provide loans to farmers was sent to NABARD.

Statement-I
Refinance assistance to Regional Rural Banks by NABARD for Short Term (Seasonal Agricultural Operations)
from 2012-13 to 2015-16 (as on 31.01.16)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 31.01.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-Zone										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	451.50	361.64	875.56	1316.00	2017	3809.57	3160.00	2662.84	782.93
2.	Karnataka	309.26	239.93	545.00	800.00	1175	1774.00	2445.00	2220.00	1074.70
3.	Kerala	287.72	321.42	740.00	808.26	1084.4	1635.44	1860.55	2340.00	1029.52
4.	Tamil Nadu	94.29	107.86	450.00	710.00	935	1174.00	1093.00	1581.00	680.64
5.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	650.00
6.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	3.00	15.00	40	91.00	77.50	110.00	55.00
	SUB TOTAL	1142.77	1030.85	2613.56	3649.26	5251.40	8484.01	8636.05	8913.84	4272.79
North-Zone										
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.70	12.53	35.00	58.00	96.00	121.00	175.00	200.00	100.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.02	5.85	13.50	18.00	40.00	60.00	94.00	98.50	50.00
10.	Haryana	175.56	195.00	486.00	595.00	935.00	1450.00	1473.50	1676.00	776.28
11.	Punjab	105.13	158.93	420.00	595.00	820.00	1003.56	1667.00	2088.00	1000.00
12.	Uttarakhand	9.50	12.33	28.31	42.00	67.50	95.00	140.00	145.00	72.16
13.	Uttar Pradesh	532.25	626.59	1079.00	1772.78	2442.14	2805.16	4660.00	5320.00	2678.19
	SUB TOTAL	834.16	1011.23	2061.81	3080.78	4400.64	5534.72	8209.50	9527.50	4676.63
North East-Zone										
14.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.8	0.58	0.70	1.15	2.00	1.98	0.00
15.	Assam	0.00	8.48	22.00	30.00	59.81	74.80	104.30	92.18	43.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66	0.00	3.00	3.75
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	1	1.10	1.75	2.00	3.50
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	2.38	4.28	5.00	7.25	8.00	11.75	13.00	890
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.42	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
20.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
21.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.75	39.00	57.00	65.00	0.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.00	11.36	27.23	36.80	104.94	125.71	176.80	177.34	60.02
	East-Zone									
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
23.	Bihar	48.40	49.19	115.37	297.65	525.00	927.00	2200.00	4220.00	1812.37
24.	Chhattisgarh	28.21	31.77	44.68	52.55	89.00	170.00	150.00	189.00	86.80
25.	Jharkhand	7.00	6.99	26.00	44.00	60.00	69.98	101.00	148.00	72.05
26.	Odisha	35.37	41.00	130.50	152.00	184.79	264.53	400.00	450.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	21.12	29.92	140.00	182.65	290.00	420.00	738.00	545.00	217.49
	SUB-TOTAL	140.10	158.87	456.55	728.85	1148.79	1851.51	3589.00	5552.00	2188.71
	West-Zone									
28.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
29.	Gujarat	99.65	107.25	201.29	244.00	353.89	484.97	875.00	828.83	493.80
30.	Madhya Pradesh	149.82	202.02	466.35	583.00	855.00	1072.00	1177.00	1380.00	686.09
31.	Maharashtra	50.35	27.40	130.00	205.75	236.00	399.91	576.53	623.80	300.00
32.	Rajasthan	271.75	319.58	823.00	1174.59	1575.00	2366.22	2725.00	3000.00	1384.95
	SUB-TOTAL	571.57	656.25	1620.64	2207.34	3019.89	4323.10	5353.53	5832.63	2864.84
	GRAND TOTAL	2688.60	2868.56	6779.79	9703.03	13925.66	20319.05	25964.88	30003.31	14062.99

Source: NABARD.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	6.45	7.37	4.87	2.05
16. Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Meghalaya	0.72	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.85	3.00	3.85	4.50	5.00	6.70	3.01
18. Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
19. Nagaland	0.00	0.00	1.46	2.00	3.76	2.00	3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.93
20. Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	22.50	25.00	0.00
21. Sikkim	0.00	0.94	1.50	2.00	3.91	2.00	3.91	1.57	4.00	5.65	0.00
SUB TOTAL	0.72	2.44	5.21	7.00	18.52	32.52	38.87	42.22	42.22	42.22	11.99
East-Zone											
22. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	2.16	2.25	2.71	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
23. Bihar	18.57	53.93	111.54	112.00	175.00	150.00	138.00	150.00	138.00	150.00	94.38
24. Chhattisgarh	158.01	194.82	369.02	466.43	700.00	846.23	1100.00	1397.00	1397.00	1397.00	879.86
25. Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. Odisha	578.31	709.00	1250.00	1575.00	2013.45	2691.28	3825.00	4450.00	4450.00	4450.00	2936.11
27. West Bengal	364.98	317.45	400.00	672.44	720.97	798.64	1014.00	1218.00	1218.00	1218.00	825.20
SUB TOTAL	1119.87	1275.20	2130.56	2826.24	3611.58	4488.40	6079.71	7218.00	7218.00	7218.00	4735.55
West-Zone											
28. Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. Guajrat	707.07	520.92	1035.98	1090.00	2075.11	2825.88	3462.75	4386.22	4386.22	4386.22	2815.71
30. Madhya Pradesh	1039.20	1250.20	1684.81	2340.00	3335.00	5000.00	6240.85	6600.00	6600.00	6600.00	4467.66
31. Maharashtra	1752.09	1154.05	1481.33	2122.33	3799.50	4537.00	5669.00	6500.00	6500.00	6500.00	4600.00
32. Rajasthan	1204.58	1135.60	1331.07	2465.41	3300.00	5050.58	7624.00	7810.62	7810.62	7810.62	5598.54
SUB TOTAL	4702.94	4060.77	5533.19	8017.74	12509.61	17413.46	22996.60	25296.84	25296.84	25296.84	17481.91
GRAND TOTAL	13389.98	13934.71	17436.66	23696.72	33995.61	44492.22	53902.98	59787.62	59787.62	59787.62	40566.19

Source: NABARD.

Statement-III

Refinance assistance to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for Primary Agricultural Credit Societies by NABARD for Short term (Seasonal Agricultural Operations)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 31.01.2016)
		(₹ in crore)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.95	101.05	93.91	155.68	25.93
2.	Karnataka	22.52	28.34	40.63	57.35	40.00
3.	Telangana		0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00
	TOTAL	79.47	129.39	134.54	213.03	185.93

Source: NABARD.

Statement-IV

RIDF-Sector-wise sanctions during XI & XII Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	State	2007-08 (Tranche XIII)			2008-09 (Tranche XIV)			2009-10 (Tranche XV)					
		Agriculture sector connectivity	Rural connectivity	Social sector	Agriculture sector connectivity	Rural connectivity	Social sector	Agriculture sector connectivity	Rural connectivity	Social sector	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	528.25	656.20	81.41	1265.86	473.38	555.21	304.83	1333.42	671.74	103.97	409.24	1184.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.60	7.61	0.00	29.21	19.04	83.23	21.42	123.69	0.00	56.21	0.00	56.21
3.	Assam	0.00	88.49	0.00	88.49	0.00	113.23	0.00	113.23	94.32	197.56	8.30	300.18

(₹ in crore)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Bihar	167.70	356.62	44.75	569.07	90.13	656.91	5.20	752.24	87.25	586.68	0.00	673.93	
5.	Chhattisgarh	68.99	0.00	0.00	68.99	71.88	0.00	0.00	71.88	102.26	0.00	0.00	102.26	
6.	Goa	11.75	0.00	15.52	27.27	85.50	0.00	0.00	85.50	64.13	69.91	14.55	148.59	
7.	Gujarat	190.23	335.90	122.89	649.02	0.00	942.56	142.36	1084.92	232.43	420.45	318.65	971.53	
8.	Haryana	146.84	42.22	31.14	220.20	141.99	107.67	0.00	249.66	343.36	117.21	21.12	481.69	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83.87	159.82	54.52	298.21	251.77	139.35	14.73	405.85	45.59	350.15	58.39	454.13	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	66.52	394.16	94.08	554.76	25.90	294.50	5.41	325.81	13.00	483.38	131.30	627.68	
11.	Jharkhand	135.79	174.46	96.61	406.86	43.35	572.28	15.13	630.76	47.93	491.80	27.02	566.75	
12.	Karnataka	412.47	264.47	280.84	957.78	230.89	238.86	204.27	674.02	213.92	266.95	172.74	653.61	
13.	Kerala	230.28	43.83	23.91	298.02	34.39	16.43	449.89	500.71	168.34	174.79	37.29	380.42	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1051.65	209.57	0.00	1261.22	974.92	0.00	0.00	974.92	830.40	312.24	33.15	1175.79	
15.	Maharashtra	790.74	252.41	0.00	1043.15	581.59	372.88	155.93	1110.40	302.67	413.56	196.48	912.71	
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.78	0.00	0.00	3.78	
17.	Meghalaya	7.19	39.98	9.68	56.85	29.18	29.72	7.25	66.15	41.66	70.84	22.61	135.11	
18.	Mizoram	0.00	15.12	7.21	22.33	0.00	0.00	1.07	1.07	2.51	61.91	10.31	74.73	
19.	Nagaland	14.57	0.00	0.00	14.57	121.22	5.53	0.00	126.75	42.12	144.97	0.00	187.09	
20.	Odisha	213.32	271.65	24.00	508.97	459.14	390.12	0.00	849.26	263.41	496.17	0.00	759.58	
21.	Puduchery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.51	1.30	35.77	54.58	0.00	68.22	10.53	78.75	
22.	Punjab	162.80	88.49	115.14	366.43	255.41	265.27	61.87	582.55	409.51	78.06	65.08	552.65	

23.	Rajasthan	138.19	226.37	413.38	777.94	49.20	250.16	800.35	1099.71	66.55	218.39	696.42	981.36
24.	Sikkim	7.95	12.61	21.60	42.16	14.07	41.76	43.16	98.99	0.00	148.99	25.45	174.44
25.	Tamil Nadu	364.21	506.25	86.36	956.82	83.77	433.27	388.39	905.43	177.18	458.33	214.57	850.08
26.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	0.00	153.69	0.00	153.69	0.00	305.03	0.00	305.03	0.00	142.48	0.00	142.48
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1090.74	0.00	0.00	1090.74	684.17	237.54	0.00	921.71	1156.48	183.55	0.00	1340.03
29.	Uttarakhand	119.69	24.93	0.00	144.62	92.14	207.72	0.00	299.86	126.80	319.37	0.00	446.17
30.	West Bengal	304.89	284.87	74.80	664.56	352.71	423.99	43.41	820.11	456.77	438.39	29.88	925.04
	TOTAL	6330.23	4609.72	1597.84	12537.79	5183.25	6684.52	2700.44	14568.21	5964.11	6874.53	2503.08	15341.72

Source: NABARD.

Sl. No.	State	2010-11 (Tranche XVI)			2011-12 (Tranche XVII)			2012-13 (Tranche XVIII)			Total		
		Agriculture sector	Rural connectivity	Social sector	Agriculture sector	Rural connectivity	Social sector	Agriculture sector	Rural connectivity	Social sector			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	368.72	487.29	380.89	1236.90	668.99	485.70	198.02	1352.71	419.82	489.12	146.02	1054.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.86	12.24	22.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	34.52	249.21	0.00	283.73	35.67	146.43	0.00	182.10	260.96	0.00	0.00	260.96
4.	Bihar	77.39	884.86	127.62	1089.87	433.19	600.90	0.00	1034.09	287.97	1202.19	0.00	1490.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	128.84	0.00	0.00	128.84	190.67	100.36	0.00	291.03	8.12	974.67	0.00	982.79

(₹ in crore)

25.	Tamil Nadu	101.62	471.73	459.75	1033.10	486.43	567.93	544.12	1598.48	553.72	606.13	285.26	1445.11
26.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	0.00	59.01	27.14	86.15	9.50	57.65	0.00	67.15	9.35	89.98	0.00	99.33
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1054.66	502.59	0.00	1557.25	811.55	744.70	73.42	1629.67	1809.42	330.91	0.00	2140.33
29.	Uttarakhand	148.82	592.04	0.00	740.86	227.37	254.10	0.00	481.47	145.30	221.86	0.00	367.16
30.	West Bengal	598.97	550.68	14.45	1164.10	542.94	503.67	13.85	1060.46	917.18	474.30	5.80	1397.28
	TOTAL	5982.39	8609.66	3601.61	18193.66	9267.84	7536.27	3398.40	20202.51	9071.90	9185.54	2167.53	20424.97

Source: NABARD.

(B)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14 (Tranche XIX)			2014-15 (Tranche XX)			2015-16 (Tranche XXI) as on 31 Jan. 2016					
		Agriculture sector	Rural connectivity	Social sector	Total	Agriculture sector	Rural connectivity	Social sector	Total	Agriculture sector	Rural connectivity	Social sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	425.94	542.71	480.89	1449.54	245.27	308.01	743.75	1297.03	289.39	346.54	288.68	924.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	180.41	36.97	217.38	0.00	35.62	34.75	70.37	0.00	81.15	24.30	105.45
3.	Assam	285.18	196.15	0.00	481.33	334.85	291.47	0.00	626.32	122.37	208.72	0.00	331.09
4.	Bihar	225.03	1539.24	0.00	1764.27	142.52	942.68	0.00	1085.20	1101.52	545.28	0.00	1646.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	69.56	764.16	168.83	1002.55	684.82	357.79	93.34	1135.95	150.59	378.91	66.55	596.05
6.	Goa	51.30	181.51	36.99	269.80	0.00	90.67	218.76	309.43	102.95	0.00	158.30	261.25

(₹ in Crore)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Gujarat	1800.00	0.00	0.00	1800.00	1902.30	0.00	712.95	2615.25	2903.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	2903.14
8.	Haryana	0.00	391.68	98.49	490.17	236.49	256.14	163.60	656.23	419.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	419.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	142.23	220.58	133.28	496.09	361.99	230.40	115.21	707.60	186.46	347.05	111.42	0.00	644.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.74	6.52	0.00	40.26	32.30	250.32	25.29	307.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	378.68	824.93	88.76	1292.37	17.87	1054.85	89.13	1161.85	330.01	800.73	0.00	0.00	1130.74
12.	Karnataka	128.16	439.19	339.44	906.79	375.00	703.77	238.48	1317.25	191.48	268.07	151.30	0.00	610.85
13.	Kerala	534.87	261.55	207.20	1003.62	436.47	324.00	440.12	1200.59	336.23	149.70	187.46	0.00	673.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	643.41	555.17	905.36	2103.94	1035.68	410.72	526.15	1972.55	1372.51	377.98	102.00	0.00	1852.49
15.	Maharashtra	179.87	468.69	0.00	648.56	761.63	560.00	18.57	1340.20	237.16	617.80	0.00	0.00	854.96
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.76	48.71	0.00	0.00	107.47
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.40	51.56	2.01	92.97	115.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.00
18.	Mizoram	51.17	67.40	0.00	118.57	21.95	0.00	7.26	29.21	16.37	89.61	14.79	0.00	120.77
19.	Nagaland	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	6.16	0.00	0.00	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	566.66	488.12	0.00	1054.78	1398.08	1253.72	0.00	2651.80	1665.29	790.75	543.63	0.00	2999.67
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	40.35	40.35	0.00	46.94	12.13	59.07	29.70	16.34	9.44	0.00	55.48
22.	Punjab	231.26	353.92	75.42	660.60	396.00	130.00	154.91	680.91	193.69	190.00	89.83	0.00	473.52
23.	Rajasthan	357.78	864.29	566.35	1788.42	491.37	639.30	1061.14	2191.81	10.45	484.37	1209.10	0.00	1703.92

24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	59.21	3.03	63.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	620.71	450.87	369.78	1441.36	627.64	563.99	459.77	1651.40	688.23	310.89	916.82	1915.94	
26.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	360.25	360.38	238.61	959.24	340.65	343.12	212.60	896.37	
27.	Tripura	43.81	26.97	43.15	113.93	17.37	89.98	67.08	174.43	0.00	92.89	47.73	140.62	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1452.00	337.27	0.00	1789.27	1055.01	572.22	0.00	1627.23	1828.41	365.80	0.00	2194.21	
29.	Uttarakhand	293.07	241.70	0.00	534.77	554.71	460.28	179.41	1194.40	175.57	652.69	21.37	849.63	
30.	West Bengal	530.07	564.83	91.88	1186.78	715.07	496.56	223.11	1434.74	969.53	434.86	127.74	1532.13	
	TOTAL	9044.50	10007.86	3683.14	22735.50	12251.30	10540.58	5828.56	28620.44	13835.16	7941.96	4283.06	26060.18	

Source: NABARD.

Statement-V

RIDF - Disbursements - 11th & 12th Five Year Plan - 2007-08 to 2015-16 (as on 31 January 2016)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		(as on 31 January 2016)								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1009.79	1081.00	1018.22	895.10	1028.42	1421.26	754.92	648.37	382.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.28	84.84	78.41	52.05	105.59	55.41	67.00	93.64	0.00
3.	Assam	188.00	200.00	199.99	183.51	129.42	251.27	125.94	261.47	205.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Bihar	296.96	495.17	541.93	640.10	638.35	902.36	1325.05	1128.65	709.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	59.67	113.19	111.97	69.02	152.59	288.39	674.38	782.53	363.16
6.	Goa	5.35	65.50	84.72	97.30	78.72	108.71	119.93	154.67	93.34
7.	Gujarat	712.05	884.54	990.70	886.03	780.00	1700.00	1752.05	1410.89	1875.94
8.	Haryana	220.31	285.62	269.72	203.70	264.53	322.37	420.79	477.74	196.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	220.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	400.00	350.01	400.01	441.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	250.62	410.64	427.99	455.07	444.85	413.00	277.31	365.71	105.39
11.	Jharkhand	218.27	320.00	354.96	458.14	633.20	750.00	750.01	789.48	549.85
12.	Karnataka	333.58	453.87	610.58	750.00	738.66	749.08	617.95	708.23	335.77
13.	Kerala	191.21	205.91	382.54	391.72	448.53	410.00	492.44	551.36	428.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	652.69	752.21	602.79	369.57	1250.00	1250.01	1249.99	1499.99	1099.49
15.	Maharashtra	523.79	874.29	801.60	692.92	1000.00	685.27	665.40	700.23	285.93
16.	Manipur	4.12	1.40	8.85	29.70	50.02	44.00	19.82	7.91	14.78
17.	Meghalaya	29.27	41.40	60.01	60.00	78.82	50.91	51.67	80.54	15.86
18.	Mizoram	14.00	14.00	30.00	40.00	57.29	42.46	41.47	28.11	13.49
19.	Nagaland	27.00	57.18	56.05	37.31	45.32	48.20	55.28	31.73	7.75
20.	Odisha	230.65	366.30	602.61	714.22	811.85	945.24	1001.95	1563.30	1423.39

21.	Puducherry		23.43	54.83	55.00	25.43	45.71	41.20	36.21
22.	Punjab	382.54	450.00	447.89	447.90	190.00	524.90	502.84	364.07
23.	Rajasthan	499.98	700.00	1000.01	1030.10	1150.10	1549.09	1872.65	1358.38
24.	Sikkim	14.53	40.00	40.00	30.00	74.58	47.00	37.78	23.14
25.	Tamil Nadu	801.70	846.07	1015.49	712.97	1054.73	1268.85	1325.20	1202.89
26.	Telangana							451.83	380.92
27.	Tripura	30.99	47.54	76.98	99.99	100.00	150.00	197.20	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	549.70	729.77	1628.93	1444.33	1262.77	1342.59	1520.18	1195.65
29.	Uttarakhand	149.41	192.13	200.54	313.56	350.00	545.01	700.00	559.00
30.	West Bengal	376.47	526.07	569.76	621.00	800.00	1067.55	1332.29	709.50
	TOTAL	8034.93	10458.64	12387.54	12060.04	14166.66	16292.26	17354.07	14377.46

Note: (1) Disbursements during the year pertain to disbursements against sanctions of ongoing tranches.

(2) Data for the years from 2007-08 to 2013-14 relating to Telangana is merged with A.P. upto 2013-14 (undivided Andhra Pradesh)

Source: NABARD.

Statement-VI*Sanctions under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF)*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	Total
		Sanctions	Sanctions	Total sanction (₹ Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	342.00	342.00
2.	Assam	0.00	47.16	47.16
3.	Bihar	488.83	794.15	1282.98
4.	Chhattisgarh	79.66	0.00	79.66
5.	Gujarat	638.57	312.51	951.08
6.	Haryana	63.42	44.29	107.71
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	8.55	8.55
8.	Karnataka	101.50	1122.13	1223.63
9.	Kerala	44.08	1.66	45.74
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	5.65	12.29	17.94
12.	Mizoram	31.05	0.00	31.05
13.	Odisha	77.33	1000.06	1077.39
14.	Punjab	1681.94	121.50	1803.44
15.	Rajasthan	8.17	151.81	159.98
16.	Tamil Nadu	691.37	744.19	1435.56
17.	Telangana	0.00	972.79	972.79
18.	Tripura	5.24	12.53	17.77
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	West Bengal	680.41	259.26	939.67
21.	Multi-State (NCMSL)	128.00	0.00	128.00
TOTAL		4725.22	5946.88	10672.10

Source: NABARD

Statement-VII*Details of project sanctioned under Food Processing Fund (FPF)*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Financial Outlay	Loan sanctioned
1.	M/s Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat	117.65	37.91
2.	M/s Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Bihar	122.57	46.54
3.	M/s Cremica Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Himachal Pradesh	95.55	32.94
4.	Punjab Mega Food Park., Punjab	117.61	27.12
5.	Mega Food Park by KINFRA, Kerala	119.02	28.34
6.	Haryana Mega Food Park., Haryana	169.24	81.65
7.	M/s Avantee Mega Food Park (P.) Ltd., Madhya Pradesh	144.13	56.52
8.	M/s Raagamayuri Agro Vet Pvt. Ltd., Telangana	124.15	46.89
9.	MFP by Telangana SIIC, Telangana	109.44	29.44
10.	M/s MUMS Mega Food Park Ltd., Bihar	156.97	49.47
SUB-TOTAL		1276.33	436.82

Source: NABARD

Statement-VIII*No. of Farmers' Producer Organizations (FPOs) formed under produce fund (Cumulative as on 24.02.2016)*

Sl. No	Name of State	No of FPOs formed	
		FPOs Mobilised	FPOs Registered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100	28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2
4.	Assam	30	16
5.	Bihar	123	24

1	2	3	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	54	35
7.	Goa	2	0
8.	Gujarat	69	13
9.	Haryana	34	12
10.	Himachal Pradesh	57	37
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7
12.	Jharkhand	63	8
13.	Karnataka	158	30
14.	Kerala	96	20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	137	39
16.	Maharashtra	111	55
17.	Manipur	5	1
18.	Meghalaya	9	9
19.	Mizoram	11	1
20.	Nagaland	0	0
21.	Odisha	110	40
22.	Punjab	63	16
23.	Rajasthan	131	42
24.	Sikkim	2	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	162	64
26.	Telangana	71	15
27.	Tripura	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	130	55
29.	Uttarakhand	50	20
30.	West Bengal	151	151
TOTAL		1948	741

Source: NABARD

Opening of SBI branch in village Dumri Khurd, Bihar

*49. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation has been received from Member of Parliament for opening of new branch of State Bank of India (SBI) in village Dumri Khurd, Block Majorganj in Sitamarhi District of Bihar, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any survey has been made by SBI regarding it, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which new branch of SBI will be opened by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Bihar has informed that it has received one representation from Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani, Member of Parliament, regarding opening of branch of State Bank of India (SBI) in village Dumri Khurd, Block Majorganj in Sitamarhi district of Bihar. It has further informed that the village has an estimated population of 7882 (Census 2011). Punjab National Bank branch is located in Dumrikalan village which is at a distance of 400 metres from Dumri Khurd village.

Opening of bank branches is a commercial decision of the banks taken in accordance with the branch opening policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Measures to check inflation

*50. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the common man in the country has now become a victim of high inflation, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the measures Government proposes to counter the inflation and the effective steps taken so far to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) There has been a significant moderation in overall inflation during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (April-January). Inflation in terms of Consumer Price Index (combined), which averaged 9.5 per cent in 2013-14 declined to 5.9 per cent in 2014-15 and further to 4.9 per cent in 2015-16 (April-January). The Government has been regularly monitoring prices of essential commodities and inflation. It has undertaken a number of measures to curb

inflation, in particular, food inflation. The steps taken, *inter alia*, include, (i) banning exports of all pulses and lentils; (ii) allowed zero import duty on pulses; (iii) imported tur and onion to augment supply, (iv) taken decision to create buffer stock for pulses of 50,000 MT of Kharif pulses and 1 lakh MT of Rabi pulses through domestic procurement and import; (v) announced higher minimum support prices for pulses and oil seeds, so as to incentivize production (vi) implemented a new plan Scheme titled 'Price Stabilisation Fund' (PSF) to regulate price volatility of agricultural commodities; and (vii) issued advisory to States/UTs to take strict action against hoarding and black marketing under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. In addition, the Government has signed an agreement on monetary policy framework with the Reserve Bank of India in February, 2015. The Objective of monetary policy framework is to primarily maintain price stability, while keeping in mind the objective of growth.

ATM coverage in rural areas of the country

*51. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to allow more free ATM transactions and for setting up of ATMs at Post Offices in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ATM coverage in rural areas of the country is less in comparison to urban areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the effective steps taken or being taken for more ATM coverage in rural areas other than proposed ATMs at Post Offices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per present guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), from November 1, 2014, banks are mandated to offer minimum five free transactions per month in own bank ATMs and three in other bank ATMs in six metro centres (Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad). In non-metro centres, minimum five free transactions per month in all bank ATMs are mandated. Banks are free to offer free transactions above the mandated limit specified by RBI.

RBI has informed that writ petition has been filed in two High Courts on this matter in which RBI is one of the respondents.

As on 24th February, 2016, Department of Posts (DoP) has installed 550 ATMs out of a target of 1000 ATMs in various parts of the country,

(b) and (c) As on 31.12.2015, Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have 193434 ATMs across the country, out of which 33249 ATMs are in Rural Centres and 51925 in semi-urban centres. In order to expand the reach of ATMs in Tier III centres (population between 20,000 to 49,999) to Tier VI centre (population less than 5000), RBI has permitted non-bank entities incorporated in India under the Companies Act 1956, to set up, own and operate ATMs in India. Three different schemes are available to such White Label ATM operators for setting of White Label ATMs (WLAs), which incentivize setting up of WLAs in Tier III to Tier VI centres, details of which are available in RBI Circular No.DPSS.CO.PD.No. 2298/02.10.002/2011-2012 dated 20.06.2012 available on RBI's website (<https://rbi.org.in>). As on 31.12.2015, 11706 WLAs have been set up.

Waiver of bad loans by PSBs

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

(a) whether Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have written off ₹ 1.14 lakh crores of bad debt during financial years 2013 and 2015, if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and year-wise, separately;

(b) whether the amount of bad loans waived off by these banks during last three financial years is more than the written off bad loans during previous nine years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor and the names of 10 biggest beneficiaries of the written off bad loans during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The public sector banks have written off (including compromise settlements) ₹ 1,14,181 crore of debt during financial years 2013, 2014 and 2015. This amount is higher than written off amount by PSBs during the previous nine financial years from 2004 to 2012.

Non-Performing Asset accounts are written-off for cleaning the balance sheet and enhancing profitability after full provisions have been made within the framework of Reserve Bank of India guidelines and Board approved loan recovery policy of the concerned bank. It is resorted to after exhausting various avenues of recovery. However, in case of technical write-off, the recovery efforts continue as accounts remain the books of branches.

The Public Sector Bank-wise, year-wise details of debt written-off in the last twelve years are given in Statement (*See below*). Data reporting system of RBI does not collate borrower specific information.

Statement*Bank-wise write off w.e.f. 2004 to 2015*

Bank Name	Write-offs (incl. compromise settlements)												(₹ in crore)
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Allahabad Bank	622	275	264	448	287	331	643	720	1,001	1,352	782	2,109	
Andhra Bank	184	116	48	130	113	83	192	150	169	334	263	1,124	
Bank of Baroda	836	609	892	587	392	405	515	501	1,215	2,356	964	1,564	
Bank of India	588	329	523	441	446	559	744	880	2,415	2,415	1,767	801	
Bank of Maharashtra	92	79	155	198	119	172	236	350	395	663	401	264	
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.											0	0	
Canara Bank	452	973	576	635	673	591	1,290	1,050	1,460	1,535	1,591	1,472	
Central Bank of India	569	583	215	354	316	307	294	554	629	1,061	1,995	1,386	
Corporation Bank	49	91	71	78	38	129	267	543	565	709	463	779	
Dena Bank	319	317	274	415	289	247	185	196	194	237	479	515	
IDBI Bank Limited		104	1,191	464	268	198	477	884	319	383	1,393	1,609	
Indian Bank	416	482	98	145	405	49	388	590	506	520	628	550	
Indian Overseas Bank	469	244	219	311	341	233	389	971	1,166	1,642	1,474	3,131	

Oriental Bank of Commerce	85	117	199	450	308	248	389	696	933	1,416	1,252	925
Punjab and Sind Bank	85	37	66	544	206	48	81	66	39	50	204	263
Punjab National Bank	483	704	616	883	621	466	853	1,592	126	997	1,947	6,587
Syndicate Bank	33	220	126	323	292	409	419	351	891	1,297	1,025	1,527
UCO Bank	278	334	299	253	306	103	371	586	391	617	1,423	1,401
Union Bank of India	278	308	278	320	337	366	513	1,126	938	1,129	913	931
United Bank of India	250	111	142	189	275	156	174	415	233	1,094	481	761
Vijaya Bank	240	125	77	94	133	78	479	327	214	543	296	791
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	119	82	88	47	127	46	23	166	275	463	399	363
State Bank of Hyderabad	286	153	173	128	151	63	71	202	265	343	31	355
State Bank of India	3,974	1,337	1,810	1,397	1,243	1,896	1,990	4,007	744	5,594	13,177	21,313
State Bank of Indore	77	41	88	71	93	80	57					
State Bank of Mysore	122	73	56	43	58	50	20	311	165	275	403	740
State Bank of Patiala	126	90	109	98	58	60	5	410	120	28	463	755
State Bank of Saurashtra	162	53	51	30	34							
State Bank of Travancore	113	62	94	113	92	86	124	152	182	176	196	526
Public Sector Banks	11,308	8,048	8,799	9,189	8,019	7,461	11,185	17,794	15,551	27,231	34,409	52,542

Source: RBI - off-site returns, global operations

Results of expanding the scope of AYUSH

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is unable to deliver the expected results of expanding the scope of AYUSH to the urban, semi-urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, whether it is due to insufficient Doctors and para-medic staff in the AYUSH system of medicine and funds; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposes to overcome such deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care services lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However, Government of India through various programmes, including National AYUSH Mission (NAM), facilitates the promotion of AYUSH in the country including urban, semi urban and rural areas as per the details given in Statement (*See* below). With these measures, the Ministry has been able to expand its visibility and scope of AYUSH in the country significantly.

There are 744563 AYUSH registered practitioners throughout the country as on 01.01.2015 who contribute to AYUSH health care services in the country including urban, semi-urban and rural areas. However, the data on para-medic staff for AYUSH systems of medicine is not maintained by the Central Government.

Further, under National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for Mainstreaming of AYUSH through co-located public health facilities including deployment of AYUSH doctors and paramedics, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their respective Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

With regard to funds allocation for promotion of AYUSH, the Ministry of AYUSH has been allocated ₹ 1008.00 Crores for various plan activities for the year 2015-16.

Statement

The Government of India formulated the programmes and implements Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes for the promotion of AYUSH in the country. The details are furnished below

A. Centrally Sponsored Scheme

The Government of India has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014 which envisages better access to AYUSH services, strengthening of AYUSH 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 in the States/UTs during 12th Plan.

The National AYUSH Mission (NAM) *inter-alia* makes provision for the following:-

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.
- (iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.
- (iv) Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions.
- (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions including Yoga and Naturopathy in the State where it is not available.
- (vi) Strengthening of State Government/Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories (DTL).
- (vii) Cultivation and Promotion of Medicinal Plants.

B. Central Sector Scheme:-

1. **Promotion of Information, Education and Communication:** The Ministry of AYUSH has been implementing the Central Sector Scheme for promotion of Information, Education and Communication in AYUSH for creation of awareness amongst the masses about the efficacy of the AYUSH systems, their cost-effectiveness and dissemination of proven results or Research and Development

work conducted in AYUSH systems. The Scheme provides for organization of Arogya Fairs both at the National and State Level; participation in Health Fairs/ Melas/Exhibitions organized by Government Departments, State Governments and other reputed Organizations, preparation and distribution of authentic Publicity material on AYUSH Systems including Multi-media/print media campaigns, audio visual materials for popularization of AYUSH Systems; providing financial assistance to reputed organizations, NGOs, educational/ research institutes for organizing Seminars, Conferences, Symposiums, Workshop, meeting, etc. on AYUSH Systems and providing incentives to AYUSH Industry to participate in Arogya and other Fairs/ Melas/ Exhibitions/ Conferences/ Seminars etc.

2. **Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants":** Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development, and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" was approved by Government to provide support for Survey, Inventorization, *in-situ* conservation, *ex-situ* conservation/ herbal gardens, linkage with Joint Forest Management Committees, Research and Development etc. The Scheme is being implemented since 2008 and continued during the 12th Plan.
3. **Centre of Excellence Scheme :** The main aim of the scheme is to support creative and innovative proposals for upgrading both functions and facilities of reputed AYUSH institutions to levels of excellence. Both the Government as well as private organizations are eligible under this scheme. Maximum ₹ 10.00 crore is provided to the grantee organization for the period of three years.
4. **Public Health Initiatives :** Ministry of AYUSH is implementing one Central Sector Grant-in-aid Scheme for Promotion of AYUSH Intervention in Public health Initiatives. The main aim of the scheme is to promote AYUSH intervention for community health care and to encourage utilization of AYUSH practitioners in different public health programmes. Both, the Government as well as private organizations are eligible under this scheme. Maximum ₹ 1.50 cores are provided to the grantee organization, for the period of three years for implementing the scheme.
5. **Development of AYUSH Clusters Scheme:** The main aim of the scheme is to fill in the critical gaps in the sector especially related to standardization, quality assurance and control, productivity, marketing, infrastructure and capacity building

through a cluster based approach, preferably for classical ASU and Homoeopathic drugs. The assistance is restricted to 60% of the Project Cost subject to a maximum of ₹ 15.00 crore as Government grant.

6. **Central Sector Scheme of Continuing Medical Education (CME):** Under Central Sector Scheme of Continuing Medical Education (CME), AYUSH Personnel are given need-based training for upgradation of their skills. Financial assistance is provided directly to institutions/organizations approved by the Screening Committee.
7. **Central Sector Scheme of Extra Mural Research (EMR):** Extra Mural Research (EMR) is designed to encourage Research and Development in priority areas based on disease burden in alignment to National Health Programme. It provides grant-in-aid to for the projects upto ₹ 70.00 lakhs for maximum 3 years.

Survey of cancer patients

*54. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey of patients suffering from cancer;
- (b) if so, the details and outcome thereof, State/UT-wise specially Haryana and Punjab;
- (c) the number of cancer death cases reported in the country during each of the last two years and factors for exponential rise of cancer cases; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government for providing better healthcare facilities to these patients for early detection and free affordable treatment to poor and for creating infrastructure for the purpose and funds earmarked and utilised during the last two years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The systematic collection of data on cancer is being carried out by various Population and Hospital Based Cancer Registries across India under the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR. The data collected by Registries is published in form of consolidated reports periodically by National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research-National Cancer Registry Programme. The

estimated number of patients suffering from cancer (prevalence) for all sites in India, including Haryana and Punjab for the years 2012 to 2014, is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The estimated number of cancer deaths cases reported in the country during each of the last two years is as per table below:

Year	2014	2015
Number of estimated mortality cancer cases	491598	505428

The increase in the number of cancer cases in the country may be attributed to larger number of ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet etc.

Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, the objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level, include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. Screening guidelines for breast, cervical and oral Cancer have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Details of funds released and utilized under NPCDCS during the last two years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Government of India has approved "Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme" under NPCDCS in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India is assisting to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State share for SCI is upto ₹ 120 crore and for TCCC is upto ₹ 45 crore subject to eligibility as per scheme guidelines and availability of funds. Details showing the release of funds under the said scheme during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

The treatment for cancer in Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized. In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Cancer.

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.

The list of medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) which are included in the First Schedule of Drug Pricing Control Order (DPCO), 2013, also contain drugs used for the treatment of Cancer. NLEM (drug formulations) medicines, for which ceiling prices have been notified under DPCO, 2013, includes 47 anti-Cancer medicines.

Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is available under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Besides this, the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPPF), within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, has been set up in 2009 wherein 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 lakh to BPL Cancer patients.

Statement-I

*Estimated Prevalence of Cancer cases in India by State/UT -
All sites- (2012 to 2014)- Both sexes*

States	2012	2013	2014
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	880	894	905
Andhra Pradesh*	202229	209366	216901
Arunachal Pradesh	3061	3132	3204
Assam	67820	68556	69290
Bihar	247647	256449	265535
Chandigarh	2470	2530	2593
Chhattisgarh	60936	62980	65084
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	837	886	941
Daman and Diu	627	700	778
Delhi	39196	40055	40932
Goa	3419	3494	3568
Gujarat	142885	147064	151366

States	2012	2013	2014
Haryana	59729	61346	63007
Himachal Pradesh	16107	16462	16822
Jammu and Kashmir	29841	30855	31899
Jharkhand	78481	81070	83733
Karnataka	144385	148192	152092
Kerala	79473	82004	84779
Lakshadweep	156	164	171
Madhya Pradesh	172299	177649	183143
Maharashtra	263719	269652	275672
Manipur	5722	5649	5578
Meghalaya	6515	6639	6768
Mizoram	2390	2430	2469
Nagaland	4307	4353	4401
Odisha	98817	101190	103612
Puducherry	3007	3132	3263
Punjab	64815	66182	67570
Rajasthan	162176	166706	171340
Sikkim	1384	1456	1541
Tamil Nadu	167533	169641	171744
Tripura	8198	8480	8798
Uttar Pradesh	473592	488554	503924
Uttaranchal	24027	24767	25529
West Bengal	215771	221635	227676
TOTAL	2854451	2934314	3016628

Note: Prevalence (10 years of duration) is assumed to be 2.7 times of Incidence cases (2009- 2011 PBCR report).

* The data is not segregated for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Statement-II
National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

Sl. No.	Name of State	(Amount in Lakh)					
		2013-14			2014-15		
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	61.33	561.00	115.41		
2.	Assam	1714.00	620.62	579.00	288.43		
3.	Bihar	972.00	176.15	1208.00	50.65		
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	162.20	504.00	390.27		
5.	Gujarat	0.00	564.04	666.00	543.28		
6.	Haryana	0.00	261.94	799.00	207.89		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	73.90	0.00	23.79		
8.	Jharkhand	332.00	148.95	835.00	390.24		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	300.55	913.00	160.11		
10.	Karnataka	0.00	639.86	976.00	231.46		
11.	Kerala	0.00	167.17	545.00	768.38		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	462.00	315.52	1694.00	681.07		

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	586.00	1044.66	1289.00	1131.70
14.	Odisha	0.00	480.22	1234.00	414.97
15.	Punjab	0.00	199.85	803.00	368.32
16.	Rajasthan	59.00	242.01	1180.00	445.48
17.	Sikkim	0.00	81.62	176.00	81.46
18.	Tamil Nadu	89.00	175.13	1355.00	2.70
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	34.70	545.00	35.87
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1398.00	347.12	2027.00	2519.38
21.	West Bengal	1027.00	416.78	754.00	416.34
22.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.00	0.00	25.00	0.63
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.00	0.00	17.00	0.12
24.	Daman and Diu	4.00	0.00	13.00	0.00
25.	Lakshadweep	1.00	0.00	13.00	4.68
26.	Delhi	247.00	0.00	141.00	0.00
27.	Pondicherry	18.00	7.02	152.00	38.00
28.	Goa	22.00	0.00	127.00	14.83
29.	Chandigarh	16.00	0.00	13.00	6.04

30.	Arunachal Pradesh	76.00	69.20	354.00	360.05
31.	Meghalaya	163.00	0.00	147.00	24.35
32.	Mizoram	60.00	26.25	176.00	116.08
33.	Nagaland	109.00	0.00	346.00	73.78
34.	Tripura	202.00	1.03	176.00	0.00
35.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	296.00	0.00
36.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	401.00	0.00
TOTAL		7567.00	6617.82	21040.00	9905.76

Statement-III

State-wise funds released under TCCC component of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Name of the Institute	SCI/ TCCC	Amount Released (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Funds released during the financial year 2014-15:				
1.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology(RCC), Bangalore	SCI	67.50
2.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TC CC	22.24
3.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	SCI	55.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI	67.50
5.	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TC CC	25.03
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI	47.25
7.	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai	SCI	67.38
TOTAL				351.90
(2) Funds released during the financial year 2015-16 (till 4th December, 2015):				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC	14.87
2.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI	33.06
3.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	TCCC	14.64
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC	11.43
TOTAL				74.00

Test landing at Kannur International Airport

*55. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether date has been fixed for test landing of aircraft in the upcoming Kannur International Airport, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether Government is aware of the time-frame kept for the proposed completion, test landing and starting of commercial operation of the airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Trial landing was scheduled on 29th February, 2016 between 0900 hours to 1000 hours from the upcoming Kannur International airport. As per the schedule, trial landing was successfully completed at Kannur International Airport on the scheduled date by Indian Air Force with Dornier 228 type Aircraft. The trial operation was smooth and incident free and completed at 1114 hours. The commercial operation from the airport depends on the completion of construction work by the State Government and subsequent clearances from Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Bureau of Civil Aviation Security.

Opening of CGHS dispensary at Haldwani, Uttarakhand

†*56. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a request from ex-servicemen and retired Central Government employees for opening a CGHS dispensary in Haldwani, Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the date on which this request was received and the reasons for not taking any decision in this regard till now; and

(c) whether CGHS dispensary is proposed to be opened in Haldwani in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Some requests have been received from ex-servicemen and retired Central Government employees for opening a CGHS dispensary in Haldwani, Uttarakhand. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As the resources available under the CGHS are fully committed, the petitioners were intimated that it is not possible to extend the CGHS network to areas that are presently not covered.

- (c) There is no such proposal.

Statement

*Details of references received for opening of CGHS
dispensary in Haldwani*

Sl. No.	Name of the petitioner	Date of receipt
1.	Shri Bhima Singh Bega, ITBP, Rautela Colony, Roopnagar, Haldwani, Nainital	20.11.2015
2.	Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari, Hon'ble Member of Parliament	28.10.2015
3.	Shri J.C.Joshi, President, All India Central Para-Military Forces Ex- Servicemen Welfare Association	15.4.2015

Import of defence equipments

*57. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on import of various defence equipments during each of the last two years;

(b) the names of countries from where import of defence equipment is being done;

(c) whether Government has taken steps for minimizing dependency on import for most of the defence equipment requirement and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has made any assessment of the quantum of reduction in the defence import during the last one year, after the implementation of 'Make in India' programme and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) The promotion of indigenisation and self-reliance in the defence sector is pursued under the 'Make in India' initiatives of Government. A number of measures have already been taken to harness the potential in the public and private sector to meet the defence requirement of the country and boost indigenous capabilities in the defence sector and

facilitate progressive reduction in imports. These measures include according of priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors, liberalization of the licensing regime and enabling of access to modern and state-of-the-art technology to Indian industry by raising the cap on FDI in the defence sector.

The countries from which defence equipments imports are being undertaken include Russia, USA, Israel, France and UK. However, even in cases where current operational exigencies necessitate import of defence equipment, efforts are made, where possible, to ensure the involvement of Indian industries as production agencies, offset partners etc.

The expenditure in respect of orders placed on foreign vendors for capital acquisitions during each of the last two years is as under:

Year	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2013-2014	35082.10
2014-2015	24992.36

Suspension of flight services by AI from Bhubaneswar

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

(a) the reasons due to which Air India has stopped operating its flight to Kolkata, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad from Bhubaneswar; and

(b) by when Air India will resume its operations in the aforementioned sectors?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) After the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines, in pursuance of strategic decisions, Air India restructured its network operation on hub and spoke model, wherein Delhi was selected as its major hub and Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chennai, Calicut and Cochin as its major transit points. This enabled Air India to provide better connectivity between its International and Domestic destinations.

Air India decides on operating direct flights between two cities based on availability of resources in terms of aircraft, crew availability, engineering infrastructure and commercial viability. Discontinuation of flights on the network is decided on the basis of route profitability, contribution to the network and resource availability. Flights from Bhubaneswar to Kolkata, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad were not meeting the above mentioned criteria and were consequently discontinued. However, at present,

private airlines are providing direct connectivity from Bhubaneswar to Kolkata, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad and the details in this regard are as follows:

Airline		Route
Flights/week		
Indigo	Bhubaneswar-Bangaluru & VV	14
	Bhubaneswar-Hyderabad & VV	14
	Bhubaneswar-Kolkata & VV	21
Go Air	Bhubaneswar-Kolkata & VV	07

The Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need of different regions of the country. The domestic air services in the country have been deregulated. It is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. The Scheduled domestic airlines are free to operate anywhere within the country subject to compliance of RDG.

Bailing out PSBs from the NPAs

*59. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is keen to unveil a number of reform measures to bail out the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) from the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs);

(b) whether it is also a fact that the non-performing assets rose to ₹ 2.67 lakh crore in March from ₹ 2.40 lakh crore a year ago; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that resolving the bad loan problem could involve some pain and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) To address the NPA situation, the Government has taken sector specific measures as mentioned below:

- Revival of stalled projects in road sector through substitution of concessionaire even during construction period, permission for divestment of equity by concessionaire after two years from Commercial Operations Date (COD), premium recast by NHAI of 14-15 distressed road projects, award of new road sector projects under Hybrid Annuity Model, etc.

- Import duty on some articles increased, safeguard duty of 20% on hot rolled flat products was imposed to protect domestic industry. Further, a Minimum Import Price (MIP) has been imposed on steel products to shield steel makers from the onslaught of cheap imports.
- Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme launched to strengthen financial and operational cost of discoms. 75% of State discoms debt shall be taken over by State Governments. For gas-based power projects, the Government has started auctioning Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG). E-auction of coal for power projects introduced.
- The Government has approved the "Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)" which is expected to give a boost to textiles sector and attract investment to the tune of ₹ 1 lakh crore.

Government has approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme,

(b) Gross NPAs of all banks had grown from ₹ 2.51 lakh crore at end Mar-14 to ₹ 3.09 lakh crore at end Mar-15.

(c) There are various ways of resolving bad loans, e.g. restructuring, recovery, one-time settlement. These mechanisms may involve sacrifice or haircuts on parts of lending banks by ways of either reduction in rate of interest or elongation of repayment period or write-off of a portion of loan, etc. Further, borrowers are also expected to make sacrifice by way of diluting their equity and/or bringing additional funds in the business.

Awareness campaign against depression and mental illnesses

*60. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of large number of people suffering from depression in the country and whether the Ministry have any data regarding the number of people who have committed suicide due to depression;

(b) if so, whether any study has been undertaken to determine the cause of depression especially among students and youth;

(c) the steps taken by Government for detection, management and treatment of cases of depression; and

(d) whether Government proposes to launch any programme to generate awareness among the masses towards depression and other forms of mental illness, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As informed by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, the chance of experiencing at least one depressive episode by an individual during the entire life time is about 10%. Depression is one of the important causes of suicide and suicidal attempts. The data regarding the number of people committing suicide due to depression is not maintained centrally. However, as per accidental deaths and suicides in India reports published by the National Crime Records Bureau, the incidents of suicides due to mental illness during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 have been 7769, 8006 and 7104 respectively.

(b) While no specific data for causes of depression especially among students and youth is maintained centrally, NIMHANS, Bangalore has reported that academic stress, bullying, failure in academics, family discord, failure in interpersonal relations, etc. are some of the identified causes for depression in the students and youth.

(c) To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) and the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP). Funds have been released for 241 districts in the country under the DMHP for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness. With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country, 15 Centers of Excellence in Mental Health and 35 PG training departments in mental health specialties to increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility have been funded. Besides, three Central Institutions *viz.* National Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have been strengthened for augmenting the human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country. During the 12th Five Year Plan, the DMHP has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges. Support is also provided for Central/ State Mental Health Authorities, Research and Training and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

(d) As per approved programme, the strategy of NMHP includes generation of awareness towards mental illnesses including depression through various IEC activities. Also, under the DMHP, various IEC activities like awareness messages in local newspapers and radio, street plays, wall paintings etc. are organized.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Rare medicinal plants for treating cancer

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the traditional village medical healers of remote villages of Kerala are in the knowhow of rare medicinal plants/herbs which they had been using for centuries successfully in the treatment of cancer;

(b) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey in this regard; and

(c) while maintaining the traditionality of the village medical healers, whether there is any proposal of Government to conduct proper and thorough research work in this regard for the benefit of millions of cancer patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes, some indigenous people or traditional village healers including tribal communities of Kerala claim that there are herbs or medicinal plants which they had been using for centuries for the treatment of various diseases including cancer. For example the plant species viz. *Simarouba glauca* and *Annona muricata* are very popular among the traditional healers. However, there is no information available on scientific evidence and efficacy of these species.

The State Medicinal Plants Board (SMPB), Kerala is implementing a project titled "Assessment of medicinal plants resources of Kerala" in collaboration with Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Peechi, Thrissur and Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (JNTBGRI), Palode, Thiruvananthapuram, for updating the knowledge of medicinal plants, their therapeutic efficacies and mode of treatment, which include Cancer treatment also.

Some premier scientific institutions in Kerala such as Amla Cancer Research Centre (ACRC) and Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB) are carrying out research work on phytochemical screening of some plants species for identifying potential compounds which are effective against cancer. Similarly, JNTBGRI is carrying out research work on pharmacological evaluation of some herbal drugs effective as anti-cancer and the RGCB is doing research work focusing on molecular mechanisms of cancer.

Research institutes for studying medicinal herbs

†481. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms for setting up national institutes of pharmaceutical education and research in States;
- (b) the names of places where these institutes were established after 2007;
- (c) whether Government is aware that there is an abundance of life-enhancing and disease-destroying herbs in Uttarakhand;
- (d) if so, whether Government would consider to open schools in the State to impart more education to the people about these herbs; and
- (e) if not, whether Government has any alternative arrangement in place for the same and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research are established with the purpose of providing leadership in Pharmaceutical Sciences and related areas. The first National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) was set up by the Department of Pharmaceuticals in Mohali, Punjab on 26th June 1998. After 2007, the Department of Pharmaceuticals in the Central Government decided to establish similar institutes in different parts of the country on the basis of growing demand of the Indian Pharmaceuticals industry and the unique requirements and projections of the Pharmaceutical Industry in the global economic scenario. Accordingly, six new National

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research have been set up at Hajipur (Bihar), Hyderabad (Telangana), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Raebareli (Uttar Pradesh), Guwahati (Assam) and Kolkata (West Bengal).

(c) to (e) Yes Sir, Government is aware that there is an abundance of important medicinal herbs in the State of Uttarakhand. Many of the institutes are in place in the State for the development of medicinal plants and herbal wealth, including State Medicinal Plant Board (Dehradun), Herbal Research and Development Institute (Gopeshwar, Chamoli), Bhesaj Development unit in all districts and Kumaon University (Nainital), Hemavati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University (Srinagar, Pauri), Gurukul Kangri University (Haridwar), Pant Nagar Agriculture University (Pant Nagar), Uttarakhand Ayurved University (Dehradun), Forest Research Institute (Dehradun), Patanjali Herbal Research Institute (Haridwar), Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan (Almora), Indian Institute of Technology (Roorkee), Regional Institute of Himalayan Flora (Tarikhet), Defence Institute of Bio-energy Research with three centres at Pithoragarh, Haldwani and Auli. National Medicinal Plants Board under the Ministry of AYUSH has also supported Medicinal Plants projects in the State.

Allocation for Jharkhand under NAM

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

(a) how does the National Ayush Mission (NAM) plan to strengthen alternative medicines in India;

(b) what is the allocation made under the National Ayush Mission for the State of Jharkhand during Financial Year 2015-16;

(c) what goalposts have been set for promotion/strengthening of Ayush in Jharkhand; and

(d) whether the Ministry has undertaken any evaluation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Government of India has launched National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 12th Plan for implementing through States/UTs. The basic objective of NAM is to promote AYUSH systems of medicine through cost effective AYUSH services, strengthening of educational systems, facilitate the enforcement of

quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of raw-materials for ASU&H medicines. It envisages flexibility of implementation of the programmes which will lead to substantial participation of the State Governments/UTs. The NAM contemplates establishment of a National Mission as well as corresponding Missions in the State level.

(b) Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), resource pool of ₹ 969.402 lakhs has been allocated as central share out of which ₹ 624.723 Lakhs has been released against the approved State annual action plan for the State of Jharkhand during financial year 2015-16.

(c) Implementation of activities under NAM is done by State Governments. Therefore, goalposts for promotion/strengthening of AYUSH are decided by the State Governments. However, Government of India provides Grant-in-Aid to the States/UT Governments including Jharkhand for implementing as per the framework of implementation of NAM.

(d) So far no evaluation has been done by the Ministry.

**Central Research Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy
at Bhubaneswar, Odisha**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved setting up of a Central Research Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy with 100 bedded hospital at Bhubaneswar, Odisha; and

(b) if so, what is the current status of the proposal and whether work has begun in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. Land has been obtained from the State Government of Odisha and registered in the name of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN). The funds have been released to Central Public Works Department for construction of boundary wall and walking track etc.

Authenticity and quality check of Ayurvedic medicines

†484. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to enhance the quality of Ayurvedic medicines and to check their authenticity; and

(b) the number of Ayurvedic treatment centres financed by Central Government and the details of their location, State-wise?

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

(a) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have exclusive provisions for the regulation and quality control of Ayurvedic medicines. The licensing and quality control of Ayurvedic medicines is under the purview of State Governments and the legal provisions are framed or amended the Central Government. Good Manufacturing Practices and Quality Standards for manufacturing of Ayurvedic medicines are prescribed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia and authoritative books listed in Schedule I of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Authenticity of the medicines is checked on the basis of standards of identity, purity and strength prescribed in the pharmacopoeia. For this purpose Central Government has set up Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh and there are 27 State Drugs Testing Laboratories for testing of Ayurvedic medicines and raw materials. 41 private sector laboratories are also approved under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for carrying out testing of Ayurvedic drugs and raw materials. Pharmacopoeial Commission of India Medicine and Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee are in place to develop quality standards and Standard Operating Procedures for the manufacturing of Ayurvedic drugs. Under National AYUSH Mission, Central Government provides financial support to the States for strengthening the infrastructural and functional capacity of the Drugs Testing Laboratories, Pharmacies, Enforcement Framework and Testing of drugs. Two statutory bodies in the name of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board (ASUDTAB) and Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Drugs Consultative Committee (ASUDCC) are constituted under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to advise the Central and State Governments in technical and enforcement matters of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Ayurvedic Hospitals attached to All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi, National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur (Rajasthan), Institute of Postgraduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar (Gujarat) and Banaras Hindu University are financed by the Central Government. State-wise list of thirty Ayurvedic Research-cum-Treatment Centres is given in Statement-I (*See* below). These centres are part of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), which is an autonomous organization totally supported by the Central Government. Similarly, the list of seventeen Centres of Excellence having Ayurvedic treatment facility supported by the Central Government is given in Statement-II (*See* below). State-wise number of AYUSH facilities including Ayurvedic treatment centres supported under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise list of Ayurvedic Research-cum-Treatment Centres

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes/Centre/Units
Andhra Pradesh	1.	National Research Institute for Vector Borne Diseases, Payakapuram, Vijayawada- 520015
Arunachal Pradesh	2.	Ayurveda Regional Research Institute, New Itanagar-791111
Andaman an	3.	Ayurveda Tribal Health Care Research Project, Port Blair - 744101
Assam	4.	National Eastern India Ayurveda Research Institute, Borsojai, Beltola, Guwahati- 781028
Bihar	5.	Ayurveda Regional Research Institute, D Block, Rajindra Memorial Res., Institute Building, Agam Kuan, Patna-800007
Delhi	6.	Ayurveda Central Research Institute, Road No. 66, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi - 110026
	7.	Ayurveda Chikitsa Kendra, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi -110029
	8.	Ayurveda Treatment Centre, Lady Hardinge, New Delhi -110001

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes/Centre/Units
	9.	Ayurveda Chikitsa Kendra, Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi -110001
	10.	Ayush Wellness Clinic, President Estate, New Delhi -110001
Gujarat	11.	Ayurveda contraceptive Drug Research Institute, Megani Nagar, Ahmedabad- 380016
Himachal Pradesh	12.	Ayurveda Regional Research Institute, Gandhi Bhawan, Mandi-175001
Jammu and Kashmir	13.	Ayurveda Regional Research Institute, JDA Housing Colony, Ban Talab, Rajender Nagar, Jammu-181123
	14.	National Research Institute for Sowa-Rigpa, Old Leh Road, Leh-194101
Karnataka	15.	Advanced Centre for Ayurveda in Mental Health and Neuro-sciences, Ayurvedic Research Unit, NIMHANS, Hosur Road, Bangalore-560029
	16.	National Ayurveda Dietetics Research Institute, Government Central Pharmacy Annexe, Ashoka Pillar, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560011
Kerala	17.	National Research Institute for Panchakarma, Cheruthuruthy- 679531, via Shoranur, Distt. Trissur
	18.	Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health Care, Poojapura, Trivandrum-695012
Madhya Pradesh	19.	National Research Institute for Ayurveda-Siddha Human Resource Development, Amkho, Gwalior-474009
Maharashtra	20.	Ayurveda Cancer Research Institute, RA Podar College, Worli, Mumbai-400018

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes/Centre/Units
	21.	Ayurveda Mental Health Research Institute, NIT Complex, Nandanwan, Nagpur- 440009
Nagaland	22.	Herbal Ayurveda Research Centre, Lumami - 798601
Odisha	23.	National Research Institute of Ayurveda Drug Development, 1 Bharatpur, Bhubaneswar- 751003
Punjab	24.	National Institute of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Research, Moti Bagh Road, Patiala- 147001
Rajasthan	25.	Ayurveda Central Research Institute, Indira Colony, Bani Park, Jhotwara Road, Jaipur- 302016
Sikkim	26.	Ayurveda Regional Research Institute, Tadong, Gangtok-737102
Tamil Nadu	27.	Dr. A. Lakshmipathi Research Centre for Ayurveda, VHS Campus, TTTI Post, Chennai- 600113
Uttar Pradesh	28.	National Veterinary Ayurveda Research Institute and Hospital, Indira Nagar, Lucknow- 226016
Uttarakhand	29.	Regional Research Institute for Himalayan Flora, Thapla (Ranikhet) -263645, Almora
West Bengal	30.	National Research Institute of Ayurveda Drug Development, 4 CN Block, Sector V, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata-700091

Statement-II

State-wise details of the Ayurvedic centres funded under the Central Sector Scheme for upgradation to Centres of Excellence (COE)

Sl. No.	State	Name and Address
1.	Madhya Pradesh	M.P. State Minor Forest Produce, Trading and Development Co-operative Federation, Khel Parisar, 74 Bungalows, Bhopal (M.P.)

Sl. No.	State	Name and Address
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Deendayal Research Institute, Siyaram Kutir, Chitrakoot, Distt. Satna, Madhya Pradesh - 485780
3.	Karnataka	FRLHT, Institute of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine, 74/2, Jarakabande Kaval, Post Attur, via Yelahanka, Bangalore - 56010
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University Department of Shalya Shalakya, I.M.S. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
5.	Tamil Nadu	Sastra University Thanjavur-613401, Tamil Nadu
6.	Tamil Nadu	The Ayurvedic Trust 136-137, Trichy Road, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore - 641045
7.	Kerala	Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda Foundation Ollur, Thaikkattussery, Thrissur, Kerala- 680306
8.	Kerala	Government Ayurveda Panchakarma Hospital, Government Ayurveda Panchkarma Hospital Sanathanapuram P.O. Alappuzha
9.	Kerala	Sreedhareeyam Ayurvedic Research and Development Institute Nelliakkattu Mana, Kizhakombu, P. B. No. 25, Koothattukulam, Ernakulam Dt., Kerala - 686662
10.	Kerala	Oushadhi Research and Development Society, Kuttanellur P.O., Thrissur- 680114
11.	Kerala	Arya Vaidya Sala, Kottakkal, AVS SQUARE (CHANGUVETTY), Kottakkal - 676503, Kerala
12.	Kerala	Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE) Sasthra Bhawan, Pattom P.O. Thiruvananthapuram - 695004, Kerala

Sl. No.	State	Name and Address
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi Government Ayurvedic College-Hospital Asptal Kalyan Samiti, Paprola, Tehsil-Bajjnath, Distt. Kangra, Himachal Pradesh - 176115
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Research Institute in Indian Systems of Medicines. Jogindenagar, Distt. Mandi (H.P.)
15.	West Bengal	Ramkrishna Mission Ashram Narendrapur Kolkata, West Bengal
16.	Gujarat	Shrimati Mani-ben Amrutlal Hargovandas (M.A.H.) Government Ayurveda Hospital, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
17.	Gujarat	Gujarat Ayurved University O/o Registrar, Chanakya Bhawan, Jamnagar - 361008 (Gujarat)

Statement-III**State-wise number of co-located AYUSH facilities supported under National AYUSH Mission**

Sl.No.	Name of State/ UT	2015-16 (Physical Units)											
		Co-location at PHCs		Co-location at CHCs		Co-location at DHs		Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries		Supply of Essential Drugs at Hospitals Dispensaries		Setting up upto 50/10 Bedded Hospitals & Dispensaries	
		No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non-recurring Units	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non-recurring Units	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non-recurring Units	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non-recurring Units	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non-recurring Units	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non-recurring Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	433	-	1	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh							-	-	99	1	-	
3.	Assam	15	15			10	10	-	-	26	-	-	
4.	Chhattisgarh							694	60	-	-	-	
5.	Haryana					8	8	24	24	-	-	-	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	101		32		1		181	12	1,165	-	-	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir							560	-	607	-	-	
8.	Jharkhand	97		48				-	-	86	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Karnataka	5	10				65	-	607	-	-
10.	Kerala						20	10	57	-	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	502			35		-	40	-	-	-
12.	Maharashtra		0	86	6	16	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Manipur	84	17		9		1	-	1	1	-
14.	Mizoram	16	12		10		-	-	-	1	-
15.	Nagaland	11		5		3	-	-	41	-	-
16.	Odisha	1171	314				1	1	1,160	-	-
17.	Puducherry	21	2		4		6	-	9	-	1
18.	Punjab	0	0	0	28	0	5	-	615	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	971	186		100		-	74	3,703	-	-
20.	Telangana				2		3	11	106	-	-
21.	Tripura	24					2	-	82	1	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh						36	36	4,081	-	-
23.	Uttarakhand	179	36	7	39		8	-	814	-	-
24.	West Bengal						-	-	481	-	1
	TOTAL	3,199	42	99	253	38	1,608	270	14,173	4	3

Conservation of endangered medicinal plants

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

(a) whether Government has taken note of a recent survey by the Botanical Survey of India which found that almost 93 per cent of medicinal plants in India are endangered;

(b) if so, the reasons for neglect of endangered species of medicinal plants; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for conservation and development of medicinal plants and especially their wild varieties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) With the increasing awareness and demand for indigenous system of medicines, demand for the medicinal plants is increasing day by day. This has resulted in indiscriminate collection of medicinal plants from wild and led to pushing some medicinal plants species in endangered category. As per Botanical Survey of India (BSI) survey out of 8,000 medicinal plants only 53 species are under threatened categories like Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, etc.

(b) and (c) The Government is not neglecting the endangered species of medicinal plants.

To look into all matter related to medicinal plants the Government of India has set up National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) under Department of AYUSH (now Ministry of AYUSH) in year 2000. Since its inception NMPB is working towards conservation and development of medicinal plants along with promotion of medicinal plants cultivation on farmers land to meet the ever increasing demand. Presently, the NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH is implementing the following two schemes for overall development of medicinal plants sector in the country:

1. Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants.
2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

Under the Central Sector Scheme, conservation of medicinal plants is being carried out mainly through *in-situ* conservation by way of plantation/ resource augmentation of

species in their natural habitat and establishing Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas (MPCDAs) etc., and through *ex-situ* conservation by developing herbal gardens.

In order to reduce the pressure on wild population of medicinal plants species, the Ministry of AYUSH under the NAM scheme is promoting large scale cultivation of medicinal plants on farmers land and in this regard provides financial assistance as subsidy @ 30%, 50% and 75% of cost of cultivation to farmers for cultivation of medicinal plants including endangered species.

New initiatives under NAM

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

(a) the details of new initiatives taken under the National Ayush Mission (NAM) particularly in Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether there is any tribal sub-plan component thereunder, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Government has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014 which envisages better access to AYUSH services; strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU and H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU and H raw-materials in the States/UTs including Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh during Twelfth Plan.

Under National AYUSH Mission(NAM), provision has been made for following new initiatives of the States/UTs including Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh:

- (i) Public Health outreach activity to focus on increasing awareness about AYUSH strength in managing community health problems resulting from nutritional problems, vector borne diseases etc.,
- (ii) Adoption of villages for propagating AYUSH way of life and interventions of health care through AYUSH Gram,

- (iii) School Health Programme through AYUSH by way of addressing the health needs of school going children through AYUSH,
- (iv) Early prevention of non-communicable diseases and promotion of health care by way of Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) integrated with the principles and practices of AYUSH systems.

Flexible activities include:

1. AYUSH wellness centres including Yoga and Naturopathy
2. Telemedicine
3. Sports medicine through AYUSH
4. Innovations in AYUSH including Public Private Partnership
5. Interest subsidy component for Private AYUSH Educational Institutions
6. Research & Development in areas related to Medicinal Plants
7. Voluntary certification scheme
8. Market Promotion
9. Market Intelligence and buy back interventions for Medicinal Plants
10. Reimbursement of testing charges
11. Crop Insurance.

(b) Yes, under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision for separate budget head for Tribal Sub Plan for the States. ₹ 6.36 crore has been earmarked for this purpose during 2015-16.

Allocation of funds and infrastructure for AYUSH development

487. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allocated adequate funds and created infrastructural facilities for the development of AYUSH in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of educational institutes being planned to be set up for education and research in the field of AYUSH in the country?

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

The Government has allocated adequate funds to the tune of ₹ 900 crore under Revised Estimate for the year 2015-16 for AYUSH.

Under the Central Sector Schemes, various steps taken for creating infrastructure facilities for the development of AYUSH includes:

- (i) Funding of thirty projects till date for creating infrastructure facilities under the scheme of "Centre of Excellence Scheme".
- (ii) Funding support to ten projects till date for creating infrastructure facilities under the scheme of "Development of AYUSH Cluster".
- (iii) Support for creation of Infrastructure facilities for development of eleven National Institutes relating to AYUSH sector.

Also, the National Ayush Mission envisages creation of infrastructure facilities besides other activities through the components of AYUSH services, AYUSH educational institutions, and enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU and H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU and H raw-materials in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan.

(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 and 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 is of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy of 100 beds and 50 beds. The institute will provide under graduate, post graduate, doctoral and post doctoral teaching.

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

It is the Centre of Excellence and Apex Research Centre for all aspect 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.

Scheme for promoting Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to promote Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy in Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the head-wise details of the amount sanctioned and the amount paid to the State Government of Rajasthan by the Central Government for Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy in the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Government of India launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for overall promotion of AYUSH including Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy in the States/UTs including the State of Rajasthan. The Mission envisages better access to AYUSH services including Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Homoeopathy (ASU &H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASUH raw-materials in the States/UTs.

(b) Central share of ₹ 638.07 lakhs has been released to the State Government of Rajasthan in 2014-15 and ₹ 2819.606 lakhs released in 2015-16 for different activities of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) including Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy.

SOP for carrying bodies of martyrs by the AI

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

(a) whether there is any laid down procedure for carrying the body of the Martyrs on the National Air Carrier;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, what is the procedure that is being followed presently for accepting, carrying and handing over the body of the Martyrs by the Captain and Crew of the Aircraft; and

(c) if not, whether the Minister will assure the House of formulating and implementing a proper Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) involving all the aspects for carrying body of the Martyrs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) On domestic sectors, Air India provides free of charge service to carry the bodies of Officers and men of armed forces who are killed in war/Insurgency operations/Aid to Civil Power or die in harness. System and procedures are in place for accepting, carrying and handing over the body.

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

Utilisation of sale proceeds of Dreamliner by AI

490. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Dreamliner aircrafts Air India has sold out between 2013 and 2015, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) how much revenue was generated through sale of Dreamliner; and

(c) how the sale proceeds have been utilised by Air India, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Air India has sold (under sale and lease back arrangement) a total of 12 Dreamliner Aircraft between 2013 to 2015. Out of these 12 aircraft, 2 were sold in 2013, 9 were sold in 2014 and 1 aircraft was sold in 2015.

(b) Due to the confidentiality clause, the revenue generated on the sale of the Dreamliner aircraft cannot be disclosed.

(c) The sale proceeds of the Dreamliner aircraft have mainly been used to repay the loans outstanding against these aircrafts. The balance amount if any, has been utilized for the day to day operations of the company.

Removal of 5/20 rule

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

(a) whether as per the existing Aviation Policy, it is mandatory for the airlines operating in India to follow 5/20 rule, where an Indian carrier must be five years old and have at least 20 planes in its fleet to fly abroad;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the new proposed Aviation Policy, the Government is likely to favour removal of 5/20 rule to allow some private airlines to fly on foreign routes; and

(c) if so, the reason leading for change in the existing policy?

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

(b) No such decision has been taken.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b) above.

Fleet size of AI

492. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India proposes to increase its fleet of aircraft in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the estimated cost of purchase;

(c) what is the existing strength of aircraft with Air India and how many of them are under maintenance, category-wise; and

(d) how many aircrafts are on lease/ contract basis and whether maintenance cost is to be borne by the lessor and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Board of Air India has approved the induction of 3 B-777-300ER, 6 B-787 Dreamliner, 14 A-320 neo and 15 A320 aircraft.

Cost of purchases/lease of these aircraft cannot be given due to the confidentiality clause with the aircraft manufacturing companies.

(c) The existing strength of Aircraft with Air India is 107 (excluding subsidiary companies). The details of Aircraft category-wise under maintenance is as under:

Category	No. of Aircraft Under Maintenance
A 319	02
A320	06
A321	02
B747-4900	02
B777-200LR/300ER	03
B787-8	02
TOTAL	17

(d) Presently, there are 08 (03 A319 + 05 A320) aircraft on operating dry lease from Airbus Group. In addition, there are 08 (A320, 02 B747 and 12 B787) aircraft on Sale and Lease Back (SLB) arrangement. Regarding Maintenance cost, Air India follows the following two mechanisms for payment of maintenance cost:

1 Where monthly Maintenance Reserves are not paid to the lessor, the maintenance costs are borne by the lessee over the entire lease period.

2 Where monthly Maintenance Reserves are paid to the lessor, whenever the qualifying event of maintenance occurs, the lessor reimburses the maintenance cost.

Standard for space in Domestic and International Airports in India

493 SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the fixed standard if any, for earmarking space in Domestic and International Terminals of Indian Airports for shops, convenience, passenger movement and waiting passengers and open space on safety ground the details thereof;

(b) whether all airports in India are maintaining the fixed standards;

(c) whether all stalls, restaurants got licenses in NSC Bose Airport, Kolkata on successful bidding of tenders; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) IATA / ICAO Manuals / Guidelines prescribes certain standards for planning and usage of passenger facilities in airport terminal buildings including required retail space, terminal processors, passenger movements, waiting areas etc. Report of the Inter-Ministerial Group, 2009 also stipulates certain Norms and Standards for determining the capacity of airport terminals, earmarking commercial spaces etc. Safety norms prescribed by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) as well as National Building Code Standards are being followed to ensure safety of passengers at airports.

(b) Depending on the overall space available, all airports in India generally adopt the above standards.

(c) Yes, Sir. Licenses were granted to successful party through call of open tenders.

(d) Does not arise.

Concessionary fares offered by AI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India provides concessionary fares to students, cancer patients, blind persons, war widows etc.;

(b) the number of citizens who have availed of concessions in each of the last three years and current year;

(c) whether concessions are given on normal base fares and concessionary fare is always five six times more than lower restricted fares;

(d) if so, whether it is beneficial for eligible citizens to avail of concession, if not, whether purpose of concessions is served; and

(e) whether Government intends to extend this facility to persons in medical emergency, accompanying a corpse etc.?

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

(b) Concessionary fares to students:-

2012-2013	60
2013-2014	13
2014-2015	13
April-2015 to Dec-2015	13

Concessionary fares to cancer patients:-

2012-2013	2
2013-2014	1
2014-2015	1
April 2015 to Dec-2015	Nil

Concessionary fares to blind persons:-

2012-2013	Nil
2013-2014	Nil
2014-2015	Nil
April-2015 to Dec-2015	Nil

Concessionary fares to war widows:-

2012-2013	Nil
2013-2014	Nil
2014-2015	Nil
April-2015 to Dec-2015	Nil

(c) and (d) With increase in capacity in the domestic market, the market fare levels have dipped considerably. As Concessions are on normal base fares, they have become higher *vis-a-vis* prevailing market fares. The purpose of concessions has thus been impacted in recent times.

(e) Air India is a commercially run entity and all decisions pertaining to providing concessionary fares to any category is taken by Air India after taking into account the social responsibilities as well as the commercial considerations. Such decisions are not taken by the Government.

Draft of New Civil Aviation Policy

495. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has drafted the new Civil Aviation Policy;
- (b) if so, what are the highlights of the new policy;
- (c) whether Government plans to make Civil Aviation affordable to masses in the country, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government plans to connect small towns and cities *via* air travel, the details thereof?

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

(b) The highlights are: Enhancing the domestic and international passenger traffic through Regional Connectivity Scheme, liberalising the bilateral rights and code share agreements; to develop the sub sectors like Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul services (MRO), Aerospace industry and Cargo sector.

(c) and (d) The Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) in the draft Civil Aviation Policy aims at an affordable airfare and provide connectivity by reviving unserved airports.

Recruitment of pilots on contract basis in Air India

496. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has proposed to recruit pilots on contract basis for the growing number of its aircrafts; if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many pilots are under training and under what type, and what would be the strength of pilots by June, 2016;

(c) what is the total cost estimated for providing type-rated training to the 500 pilots; and

(d) whether any contract would be signed so that, their services would be available to Air India for a considerable period, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. In view of fleet augmentation, addition of new sectors and also on account of natural wastage and attrition in the category of Pilots, Air India Limited has carried out recruitment processes for the posts of Sr. Trainee Pilot (With A-320 Endorsement) and Trainee Pilot (CPL Holder) on 5 years fixed terms contract basis.

For the post of Sr. Trainee Pilot (With A-320 Endorsement), a total of 78 candidates have already joined and on completion of training, they have started flying.

For the post of Trainee Pilot (CPL Holder), out of 71 candidates selected, 46 candidates have already joined training. AI has also undertaken two more recruitment exercises for filling up of 534 posts of Pilots from amongst Sr. Trainee Pilot (With A-320 Endorsement) and 80 posts for the post of Trainee Pilot (CPL Holder) from amongst permanent Serving Employees of Air India Limited.

(b) On A320 type of aircraft, there are 47 pilots under training at present. There would be approximately 320 pilot in Command and 345 co-pilot on A320 type of aircraft by June, 2016.

(c) The cost per pilot of type rated training would vary between ₹ 3 to 15 lacs depending upon recency, familiarization flights etc.

(d) Yes, Sir. Candidates are being engaged on a Fixed Term Contract for a period of 5 years which is extendable by another 5 years subject to satisfactory performance of the candidate.

Selected candidates as Pilot are required to give a Bank Guarantee from a Nationalized Bank of equivalent amount of the training cost. In case, they leave the Company before completion of 5 years of contract, the said Bank Guarantee will be invoked by Air India Limited for proportionate amount. In addition, the training cost will also be recovered from their salary in 60 EMIs.

Apart from above, candidates would also be required to execute Service Agreement and Surety Bond for Service Agreement to serve the Company for a period of 10 years (Including extended period of Fixed Term Contract). In the event, the candidate leaves the Company before completion of 10 years of service, he/she would be liable to pay Air India Limited the sum as indicated in Service Agreement in addition to invocation of the Bank Guarantee. The Bank Guarantee and amount of liquidated damages as indicated in the Service Agreement and Surety Bond for Service Agreement shall be ₹ 1 crore in aggregate for the candidates selected as Sr. Trainee Pilot (With A-320 Endorsement) and ₹ 50 lacs in aggregate for the candidates selected as Trainee Pilot (Internal-CPL Holder).

Air India flights between Delhi and Gorakhpur

†497. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has started operating passenger flights from Delhi to Gorakhpur, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that a flight on the above route was either cancelled or diverted after taking off from a distance, while passenger had to wait for hours at Delhi's Terminal - 3 in last February; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reasons behind lack of promptness in giving information to passengers about cancellation, diversion or delay of flights and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Alliance Air (a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India) commenced flights on Delhi/Gorakhpur/Delhi *w.e.f.* 15th January 2016 with ATR-72-600 aircraft. The schedule is as under:

AI 809 Delhi/Gorakhpur dep. 1215 arr. 1415
(days 123456)

AI 810 Gorakhpur/Delhi dep. 1445 arr. 1645
(days 123456)

(b) The details of flight operated to Gorakhpur from 15th January 2016 till 13th February 2016 is as under:

Flights Scheduled - 26

Flights Operated -19 Flights Cancelled - 7

Out of 7 flights, 6 flights were cancelled due to poor weather condition at the destination and 1 flight was cancelled due to operational reasons. One flight got diverted to lucknow due to poor weather conditions at Gorakhpur. However, passengers were provided connectivity to destination by road.

(c) All cancellations were announced at the airport only after ascertaining the facts, as these were not planned cancellations. Utmost care is taken not to cause any inconvenience to the passengers.

Circular on eatables supplied in AI flights

†498. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers and aware citizens have registered their protest on some points contained in the circular issued by the Ministry on December, 2015 regarding eatables supplied in the flights of Air India; and

(b) the purpose of issuing the above circular and whether the Ministry would withdraw its controversial points, and the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No such circular has been issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. However, Air India has issued a circular in December, 2015, whereby, effective January 2016, the meal service in economy class on flights with 61-90 minutes duration, was upgraded to serving of hot vegetarian meals instead of cold vegetarian meal being served earlier. However, there is no change in meal service of business class. This has been done based on the feedback of the passengers, and no adverse feedback/ protest have been received from the passengers.

Review of airport charges

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

(a) whether Government has asked the airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) to review airport charges particularly in metro airports;

(b) whether metro airports are levying User Development Fee (UDF) on incoming passengers; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to make air travel more affordable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Government of India has established Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) in 2009 under an Act of Parliament viz. AERA Act, 2008 to determine the tariffs in respect of aeronautical services provided at major airports in the country.

(b) UDF on incoming passengers is levied only at Delhi Airport.

(c) AERA determines the aeronautical tariff in respect of major airports based on stakeholder consultation. The tariffs are reviewed and revised by AERA every five years considering the investment and expenditure incurred by the airport operator, improving efficiency and viability of the airport with a view to rationalize the charges.

Forced payments in foreign currencies at International

Airports in the country

500. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about the incidents of the Indian citizens being forced to pay in foreign currency while in most of the shops at International

Airports in the country and for purchase of food and water on flights going to foreign locations from the country;

(b) the existing set of guidelines and rules regarding the payment for goods bought at Duty Free Zones at airports and flights going to foreign locations from the country; and

(c) the details for such incidents along with the steps taken to correct them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Indian Nationals visiting abroad are allowed to buy goods worth ₹ 5000/- in Indian currency from duty free shops at International Airports in India as per the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue's Circular No. F.No. 495/7/2005-Cus-VI dated 26.09.2005 issued in consultation with Department of Economic Affairs and Reserve Bank of India. Indian Nationals can also purchase food and water in Indian currency at all airport terminals.

Stray dogs in the airports

501. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a menace of stray dogs in the airports in the country, if so the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recently in Visakhapatnam airport, Andhra Pradesh, a woman passenger was bitten by stray dog, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such instances put our country's image down among the passengers particularly international passengers who arrive in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to avoid stray dogs in the vicinity of airports particularly on the runways in future to avoid such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) At times dogs are sighted on the city side of the airport due to following reasons:

(i) Airports are located within the city limits.

(ii) Availability of food items being provided by local habitats situated around the airports.

The details of incidents related to stray dogs in the airports are given in Statement (See below).

(b) On 1st Feb. 2016, a lady arrival passenger suffered dog bite on city side car parking area by a stray dog.

The dog squad team of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) was on regular schedule of catching a stray dog on the city side of the airport. The dog, being chased by the GVMC team, in panic, had bitten the passing lady passenger in the car parking area.

The passenger was immediately provided first aid at the airport. Dog was also caught by GVMC dog squad on the same day.

(c) Such instances do impact the image of the country and therefore all measures as enumerated are being taken along with all functional agencies and State authorities to effectively check the menace.

(d) An Airport Environment Management Committee (AEMC) has also been constituted under the chairmanship of District Authorities at airports to handle environmental issues including dog menace effectively. It monitors and controls presence of unauthorized slums, eating places, butcheries, garbage dumping areas, caracas and open sewage which attract birds and wildlife.

At vulnerable airport, vehicular entry gate is modified with double gate systems to prevent possible entry of stray animals.

Security agency (CISF/State Police) is also sensitized periodically to ensure prevention of stray animal entry.

Statement

Dogs at airports

Sl. No.	Local Date	Location Name	Operator	Brief Description
1.	09.01.2015	Pune	Indigo	Suspected dog strike
2.	27.02.2015	Viju Jammu	Spicejet	Confirmed animal (dog) strike, 3 small birds impacted on nose.
3.	10.03.2015	Pune	Air Asia	Rejected take-off due to dog at runway.
4.	18.07.2015	Visakhapatnam	Indigo	Rejected take-off due to dog at runway.

Sl. No.	Local Date	Location Name	Operator	Brief Description
5.	30.07.2015	Goa	Air Asia	Rejected take-off due to dog at runway.
6.	02.10.2015	Nagpur	Indigo	Aircraft carried out GO Around due to Dog on runway
7.	07.11.2015	Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad	Krishnapatnam Port Company	Aircraft carried out GO Around due to Dog on runway
8.	12.11.2015	Guwahati	Indigo	Aircraft carried out GO Around due to Dog on runway

Varying User Development Fees

502. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the User Development Fees are varying at private and public airports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. the rate of collection of User Development Fee (UDF) across the airports in the country varies depending upon the requirement to bridge shortfall in revenue, if any, so that the airport operator is able to get a fair rate of return. The details of rate of UDF being levied at major airports in the country (including private & joint venture airports) are as under:-

Sl. No.	Airport	UDP (in rupees)	
		Domestic	International
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	110	415
2.	Trivandrum	0	575
3.	Guwahati	332	332
4.	Kolkata	449	1124

1	2	3	4
5.	Chennai	166	667
6.	Hyderabad	430	1700
7.	Bengaluru	306	1226
8.	Lucknow	392	1124
9.	Delhi (IGI)*	Arrival	Arrival
		Short Haul 207.32	Short Haul 461.77
			Medium Haul 741.16
		Long Haul 414.65	Long Haul 932.95
		Departure	Departure
		Short Haul 245.02	Short Haul 565.43
			Medium Haul 895.26
		Long Haul 490.04	Long Haul 1130.85
10.	Mumbai (CSI)	274	548
11.	Jaipur	150	1000

*The rate w.r.t. Delhi airport is applicable in compliance of the order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Resignation by flight safety inspectors

503. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether thirteen flight operations inspectors (FOIs) working with the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) have resigned;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the US's Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has downgraded India for not fulfilling to meet global safety standards?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Federal Aviation Administration had conducted an audit of DGCA in September 2013 and informed DGCA in January 2014 that India has been downgraded to Category 2. During the year 2014, DGCA took actions to resolve findings and FAA

reassessed DGCA in December, 2014. Based on this reassessment and a follow up visit by FAA in March, 2015, India's category was upgraded Category-1 on 1st April, 2015.

Ban on auto rickshaws to reach terminal T3 in Delhi Airport

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

- (a) whether auto rickshaws in Delhi are not allowed to go upto terminal T3 in Delhi Airport but the private taxi/radio taxi are allowed due to which the passengers are facing a lot of inconvenience while going/coming from Airport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Two/three wheeler scooter rickshaws (TSRs) are not allowed at the Forecourt of the terminal 3 building. Although the same are allowed upto 'Public Transport Centre' which is about one kilometer short of the terminal building. However, there is free shuttle buses between Public Transport Centre and T3 at a frequency of 20 minutes. Besides, adequate facilities for parking of public transport buses, tour operator buses, three wheeler scooter rickshaw etc. are available at the Public Transport Centre for the convenience of travelling public.

Revival of aviation sector

505. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that airlines in the country are bleeding;
- (b) whether Government has worked out certain action plan to revive this sector, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the details of the new action plan to help it survive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Financial Summary of Scheduled Indian carriers for last three years are given in Statement (*See* below). 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 per cent 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 for last three years

Carrier/Airline	Operating Revenue			Operating Expenses			Operating Result		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 #	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 #	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 #
National Carriers									
Air India	1,60,721.10	1,90,934.90	2,06,131.60	1,98,349.90	2,23,488.50	2,26,854.40	-37,628.80	-32,553.60	-20,722.80
AI Express	15,610.40	20,696.10	22,948.20	16,892.30	19,968.40	19,597.60	-1,281.90	727.70	3,350.60
Alliance Air	2,811.40	2,423.90	2,279.52	4,132.60	4,178.20	3,034.00	-1,32.1.20	-1,754.30	-754.48
TOTAL	1,79,142.90	2,14,054.90	2,31,359.32	2,19,374.80	2,47,635.10	2,49,486.00	-40,231.90	-33,580.20	-18,126.68
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines									
Jet Airways	1,70,916.32	1,72,325.10	1,95,606.05	1,69,690.47	2,01,072.50	2,15,030.10	1,225.85	-28747.4	-19,424.04
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.	19,806.68	16,909.95	14,229.36	22,274.69	21,455.96	16,775.22	-2,468.01	-4546.01	-2,545.86
Go Air	22,259.33	25,323.79	30,664.24	21,408.40	24,226.81	28,715.82	850.93	1096.98	1,948.43
Spice Jet	56,006.78	63,042.33	52,015.25	58,804.93	73,036.80	60,884.99	-2,798.15	-9994.47	-8,869.74
Indigo	92,030.80	1,11,165.84	1,39,253.36	84,072.90	1,08,466.91	1,23,578.64	7,957.90	2698.93	15,674.72
Air Costa	*	511.03	3,268.62	*	1,206.57	4,571.57	*	-695.54	-1,302.96
Air Asia	**	**	1,551.87	**	**	2,885.01	**	**	-1,333.14
Vistara	**	**	691.28	***	***	2,681.94	***	***	-1,990.66
TOTAL	3,61,019.91	3,89,278.04	4,37,280.03	3,56,251.39	4,29,465.55	4,55,123.29	4,768.52	-40,187.51	-17,843.26
GRAND TOTAL	5,40,162.81	6,03,332.94	6,68,639.35	5,75,626.19	6,77,100.65	7,04,609.29	-35,463.38	-73,767.71	-35,969.94

* Operation started since October, 2013.

** Operation started since June, 2014.

*** Operation started since January, 2015.

Provisional.

Overcrowded Kochi-Agatti sector

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Kochi-Agatti sector is overcrowded and the present facilities are not adequate enough to meet the requirement; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) At present, Alliance Air is operating 6 flights per week on Cochin-Agatti sector. However, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport service of different regions of the country. 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.

Air connectivity to different places in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether Government is considering to provide air services to the cities like Jaisalmer, Kota etc. in Rajasthan which are important on all accounts, if so, the factual details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the names of districts of Rajasthan State in which Government of India is planning to provide air-services to boost tourism, along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The operational airports in State of Rajasthan are Jaipur, Jodhpur (civil enclave), Udaipur, Bikaner (civil enclave), Jaisalmer (civil enclave) and Kota. As per Winter Schedule 2015, scheduled flights are operating from Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur.

The 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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

Fulfilment of CSR obligations by Public and Private companies

508. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of Public and Private sector companies fulfilling their obligations under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

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

(c) whether Government has any proposal to revise norms for CSR to include developmental work in rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to monitor the activities and utilization of funds by the companies under CSR?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure of 460 listed companies, which have placed their annual reports on their websites, indicates that 51 PSUs and 409 private sector companies together spent about ₹ 6337 crores on CSR during 2014-15, as summarised below :

CSR expenditure during 2014-15

(₹ in Crore)

Sl.No.	Company Type	No. of Companies	Actual CSR expenditure
1.	PSUs	51	2386.60
2.	Private Sector Companies	409	3950.76
	TOTAL	460	6337.36

(c) and (d) Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, enlists the activities that can be undertaken by the Companies under their Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) policies. Item no. (x) already enlists rural development projects which includes developmental work in rural areas of the country.

As per Section 135(3) and (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 the CSR Committee and the Board of the company are responsible to monitor the activities and utilisation of CSR funds of the companies. Section 134 (3) (o) of the Act mandates the Board to disclose in its report the CSR policy developed and implemented by the Company.

Shortfall in CSR spending by companies

509. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that two third of the top listed companies have failed to spend the minimum 2 per cent of profits on social responsibility activities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any of such companies has given any explanation for the shortfall in CSR spending and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure compliance of CSR provisions by the companies?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure of 460 listed companies, which have placed their annual reports on their websites, is estimated at ₹ 6337.36 crores during the year 2014-15. Of these 460 companies, 266 companies have spent less than 2 per cent of their average profit.

The reasons given by these companies for not being able to spend the minimum 2 per cent of profits on CSR are summarised below:

- being the first year of implementation of CSR legislation, inability of company to formulate well conceived CSR Policy;
- adoption of long term CSR programmes/projects;
- non-receipt of utilisation certificate from implementing agencies by the year end;
- difficulty to find suitable implementing agency; and
- delay in formation of CSR committee/implementation of plan/reorientation of CSR Policies etc.

(d) Ministry has issued clarificatory circular and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) dated 18.06.2014 and 12.01.2016 respectively to facilitate effective implementation of CSR and ensure compliance by companies under the legislation.

CSR spending by PSUs and non-PSUs

510. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether listed public sector firms are lagging behind non-PSU firms while spending on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as mandated by the Companies Act, 2013;

(b) if so, details of aggregate spending by the PSUs and non-PSUs on CSR; and

(c) what steps the Government is taking to cajole PSUs to discharge CSR as prescribed in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure of 460 listed companies, which have placed their annual reports on their websites, indicates that 51 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and 409 private sector companies together spent about ₹ 6337 crores on CSR during 2014-15. The PSUs have utilised about 71% of their mandated CSR fund against 79 % utilisation by private sector companies, as summarised below:

CSR expenditure during 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No	Company Type	No. of Companies	Actual CSR Expenditure	Mandated CSR Expenditure	Percentage utilisation
1.	PSUs	51	2386.60	3359.84	71.03
2.	Private Sector Companies	409	3950.76	4987.63	79.21
TOTAL		460	6337.36	8347.47	75.92

(c) Various workshops/Seminars/Conferences are organised by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) for facilitating effective implementation of CSR provision of the Act by PSUs.

Expenditure on SFIO

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

(a) the annual expenditure on Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) for the last three years; and

(b) the number of cases referred to the SFIO and the number of cases in which stay has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The expenditure of SFIO for the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crores)	
Year	Expenditure
2012-13	8.83
2013-14	9.25
2014-15	9.84

(b) A total of 349 cases have been referred to SFIO for investigation till date. One case has been stayed by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi which is listed for hearing on 26.02.2016.

Policy on CSR

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

(a) names of the activities covered under the policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) whether any provision has been made for those companies to work under the Corporate Social Responsibility in the same area, where they are situated, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms being adopted for the selection of works related to public interest at local level; and

(d) whether the suggestion of the local public representative should not be given priority for the works related to the public interest?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, enlists the activities that can be undertaken by the Companies under their Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) policies. A copy of Schedule VII is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The first proviso to Section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 reads "the company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility activities".

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Selection of programmes/projects/activities to be undertaken under CSR, and norms to be adopted thereof, is the discretion of the CSR Committee and the Board of the company as per Section 135(3) and (4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Statement

Activities covered in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013

Indicative activities which can be undertaken by a company under CSR have been specified in Schedule VII of the Act, as conveyed *vide* notification dated 27-02-2014, the Schedule VII enlists the following items:

- (i) eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition; promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation and making available safe drinking water;
- (ii) promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects;
- (iii) promoting gender equality and empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centers and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups;
- (iv) ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agro forestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water;
- (v) Protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of building and sites of historical importance and works of art; setting up public libraries; promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts;
- (vi) measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents;
- (vii) training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympic sports and Olympic sports;
- (viii) contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and women;

- (ix) contributions or funds provided to technology incubators located within academic institutions which are approved by the Central Government; and
- (x) rural development projects.

Management training for retiring defence personnel

†513. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated number of personnel retiring annually from the armed forces;
- (b) whether Government is providing training to the armed forces personnel before their retirement;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the arrangement made for Short Service Commission officers; and
- (d) whether Indian Institutes of Management have come forward to help them in availing employment opportunities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Approximately, 55,000 personnel retire annually from the armed forces.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of training provided by Government to armed forces personnel including Short Service Commissioned officers are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Yes, Sir. Indian Institutes of Management Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Indore are conducting 24 weeks management courses regularly for armed forces personnel, which help them in taking up employment at managerial levels.

Statement

Details of Training Courses:

Officers' Training:

- 24 weeks management courses at IIMs and other reputed B-Schools.
- Modular management courses like Project Finance, Academic Institutions, Supply Chain, Retail, Six Sigma, Seafaring etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Newly introduced courses for 2015-16 like Strategic Retail Management, HRM, Facility, Transition, Export and Import, Event Management etc., Corporate Social Responsibility and Jet Transition.

ICOs/ORs and Equivalent's Training at Institutes:

- Security, Fire and Industrial Safety, Computer and IT including 'O' Level, Hospitality, Tourism, Agri based, Business Management, Modular Management, Vocational and Technical, Medical and Healthcare, Library and Information Science, Legal Assistant etc.
- Newly introduced courses for 2015-16 like Logistics and Transport Management, Retailing and Showroom, Corporate Office, Material Management, Marine Engineering etc.

Courses at Regimental Centres:

Apart from the above mentioned training programmes at Institutes at least two courses are conducted every month at all the Regimental Centres to provide variety of courses to the retirees on pension drill.

Reviewing of civil-military relations

514. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had set up an expert committee to review civil-military relations;

(b) if so, what was the composition and Terms of Reference of such Expert Committee;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Expert Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, what are the salient recommendations and whether Government has taken a decision of those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) No, such expert committee has been set up to review civil-military relations.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Arrests of ISI moles in the Armed Forces

515. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some ISI moles were arrested recently who were found working in Indian Armed Forces, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government has taken in the matter and what action Government proposes to take to find out such moles who may be working in our Armed Forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) In December, 2015, one personnel each from Army and Air Force has been arrested for espionage activities. Air Force personnel has also been dismissed from service.

Regular counter intelligence coverage in liaison with central agencies is being maintained for all the units/establishments to defeat subversion and espionage attempts of foreign intelligence agents. Further, service personnel are regularly educated on the *modus operandi* of foreign intelligence operatives including awareness drive on threats from social media.

Inking of new defence deals

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

(a) whether Government has inked any new MoU and deals for the purchase of fighter aircrafts, weapons and artilleries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount to be spent on these procurements;

(c) whether Government has planned and is pinching for indigenouse start-up companies under Make in India programme, if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) During the year 2015-16, 44 contracts have been signed with value of ₹ 39955.36 crore for capital procurement of defence equipment including helicopters, Radar, Rockets and Simulators. An MoU has been signed in January, 2016 with Government of French Republic for purchase of 36 Rafale Aircraft.

Capital Procurement of defence equipment is carried out as per the current Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP-2013) which gives priority to indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment by according higher preference to Indian vendors in procurement of defence equipment. The new DPP which will come into effect shortly will further promote indigenisation and self-reliance in defence through the public and private sector.

The budget and expenditure on Capital Acquisition from 2012-13 to 2014-15 is given below:

(₹ in crore)			
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

Disinvestment of DPSUs

517. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disinvestment or strategic sale of Defence Public Sector Units (DPSUs) is in the offing; and

(b) if so, the details of the DPSUs which are getting disinvested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has approved disinvestment of the following defence sector CPSEs:

(i) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL): 5% paid-up equity of BEL out of Government of India's shareholding of 75.02 per cent, through Offer For Sale (OFS);

(ii) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL): 10% paid-up equity of HAL, through Initial Public Offer (IPO).

Strategic sale of Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) is not contemplated.

Maintenance of sensitive roads in Himachal Pradesh

518. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation which was forwarded

by the Prime Minister's Office regarding handing over of maintenance work of Shimla-Dodrakwar and Rampur-Rohru roads in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response in this regard;

(c) whether Government will take special attention for maintenance of these roads on priority basis for the development in the field of Tourism, Agriculture, Industry etc. and employment for unemployed youth as these roads are important from the security point of view also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received from Prime Minister's Office by the Ministry on 11th January, 2016 for taking over Shimla-Dodrakwar and Rampur-Rohru roads by Border Roads Organisation (BRO). At present, these two roads are with the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (d) These two roads are not part of Border Roads Development Board (BRDB) Programme and Long Term Roll on Works Plan (LTRoWP) which include roads identified by the Army from operational point of view. Therefore, as of now, these roads are not in the operational priority of Army.

Releasing of after retirement benefits

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Hon'ble Prime Minister has issued any standing order/advisory to release all the after retirement benefits to all the Central Government Servants at the time or before their retirement; and

(b) if so, whether these orders are being implemented/followed in the Defence Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Department of Pension and Pensioner's Welfare (DOP&PW), which is the nodal department regarding release of retirement benefits to all the central civil employees, issues instructions from time to time for release of retirement benefits at the time of retirement.

(b) Efforts are constantly made to ensure implementation of these instructions in all cases.

Terrorists threats on military establishments

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the terrorist strike on the Air Force Base situated at Pathankot on 2 January, 2016;

(b) if so, the reasons for which Government did not take requisite steps and it did not establish complete coordination with the State Government despite receiving prior information in this regard;

(c) whether the terrorists have given threat to carry out more attacks on the other Air Force Bases and important locations; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure the security of all the military establishments, so that such incident may not happen in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no operational issues which indicate lack of coordination among security agencies. A joint operation by the Army, Air Force and National Security Guard (NSG) was conducted to neutralize the said terrorist attack.

(c) No. such inputs have come to the notice of the Government. In order to counter terror activities, there exists close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State Government level.

(d) The Government has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of a former Vice Chief of Army Staff to *inter-alia* suggest measures to strengthen security of various military establishments across the country.

Defence cooperation with France

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

(a) whether India and France have held any delegation level talks to discuss issues of shared strategic interest and the bilateral defence relationship between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas so far identified by both the countries for enhanced cooperation in the future; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of Memorandum of Understanding and Agreement signed between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The High Committee on Defence Cooperation (HCDC) last met (15th meeting) in Paris, France on 12th January, 2015 to discuss Strategic partnership, military cooperation, Procurement and Research & Technology. HCDC is led by Defence Secretary from the Indian side and is the highest level institutionalized forum between both the countries. Army, Air Force and Navy of both sides also meet annually to discuss and explore military cooperation.

(c) The following Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) and Agreements have been signed between both the countries:

- (i) MoU between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of India on supplies of Defence Equipment.
- (ii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic on Defence Cooperation.
- (iii) Technical Arrangement between the Minister of Defence of the Republic of India and the Minister of Defence of the French Republic concerning co-operation in the field of Guided Weapon Systems and Technology.
- (iv) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic concerning to the Protection of Classified Information and material in the field of defence.
- (v) MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic on purchase of Rafale aircraft.

Invitation to movie stars in defence functions

522. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the reasons for inviting movie stars to the Inaugural Ceremony of the International Fleet Review 2016 hosted by the Eastern Naval Command recently?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Mr. Akshay Kumar and Ms. Kangana Ranaut were invited by the Indian Navy for the variety entertainment programme of the Opening Ceremony of the International Fleet Review organised for visiting foreign military personnel and other guests.

Crashes of fighter planes

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

(a) what are the reasons for the air crash of Indian Air Force fighter planes during last three years, and the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to produce quality fighter planes in India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The main reasons for the crashes were Technical Defect and Human Error.

(b) Currently, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) manufactures indigenously designed and developed Light Combat Aircraft (LCA). It also manufactures SU-30 MKI Multi-Role Fighter Aircraft under License from Russia.

New Defence Procurement Policy

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

(a) whether Government has evolved a new Defence Procurement Policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and by when it is proposed to be promulgated?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The new defence procurement procedure is under finalization. It will bring into effect measures to promote indigenization and self-reliance in defence and also contain measures to ensure probity, accountability and transparency in defence procurements.

Handing over of Anjadiv Island to the Defence Ministry

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

(a) whether there exists an island called Anjadiv Island off the coast of Goa which was given by the State Government of Goa to the Ministry of Defence;

(b) if so, the year in which the island was given by the State Government of Goa to the Ministry of Defence and what were the terms and conditions under which the same was given; and

(c) whether it is a fact that terms and conditions under which the State Government of Goa granted the island, have been violated and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The island was given by the State Government to the Ministry of Defence in the year 1989 *vide* order NO.43/1/87/REV/7950, dated 26th July, 1989 with the terms and condition that the Navy should allow on the island the celebration of customary feast of "St Francis de Assis" and "Nossa Senhora de Brotas" subject to security considerations.

(c) The Anjadiv Island has been declared as a prohibited place by the State Government of Goa *vide* Notification No.2/86/82-HD(G), dated 27th December, 1989 under Official Secrets Act, 1923. After completion of North Break Water linking Binaga Point with Anjadiv Island and setting up of sensitive facilities in the vicinity thereof, the permission to hold feasts was withdrawn due to security considerations.

In response to a letter dated 29th January, 2007 of Shri Shantaram Naik, Hon'ble MP with reference to Special Mention raised by him in Rajya Sabha regarding permission to celebrate feasts at Anjediva Island in Goa, Shri A.K. Antony the then Raksha Mantri, *vide* letter DO No.15(17)/2007/D(N-III)/1282-F/RM, dated 7th March, 2007, replied that Project Sea Bird at Karwar is strategically located project of sensitive nature, wherein access of people cannot be allowed freely irrespective of any caste or religion, as apart from creating local law and order problem, it involves serious security implications. Further, as decided in consultation with District Administration that it has not been found possible to grant permission to celebrate feasts at Anjediva Island in Goa. (Copy of letter dated 7th March, 2007 is enclosed).

MINISTER OF DEFENCE

INDIA

DO No.15(7)/2007/D(N-III)/1282-F/RM

7th March, 2007

Dear Shri Naik,

This has reference to your letter dated 29th January, 2007 forwarding the text of Special Mention raised in the Rajya Sabha regarding permission to celebrate feasts at Anjediva Island in Goa.

The matter has been got examined. As already informed to you by me predecessor, *vide* letter No.15(1)/2006/D(N-III)/1389-F/M, dated 13th March, 2006, Project Sea Bird at Karwar is a strategically located Project of sensitive nature wherein access of people cannot be allowed freely irrespective of any case or religion, as apart from creating local law and order problem, it involves serious security implications.

As you are aware the customary feast at Nossa Senhora de Brotas was last allowed in February, 2004, however, it evoked a mixed response from other communities demanding similar permission for holding religious ceremonies in other places of worship.

You will appreciate that the facts remain the same and there is change in the position. It is, therefore, regretted that as already decided in consultation with District Administration, it has not been found possible to grant permission to celebrate feasts at Anjediva Island in Goa.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(A.K. Antony)

Shri Shantaram Naik
Member of Parliament
602, Brahmaputra
11-13, Dr. B.D. Marg
New Delhi-110001

All-weather rail and road links in Ladakh

526. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all-weather rail and road links required by the Army in the Ladakh region;

(b) the steps taken to develop infrastructure as required by the Forces in the difficult terrain; and

(c) whether Government proposes to create fast-track implementing agency to develop infrastructure in the region in a time-bound manner and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Indian Army has identified 14 rail lines as Strategic Railway Lines. Two of them are in Leh-Ladakh region. Out of these two, Bilaspur-Mandi-Manali-Leh rail line has been prioritised for undertaking Final Location Survey (FLS).

Border Roads Organisation (BRO) constructs all weather dependable roads to provide connectivity upto international borders in a planned and phased manner. At

present BRO has 40 roads of length 2970.62 km. under construction / up-gradation and additional 13 roads of length 282.49 km. under maintenance only to provide connectivity to the border areas in the Ladakh Region.

In addition to above, BRO is constructing Rohtang Tunnel in Himachal Pradesh to provide all weather road connectivity in the Ladakh Region.

(c) An operational committee in the Ministry of Railways has been constituted to monitor time line for FLS.

For road networks various initiatives at functional level are undertaken by BRO to expedite the infrastructure development.

Latest equipments for soldiers posted at Siachen Glacier

527. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any latest winter gear including trousers, jackets and gloves to jawans deployed in places such as Siachen Glacier to enable them brave temperatures that even go below minus 50 degree celcius;

(b) whether the need for replacing the existing kit was felt by Government after it was found that the jackets and trousers in use are not very comfortable; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve the living conditions of soldiers posted therewith integrated shelter huts which can provide protection to soldiers against extreme climate conditions of Himalayan region?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) The soldiers deployed at Siachen glacier are provided special winter clothing including extreme cold climate clothing which includes trousers, jackets, gloves, sun glasses etc. to withstand extreme temperatures as per authorization. There is constant effort to provide better and more comfortable equipments to the troops based on requirement felt and user feedback.

Further, the soldiers deployed at Siachen are provided pre-fabricated insulated shelters (Fibre Reinforced Plastic) except at certain locations wherein due to terrain configuration and altitude, it is not possible to construct integrated shelters.

Military personnel trapped and lost their lives in Siachen Glacier

†528. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of military personnel, who got trapped and lost their lives in the Siachen Glacier in the last three years including the month of February; and

(b) the details of technological options being adopted for vigilance in the glaciers like Siachen besides the deployment of troops, so that minimum troops could be deployed in such difficult terrain and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The details of the soldiers who lost their lives in Siachen Glacier during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Soldiers martyred
2013	10
2014	08
2015	09
2016 (till 18th February)	14

(b) Various modern technological equipment are being utilized by Army for surveillance in Siachen which includes Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, different types of Radars etc. Further, only required forces have been deployed keeping in view the threat perception, ground situation and other operational aspects.

Indigenisation of defence sector

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to manufacture indigenous machines in the defence sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any indigenous and foreign company has got registered with Government to manufacture defence machinery in 2015-16, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Defence Production Policy, aims at achieving

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment, weapon systems, platforms required for defence in as early a time frame possible; creating conditions conducive for the private industry to take an active role in this endeavour, enhancing potential of SMEs in indigenisation and broadening the defence R&D base of the country. Indigenous manufacturing of defence equipments is encouraged by the Government through several policy measures, which, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- (a) Preference to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy and Make (Global)' or 'Buy (Global)' categories in Defence Procurement Procedure.
- (b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy under which Foreign Investment Cap upto 49% is allowed through automatic route and above 49% under Government route on case-to-case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and 'state-of-art' technology in the country. The foreign investment in defence sector is further subject to industrial license under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
- (c) Industrial licensing regime for Indian manufacturers has been liberalised and most of the components/ parts/ sub-systems have been taken out from the list of defence products requiring Industrial Licence. This has reduced entry barriers for new entrants in this sector, particularly small and medium enterprises. The initial validity of Industrial Licence has been increased from 3 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 3 years on a case to case basis.
- (d) Issues related to level-playing field between Indian vs. foreign manufacturers and public sector vs. private sector have also been addressed. These include Exchange Rate Variation (ERV) protection for Indian vendors, offset obligations in 'Buy (Global)' cases, Excise/ Custom duties on defence equipments, etc.
- (e) Offset implementation process has been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPs) and offset components, even in signed contracts. Foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are now not required to indicate the details of IOPs and products at the time of signing of contracts. Services as an avenue of offset have been re-instated with certain conditionalities.

2. In the current financial year 2015-16, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) has issued 61 Industrial Licenses (ILs) for manufacture of various defence equipment under IDR Act 1951, till December 2015.

Holding of defence exposition in Goa

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

- (a) whether Ministry of Defence proposes to hold Defence Exposition in Goa this year;
- (b) if so, which part of Goa the same is scheduled to be organised;
- (c) what is the area acquired, taken on lease / licence and the terms and conditions thereof; and
- (d) who owns the land presently and what is the procedure followed for the purpose of getting right over the land and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The venue of Defexpo India 2016 in Goa is at Naqueri, Quitol in Quepem Taluka, South Goa.

(c) and (d) Government of India has not acquired or taken land on lease or licence. Government of Goa has made 150 acres of land available for the purpose of organising Defexpo India 2016. This land is owned by Goa Industrial Development Corporation.

New Ordnance Factories

†531. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government proposes to set-up new ordinance factories in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Presently, there is no proposal for setting up of a new ordinance factory in the country.

Rafale fighter plane deal with France

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Rafale fighter plane deal with France is on the verge of cancellation;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, by when this deal will be struck and number of fighter planes planned to be purchased and total estimated price for that?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) As per the India-France Joint Statement issued by the two countries during the Prime Minister's visit to France, Government of India conveyed to the Government of France that in view of the critical operational necessity for Multirole Combat Aircraft for Indian Air Force (IAF), Government of India would like to acquire 36 Rafalejets in fly-away condition as quickly as possible. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Indian and French Government has also been signed on January 25, 2016 in this regard. Negotiations with the French side are currently on.

Preserving of INS Viraat

533. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from a number of States to utilise the oldest serving warship today and India's second aircraft carrier in the fleet-INS Viraat;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have submitted proposals to preserve the aircraft carrier and the details of the proposals thereof; and

(c) what will be the parameters on which Government plans to select the best suitable plan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) All coastal State Governments have been requested to convey their firm commitment for preserving Aircraft Carrier INS Viraat and converting into "Aircraft Carrier Museum" post decommissioning. Some of these States have responded and requested for further information / clarification.

(c) The Policy letter on 'Disposal Policy for Ships and Submarines of the Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard' states that transfer of ships to State Government is to be effected on 'as is where is' basis. The subsequent liability towards establishing the museum would rest with the concerned State Government.

Non-providing of bullet proof jackets to army personnel

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

(a) whether all the Army Personnel/ Staff who are entitled to bullet proof jackets have been provided bullet proof jackets, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to short supply of bullet proof jackets, entitled Army Personnel / Staff were not provided with the same in a time bound manner, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to tide over this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Bulletproof jackets are provided to Army personnel as per scales and authorisation. The procurement for the same is made from time to time to meet the requirement.

Sainik School at Puducherry

535. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are only 20 Sainik Schools in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no Sainik School in Puducherry;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry is planning to open Sainik Schools in various parts of the country; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons that Puducherry has not been considered for setting up of Sainik School?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) No, Sir. There are 25 Sainik Schools in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. No proposal for opening of Sainik School has been received from the Union Territory of Puducherry.

(d) and (e) Sainik Schools are established on receipt of a specific request from the State Government. At present, 25 Sainik Schools are functioning in various parts of the country. Regarding Puducherry, no proposal for opening of Sainik School has been received from the Union Territory of Puducherry.

Memorial at Base Camp, Siachen Glacier

†536. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the special arrangements made to rescue soldiers from the accidents of snow storms and avalanche in places like Siachen Glacier and whether there is any plan to improve such arrangements in future so that they may be strengthened; and

(b) whether any memorabilia will be erected in Base Camp of Siachen in memory of the martyrdom of brave soldiers like Hanamanthappa Koppad?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The posts in Siachen Glacier are sited after due mapping so as to ensure their safety from avalanche threat. This is reviewed on a regular basis. On occurrence of the avalanche, a command and control set up is activated at Base Camp Siachen to monitor the incident and to coordinate induction of rescue team and equipment to the site. Rescue equipment like Avalanche Victim Detectors, special mountaineering equipment, ice drilling machines as well as Avalanche Rescue Dogs are employed to locate and rescue the victims. Best medical facilities as available are provided to the casualties.

Keeping in mind the advances in technology, efforts are made to continuously upgrade the equipment for avalanche rescue, mobility and communication to enhance capability for avalanche rescue and survival in glaciated areas.

(b) Siachen War Memorial already exists at the Base Camp of Siachen and names of all soldiers who lay down their lives in Siachen while safeguarding the frontiers of the nation are engraved on the said memorial.

Irregularities in bank loans to farmers

†537. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loans provided, State-wise for the marginalised and small farmers of various States including Madhya Pradesh by cooperative banks during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether irregularities have been found in sanctioning of the loans during the above period;

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(d) whether any action has been taken regarding the irregularities, if so, the details of the action taken; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to stop such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) State-wise details of agricultural loans disbursed to small and marginal farmers by cooperative banks, during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 31 December, 2015), as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (e) NABARD has informed that as per inspection of cooperative banks conducted by NABARD no irregularities in sanctioning of loans specific to small and marginal farmers were reported during the above period.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement**Ground level credit to agriculture - Small & Marginal Farmers Data - Cooperative Banks**

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (up to December 2015)	
		A/c.	Amount	A/c.	Amount	A/c.	Amount	A/c.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Haryana	929983	524020.26	970331	570555.80	985275	601282.35	795013	529324.55
3.	Himachal Pradesh	44980	55130.33	44722	60173.45	49059	69497.93	43988	56935.82
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	306	655.46	673	1457.24	670	1653.88	301	684.87
5.	Punjab	639808	756513.05	642467	749127.49	614028	1064761.22	629777	624170.00
6.	Rajasthan	1190404	485870.27	1458417	678495.42	1524799	710169.20	347426	144984.07
7.	Chandigarh UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Northern Region Total	2805481	1822189.37	3116610	2059809.40	3173831	2447364.58	1816505	1356099.31
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	154	150.63	199	404.37	216	0.00	9	44.30
9.	Assam	4939	1158.23	6254	2167.64	1331	983.07	1149	1616.61

(₹ in Lakh)

10.	Manipur	61	138.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Meghalaya	1402	409.87	3105	891.90	245	172.16	984	439.12
12.	Mizoram	675	1704.08	392	686.78	75	238.35	644	699.92
13.	Nagaland	6186	630.14	6815	2553.50	2240	1600.90	364	72.75
14.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	2876	1178.03	1414	771.65
15.	Tripura	6792	5180.33	19256	4649.99	11201	4740.58	9689	2685.00
	North Eastern Region Total	20209	9371.77	36021	11354.18	18184	8913.09	14253	6129.19
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	463	300.41	0	0.00
17.	Bihar	154776	32820.42	156376	30754.19	158019	36180.00	117507	27852.00
18.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	1781	299.97	3583	558.50	669	108.20
19.	Odisha	2143076	457047.00	2592680	574758.42	2744096	759386.92	1939679	567390.38
20.	West Bengal	1235057	209697.40	125516	250484.46	4054857	853657.70	3821865	794860.70
	Eastern Region Total	3552909	699564.82	2876353	856297.04	6961018	1650083.53	5879720	1390211.28
21.	Chhattisgarh	478009	89820.68	452047	94409.98	559817	132713.42	443241	102132.70
22.	Madhya Pradesh	2670566	430463.00	2142897	409849.00	1878926	410398.70	1492543	514022.40
23.	Uttarakhand	136803	47239.02	115156	91292.09	70952	39437.45	44951	24083.46
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3591454	409024.78	2517700	442381.88	2200767	511506.74	1521592	480048.05
	Central Region Total	6876832	976547.48	5227800	1037932.95	4710462	1094056.31	3502327	1120286.61
25.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	511	525.37	1218	1779.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Gujrat	392251	264778.00	347709	287793.00	607287	381810.00	550074	399429.00
27.	Maharashtra	1648348	706709.38	1891995	811551.37	2138561	905924.31	1894184	846697.22
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu UT	0	0.00	29	68.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Western Region Total	2040599	971487.38	2239733	1099412.53	2746359	1288259.68	2445476	1247905.72
30.	Andhra Pradesh	4330934	865980.73	4874107	938723.48	660374	344477.01	770746	401759.50
31.	Telangana	0	0.00	0	0.00	548294	286619.98	953112	308600.30
32.	Karnataka	999688	362138.00	1426690	525289.00	495412	236629.92	966677	461727.26
33.	Kerala	251509	247219.57	186440	133682.78	308793	196794.35	191073	142528.32
34.	Puducherry	3122	1059.47	2387	871.73	2082	833.93	954	430.49
35.	Tamil Nadu	585030	233862.77	619308	271851.44	651839	319533.97	556009	292613.25
36.	Lakhsadwep UT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Southern Region Total	6170283	1710260.54	7108932	1870418.43	2666794	1384889.16	3438571	1607659.12
	GRAND TOTAL	21446313	6189421.36	20605449	6935224.53	20276648	7873566.35	17096852	6728491.39

Source: NABARD

Excise duty and taxes on petroleum products

538. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for petrol and diesel remaining costly in the country despite global oil prices at a record low;
- (b) amount earned through excise duty and other taxes on petroleum products since last four years, year- wise, till January, 2016; and
- (c) why the Government not passing on the benefit to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Retail Selling Price (between April, 2015 and February, 2016) of Petrol in Delhi has changed from ₹ 66.67 per litre (on 01.07.2015) to ₹ 60.00 per litre (on 01.02.2016) while the Retail Selling Price of Diesel in Delhi has changed from ₹ 52.30 per litre (on 01.06.2015) to ₹ 44.70 per litre (on 01.02.2016).

Central Excise revenue collections from all excise duties on petroleum products [including Basic Excise Duty, Additional Duty of Excise levied under section 111 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 1998 (in case of Petrol) and section 133 of the Finance Act, 1999 (in case of Diesel), Special additional excise duty levied under section 147 of the Finance Act, 2002 (in case of Petrol)] in 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and current financial year 2015-16 (upto January, 2016) were as under:

(All figures in ₹ crore)

Petroleum product	F.Y.	F.Y.	F.Y.	F.Y.
	2012-13	2013- 14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto January 2016)
Petrol	23,710	22,424	30,826	41,692
Diesel	22,512	27,146	42,464	74,867
Petroleum Gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	1,654	1,613	1,998	1,561

Collection of pending Corporate Tax arrears

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

- (a) what is the total amount of Corporate Tax demand pending for collection up to the month of February, 2016, from the corporate defaulters;
- (b) whether the Government has any specific plans to collect the pending Corporate Tax arrears from these corporates; and

- (c) which are the top 50 tax defaulters among corporate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The total amount of Corporate Tax demand pending for collection at the end of January, 2016 is ₹ 4,18,399 crore.

(b) Yes Sir. The strategy to collect pending corporate tax arrears includes focused action by field formations, especially with regard to high demand cases. Efforts of the assessing officer to recover the outstanding demand are regularly reviewed and monitored by the superior authorities. Databases like Individual Transaction Statement and 360-degree profile generated by the Department and those maintained by third party agencies like FIU-IND, etc. have been made available for identification of assets for recovery. Guidelines for Tax Recovery Officers on recovery and dealing with stay petitions, etc. have been issued. Efforts for early disposal of appeals are also undertaken, especially in high-demand cases.

(c) In respect of the top 50 companies against whom demand is outstanding, a total amount of ₹ 22903 crore is due for recovery.

Moderation in growth of NPAs

540. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the pace of growth in non performing assets (NPAs) will moderate over the next 12-18 months;

(b) whether it is a fact that while the stock of non-performing loans may continue to rise, the pace of new impaired loan formation during the current financial year ending March 31, 2016 will be lower than the level seen in the past four years;

(c) whether it is a fact that fresh NPA generation had moderated during the first half the current financial year despite withdrawal of regulatory forbearance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's), Financial Stability Report (FSR), December, 2015, macro stress test for credit risk suggests that under the baseline scenario, the Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) ratio may rise to 5.4 per cent by September 2016 from 5.1 per cent in September 2015, but could subsequently improve to 5.2 per cent by March, 2017. However, if the macroeconomic conditions deteriorate,

the GNPA ratio may increase further, and it could rise to around 6.9 per cent by March 2017 under a severe stress scenario.

The GNPA as on March 2015 stood at ₹ 3,09,409 crore, and ₹ 3,45,910 crore as on Sept. 2015 in respect of SCBs, resulting into increase of 11.80% during first half of financial year.

Encouragement to payment system of banks

541. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the RBI has stated that small finance banks can join payment system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the RBI has announced payment system innovation awards to encourage innovators in the area of payment and settlement system; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes. Guidelines for Licensing of "Small Finance Banks" in the Private Sector were issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on November 27, 2014. Subsequently, RBI has clarified that small finance banks can decide upon the type of membership—direct or through sub-member route, depending upon the access criteria (eligibility norms) set for respective payment system. RBI has further clarified that small finance banks can also offer payment/remittance products as well as access to ATMs/ POS terminals.

(c) and (d) Yes. In order to encourage innovators in India in the area of Payment and Settlement System RBI *vide* press release dated Dec. 22, 2015 has announced "Payment System Innovation Awards".

Broad areas of innovation which could be considered for the awards are:

- Payment security including fraud prevention
- Customer convenience and cost reduction
- Mobile Payments
- Acceptance / electronic payment infrastructure
- Use of emerging technologies for payments.

The contest would be organized by the Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT), a wholly owned subsidiary of the RBI. Entries will be evaluated by a panel of experts. Three best innovators will be rewarded with citations/prizes. They will also get an opportunity to present their ideas to industry representatives. IDRBT has been entrusted with the work of "Payment Systems Innovation Contest" in this regard. Last date of submission of application was Feb. 01, 2016.

Loan scheme for poor people

542. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has considered / is considering a proposal to formulate a small loan scheme for poor people;
- (b) if so, whether Government have taken any action so far in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the comprehensive details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Banks extend small loans to poor people under various schemes of Government of India, State Governments and through their own schemes.

The Government of India has been running several schemes including *inter alia* Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, Differential Rate of Interest Scheme etc. for the purpose.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, ₹ 166 crore has been availed as Over Draft by 12,32,997 beneficiaries till 15.01.2016.

Under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, ₹ 1.02 lakh crore has been disbursed to 2.73 crore borrowers till 19.02.2016.

Frauds by Nationalised Banks

†543. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Governor of Reserve Bank of India had recommended to the Government to initiate investigation into the frauds committed by various nationalised banks;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, when were these recommendations made and the details of reasons for not taking action on the said recommendations till today; and

(c) whether Government does not consider the recommendations made by the Governor appropriate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Governor of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had written a letter in November, 2014 and again in February, 2015 apprising the Government of the position of large value bank frauds.

Department of Financial Services (DFS) has formed an inter agency coordination committee to look into large value bank frauds. RBI, *vide* letter No. DBS.CO.CFMC.BC.No.007/23.04.001/2014-15 dated 07.05.2015 has issued guidelines on framework for dealing with loan frauds. DFS, *vide* letter No. 4/5/2014-Vig. dated 13.05.2015 has issued guidelines on framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation, etc. relating to large value bank frauds.

Promotion of home insurance in the country

544. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/IRDA is coming out with several regulations on corporate governance, accounting practices, reinsurance and corporate agents to create a platform to combat frauds in the insurance sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether subscription to home insurance is low in the country;

(d) if so, the details including the percentage of coverage of home insurance across the country including Kerala;

(e) whether the Government is likely to provide any subsidy or incentive to promote Home insurance in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has notified the IRDAI (Registration of Corporate Agents) Regulations, 2015 on 20th August, 2015 which prescribe the Code of Conduct for Corporate Agents. Also, a detailed framework for Insurance Fraud Monitoring has been put in place by IRDAI

vide its circular bearing reference IRDA/SDD/MISC/CIR/009/01/2013 dated 21st January, 2013.

Also, recently IRDAI has notified the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India (Registration and Operations of Branch Offices of Foreign Reinsurers other than Lloyd's) Regulations, 2015 on 19.10.2015 and subsequently the IRDAI (Registration and Operations of Branch Offices of Foreign Reinsurers other than Lloyd's) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2016 on 4th February, 2016. The said Regulations ensure that the branches of Foreign Reinsurers, conduct their business in accordance with the applicable law of the land.

With respect to regulations on corporate governance and accounting practices, the Exposure draft on IRDAI (Corporate Governance for Insurance Companies) Regulations, 2016 has been issued on 12th February, 2016 for comments by all the stakeholders. It includes the formulation of the fraud monitoring policy and framework and its implementation and compliance. Also, an exposure draft on IRDAI (Preparation of Financial Statements and Auditor's Report of Insurer) Regulations, 2015 has been issued for comments of all the stakeholders on 17th November, 2015.

(d) to (f) Subscription to house insurance is low in India. Lack of awareness would be one of the factors behind it. In India, generally Banks/Financial institutions stipulate insurance for houses financed by them. Insurance education may help consumers to understand their needs, risks, and the benefits of purchasing insurance for managing their risks. Insurance industry is constantly endeavoring to educate people about the necessity of insurance through print and visual media. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), as insurance sector regulator, along with General Insurance Council is conducting pan India awareness campaign to promote insurance awareness and increase insurance penetration in the country. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to provide subsidy or incentive to promote home insurance in the country.

Customs Duty exemptions on import of life saving drugs

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

(a) whether Government has issued notification withdrawing customs duty exemptions on import of 76 medicines including life saving drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that such move to withdraw exemptions on import of these drugs would increase price of life saving drugs in domestic markets and it would prove fatal for the health of poor patients; and

(d) if so, the reasons and rationale of anti poor notification by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Exemption / concessional customs duties on 76 specified drugs was withdrawn, *vide* notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 6/2016-Customs, dated the 28th February, 2016 [G.S.R. No. 124(E) dated 28th January, 2016].

(c) and (d) Representations were received from domestic industry stating, *inter alia*, that the exemption / concessional customs duties on drugs including life saving drugs deter domestic manufacture of these lifesaving drugs. Accordingly, in consultation with the stakeholders including Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, exemption / concessional customs duties on 76 specified drugs was withdrawn, so as to eliminate the disadvantage to the domestic manufacturers of such drugs.

Subsequent to the withdrawal of the exemption / concessional customs duties, a Committee comprising of representatives of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Director General of Health Services, Department of Revenue, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, Central Drugs Standards Control Organization, National AIDS Control Programme and experts from All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital and Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, was constituted in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to assess the impact of withdrawal of customs duties exemption / concession on the 76 drugs. Keeping in view the likely impact on the prices and availability of these drugs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare recommended to restore exemption / concession of customs duties on three drugs, namely, Octreotide; Somatropin; and Anti-Haemophilic factor concentrate VIII & IX. Accordingly, the exemption / concessional customs duties has been restored on these 3 drugs *vide* notification of the Government of India Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 10/2016-Customs, dated the 17th February, 2016 [G.S.R. No. 177(E) dated 17th February, 2016].

Revenue generated by increase in excise duty on petroleum products

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

(a) the details of excise duty increase during 2016 on petrol, diesel and other petroleum products;

(b) the details of revenue generated by increasing excise duty on petroleum products during 2015-16, so far;

(c) the details of revenue generated from excise duty on petroleum products during 2013-14 and 2014-15 separately; and

(d) the details of utilisation of fund accrued from excise duty on petroleum products during 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The increase in Basic Excise duty (BED) rates on Petrol (both unbranded and branded) and Diesel (both unbranded and branded) in F.Y. 2015-2016 is as under:

(Increase in BED in ₹ per litre)

Petroleum product Notification	Petrol		Diesel	
	Unbranded	Branded	Unbranded	Branded
No.43/2015-CE dated 06.11.2015	1.60	1.60	0.40	0.40
NO.46/2015-CE dated 16.12.2015	0.30	0.30	1.17	1.17
NO.1/2016-CE dated 01.01.2016	0.37	0.37	2.00	2.00
NO.2/2016-CE dated 15.01.2016	0.75	0.75	2.00	2.00
NO.4/2016-CE dated 30.01.2016	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50
TOTAL	4.02	4.02	7.07	7.07

BED on petroleum products (apart from petrol and diesel) has remained unchanged in 2016.

(b) The estimated revenue gain on account of the increase in Basic Excise duty (BED) rates on Petrol (both unbranded and branded) and Diesel (both unbranded and branded) in F.Y. 2015-16 is about ₹ 16750 crore.

(c) The figures of Central Excise revenue from petroleum products in 2013-14, 2014-15 and current financial year 2015-16 (upto January, 2016) are as under:

(All figures in ₹ crore)

Petroleum product	F.Y.	F.Y.	F.Y.
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto January 2016)
Petrol	22,424	30,826	41,692
Diesel	27,146	42,464	74,867
Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	1,613	1,998	1561

(d) The collections from BED on petroleum products form part of the shareable pool. The Additional Duty of Excise / Customs levied and collected as Road Cess on petrol (motor spirit) as well as High Speed Diesel Oil is allocated as per the provisions of Section 10 (viii) of the Central Road Fund Act, 2000.

Shome Committee recommendations on tax reforms

547. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shome Committee has given recommendations for simplifying of tax reforms in tax administration;

(b) if so, what are the broad recommendations of the Shome Committee Report and the action taken on each of the recommendations; and

(c) whether Government is examining to discontinue the random scrutiny of cases of individuals causing hardship at the hands of Income-tax officers and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Tax Administration Reforms Commission (TARC) headed by Dr. Parthasarathi Shome has given its report in four volumes containing a number of recommendations on tax reforms including on simplification in tax administration. The broad recommendations *inter-alia* include changes in structure, improvement in taxpayers service, enhanced use of Information and Communication Technology, exchange of information with other agencies, strengthening of human resource management etc. These recommendations are at various stages of examination/acceptance/implementation.

The status of implementation of recommendations by TARC pertaining to Direct and Indirect taxes is as follows:

	CBDT	CBEC
No. of recommendations	254	291
Not acceptable	47	27
For further examination		18
Acceptable/acceptable with modification	207	246
(a) Implemented	34	77
(b) Under Implementation	173	169

(c) A present, during a financial year, bulk of the cases under scrutiny are selected in a centralized manner through CASS(Computer Assisted Scrutiny Selection) using rule based algorithms on departmental database and undertaking three-hundred Sixty degrees data profiling of the taxpayers. The parameters for scrutiny selection through CASS are reviewed and fine-tuned every year. Further, some 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 Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) issues detailed guidelines/Instructions every year. The guidelines for manual selection are also circulated in public domain to make the system transparent. To further reduce human intervention in scrutiny selection process, from Financial year 2013-14 onwards, discretionary power of an Assessing Officer in selecting a case for scrutiny has been withdrawn.

Thus, the present scrutiny selection process is scientific, non-discriminatory and non-discretionary. Therefore, there is no need to discard/abolish this process.

Increase in borrowing limit under FRBM Act

548. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Telangana has approached the Centre to increase the borrowing limit under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act; and
- (b) if so, what is the response of the centre?

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

(b) Central Government determines and regulates the Annual Net Borrowing Ceiling for each State within their respective Fiscal Deficit targets as per formula prescribed by the Finance Commissions. As such requests received from States for increase in borrowing limits including Telangana are considered within the ambit of recommendations of Finance Commissions.

Service tax from Haj pilgrims

†549. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government collects service tax from those Haj Pilgrims who opt to travel through private tour operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also collects service tax from those Haj Pilgrims who travel through the Haj Committee of Government of India; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Service Tax is levied on services provided to Haj pilgrims by any person other than the Haj Committee of India or State Haj Committees.

(b) Service tax is leviable on services provided by private tour operators providing services by way of tour services.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Haj Committee of India is a non-profit making body and nodal agency to coordinate with various agencies so as to ensure the smooth performance and facilitation of the Haj pilgrimage. Haj Committee of India acting through the State Haj Committees regulates and manages the Haj pilgrimage. The services provided by Haj Committee of India and State Haj Committees with relation to Haj pilgrimage, facilitated by the Ministry of External Affairs under a bilateral agreement have been exempted from service tax.

On the other hand, the private tour operators providing services of Haj pilgrimage operate on a commercial basis and their services are utilized by those who can afford the same.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Payment through debit/credit cards

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

(a) whether Government is aware that it is not very convenient to pay through debit card in purchase of higher values;

(b) whether Government is also aware that in sale of certain commodities, the buyers are discouraged to pay through credit/debit card by adding around 2 per cent to the bill in the name of service charge; and

(c) steps Government proposes to encourage payment through credit/debit card and contain the circulation of black money in the country's economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) With a view to promote transaction through debit cards, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a circular on Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) on June 28, 2012 through which MDR for transaction undertaken through debit cards has been capped as below:

(i) Not exceeding 0.75% of the transaction amount for value upto ₹ 2000/-;

(ii) Not exceeding 1 % for transaction amount for value above ₹ 2000/-.

Government has approved introduction of steps for promotion of payments through cards and digital means. Promotion of payments through cards and digital means will be instrumental in reducing tax avoidance, migration of Government payments and collections to cashless mode, discourage transactions in cash by providing access to financial payment services to the citizens to conduct transactions through card/ digital means and shifting payment ecosystem from cash dominated to non-cash/less cash payments.

The essential features of the proposals for promotion of payments through cards and digital means include steps for withdrawal of surcharge/service charge/convenience fee on card/digital payments currently imposed by various Government Departments/ organisations and introduction of appropriate acceptance infrastructure in Government Departments/organisations; rationalization of Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) on card transactions and a differentiated MDR framework for some key transaction segments; mandating payments beyond a prescribed threshold only in card/ digital mode; introduction of formulae linked acceptance infrastructure by the stakeholders of certain

card products; rationalisation of telecom service charges for digital financial transactions; promotion of mobile banking; and creation of necessary assurance mechanisms for quick resolution of fraudulent transactions and review the payments ecosystem in the country.

Atal Pension Yojana

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

- (a) whether Atal Pension Yojana started by Central Government has covered a large number of people as per its target;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether cut off period of enrolling under this scheme has been extended; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Atal Pension Yojana started by Central Government has covered 21.20 lakh subscribers as on 24.02.2016.

(c) and (d) The subscribers can enrol into the scheme any time. However, the cut off date for receiving co-contribution by Central Government of 50% of the total prescribed contribution up to a maximum of ₹ 1,000 per annum has been extended from 31.12.2015 to 31.03.2016.

Loans to farmers

†552. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that farmer groups and agriculture experts (CIFA) have requested the Government to provide loans upto 5 lakhs to all farmers at 4 per cent interest rate, provide higher support price for crops, increase coverage of crop insurance and formulate a sustainable export policy;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and
- (c) by when necessary steps would be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Refunds under IT Act

553. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether refunds are being made by Department of Revenue after rectification done u/s 154 I.T. Act;
- (b) if so, reasons therefor; and
- (c) the total amount refunded during financial year 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Where a rectification order under section 154 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 results in refund of excess tax paid by the taxpayer, the same is refunded to the taxpayer. As per the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 154, where any amendment made under this section has the effect of reducing the assessment or otherwise reducing the liability of the assessee or deductor or collector, the assessing officer shall make any refund which may be due to the such assessee or deductor or collector.

- (c) The total amount of refunds paid during financial year 2014-15 on account of processing of returns, passing rectification orders under section 154, giving effect to appellate orders, etc. is ₹ 1,12,188 crore. Data in respect of refunds on account of rectification orders alone is not separately maintained.

Exposure of PSBs to DISCOMS

554. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total percentage of Non-Performing Assets contributed by DISCOMS in Public Sector Banks;
- (b) details of amount of loans advanced by PSBs to DISCOMS in Financial Year 2014-15;
- (c) details of total financing by PSBs to the winning coal bidders, and therefore, the exposure of the PSBs to the coal sector in the last one year;
- (d) whether it is a fact that power projects amounting to 46,000 megawatts are facing viability issues due to lack of long-term buyers for electricity and inadequate fuel supply; and

(e) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The total percentage of Non-Performing Assets contributed by DISCOMS (Electricity generation-transportation and distribution) in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is 4.10% as on March, 2015. PSBs advance as on March, 2015 is ₹ 4,82,451 crore.

(c) to (e) The Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have given Bank Guarantee to 28 coal blocks. The total exposure of PSBs to Coal Sector is ₹ 4,322 crore as on Dec, 2015.

It was reported that the power projects were facing problems on account of (i) Tariff under-recovery (ii) Inadequate feedstock and poor electricity offtake by Discoms (iii) Dwindling fuel supplies from the Krishna-Godavari basin.

To address the same Government has launched Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) that focuses on strengthening financial and operational aspects of Discoms, enabling quarterly tariff increase, improving operational efficiency, lower cost of power, take-over of 75% state Discom debt by State Governments.

For gas-based power projects, the Government has started auctioning Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) along with Power Sector Development Fund (PSDF) support to stranded power projects in June 2015. An amount of ₹ 7,500 crore has been earmarked as PSDF support for two years.

To ease the coal supply issue for the power generation companies and introduce transparency, Government has started allocating coal mines through reverse e-auction last year. The government has already allocated more than 100 coal mines to private and Government sector companies.

E-auction of coal for power projects has been introduced, where two rounds of e-auction for power plants have been carried out. For power plants having long-term and medium-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) the reserve price was set at 20% (of the Coal India Limited (CIL) notified price) plus the CIL notified price for the power sector and for short-term PPAs or no PPAs at all, the price was set at 40% plus the CIL notified price. This move is expected to reduce coal shortage for power plants without long term linkage.

Last mile connectivity under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana

555. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Micro-Finance institutions registered with MUDRA Yojana so far across India and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the amount of loans disbursed to micro enterprises so far under the three categories of 'Shishu', 'Kishore' and 'Tarun', the details thereof, State-wise, sector-wise;

(c) whether a Credit Guarantee Scheme has been formulated, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps are being taken to create an architecture of last mile connectivity under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) So far 45 Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) across the country have signed up as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) as partner institutions with MUDRA Ltd. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The following are the brief details of loans disbursed under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) as on 19.02.2016, category-wise:

Loan Type	Disbursement amount (₹ in cr.)
SHISHU (Loans up to ₹ 50,000)	47263.69
KISHORE (Loans from ₹ 50,001 to ₹ 5.00 lakh)	33128.4
TARUN (Loans from ₹ 5.00 to ₹ 10.00 lakh)	21918.12
TOTAL	102310.21

State-wise break up of loans disbursed is given category wise as per Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units Scheme has been approved by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on January 6, 2016.

(d) Last mile connectivity is being provided by the implementing agencies namely Banks and MFIs through their branches and field presence across the country.

Statement-I*State-wise summary of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of NBFC-MFI	Sl. No.	State	No. of MFI
1.	Karnataka	6	1.	Lucknow	3
2.	New Delhi	4	2.	Maharashtra	2
3.	Tamil Nadu	4	3.	Ahmedabad	1
4.	West Bengal	4	4.	Bihar	1
5.	Uttar Pradesh	3	5.	Manipur	1
6.	Assam	2	6.	New Delhi	1
7.	Gujarat	2	7.	Odisha	1
8.	Kerala	2			
9.	Maharashtra	2			
10.	Rajasthan	2			
11.	Bihar	1			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1			
13.	Punjab	1			
14.	Telangana	1			
TOTAL		35	TOTAL		10

Statement-II*State-wise break up of loan disbursed under PMMY as on 19.02.2016*

(Amt. ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Shishu	Kishor	Tarun	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69.03	137.27	81.71	288.01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1076.05	2608.71	829.51	4514.27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.94	23.94	31.53	63.41
4.	Assam	645.36	489.15	269.2	1403.71
5.	Bihar	3220.36	1888.05	715.2	5823.61
6.	Chandigarh	26.74	60.37	78.19	165.3
7.	Chhattisgarh	825.84	395.58	329.08	1550.5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.5	6.11	10.7	18.31
9.	Daman and Diu	1.17	4.13	5.44	10.74

Sl. No.	State	Shishu	Kishor	Tarun	Total
10.	Delhi	575.51	798.06	882.09	2255.66
11.	Goa	52.11	138.37	105.22	295.7
12.	Gujarat	1779.12	1498.1	1387.37	4664.59
13.	Haryana	1056.14	625.15	733.14	2414.43
14.	Himachal Pradesh	423.02	426.32	298.39	1147.73
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	51.83	623.73	295.68	971.24
16.	Jharkhand	1076.98	634.17	419.83	2130.98
17.	Karnataka	6278.64	3985.05	2076.56	12340.25
18.	Kerala	1040.16	1801.16	846.61	3687.93
19.	Lakshadweep	0.96	2.46	1.01	4.43
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3429.82	1350.54	1136.41	5916.77
21.	Maharashtra	4793.72	2725.85	2453.65	9973.22
22.	Manipur	36.93	51.28	20.28	108.49
23.	Meghalaya	35.77	63.35	35.79	134.91
24.	Mizoram	18.45	25.33	18.79	62.57
25.	Nagaland	9.56	32.34	22.42	64.32
26.	Odisha	2688.53	757.52	576.06	4022.11
27.	Puducherry	124.65	98.99	39.07	262.71
28.	Punjab	1130.69	814.23	982.05	2926.97
29.	Rajasthan	1549.97	1134.06	1297.71	3981.74
30.	Sikkim	14.94	52.21	50.7	117.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	6225.63	3290.51	1675.12	11191.26
32.	Telangana	521.9	1635.43	699.95	2857.28
33.	Tripura	112.07	98.95	49.57	260.59
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4850.4	2662.84	2081.02	9594.26
35.	Uttarakhand	499.94	472.46	315	1287.4
36.	West Bengal	3012.26	1716.63	1068.07	5796.96
TOTAL		47263.69	33128.4	21918.12	102310.21

Accessibility of Banking Ombudsman in small town and cities

556. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make office of the Banking Ombudsman accessible to the small banking customers in the metros as well as in smaller cities and towns;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to expand and revamp the banking ombudsman scheme catering to clientele in far flung areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) RBI has informed that following the inception of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme in 1995, 15 offices of Banking Ombudsman have been set up across the country. RBI and the 15 offices of Banking Ombudsman (OBO) take various initiatives on a regular basis to spread awareness about the Scheme of Banking Ombudsman and Customer Education. A multi-pronged outreach strategy in this regard is being adopted by the OBOs including the outreach programmes, Town Hall events, advertisement campaigns in Print and Electronic Media, participation in exhibitions, Trade Fairs, display of posters, etc. Focus of these outreach initiatives remains vulnerable class of Bank customers who live in smaller towns and rural centres. Detailed note on the awareness activities undertaken in 2014-15 relating to the Banking Ombudsman Scheme is given in Statement (*See below*). Performance of the Scheme is reviewed by RBI from time to time. So far the Scheme has been reviewed on 4 occasions to address deficiencies in Customer Service and bring new areas of banking activities into the fold of Banking Ombudsman.

Statement***Spreading Awareness about the Banking Ombudsman Scheme - Initiatives
by the Offices of Banking Ombudsmen during the year 2014-15***

- **Ahmedabad:** One line message about the Banking Ombudsman Scheme was scrolled at 33 Doordarshan Relay Centres of Gujarat for 60 days. Similarly, audio clips were broadcast on AIR / FM Radio stations in Gujarat for 72 days. The OBO participated in an exhibition-cum-public interaction stall set up by the RBI at Vibrant Gujarat Navaratri Mahotsav, Ahmedabad. Visitors were briefed, *inter alia*, about BO Scheme and procedure for lodging complaints with the OBO.

Queries/doubts of visitors concerning OBO / BOS were also clarified in simple and lucid manner. Multilingual publicity material was distributed to the visitors.

- **Bengaluru:** Two outreach programmes were conducted during the year one each, at Chennarayapatna of Hassan District and at Shikaripura of Shivamogga District respectively. The programmes were well attended and received by customers of banks and members of public. Besides, explaining the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006, on-the-spot clarifications/redressal of complaints was also done.
- **Bhopal:** BO participated in live telecast of interactive sessions in the programmes of local Doordarshan Channel in which various questions relating to Banking Ombudsman Scheme asked over phone by the viewers from different places of the two states of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and also other parts of the country, were answered by the BO. The salient features of the BOS 2006 were also explained during the discussion with the anchor.
- **Bhubaneswar:** During the year public awareness camps were organized at different centers in rural/ semi-urban areas with low level of awareness about the Scheme. This effort substantially contributed to increase in the share of complaints received from these areas. Two Town Hall events were organized one each, at Rourkela and Sambalpur respectively, which were attended by a large number of customers including pensioners, representatives of pensioners' associations and local chamber of commerce and industry besides bankers. The OBO held two on-site Conciliation Camps at Gopalpur and Puri to render doorstep redressal of complainants.
- **Chandigarh:** The OBO put up a stall in Regional Kissan Mela at village Ballawal, Balachaur, Punjab organized by Punjab Agricultural University in which various VIPs, Central/State Government officials, Academicians from University, bankers, farmers participated. A large number of public from all walks of life visited the stall and were briefed about the objectives of the BO scheme and procedure of filing the complaints.
- **Chennai:** The OBO organised Awareness Programmes at Chengelpet, Villupuram and Srivilliputtur during the year in co-ordination with the lead banks of the respective districts. During these programmes, the animation CD on Banking Ombudsman Scheme was displayed to the audience and pamphlets on salient features of the BOS were distributed. In order to spread the awareness of the BO Scheme in semi urban and rural areas, OBO in coordination with India Post made an arrangement to distribute pamphlets on Banking Ombudsman Scheme through

customized letters which would be sent to individual households in villages of Tamil Nadu where awareness is either low or Nil. OBO also made arrangements to distribute Meghdoot Post Cards with salient features of the BO Scheme across rural and semi-urban areas in Tamil Nadu.

- **Guwahati:** The OBO organized Town Hall Meeting at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. Grievances from members of public were received during the event and hearings of complaint were conducted and some of the complaints were resolved on the spot. The OBO also organized the Banking Awareness Programmes at Killa' in Gomoti district in Agartala, Tanhril Village', Aizawl, Mizoram. The OBO has also made significant progress in accepting/disposing grievances from the general public on the spot during awareness programmes.
- **Hyderabad:** Salient features of Banking Ombudsman Scheme were prominently displayed in the train running between Secunderabad and Balarsha on a permanent basis. Office has received phone calls from many passengers in the running train itself, voicing their grievances against banks. The OBO participated in various outreach activities organized by RBI Hyderabad. A stall was set up in the RBI pavilion at the 'Numaish 2015' - the 76th annual industrial exhibition of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad held from January 8 to February 22, 2015. On average, the exhibition drew more than 40,000 visitors every day. Officers from the OBO were deputed to the stall all seven days of the week to distribute literature on BOS 2006 and to handle queries from the public.
- **Jaipur:** The OBO organized Town Hall Meeting at Jaisalmer on February 27, 2015. Controllers of various banks operating in the region also participated in the meeting. A large number of people from various trade bodies, pensioners, bank customers, SHGs etc participated in the event. The focus of the event was emphasis on educating the customers about precautions and safety measures while using ATM Card, Credit Cards, foreign exchange related operations, etc. Certain complainants were provided on the spot resolution.
- **Kanpur:** The OBO organized a Town Hall Event at Allahabad (UP) on June 18, 2015 with a view to create awareness among the public about BOS, security aspects of banking especially use of ATM /Debit card, net banking, fund transfers, avenues available to bank customers for redressal of grievances, education loans, security features of currency notes, etc. The OBO organized customer education/ awareness campaigns in different areas of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. A large

number of villagers, school, college students, bank customers, bank officials of public and private sector banks, representatives from Pensioners' Association, Depositors' Association, etc., were involved in these awareness programmes.

- **Kolkata:** During the year, nine outreach programmes on awareness of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme including one Town Hall Meeting at Durgapur (Dist. Burdwan) for the general members of public were organised with the help of Lead Banks in various districts of West Bengal.
- **Mumbai:** The OBO organised Awareness Programmes at Nagpur, Shirpur, Dist-Dhule with the bankers and their customers, including industry associations, customer associations, etc. The OBO also arranged for the spot resolution of complaints. Two Town Hall events were organized at Nashik and Dhule during the year. The representatives of the most of the local banks along with about 450-500 customers attended these events. These initiatives had a positive impact on receipt of complaints from these areas.
- **New Delhi:** The year was marked by significant increase in number of complaints. The OBO organized outreach programmes at State Bank of India, Training Academy Gurgaon and HDFC Bank, Safadarjung Enclave, New Delhi, respectively. The OBO adopted a multipronged approach for customer education and grievance redressal. Accordingly, normal outreach, product-focused programme, outreach programme for target groups were arranged. Each outreach module included the following components: (i) importance of banks and role of RBI in general (ii) showing a short film on the BO Scheme (in Hindi/English); (iii) brief about procedure for filing complaint and its disposal under the BO Scheme, (iv) do's and don'ts and precautions to be taken while availing of banking services like ATM/Credit cards, net banking, loans, deposits etc. and sharing experience based on cases handled by BO Office, (v) question and answers (in quiz format with some prizes for correct answer) and (vi) distributing and collecting complaint forms to and from members of public.
- **Patna:** During the year the OBO conducted four awareness programmes at Lohardaga (Jharkhand), Shaikhpura (Bihar), Sampatchak, Patna (Bihar) and Rajgir (Bihar). The awareness initiatives undertaken yielded positive results in as much as inflow of complaints had gone up from certain districts, which had otherwise negligent number or nil complaints before conduct of such awareness programmes. The OBO participated in the financial literacy and awareness programme conducted by RBI, Patna during Bihar Shiksha Diwas and Bihar Diwas at Patna and Sonapur

Mela. Two public interaction programmes were held during the Patna Book fair on and Bihar Saras Mela. During these programmes the BO clarified queries/doubts raised by the audience on the matter of opening of deposit accounts, NPA classification of loan accounts etc.

- **Thiruvananthapuram:** During the year, the OBO organised awareness programmes at Payyannur, Union Territory of Mahe, Kozhikode and Malappuram. During the interactive sessions various issues pertaining to insurance protection, interest subsidy on education loan, fraudulent withdrawal of cash from ATM/online transfer of funds, etc., were raised by the participants. The programmes were well received by the participants and there was very good interaction. The message about the Banking Ombudsman Scheme was conveyed effectively and some complaints were redressed on the spot.

Broadbasing the income tax net

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

- (a) number of persons in the country in the age group of say 25 to 60 years;
- (b) how many of them are Income-Tax assesseees;
- (c) out of such assesseees what percentage belong to the salaried class; and
- (d) special steps Government propose to broad base the tax net for an equitable sharing of the tax burden by the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per Census-2011, there are 51,59,32,037 persons in the age group of 25 to 60 years in India.

(b) For Assessment Year 2013-14, 2,85,71,791 individuals in the age group of 25 to 60 have filed return of income.

(c) Out of 2,85,71,791 assesseees in the age group of 25 to 60 years who filed return of income for Assessment Year 2013-14, 1,32,17,401 assesseees declared income from salary, which comes to 46.26%.

(d) A large number of taxpayers (about 53%) in the age group of 25 to 60 years are from non- salaried class suggesting that the tax net is already broad-based. Moreover, a large section of the population is not liable to pay income-tax due to the reasons that the agricultural income is exempt, the basic exemption threshold is quite high, a number

of other exemptions and deductions are available under the law and a relatively small size of the workforce is actually engaged in economic activities. Within these constraints the Department has adopted the following strategy to expand the tax base:

(i) The Income Tax Department has implemented the Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS) which analyses and assimilates all in-house information as well as transactional data received from third-parties, including Annual Information Return (AIR), Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) and Tax Collection at Source (TCS) statements, Central Information Bureau (CIB) data etc. to identify such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed return. About 1.36 crore non-filers with potential tax liability have been identified under NMS and more than 52 Lakh returns have been filed by the target segment.

(ii) The Government has also taken several other steps for broadening of tax base in India. The mechanisms for collection and verification of financial information have been broadened and strengthened. These include collection of data in form of Annual Information Return (AIR) in respect of additional types of high-value transactions and collection of information on high-value expenditure from commercial establishments by Central Information Branch (CIB) of the Income Tax Department. Besides, various legislative measures have been taken to increase the tax base. These include expansion of scope of tax deducted at source (TDS) and tax collected at source (TCS) by bringing more and more taxable transactions within the ambit of TDS/TCS. Moreover, quoting of Permanent Account Number (PAN) has been made mandatory for all transactions above ₹ 2 lakh and for specified transactions in respect of property, shares, bonds, insurance, foreign travel, demat account, etc.

Levying of Capital Gains Tax on shares

558. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Revenue levies short term Capital Gains Tax on shares traded with recognised stock exchange which are also subject to security transaction tax;

(b) if so, it is not against the basic principle of taxation; and

(c) what is being done to correct this double taxation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Sir, Capital gains arising from transfer of shares which constitute short term capital assets in the hands of transferor are liable for tax as short term capital gains even if they are traded in a recognize stock exchange and were subject to securities transaction tax.

(b) No Sir, Security Transaction Tax is a transaction based tax and provide for levy a miniscule amount of tax on the value of transaction in shares traded with recognised stock exchange irrespective of whether the trade results in gain or loss.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b).

Devaluation of Indian Rupee against US dollar

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

(a) whether Indian rupee value continues to decline against US dollar;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years, month-wise; and

(c) what remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to contain the sliding rupee value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) During 2015-16 (April-January), the average monthly exchange rate of the rupee (RBI's reference rate) was ₹ 65.04 per US dollar as against ₹ 60.92 per US dollar in 2014-15 (April-January). In 2015-16 (April-January), rupee depreciated year-on-year by 6.3 per cent against US dollar; however, it appreciated against euro, pound sterling and Japanese yen by 10.4 per cent, 0.3 and 5.5 per cent respectively. The depreciation of rupee against US dollar in 2015- 16 largely reflects the supply-demand imbalance in the foreign exchange market and the general appreciation of the US dollar globally. In 2015-16 (April-January), the rupee has performed better than many major currencies of the world. During this period, euro, pound sterling and Japanese yen depreciated by 15.0 per cent, 6.8 per cent and 10.9 per cent respectively against US dollar while Indian rupee depreciated by 6.3 per cent. The month-wise average exchange rate of the rupee *vis-a-vis* US dollar since 2013-14 is given in the following table:

Table: Exchange Rate of the Rupee against the US dollar

	(₹ per US dollar)		
Months	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
April	54.38	60.36	62.75
May	55.01	59.31	63.80
June	58.40	59.73	63.86
July	59.78	60.06	63.64

Months	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
August	63.21	60.90	65.07
September	63.75	60.86	66.22
October	61.62	61.34	65.06
November	62.63	61.70	66.12
December	61.91	62.75	66.60
January	62.08	62.23	67.25
February	62.25	62.04	
March	61.01	62.45	
Average	60.50	61.14	65.04

Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

(e) The exchange rate of the rupee is by and large market determined. The Government and the RBI are closely monitoring the emerging external position including exchange rate of the rupee and on an on-going basis calibrating policies or regulations to support robust macro-economic outcome.

Regulations concerning health insurance on private/corporate hospitals

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

(a) action taken by the Government to expand health insurance coverage in the country at low cost so as to reduce burden on Government hospitals;

(b) whether Government is aware that health insurance providers have shown displeasure towards unrealistic charges claimed by private/corporate hospitals in absence of any Government regulation on such charges; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, State Governments and other stakeholders, regulate charges of private hospitals so that, concerns of health insurance providers may be addressed and they come forward with low premium policies for general public?

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

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide 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. The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization.

During the course of implementation, apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended to other categories of unorganized workers *viz.* building and other construction workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA workers (who have worked for more than 15 days during preceding financial year), Beedi Workers, Domestic Workers, Sanitations Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers.

This scheme gives an option to the beneficiaries to access/utilize health care facilities of Public or Private Hospitals.

The scheme is being implemented by States/UTs through various insurance companies.

(b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India as part of the overall regulatory oversight and for effective administration of health insurance business has mandated *vide* IRDAI (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2013 that all medical establishments that offer medical treatments must be licensed or registered as may be required by any Local, State or National Law as applicable. Further, the Authority has also prescribed standard definitions for Hospitals and Network Providers. Cost of medical treatment across the disease and procedure will depend upon treatment protocol, medical expertise, technological advancement, infrastructure of hospitals, geographical location of hospitals and medical inflation. The Authority in order to protect the interests of the policyholders of health insurance policies, *vide* circular dated 23rd June, 2015 directed the insurers and the Third Party Administrators (TPAs) to pass on the benefits of discounts, if any received from the hospitals, in monetary terms to the policyholders.

(c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), through the Health Insurance Regulations, 2013 has addressed the issue of inflated bills and suggested ways to curb them. The health insurers are in a position to negotiate the cost of treatment with the hospitals which are in the network list of the insurers for cashless claim settlements. However, the position is different for the hospitals which are not in the insurer's network list as they provide treatment by charging the cost to the patient directly. Under such circumstances, the insured patient claims the expenses incurred from the insurer by way of reimbursement.

Atal Pension Yojana

561. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people that have enrolled under the Atal Pension Yojana since the schemes inception, month-wise;
- (b) the details of enrolment targets set by the Government;
- (c) if these targets have not been met, reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps taken to increase enrolment; and
- (e) the fund allocated and disbursed under this scheme since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The registration under the Atal Pension Yojana started with effect from 1st June, 2015. As on 24th February, 2016, 21.20 lakh subscribers have been registered under APY. Month-wise details of enrolment are as under:

Month	No. of APY Accounts (in lacs)
June, 2015	2.43
July, 2015	2.85
August, 2015	1.66
September, 2015	0.95
October, 2015	0.46
November, 2015	3.25
December, 2015	6.52
January, 2016	1.64
February, 2016 (up to 24-02-2016)	1.44
TOTAL (up to 24th Feb-2016)	21.20

(b) Target has been fixed for banks to maximise coverage of beneficiaries under APY. The initial targets were allotted to the banks to enrol 2 crore subscribers up to 31st December, 2015. Since, the targets were not fulfilled till 31st December, 2015, fresh targets of 33 lakh have been allotted to banks up to March, 2016.

(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 capacity to contribute and match it with his own requirement of an adequate pension amount, depending on his age of entry into APY.

(d) Measures taken to increase enrolment under 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 premature exit before age 60 to subscribers under APY.
- Capacity building of enrolment agencies, like officials of banks, post offices and business correspondents. A total of 1,977 trainings have been completed covering 90,349 bank and Department of Post officials.
- Extension of the time limit for availing Government co-contribution by eligible subscribers from 31st December, 2015, to 31st March, 2016.

(e) A total of ₹ 173.00 crore (Revised Estimates) has been allocated under the Atal Pension Yojana for the Financial Year 2015-16. ₹ 20.50 crore has been disbursed to the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority under this scheme.

Steps to reduce gross NPAs of PSBs

562. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of recoveries and write-offs by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last two years;
 - (b) what options the banks have exercised to improve the pace of recovery;
 - (c) the steps being taken to reduce gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks;
- and

(d) the implications of these write-offs per capita on tax-payers and on each citizen, respectively, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) reduction is done by way of recoveries, write-offs and up-gradations. Their details in respect of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last two years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) To improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is to have a Board approved loan policy, loan recovery policy, put in place an effective mechanism for information sharing for sanction of fresh loans/ad-hoc loans/renewal of loans to new or existing borrowers, have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts, taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats.

Further, RBI as the regulator has undertaken steps which include (i) Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for early recognition and revitalizing stressed assets in the system, (ii) Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core industries, and (iii) Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme.

Government is taking sector specific measures in identified infrastructure and core sectors where there is stress due to systemic issues. Government has approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three.

(d) The data reporting system of RBI does not collate information on the implications of these write-offs per capita on tax-payers and on each citizen.

Statement

Public Sector Bank-wise data on write-offs, recoveries and upgradations

Name of the Bank	Write-offs		Recoveries		Upgradations	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	782	2109	967	827	1342	1800
Andhra Bank	263	1124	324	1019	103	262
Bank of Baroda	964	1564	1292	1508	685	1058

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bank of India	1767	801	3003	3145	938	2381
Bank of Maharashtra	401	264	365	430	101	398
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canara Bank	1591	1472	2689	1896	2853	2031
Central Bank of India	1995	1386	1764	2483	766	2336
Corporation Bank	463	779	228	318	176	272
Dena Bank	479	515	416	595	361	787
IDBI Bank Limited	1393	1609	766	1159	37	608
Indian Bank	628	550	1079	1122	129	559
Indian Overseas Bank	1474	3131	2022	1557	994	1425
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1252	925	913	1010	427	531
Punjab and Sind Bank	204	263	211	190	187	261
Punjab National Bank	1947	6587	2020	2259	1429	1000
Syndicate Bank	1025	1527	805	1055	233	1087
UCO Bank	1423	1401	2015	1629	1032	877
Union Bank of India	913	931	765	1130	551	138
United Bank of India	481	761	1084	1237	2288	2655
Vijaya Bank	296	791	436	646	989	932
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	399	363	472	575	639	537
State Bank of Hyderabad	31	355	543	1981	1610	1553
State Bank of India	13177	21313	7738	9235	10186	3776
State Bank of Mysore	403	740	555	1014	401	823
State Bank of Patiala	463	755	568	1411	1727	1941
State Bank of Travancore	196	526	657	1804	2752	2866
Public Sector Banks	34,409	52,542	33,698	41,236	32,936	32,894

Opening of SBI branch in HP

563. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation which was forwarded by the Prime Minister office to the Secretary, Banking Division in the month of August 2015 and November 2015 regarding opening of new SBI Branch with ATM facility in Chirgaon Tehsil under Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh (HP);

(b) if so, Government's response in this regard and by when new SBI Branch would be opened; and

(c) whether Government will give special attention to this area as it's hilly and rural, and the geographical condition is different?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that it has received a representation regarding the opening of new SBI branch with ATM facility at Chirgaon Bazar, Tehsil Chirgaon, Distt. Shimla, HP. It has further informed that opening of a new branch at Chirgaon is presently not viable as three commercial banks are already functioning in Chirgaon Bazaar and four other banks are operating within a radius of 5 Kms.

To promote the objective of financial inclusion and to extend the banking network in unbanked areas, general permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the banks should allocate at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

Budgetary support for providing relief to urea producers

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

(a) the latest status of action taken by Government on request of Department of Fertilizers for making additional allocation of ₹ 26190/- crores under the supplementary grants to clear outstanding dues on subsidy head; and

(b) the action taken by Government on request of Department of Fertilizers for special banking arrangement to provide relief to urea producers as they are facing acute shortage of cash flow and they are heavily burdened with huge bank loans and huge interest burden mounting on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Sir, the Government of India has insufficient fiscal space for accommodating a large amount in the current financial year against the request of Department of Fertilizers for making additional allocations of ₹ 26190 crore.

(b) No decision has as yet been taken by the Government on the request of the Department of Fertilizers for special banking arrangement.

Credit guarantee under MUDRA

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

(a) whether Government has approved Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units Development Refinance Agency (MUDRA), if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many micro units would be benefited by the boosting of fund, and what is the limit up to which loan guaranteed; and

(c) what are the modalities worked out for credit guarantee and the rate of refinance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on January 6, 2016 has approved Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units.

The Credit Guarantee Fund seeks to increase credit flow to the micro units sector by enhancing the credit worthiness of such units and encourage Banks and Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs) to lend to them.

(b) and (c) All loans disbursed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) are eligible for guarantee cover. The guarantee would be provided on portfolio basis to a maximum extent of 50% of amount of default in the portfolio.

Refinance is extended to eligible partner institutions to the extent of 100% of their eligible portfolio, subject to the individual refinance cap stipulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) based on the Net Owned Funds of MUDRA Ltd.

Utilisation of dividends from PSUs

566. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount collected as dividends from different Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the PSUs to pay 30 per cent dividend of post tax profit or of Central Government's equity as to earlier 20 per cent;
- (c) the surplus money accrued as a result of this measure;
- (d) whether Government plans to use this surplus in the further development of PSUs; and
- (e) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) During the financial year 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 31691.91 crore has been received as dividend from Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

(b) According to the earlier dividend policy, the profit making CPSEs in the oil and petroleum, chemicals and other infrastructure sectors were to pay 30% of their post-tax profit or equity whichever was higher, as dividend. The current dividend policy makes this applicable to all Central Public Sector Enterprises where Government of India has a majority stake.

(c) The Government has made the following estimates with regard to dividend from CPSEs in the current and the next financial year:

BE 2015-16: ₹ 36174.14 crore

RE 2015-16: ₹ 44365.83 crore

BE 2016-17: ₹ 53883.05 crore

(d) and (e) The dividend received from CPSEs is a part of Non-Tax Revenue receipts of Government of India and is spent for the purposes as approved by the Parliament.

Measures to increase number of income tax payers

‡567. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that only four per cent people out of 125 crore people pay income tax;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, reasons for not paying of Income Tax by remaining 96 per cent people, and measures being taken by the Government to increase the number of income tax payers; and

(c) if not, percentage of tax payers and non-tax payers at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes sir. For Assessment Year 2014-15, the number of taxpayers of income-tax is 5.45 crore, which works out to be 4.36% of the estimated population of 125 crore.

(b) Though the population of India is large, a large section of it is not liable to pay income-tax due to the reasons that the agricultural income is exempt, the basic exemption threshold is quite high, a number of other exemptions and deductions are available under the law and a relatively small size of the workforce is actually engaged in economic activities. Within these constraints the Department has adopted the following strategy to expand the tax base:

- (i) The Income Tax Department has implemented the Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS) which analyses and assimilates all in-house information as well as transactional data received from third-parties, including Annual Information Return (AIR), Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) and Tax collection at Source (TCS) statements, Central Information Bureau (CIB) data etc. to identify such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed return. About 1.36 crore non-filers with potential tax liability have been identified under NMS and more than 52 lakh returns have been filed by the target segment.
 - (ii) The Government has also taken several other steps for broadening of tax base in India. The mechanisms for collection and verification of financial information have been broadened and strengthened. These include collection of data in form of Annual Information Return (AIR) in respect of additional types of high-value transactions and collection of information on high-value expenditure from commercial establishments by Central Information Branch (CIB) of the Income Tax Department. Besides, various legislative measures have been taken to increase the tax base. These include expansion of scope of tax deducted at source (TDS) and tax collected at source (TCS) by bringing more and more taxable transactions within the ambit of TDS/TCS. Moreover, quoting of Permanent Account Number (PAN) has been made mandatory for all transactions above ₹ 2 lakh and for specified transactions in respect of property, shares, bonds, insurance, foreign travel, demat account, etc.
- (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

RBI guidelines on bad debts

568. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bad debts in the books of 29 State owned banks which stood at ₹ 15,559 crores for the year ending March 2012, have shot up by over three times to ₹ 52,542 crores by the end of March, 2015;

(b) whether the RBI guidelines require the banks to report bad debts on a consolidated basis, leaving the identity of big defaulters hidden from the public gaze; and

(c) whether the data provided by the RBI shows that State Bank of India, India's largest bank, is way ahead of others in declaring loans as unrecoverable with its bad debts shooting up almost four times since 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Gross NPAs of public sector banks has moved from ₹ 1,17,262 crore as at end March 2012 to ₹ 2,78,468 crore as at end March 2015.

(b) Banks are required to report top 30 NPAs (Top 50 from March, 2015 onwards) of each bank under off-site monitoring system. RBI has established Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) wherein banks are required to report credit information on large borrowers having aggregate exposure more than ₹ 5 crore to RBI.

(c) Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of SBI moved from ₹ 51,189 crore as at end March 2013 to ₹ 56,725 crore as at end March 2015.

Asset reconstruction companies

569. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up and established asset reconstruction companies to salvage and revive stressed assets of companies in the road and power sectors, as was announced in July, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the estimated timelines for setting up of these companies?

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

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

(c) No timelines have been fixed, as no such proposal is under consideration.

**Collections of money by non-banking financial institutions
in West Bengal**

570. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of non-banking financial institutions have collected a huge sum of money from the people of West Bengal in the last 4½years;
- (b) if so, how many companies have collected the money;
- (c) what is the amount of money collected; and
- (d) what actions are initiated against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Government 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 146 companies of the Eastern and North Eastern Region including West Bengal against whom complaints had been received regarding alleged collection of funds. Data on such funds have not been classified State-wise and are available in aggregate form. Detail of funds collected by such companies where investigations have been completed is given in Statement (*See* below). However, Reserve Bank of India has informed that they have not come across any instance of an NBFC registered with them collecting huge sums of money from the people of West Bengal.

Statement

List of companies in the Eastern Region (West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand) against which investigation ordered and its status

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Total No. of Companies	Funds collected (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Basil International Ltd. and its 4 Group companies	05	2430.73
2.	Unipay2U Marketing Pvt. Ltd. Group of companies	04	534.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Saradha Realty India Ltd. and its 13 group companies	14	2459.00
4.	Rose Valley Real Estate and Construction Ltd. and its 18 group companies	19	10281.00
5.	Icore E-services Ltd. and its 11 group companies	12	3194.69
6.	Sunshine India Land Developers Ltd. and its 8 group companies	9	29.30
7.	URO Infra Reality India Limited and its 8 group companies	9	228.41
8.	Mangalam Agro Products Ltd.	1	Investigation completed, report yet to be submitted to the Ministry.
9.	Ramel Industries Ltd. and its 15 group companies	16	Investigation in progress
10.	Rahul Hi Rise Ltd. and its 15 group companies	16	Investigation in progress
11.	Saradha Housing Finance Ltd.	01	131.40
12.	Seashore Securities Ltd. and its 17 group companies	18	Investigation in progress
13.	Ambujaatripuri Infra (India) Ltd. and its 7 group companies	08	Investigation in progress
14.	Goldmine Food Products Ltd. and its 7 group companies	08	Investigation in progress
15.	Jeevan Suraksha Trading and Financials Ltd. and its 5 group companies	06	Investigation in progress
TOTAL number of companies		146	

Window dressing of balance sheets of banks

†571. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued or the rules framed by Government for the banks to check window dressing of 'Balance Sheet' being made by banks along with details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that debts are shown as ever-greening to improve their performance thus leading to a rise in non-performing assets; and

(c) if so, the names of banks, amount involved along with total number of account which have been shown as ever-greening details of financial year 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Reserve Bank of India has repeatedly advised banks to desist from the practice of year-end window dressing of deposits, relevant circulars are as under:

- (i) Circular reference DBOD.No.BP.BC.96/21.06.102/2013-14 dated February 11, 2014 on *Guidelines on Management of Intra-Group Transactions and Exposures*.
- (ii) Circular reference DBOD.No.BC.61/12.05.001/94-95 dated May 29, 1995 on *Window Dressing of Balance Sheet*.
- (iii) Circular reference DBOD.No.FSC.46/C.469-91/92 dated July 26, 1991 on *Investment Portfolio of Banks - Transactions in Securities*.
- (iv) Circular reference DBOD.No.Ret.BC.22/C.254-90 dated September 27, 1990 on *Window Dressing of Balance Sheet*.
- (v) Circular reference DBOD.No.Ret.BC.68/C.254-89 dated February 2, 1989 on *Window Dressing of Balance Sheet*.
- (vi) Circular reference DBOD.No.Ret.BC.64/C.254-87 dated November 24, 1987 on *Window Dressing of Balance Sheet*.
- (vii) Circular reference D.O.No.Ret.5501/C.254-86 dated December 6, 1986 on *Window Dressing of Balance Sheet*.
- (viii) Circular reference DBOD.No.Ret.BC.88/C.254-83 dated November 03, 1983 on *Window Dressing of Balance Sheet*.
- (ix) Circular reference DBOD.No.Ret.BC.109/C.254-82 dated November 27, 1982 on *Window Dressing of Balance Sheet*.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (x) Circular reference DBOD.No.Ret.BC.138/C.254-76 dated December 1, 1976 on *Deposits on Balance Sheet Date*.
 - (xi) Circular reference DBOD.No.Ret.294/C110-67 dated November 28, 1969 on *Deposits on Balance Sheet Date*.
- (b) and (c) RBI has received no information about it.

Working of Regional Rural Banks in the country

†572. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Regional Rural Banks/Gramin Banks functioning in the country, as on date, State-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat;
- (b) whether the Government has reviewed the working of the said banks;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the loans disbursed by the said banks to the villagers have increased during the last three years and the current year; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As on date, there are 56 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in the country including 2 in Jharkhand and 3 in Gujarat. List of RRBs, State-wise, is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The working of the RRBs is reviewed by the Government of India on a regular basis including half yearly and yearly reviews. During 2015-16, working of RRBs was reviewed in the National Review Meet of RRBs, held on 11th July, 2015 and 21st January, 2016.

(d) and (e) The loans disbursed by all RRBs at all India level have increased during the last three years and current year. The State/bank-wise details are given in Statement-II (a) to (d).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*List of RRBs as on 31 March, 2015*

Sl. No.	State	No. of RRBs	Name of RRB	Sponsor Bank
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	Andhra Pradesh GVB Andhra Pragathi GB Chaitanya Godavari GB Saptagiri GB	SBI Syndicate Andhra Indian
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Arunachal Pradesh RB	SBI
3.	Assam	2	Assam GVB Langpi Dehangi GB	United SBI
4.	Bihar	3	Bihar GB Madhya Bihar GB Uttar Bihar GB	UCO PNB CBI
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	Chhattisgarh Rajya GB	SBI
6.	Gujarat	3	Baroda Gujarat GB Dena Gujarat GB Saurashtra GB	BoB Dena SBI

Sl. No.	State	No. of RRBs	Name of RRB	Sponsor Bank
7.	Haryana	1	Sarva Haryana GB	PNB
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Himachal Pradesh GB	PNB
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Ellaquai Dehati Bank Jammu and Kashmir GB	SBI J & K
10.	Jharkhand	2	Jharkhand GB Vananchal GB	BoI SBI
11.	Karnataka	3	Kaveri GB Karnataka Vikas GB Pragathi Krishna GB	SBM Syndicate Canara
12.	Kerala	1	Kerala GB	Canara
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Narmada Jhabua GB Madhyanchal GB Central MPGB	BoI SBI CBI
14.	Maharashtra	2	Maharashtra GB Vidharbha Konkan GB	BOM BoI
15.	Manipur	1	Manipur RB	United

16.	Meghalaya	1	Meghalaya RB	SBI
17.	Mizoram	1	Mizoram RB	SBI
18.	Nagaland	1	Nagaland RB	SBI
19.	Odisha	2	Odisha Gramya Bank Utkal GB	IOB SBI
20.	Puducherry	1	Puduvai Bharathiar GB	Indian
21.	Punjab	3	Malwa GB Punjab GB Sutlej GB	SBP PNB P&S
22.	Rajasthan	2	Baroda Rajasthan KGB Rajasthan Marudhara GB	BOB SBBJ
23.	Tamil Nadu	2	Pallavan Grama Bank Pandyan Grama Bank	Indian IOB
24.	Telangana	1	Telangana GB	SBH
25.	Tripura	1	Tripura GB	United
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7	Allahabad UP GB GB of Aryavart	Allahabad BoI

Sl. No.	State	No. of RRBs	Name of RRB	Sponsor Bank
27.	Uttarakhand	1	Baroda Uttar Pradesh GB	BOB
			Kashi Gomati Samyut GB	Union
			Prathama GB	Syndicate
			Purvanchal Bank	SBI
28.	West Bengal	3	Sarva UP GB	PNB
			Uttarakhand GB	SBI
			Bangiya GB	United
			Paschim Banga GB	UCO
			Uttarbanga KGB	CBI

Statement-II (a)*RRB-wise total loans disbursed during 2012-13*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total loans disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh GVB	Andhra Pradesh	5089.51
2.	Andhra Pragathi GB	Andhra Pradesh	5386.33
3.	Chaitanya Godavari GB	Andhra Pradesh	1586.11
4.	Deccan GB	Andhra Pradesh	2089.60
5.	Saptagiri GB	Andhra Pradesh	2523.13
		TOTAL	16674.68
6.	Arunachal Pradesh RB	Arunachal Pradesh	31.94
		TOTAL	31.94
7.	Assam GVB	Assam	704.15
8.	Langpi Dehangi GB	Assam	67.12
		TOTAL	771.27
9.	Bihar GB	Bihar	1334.59
10.	Madhya Bihar GB	Bihar	2987.45
11.	Uttar Bihar GB	Bihar	6159.55
		TOTAL	10481.59
12.	Durg Rajnandgaon GB	Chhattisgarh	337.98
13.	Surguja KGB	Chhattisgarh	161.69
14.	Chhattisgarh GB	Chhattisgarh	534.17
		TOTAL	1033.85
15.	Baroda Gujarat GB	Gujarat	499.15
16.	Dena Gujarat GB	Gujarat	874.69
17.	Saurashtra GB	Gujarat	1268.85
		TOTAL	2642.69
18.	Gurgaon GB	Haryana	1459.60
19.	Haryana GB	Haryana	2862.42
		TOTAL	4322.02

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total loans disbursed
20.	Himachal Pradesh GB	Himachal Pradesh	498.99
		TOTAL	498.99
21.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	J&K	155.88
22.	Jammu and Kashmir GB	J&K	402.15
		TOTAL	558.03
23.	Jharkhand GB	Jharkhand	358.67
24.	Vananchal GB	Jharkhand	583.84
		TOTAL	942.51
25.	Kaveri GB	Karnataka	1701.07
26.	Karnataka Vikas GB	Karnataka	3321.90
27.	Krishna GB	Karnataka	659.35
28.	Pragathi GB	Karnataka	3378.98
		TOTAL	9061.31
29.	North Malabar GB	Kerala	3316.29
30.	South Malabar GB	Kerala	4307.57
		TOTAL	7623.86
31.	Narmada Jhabua GB	Madhya Pradesh	2321.91
32.	Madhyanchal GB	Madhya Pradesh	1242.14
33.	Central MPGB	Madhya Pradesh	1573.35
		TOTAL	5137.40
34.	Maharashtra GB	Maharashtra	1407.72
35.	Vidharbha Konkan GB	Maharashtra	931.34
		TOTAL	2339.06
36.	Manipur RB	Manipur	23.92
		TOTAL	23.92
37.	Meghalaya RB	Meghalaya	226.17
		TOTAL	226.17
38.	Mizoram RB	Mizoram	210.56
		TOTAL	210.56

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total loans disbursed
39.	Nagaland RB	Nagaland	7.93
		TOTAL	7.93
40.	Odisha GB	Odisha	1774.40
41.	Utkal GB	Odisha	1336.47
		TOTAL	3110.87
42.	Puduvai Bharathiar GB	Puducherry	288.08
		TOTAL	288.08
43.	Malwa GB	Punjab	877.24
44.	Punjab GB	Punjab	2896.37
45.	Sutlej GB	Punjab	289.63
		TOTAL	4063.24
46.	Mewar Aanchalik GB	Rajasthan	133.59
47.	Baroda Raj asthan KGB	Rajasthan	4282.66
48.	Marudhara GB	Rajasthan	3064.30
		TOTAL	7480.55
49.	Pallavan GB	Tamil Nadu	1937.15
50.	Pandyan GB	Tamil Nadu	4716.68
		TOTAL	6653.83
51.	Tripura GB	Tripura	628.16
		TOTAL	628.16
52.	Allahabad UP GB	Uttar Pradesh	2499.95
53.	Aryavart KGB	Uttar Pradesh	1234.66
54.	Ballia-Etawah GB	Uttar Pradesh	261.93
55.	Baroda UPGB	Uttar Pradesh	2496.92
56.	Kashi Gomati SGB	Uttar Pradesh	1076.63
57.	Prathama GB	Uttar Pradesh	1561.15
58.	Purvanchal GB	Uttar Pradesh	1783.79
59.	Sarva UPGB	Uttar Pradesh	1295.13
60.	Shreyas GB	Uttar Pradesh	1195.35
		TOTAL	13405.51

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total loans disbursed
61.	Uttarakhand GB	Uttarakhand	633.10
		TOTAL	633.10
62.	Bangiya GVB	West Bengal	1979.26
63.	Paschim Banga GB	West Bengal	924.67
64.	Uttarbanga KGB	West Bengal	627.19
		TOTAL	3531.12
		GRAND TOTAL	102382. 24

Source: NABARD

Statement-II (b)

RRB-wise total loans disbursed during 2013-14

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total loans disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh GVB	Andhra Pradesh	5191.91
2.	Andhra Pragathi GB	Andhra Pradesh	4725.59
3.	Chaitanya Godavari GB	Andhra Pradesh	1508.64
4.	Deccan GB	Andhra Pradesh	2405.49
5.	Saptagiri GB	Andhra Pradesh	2156.28
		TOTAL	15987.91
6.	Arunachal Pradesh RB	Arunachal Pradesh	38.84
		TOTAL	38.84
7.	Assam GVB	Assam	850.34
8.	Langpi Dehangi GB	Assam	93.65
		TOTAL	943.99
9.	Bihar GB	Bihar	1925.29
10.	Madhya Bihar GB	Bihar	3789.65
11.	Uttar Bihar GB	Bihar	7584.23
		TOTAL	13299.17
12.	Chhattisgarh Rajya GB	Chhattisgarh	953.00
		TOTAL	953.00

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total loans disbursed
13.	Baroda Gujarat GB	Gujarat	661.51
14.	Dena Gujarat GB	Gujarat	1007.06
15.	Saurashtra GB	Gujarat	1294.77
		TOTAL	2963.34
16.	Sarva Haryana GB	Haryana	6388.42
		TOTAL	6388.42
17.	Himachal Pradesh GB	HP	785.14
		TOTAL	785.14
18.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	JSK	209.80
19.	Jammu & Kashmir GB	J&K	455.93
		TOTAL	665.73
20.	Jharkhand GB	Jharkhand	221.07
21.	Vananchal GB	Jharkhand	765.25
		TOTAL	986.32
22.	Kaveri GB	Karnataka	2633.10
23.	Karnataka Vikas GB	Karnataka	3560.48
24.	Pragathi Krishna GB	Karnataka	3955.35
		TOTAL	10148.93
25.	Kerala GB	Kerala	9451.14
		TOTAL	9451.14
26.	Narmada Jhabua GB	Madhya Pradesh	2659.83
27.	Madhyanchal GB	Madhya Pradesh	1597.10
28.	Central MPGB	Madhya Pradesh	1957.56
		TOTAL	6214.49
29.	Maharashtra GB	Maharashtra	1516.20
30.	Vidharbha Konkan GB	Maharashtra	1046.25
		TOTAL	2562.45
31.	Manipur RB	Manipur	23.93
		TOTAL	23.93

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total loans disbursed
32.	Meghalaya RB	Meghalaya	321.61
		TOTAL	321.61
33.	Mizoram RB	Mizoram	241.89
		TOTAL	241.89
34.	Nagaland RB	Nagaland	11.82
		TOTAL	11.82
35.	Odisha GB	Odisha	2056.15
36.	Utkal GB	Odisha	1608.11
		TOTAL	3664.25
37.	Puduvai Bharathiar GB	Puducherry	322.80
		TOTAL	322.80
38.	Malwa GB	Punjab	1139.10
39.	Punjab GB	Punjab	3555.33
40.	Sutlej GB	Punjab	387.20
		TOTAL	5081.63
41.	Mewar Aanchalik GB	Rajasthan	161.16
42.	Baroda Rajasthan KGB	Rajasthan	4806.31
43.	Marudhara GB	Rajasthan	3400.26
		TOTAL	8367.72
44.	Pallavan GB	Tamil Nadu	2468.53
45.	Pandyan GB	Tamil Nadu	4345.51
		TOTAL	6814.04
46.	Tripura GB	Tripura	746.06
		TOTAL	746.06
47.	Allahabad UP GB	Uttar Pradesh	2957.53
48.	GB of Aryavart	Uttar Pradesh	4308.71
49.	Baroda UPGB	Uttar Pradesh	2981.66
50.	Kashi Gomati SGB	Uttar Pradesh	1249.25
51.	Prathama GB	Uttar Pradesh	2250.25

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total loans disbursed
52.	Purvanchal Bank	Uttar Pradesh	2692.98
53.	Sarva UPGB	Uttar Pradesh	1733.53
		TOTAL	18173.91
54.	Uttarakhand GB	Uttarakhand	798.78
		TOTAL	798.78
55.	Bangiya GVB	West Bengal	2312.10
56.	Paschim Banga GB	West Bengal	1124.00
57.	Uttarbanga KGB	West Bengal	740.28
		TOTAL	4176.38
		GRAND TOTAL	120133.72

Source: NABARD

Statement-II (c)

RRB-wise Total Loans disbursed during 2014-15

			(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total Loans disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh GVB	Andhra Pradesh	6797.59
2.	Andhra Pragathi GB	Andhra Pradesh	4148.81
3.	Chaitanya Godavari GB	Andhra Pradesh	1452.93
4.	Saptagiri GB	Andhra Pradesh	2284.72
		TOTAL	14684.04
5.	Arunachal Pradesh RB	Arunachal Pradesh	23.44
		TOTAL	23.44
6.	Assam GVB	Assam	890.38
7.	Langpi Dehangi GB	Assam	103.09
		TOTAL	993.47
8.	Bihar GB	Bihar	2180.53
9.	Madhya Bihar GB	Bihar	4683.74
10.	Uttar Bihar GB	Bihar	9294.81
		TOTAL	16159.08

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total loans disbursed
11.	Chhattisgarh Rajya GB	Chhattisgarh	980.55
		TOTAL	980.55
12.	Baroda Gujarat GB	Gujarat	712.71
13.	Dena Gujarat GB	Gujarat	1384.90
14.	Saurashtra GB	Gujarat	1235.70
		TOTAL	3333.32
15.	Sarva Haryana GB	Haryana	5363.33
		TOTAL	5363.33
16.	Himachal Pradesh GB	Himachal	753.53
		TOTAL	753.53
17.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	J&K	214.33
18.	Jammu & Kashmir GB	J&K	485.51
		TOTAL	699.83
19.	Jharkhand GB	Jharkhand	338.32
20.	Vananchal GB	Jharkhand	411.51
		TOTAL	749.83
21.	Kaveri GB	Karnataka	3356.79
22.	Karnataka Vikas GB	Karnataka	5034.39
23.	Pragathi Krishna GB	Karnataka	5876.43
		TOTAL	14267.61
24.	Kerala GB	Kerala	10279.50
		TOTAL	10279.50
25.	Narmada Jhabua GB	Madhya Pradesh	3302.25
26.	Madhyanchal GB	Madhya Pradesh	1436.85
27.	Central MPGB	Madhya Pradesh	1879.33
		TOTAL	6618.43
28.	Maharashtra GB	Maharashtra	1751.38
29.	Vidharbha Konkan GB	Maharashtra	1001.08
		TOTAL	2752.47

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total loans disbursed
30.	Manipur RB	Manipur	28.42
		TOTAL	28.42
31.	Meghalaya RB	Meghalaya	334.02
		TOTAL	334.02
32.	Mizoram RB	Mizoram	262.20
		TOTAL	262.20
33.	Nagaland RB	Nagaland	7.08
		TOTAL	7.08
34.	Odisha Gramya Bank	Odisha	2436.23
35.	Utkal GB	Odisha	1925.04
		TOTAL	4361.27
36.	Puduvai Bharathiar GB	Puducherry	396.13
		TOTAL	396.13
37.	Malwa GB	Punjab	1354.63
38.	Punjab GB	Punjab	4216.30
39.	Sutlej GB	Punjab	500.34
		TOTAL	6071.27
40.	Baroda Rajasthan KGB	Rajasthan	5868.02
41.	Rajasthan Marudhara GB	Rajasthan	4298.99
		TOTAL	10167.01
42.	Pallavan Grama Bank	Tamil Nadu	4754.88
43.	Pandyan Grama Bank	Tamil Nadu	4473.00
		TOTAL	9227.88
44.	Telangana GB	Telangana	3057.81
		TOTAL	3057.81
45.	Tripura GB	Tripura	741.07
		TOTAL	741.07
46.	Allahabad UP GB	Uttar Pradesh	3171.40
47.	GB of Aryavart	Uttar Pradesh	5356.52

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total loans disbursed
48.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh GB	Uttar Pradesh	3671.28
49.	Kashi Gomati Samyut GB	Uttar Pradesh	1565.70
50.	Prathama GB	Uttar Pradesh	3113.91
51.	Purvanchal Bank	Uttar Pradesh	3195.49
52.	Sarva UP GB	Uttar Pradesh	2665.03
		TOTAL	22739.33
53.	Uttarakhand GB	Uttarakhand	790.34
		TOTAL	790.34
54.	Bangiya GB	West Bengal	1725.36
55.	Paschim Banga GB	West Bengal	1095.18
56.	Uttarbanga KGB	West Bengal	529.57
		TOTAL	3350.11
		GRAND TOTAL	139192.36

Source: NABARD

Statement-II (d)*RRB-wise Total Loans disbursed upto 31 December 2015*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total Loans disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh GVB	Andhra Pradesh	6975.59
2.	Andhra Pragathi GB	Andhra Pradesh	5743.21
3.	Chaitanya Godavari GB	Andhra Pradesh	1859.22
4.	Saptagiri GB	Andhra Pradesh	2168.54
		TOTAL	16746.56
5.	Arunachal Pradesh RB	Arunachal Pradesh	22 .14
		TOTAL	22 .14
6.	Assam GVB	Assam	474.53
7.	Langpi Dehangi GB	Assam	133.09
		TOTAL	607.62
8.	Bihar GB	Bihar	1968.93

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total loans disbursed
9.	Madhya Bihar GB	Bihar	3955.69
10.	Uttar Bihar GB	Bihar	7255.67
		TOTAL	13180.29
11.	Chhattisgarh Rajya GB	Chhattisgarh	795.40
		TOTAL	795.40
12.	Baroda Gujarat GB	Gujarat	543.90
13.	Dena Gujarat GB	Gujarat	1351.63
14.	Saurashtra GB	Gujarat	1470.40
		TOTAL	3365.93
15.	Sarva Haryana GB	Haryana	4156.90
		TOTAL	4156.90
16.	Himachal Pradesh GB	Himachal Pradesh	934.00
		TOTAL	934.00
17.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	J&K	187.87
18.	Jammu & Kashmir GB	J&K	357.82
		TOTAL	545.69
19.	Jharkhand GB	Jharkhand	256.12
20.	Vananchal GB	Jharkhand	361.43
		TOTAL	617.55
21.	Kaveri GB	Karnataka	2773.94
22.	Karnataka Vikas GB	Karnataka	4143.98
23.	Pragathi Krishna GB	Karnataka	4308.40
		TOTAL	11226.32
24.	Kerala GB	Kerala	7511.00
		TOTAL	7511.00
25.	Narmada Jhabua GB	Madhya Pradesh	2306.67
26.	Madhyanchal GB	Madhya Pradesh	1434.30
27.	Central MPGB	Madhya Pradesh	1203.78
		TOTAL	4944.75

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total Loans disbursed
28.	Maharashtra GB	Maharashtra	1520.05
29.	Vidharbha Konkan GB	Maharashtra	1023.47
		TOTAL	2548.52
30.	Manipur RB	Manipur	30.66
		TOTAL	30.66
31.	Meghalaya RB	Meghalaya	191.75
		TOTAL	191.75
32.	Mizoram RB	Mizoram	203.25
		TOTAL	203.25
33.	Nagaland RB	Nagaland	5.52
		TOTAL	5.52
34.	Odisha Gramya Bank	Odisha	2005.37
35.	Utkal GB	Odisha	1831.47
		TOTAL	3836.84
36.	Puduvai Bharathiar GB	Puducherry	328.81
		TOTAL	328.81
37.	Malwa GB	Punjab	1472.00
38.	Punjab GB	Punjab	951.30
39.	Sutlej GB	Punjab	574.87
		TOTAL	2998.17
40.	Baroda Rajasthan KGB	Rajasthan	5068.30
41.	Rajasthan Marudhara GB	Rajasthan	4374.84
		TOTAL	9443.14
42.	Pallavan Grama Bank	Tamil Nadu	3672.18
43.	Pandyan Grama Bank	Tamil Nadu	3573.51
		TOTAL	7245.69
44.	Telangana GB	Telangana	2514.93
		TOTAL	2514.93
45.	Tripura GB	Tripura	667.00
		TOTAL	667.00

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Total Loans disbursed
46.	Allahabad UP GB	Uttar Pradesh	2170.96
47.	GB of Aryavart	Uttar Pradesh	4453.59
48.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh GB	Uttar Pradesh	2745.93
49.	Kashi Gomati Samyut GB	Uttar Pradesh	1129.29
50.	Prathama GB	Uttar Pradesh	2855.70
51.	Purvanchal Bank	Uttar Pradesh	2342.00
52.	Sarva UP GB	Uttar Pradesh	1649.02
		TOTAL	17346.49
53.	Uttarakhand GB	Uttarakhand	585.22
		TOTAL	585.22
54.	Bangiya GB	West Bengal	1173.80
55.	Paschim Banga GB	West Bengal	853.86
56.	Uttarbanga KGB	West Bengal	561.27
		TOTAL	2588.93
		GRAND TOTAL	115189.08

Source: NABARD

India Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement

573. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the outstanding issues relating to India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA);

(b) the details of changes proposed by India in DTAA along with the response of Mauritius on the changes proposed by India; and

(c) the time by when an amended DTAA is likely to be finalized and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Outstanding issues relating to the existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) are under negotiation between India and Mauritius through the mechanism of Joint Working Group (JWG). The last JWG meeting between India and

Mauritius was held from 29th June to 1st July, 2015 in New Delhi to discuss outstanding issues.

(b) India has proposed changes in the existing DTAA to address concerns relating to treaty abuse, round tripping of funds, double non-taxation and revenue loss. Both sides are working bilaterally to resolve these issues.

(c) DTAA negotiations with a treaty country being bilateral in nature, finalization of negotiations and amendment, if any, to the DTAA are subject to mutual agreement by both the countries. Hence, no timeline for the same can be provided.

Loan waiver to industrialists

574. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how many big industrialists were given the relief of loan waiver, during 2014 and 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has intimated that they have no information about the relief of loan waiver, during 2014 and 2015.

Group Insurance Scheme for MPs

575. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Group Insurance Scheme for serving/retired Members of Parliament;

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

(c) whether Government is contemplating to introduce any Group Insurance Scheme for serving/retired Members of Parliament; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, there is no Group Insurance Scheme for Members of Parliament / Ex. Members of Parliament. The Ministry has further informed that there is no such proposal under their consideration.

RBI guidelines on sanctioning of PSB loans to SEZs

576. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are no RBI guidelines regarding sanctioning of loans to Special Economic Zone (SEZ) developers in the country by various Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) whether in the absence of RBI guidelines for sanctioning of loans to Special Economic Zone (SEZ) developers in the country there is no uniformity in guidelines followed by various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and every bank is following its self formulated guidelines; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) RBI has deregulated credit related matters and permitted banks to take their own decisions on the various related aspects subject to their Board approved Loan Policy based on existing regulatory guidelines. As per RBI circulars credit extended by lenders for Special Economic Zone (SEZ) qualifies as infrastructure lending. Banks may extend finance to public agencies, and not to private builders, for acquisition and development of land provided it is a part of the complete project including development of infrastructure.

Recommendations of CEA Panel on GST

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Chief Economic Advisor (CEA) Panel has recommended that GST rate be around 17-18 per cent and has also recommended to remove one per cent levy to help manufacturing States;

(b) if so, whether the Government has accepted these and other recommendations made by CEA; and

(c) why some sections are insisting that GST rate should be included in the Constitution Bill itself and what is the idea of the Government on this aspect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Sir, Chief Economic Advisor (CEA) has recommended in its report that

lower rates be kept around 12 per cent (Centre plus States) with standard rates varying between 17 and 18 per cent. CEA has recommended elimination of all taxes on inter-state trade (including the one per cent additional duty).

(b) and (c) As per provisions made in proposed Constitution (One hundred and twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 2014 the Goods and Services Tax Council headed by Union Finance Minister with State Ministers in charge of Finance or Taxation shall recommend rates of Goods and Services Tax.

Refund of Swachh Bharat Cess

578. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to refund the Swachh Bharat Cess, a levy imposed by the Government on SEZs from November last year to fund its cleanliness drive; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Refund of Swachh Bharat Cess paid on the specified services has been allowed on those services on which *ab-initio* exemption is admissible, but not claimed.

(b) Refund of Swachh Bharat Cess on services provided to SEZs for authorized operations has been allowed *vide* notification No. 2/2016- S.T. dated 03.02.2016 in accordance with the Government's policy of not exporting incident of taxes.

Disclosure of names of loan defaulters

579. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to disclose the names of loan defaulters that led the banks to the bad loan crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The borrower's details are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and the banking laws, which provide

for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

Banks/Financial Institutions (FIs) submit the list of suit-filed accounts of borrowal accounts of ₹ 1 crore & above and wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above at regular intervals to Credit Information Companies (CICs) - (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). Banks/FIs, submit the list of wilful defaulters where suits have not been filed only to RBI.

Investment by foreign countries in India

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

- (a) whether the foreign countries including the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom, Australia, France and Germany are investing their money in our country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount they invested in India from last one year?

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

(b) and (c) The details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows from these countries during the last financial year and current financial year is given as below:

		(In US\$ million)	
Sl. No.	Country	2014-15 (April-March)	2015-16 (April-Dec.)
1.	United States of America	1,823.60	3,511.39
2.	Japan	2,084.231	1,082.00
3.	United Kingdom	1,446.62	503.17
4.	France	634.62	367.47
5.	Germany	1,124.86	790.26
6.	Australia	57.96	133.77

Health for all

581. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state by what time health services for all will be available in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Public Health is a state subject. However moving towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC) wherein people are able to receive quality health services that they need without suffering financial hardship is a key goal of the Twelfth Plan. As per the Twelfth Plan document, move towards UHC is a process that will unfold over two to three plan periods. It is also one of the targets of Sustainable Development Goals that is to be achieved by 2030. The National Health Mission (NHM) represents the prime vehicle for achieving UHC.

The Government has already taken steps towards provision of free services for maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as TB, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, dengue and kalazar, HIV/AIDS, leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which states are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal SwasthyaKaryakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, roll out of Universal Health Coverage pilots, strengthening primary healthcare and District Hospitals and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.

The Central Government is also implementing the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides health cover up to ₹ 30,000/- for secondary care hospitalizations on a family floater basis as per the approved package rates to BPL population and 11 other defined categories of unorganised workers.

Capping of prices of stents

582. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Core Committee set up by Government on essential medicines to decide whether stents should be included in the list of scheduled pharmaceutical products prices of which are capped by Government has submitted its report;

(b) if not, whether it is due to differences between the Ministry of Health and Department of Pharmaceuticals on the mechanism to bring down the prices of medical devices; and

(c) if so, by when the Committee is likely to submit its report so that prices of stent is not delayed and it is made available to patients on capped prices as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No. The Core Committee is yet to submit its report.

(b) In view of answer to part (a) above, the question of any difference between the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Department of Pharmaceuticals does not arise.

(c) The Core Committee is currently examining the matter and its recommendations are awaited.

Major causes of death and shortage of PG medical seats

583. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the top ten diseases/illnesses that cause death in India and the percentage of these diseases/illnesses that need doctors with post graduate qualifications to treat them;

(b) whether there is a huge difference between the number of under graduate and post graduate medical seats available in the country, if so, the number of MBBS and PG seats, separately; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to ensure that factors such as lack of infrastructure or faculty do not lead to fewer number of PG seats available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) According to the World Health Organization, top ten causes of death in India are Ischemic heart disease (12.4%), Chronic obstructive lung disease (10.8%), Stroke (9%), Diarrheal Diseases (6%), Lower respiratory infections (4.9%), Preterm birth complications (3.9%), Tuberculosis (2.7%), Self-harm (2.6%), Falls (2.6%) and Road injury (2.4%). While some of these at early stages can be diagnosed and treated by qualified trained MBBS doctors, diseases such as cancer, stroke, etc. and complicated cases required services of specialists with postgraduate qualifications.

(b) There are 57138 MBBS seats and 25850 PG seats in the country. In addition, 4640DNB seats are also available which are equivalent to PG seats.

- (c) Following steps have been taken to increase number of PG seats:
- (i) The ratio of teachers to students have been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 or 1:3 for various disciplines;
 - (ii) DNB qualifications have been recognized for appointment as faculty;
 - (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment, extension, re-employment of faculty in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years;
 - (iv) Strengthening/upgradation of Government medical colleges for starting new PG courses/creating PG seats. Under this scheme, funds have been provided to 72 State Government medical colleges across 20 States.

Caesarean sections and requirement of Gynaecologists

584. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and percentage of caesarean section deliveries that need to be performed in rural India, State and UT-wise;
- (b) the number of gynaecologists, obstetrics and anaesthetists (separately) required to perform the caesarean section deliveries compared to the number of gynaecologists, obstetrics and anaesthetists that are available in the rural parts of the country, State and UT-wise; and
- (c) if there is shortfall in the number of gynaecologists, obstetrics and anaesthetists available to perform the caesarean section deliveries, the reasons for the shortfall and the steps/measures being taken by Government to overcome the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) World Health Organisation (WHO) in its statement released in April, 2015 has said that every effort should be made to provide caesarean sections (C-section) to women requiring C-section based on clinical diagnosis, rather than striving to achieve a specific CS rate. At population level, Caesarean section rates higher than 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates. Separate requirement of C section State/UT wise is not provided.

(b) As per Rural Health Statistics (2014-15), the required, sanctioned and In position obstetrics and gynaecologists at Community Health Centre (CHC) State/UT-wise in rural parts of India are given in Statement (*See below*). Data for anaesthetists is not given in the report.

(c) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of health human resources in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including for engaging of health human resources on contractual basis based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.

- Support under NHM is provided for multi-skilling of doctors including Emergency Obstetric Care (EMoC) and Lifesaving anaesthetic skills (LSAS) to overcome the shortage of specialists.
- Support is also provided to States by giving hard area allowance to doctors/specialists 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.
- States are also advised to put in place transparent policies of posting and transfer, and ensure rational deployment of doctors/specialists. 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.
- Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) is now empowered to contract-in the services of specialists, Medical/Paramedical staff, and professional counsellors.
- To facilitate the States to obtain specialist services, the Ministry has shared a guidance note on operationalization of First Referral Unit (FRU) and also for Strengthening Specialist Support for District Hospital/Sub District Hospital/Community Health Centres.
- State can explore the possibility of adopting campus recruitment in medical colleges providing hard area and performance linked incentives to specialists, in sourcing of specialists (part time) and empanelling not-for-profit institutions etc.

Statement*Obstetricians and Gynaecologists at CHCs*

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Required ¹		Sanctioned		In Position		Vacant		Shortfall	
		[R]	3	[S]	4	[P]	5	[S-P]	6	[R-P]	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179	96	NA	55	41	124				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	NA	NA	1	NA	51				
3.	Assam	151	NA	NA	69	NA	82				
4.	Bihar	70	NA	NA	16	NA	54				
5.	Chhattisgarh	155	157	157	21	136	134				
6.	Goa	4	2	2	1	1	3				
7.	Gujarat#	320	33	33	31	2	289				
8.	Haryana	109	31	31	6	25	103				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	78	0	0	1	*	77				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	81	81	50	31	34				
11.	Jharkhand	188	31	31	32	*	156				
12.	Karnataka	206	206	206	173	33	3 3				

13.	Kerala	222	14	20	*	202
14.	Madhya Pradesh	334	297	55	242	279
15.	Maharashtra	360	244	217	27	143
16.	Manipur [^]	17	1	0	1	17
17.	Meghalaya	27	3	3	0	24
18.	Mizoram	9	0	0	0	9
19.	Nagaland	21	0	1		20
20.	Odisha	377	380	145	235	232
21.	Punjab	150	145	70	75	80
22.	Rajasthan	568	271	99	172	4 69
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24.	Tamil Nadu ²	385	0	0	0	385
25.	Telangana	114	71	41	30	73
26.	Tripura	20	0	0	0	20
27.	Uttarakhand	59	46	13	33	46
28.	Uttar Pradesh	773	524	115	409	658
29.	West Bengal	347	787	41	746	306
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	3	0	3	4
31.	Chandigarh##	2	5	17	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	*	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1	0	1
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
36.	Puducherry	3	0	1	*	2
	ALL INDIA	5396	3429	1296	2242	4115

Data for 2013 repeated

^ 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

¹ One per Community Health Centre

² Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

NA: Not Available.

High rate of miscarriages in the country

585. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that miscarriage rates in India have risen to 32 per cent while globally the rate is 10 per cent;
- (b) if so, what reason can be attributed to huge number of miscarriages in India;
- (c) what has been done to reduce miscarriages and maternal mortality rate; and
- (d) what are the number of maternal mortalities in the country for the last three years and its comparison with SAARC countries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No. As per DLHS 3 (2007-08), 4.7% of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years ended in spontaneous abortion.

(c) Details of 'Strategies to reduce miscarriages and maternal mortality ratio' are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 178 per 100,000 live births in 2010-12 to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13.

In comparison to SAARC countries, India is better placed than Bangladesh at 176, Pakistan at 178, Nepal at 258 and Afghanistan at 396 per 100,000 live births. However Sri Lanka at 30, Maldives at 68 and Bhutan at 148 per 100,000 livebirths are better placed with lower MMR.

Statement***Strategies to Reduce Miscarriages and Maternal Mortality Ratio***

- In order to address the issue of miscarriages and intrauterine deaths due to infections like HIV/Syphilis the GoI has already launched an initiative of Universal screening of pregnant women for HIV and Syphilis. Hypothyroidism a major endocrine disorder and incidence of recurrent pregnancy losses upto 12 weeks due to hypothyroidism is 4.1-16.6%. The screening of pregnant women with risk of Hypothyroidism has been recommended by the GoI and guidelines in this regard have also been disseminated to all States for

implementation. The National guidelines for diagnosis and management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus advises identification of the Gestation diabetes by universal screening and timely treatment. In order to address the complications of GDM including that of fetal loss due to the metabolic disorder. Hence the GoI has already initiated steps to address the issue of fetal losses due to preventable causes on priority.

- The key strategies being implemented for accelerating the pace of decline in MMR are:
- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme was launched in April, 2005 with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality.
- Building on the phenomenal progress of JSY, another major initiative "Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram" (JSSK) was launched in June, 2011 to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for both pregnant women and sick neonates. Under JSSK, every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions. This includes absolutely free to and fro transport between home and institution, diagnostics, medicines, other consumables, food and blood, if required. The scheme has been expanded to cover sick infants up to one year of age and cases of ante natal and post-natal complications as well.
- Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS): A name based web enabled system has been introduced by Government of India to track every pregnant women and child in order to ensure and monitor timely and quality services to them including ANC, INC, PNC, JSY benefit, Immunization etc. In addition SMS on services due to pregnant women are sent to ASHAS/ ANMs and pregnant women.
- Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) as an outreach activity at Anganwadi centers for provision of maternal and child care including nutrition in convergence with the ICDS.
- Engagement of approximately 9.15 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community, particularly pregnant women.
- Under the National Iron+ Initiative, iron and folic acid supplementation is

being given across life stages including pregnant, lactating women and adolescent girls at health facilities and during outreach activities.

- Maternal Death Review (MDR) is being implemented across the country both at facilities and in the community. The purpose is to take corrective action at appropriate levels and improve the quality of obstetric care.
- Operationalization of Safe Abortion Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities with a focus on "Delivery Points". A policy decision has been taken for universal testing of HIV and syphilis in pregnant women.
- Capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas. The Government is partnering with professional organizations like Federation of Obstetric and Gynecological Societies of India (FOGSI) to make this endeavor successful.
- Setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programs to enhance the quality of training in the States.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Further to sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified. These districts would receive higher per capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focussed supportive supervision, and encouraged to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges. Harmonised technical assistance to States by Development Partners to strengthen implementation of Interventions under RMNCH+A with a focus on High Priority Districts.
- To further accelerate the pace of decline in MMR, new guidelines has been prepared and disseminated to the states for Screening for Diagnosis and management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Hypothyroidism during pregnancy, Training of General Surgeons for performing Caesarean Section,

Calcium supplementation during pregnancy and lactation, De-worming during pregnancy, Maternal Near Miss Review, Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy, Dakshata guidelines for strengthening intra-partum care. Guidance Note on Use of Uterotonics during labour and Guidance Note on Prevention and management of Postpartum Hemorrhage have recently been approved.

Financial and infrastructural aid for maintaining diseases registry

586. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided adequate financial, infrastructure as well as man- power facilities to record and maintain cancer, tuberculosis patient registry etc. in Government run Hospitals in various States/UTs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the 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/UTs in the country; 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) to (c) Since 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 and 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, New Delhi, Safdurjung Hospital, New Delhi, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, 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.

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.

The funds released to the States and UTs, under RNTCP for the year 2014-15 and current Financial Year are given in Statement (*See* below). RNTCP programme is being implemented through a network of over 13,000 Designated Microscopy Centres, 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 Releases	2015-16 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.	Chandigarh	151.66	109.61
7.	Chhattisgarh	1321.91	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar 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
19.	Lakshadweep	22.85	28.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1382.86	2029.83
21.	Maharashtra	5043.57	4728.71

1	2	3	4
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

Adulterated milk products

587. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many reports and complaints regarding the unhygienic, contaminated and hazardous milk and milk products sold by local milk dairies run by individuals, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the measures taken by Government to ensure the quality and safety of milk and milk products; and

(c) the details of local mechanism to monitor raid and check such milk vendors and ensure the quality of the milk available to the people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per information made available by the State/UT

Governments, the number of milk samples analyzed, samples found to be non-conforming to the standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder and action taken during 2014- 15 are as under:

No. of Samples analysed	No. of samples found to be non-conforming	No. of Prosecution launched	Conviction
6649	1559	741	185

Data in respect of milk products has not been compiled.

(b) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) regularly takes up the issue of enforcement of the provisions of the Act and regulations thereunder with the State/UT authorities, through periodic written communications as also interaction during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee. Further, in order to pay a focused attention to the adulteration of milk and milk products, a special cell has been created in the FSSAI. The Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare has *vide* D.O. letter dated 13.02.2016 also requested the Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs to issue instructions to administrative and police authorities to extend all possible cooperation to the food safety authorities in carrying out surveillance activities to check food adulteration and manufacture/sale of sub-standards food items.

(c) Random sampling and testing of food products including milk and milk products are done by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance of the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming to the prescribed standards, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Preparedness against spread of Zika virus

588. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a possibility of Zika virus to infect people in the country as it is already infecting the people abroad, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any vaccine has been developed to contain severity of the disease; and

(c) the measures as part of Government's preparedness being initiated to check the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Zika virus is transmitted by the bite of Aedes mosquitoes which also transmits Dengue and Chikungunya. These mosquitoes are widely prevalent in India and hence there is a risk of Zika virus infecting people in the country.

(b) No.

(c) Technical guidelines and travel advisory were issued and disseminated and also made available on the website of the Ministry. States where Dengue transmission is on, namely Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, UT of Puducherry have been alerted. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi has been identified as the nodal agency for investigation of outbreak in any part of the country. Fifteen International Airports and nine major ports have displayed signages providing information for travelers on Zika virus disease and advising the travellers to report if they are returning from any of the affected countries and suffering from febrile illness. Immigration authorities at these Airports have been sensitized. Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued instruction to all international airlines to follow the recommended aircraft disinsection guidelines. Vector control measures have been implemented at International Airports and Ports. National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi and National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune, have established the capacity to provide laboratory diagnosis of Zika virus disease in acute febrile stage. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme has alerted all its field units for enhanced vector (Aedes mosquitoes) control. National AIDS Control Organization has issued advisory for blood banks and potential blood donors to prevent transmission of Zika virus infection by blood transfusion. A 24x7 control room cum Help Line has started functioning from Dte. GHS. Public has been made aware about Zika virus disease through press releases issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The situation is being monitored regularly.

Discouraging tobacco consumption by the people

589. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the second largest consumer of tobacco products in the world;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tobacco is the foremost preventable cause of death and disease in the world today killing half of the people who consume it;

(c) if so, the details in this regard with trends in oral cancer during last five years, State-wise;

(d) the details of legislations brought by Government to discourage consumption of tobacco in the country; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to make these laws more effective and result oriented?

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

(b) and (c) Tobacco is the foremost preventable cause of death and disease in the world today. Globally, it kills nearly 6 million people, of which 0.6 million premature deaths can be attributed to exposure to second-hand smoke (SHS). As per the report of Tobacco Control in India (2004), nearly 8-9 lakh people die every year due to diseases attributable to tobacco use. As per the ICMR study "Assessment of Burden of Disease due to Non-Communicable Diseases (2006)", based on analysis of published literature till 2004, the risk of disease attributable to tobacco use was 78% for stroke, 65.6% for tuberculosis, 85.2% for ischemic heart disease, 52% for acute myocardial infarction, 43% for oesophageal cancer, and 16% for lung cancer, respectively.

As per the NCDIR-NCRP Report on "Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rate: 1982- 2010", Oral Cancers of Tongue in males showed a statistically significant increase in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate along with Annual Percentage Change in Chennai (1.35) and Delhi (1.73). Mouth Cancers in males showed a statistically significant increase in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate in Bhopal (2.97), Delhi (2.93), and Mumbai (1.35). The estimated incidence of Oral Cancer cases in India, State/UT-wise, for the year 2015 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The Government has taken a series of measures to deter people from consuming various tobacco products:

- (i) Enactment of the "Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003".
- (ii) Ratification of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
- (iii) Launch of the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (a) create awareness about the harmful effects

of tobacco consumption, (b) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (c) ensure effective implementation of the anti-tobacco laws and (d) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.

- (iv) Notification of rules to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes.
- (v) Notification of rules on new pictorial health warnings on tobacco product packages.
- (vi) Launch of public awareness campaigns through a variety of media.

The States/UTs are regularly advised by this Ministry to implement various provisions of tobacco control laws in letter and spirit. Besides, under the National Tobacco Control Programme, there is a provision for conducting law enforcers training in the States/UTs aimed at improving the enforcement of tobacco control laws.

Statement

*Estimated incidence of Oral Cancer cases in India, State/UT-wise,
for the year 2015 - Both Sexes**

State/UT	2015
Jammu and Kashmir	1306
Himachal Pradesh	662
Punjab	2713
Chandigarh	107
Uttarakhand	1018
Haryana	2556
Delhi	1652
Rajasthan	6881
Uttar Pradesh	20424
Bihar	10788
Sikkim	39
Arunachal Pradesh	78
Nagaland	106

State/UT	2015
Manipur	130
Mizoram	59
Tripura	217
Meghalaya	163
Assam	1661
West Bengal	9072
Jharkhand	3359
Odisha	4083
Chhattisgarh	2582
Madhya Pradesh	7365
Gujarat	6097
Daman and Diu	40
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42
Maharashtra	11005
Telangana	3588
Andhra Pradesh	5030
Karnataka	6029
Goa	141
Lakshadweep	7
Kerala	3282
Tamil Nadu	6670
Puducherry	128
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36
TOTAL	119116

*Based on Cancer Incidence Report (2009-2011) and the Report on Time Trends in Cancer incidence Rates (1982-2010)

Expenditure on public health

590. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a need to increase the total public health expenditure in the country;
- (b) if so, the present status in this regard, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken to increase expenditure on health both by the Centre and the States; and
- (d) whether there exists a built-in mechanism to ensure that the money is spent on the important segments of the health sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per 12th Five Year Plan document, total public funding by the Centre and States, plan and non-plan, on core health is envisaged to increase to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan. The Draft National Health Policy 2015 envisages raising public health expenditure progressively to 2.5% of the GDP.

(b) Details showing State-wise allocation/outlay for 2013-14(RE) and 2014-15 (BE) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government of India is committed to increasing public health expenditure and its optimum utilization for maximum output as reflected in the several initiatives taken by the Government like 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, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), free medicines under the various national health programmes like Anti-Malaria and Anti-TB programmes, seek to strengthen various healthcare 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.
- Mainstreaming of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy.

(d) Resources available for the health sector, is prioritized among different segments within the sector, based *inter-alia* on current and projected needs. Under the National Health Mission Framework, the District/City Health Action Plan is an important institutional structure for enabling decentralization, convergence and integration of healthcare interventions. To ensure proper utilization of funds and to provide health care facilities to all the citizens of the country, the Government of India has taken several steps including *inter-alia* organizing periodical review meetings/Joint Monitoring Missions, conducting external surveys, undertaking Common Review Mission (CRM) on annual basis, conducting monthly concurrent audit and annual audit of the State/District Health Societies and Performance Audit by CAG.

Statement

Details showing State-wise allocation/Outlay 2013-14 (RE) and 2014-15 (BE)

(₹ in crores)

States/UTs	2013-14 (RE)		2014-15 (BE)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2547.34	4026.76	1039.27	3345.9
Arunachal Pradesh	120.58	270.4	148.35	242.76
Assam	918.14	1123.33	1759.75	1209.45
Bihar	1339.55	2308.6	2426.73	2376.61
Chhattisgarh	1401.5	570.28	2320.12	608.72
Goa	210.92	303.26	247.01	323.53
Gujarat	3377.36	1768.5	5571.63	1546.84
Haryana	1105.94	983.96	1674.22	1130.19
Himachal Pradesh	261.45	941.53	276.02	1007.8
Jammu and Kashmir	376.06	1468.77	560.45	1638.99
Jharkhand	777.24	654.45	1804.45	826.94
Karnataka	2508.11	2396.08	3642.24	2258.55
Kerala	952.85	2636.92	1118.94	3396.67

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	1452.28	2551.11	2692.12	3421.38
Maharashtra	3107.93	4773.28	5183.78	5020.93
Manipur	239.49	176.68	147.69	194.42
Meghalaya	259.42	179.01	409.59	190.82
Mizoram	165.89	111.38	203.73	135.06
Nagaland	44.49	254.37	190.75	282.85
Odisha	764.32	1438.68	2311.83	1546.65
Punjab	1016.99	1688.34	1021.77	1674.33
Rajasthan	2509.85	2788.04	5573.6	3129.77
Sikkim	172.64	87.26	254.81	97.67
Tamil Nadu	2524.07	3677.77	2542.2	4173.5
Tripura	327.5	343.73	344.31	251.94
Uttarakhand	637.72	648.72	723.97	772.37
Uttar Pradesh	4765.79	5442.76	8041.37	6335.56
West Bengal	2478.54	3215.18	2231.06	3571.57
Telangana			2292.74	1838.34
TOTAL STATES	36363.96	46829.15	56754.5	52550.11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA
Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA
NCT of Delhi	1834.4	1403.58	2859.35	1565.9
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA
Puducherry	199.26	165.24	246.93	174.52
TOTAL (STATES AND UTs)	38397.62	48397.97	59860.78	54290.53

Source: State Finances - A study of budgets 2014-15, Reserve Bank of India

Special burn units in hospitals

591. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of separate special burn units in hospitals across the country;

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

(c) the details of the hospitals having separate burn units in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to set up a separate burn treatment unit in all hospitals across the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(e) the funds earmarked, allocated, and spent to establish such units during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the time by which the said units are likely to be set up in all the hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally. However, a pilot programme was initiated in the year 2010 by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the name of "Pilot Programme for Prevention of Burn Injuries" (PPPBI) for establishing burn units in three Medical Colleges and six Districts Hospitals. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan (FYP), the programme has been continued as "National Programme for Prevention and Management of Burn Injuries (NPPMBI)" for establishing burn units in 67 State Government Medical Colleges and 19 District Hospitals. The District Hospital component of the Programme is being implemented through National Health Mission (NHM). So far, 30 Medical Colleges and 13 District Hospitals have been approved during the Twelfth FYP for establishing Burn Units under NPPMBI. Details of funds allocated and sanctioned are given in Statement (*See below*).

(f) As setting up of the burns units in various hospitals in the country is a continuous process, as such no timeline could be given.

Statement

Funds earmarked, allocated, and spent to establish burn units during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise under National Programme for Prevention and Management of Burn Injuries (NPPMBI)

(₹ in crores)

State (under PPPBI)	Name of the Institute	Amount released (in cr.)
Financial Year 2012-13		
Haryana	Post Graduate Institute of Medicals Sciences Rohtak	1.21
Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Medical College, Tanda, Dist. Kangra	0.61
	Zonal Hospital, Mandi	0.32
Financial Year 2013-14		
No amount was released.		
Financial Year 2014-15		
Assam (under PPPBI)	Gauhati Medical College	0.40
West Bengal	Burdwan Medical College and Hospital, Burdwan	2.599
	IPGMER, SSKM Medical College and Hospital Kolkata	2.599
Gujarat	PDU Medical College, Rajkot	2.59875
Tamil Nadu	KAVP Medical College and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Government Hospital, Trichy	0.9675
	Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur	2.59875
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur	0.20

(₹ in crores)

State	Name of the Institute	Amount released
Financial Year 2015-16		
Bihar	Patna Medical College	1.90275
	J.L.N. Medical College and Hospital, Bhagalpur	1. 63125
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur	2.39875
Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Science (RIMS), Imphal	3.1185

Under nutrition in children under five years of age

592. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as per UNICEF reports, 20 per cent of children in India under five years of age suffer from wasting due to acute under nutrition;

(b) what is the percentage of children under five years of age who suffer from wasting due to acute under nutrition in Jharkhand;

(c) what has been the achievement in reducing under nutrition, wasting and underweight children under the National Health Mission (NHM) and Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme; and

(d) what is the target date set for eradication of under nutrition, wasting and underweight among children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per Rapid Survey of Children (RSOC), 2013, 15.1 per cent under five children suffer from wasting in India and 15.6 per cent in Jharkhand suffer from wasting.

(c) As per the Rapid Survey of Children, 2013 when compared to National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06), the percentage of under-weight children has reduced from 42.5 per cent to 29.4 per cent, and the per centage of wasted children has reduced from 19.8 per cent to 15.1 per cent in the under-five age group.

Under nutrition is a multi dimensional problem and requires action on various fronts such as food security, poverty, health care, drinking water and sanitation, female literacy etc. Various efforts are being undertaken under National Health Mission to address malnutrition along with other schemes/programmes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

(d) As per the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the target has been set for reducing underweight prevalence in under three children to half by 2017 of its level in NFHS-3 (2005-06) *i.e.* 20.2 per cent by 2017.

Sale of sub-standard mineral water

593. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that unlicensed and sub-standard mineral waters are on sale; and

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by Government during last three years and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Some instances of sale of mineral water/packaged drinking water not conforming to the standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder and unlicensed packaged water, have come to the notice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

(b) As per information made available by the State/UT Governments, the number of samples of packaged drinking water and mineral water tested, samples found to be not conforming to the prescribed standards and action taken during last two years are as under:

Year	No. of samples analysed	No. of samples found to be non-conforming	No. of Prosecutions Launched	Conviction
2013-14	2977	577	169	4
2014-15	806	226	130	30

The data on packaged drinking water and mineral water tested was not compiled for 2012-13. The FSSAI regularly sensitises the State Food Safety Commissioners including through written communications and in the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee of the FSSAI.

Operationalisation of AIIMS like institutes

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

- (a) the number of new AIIMS like institutes which have become fully operational so far;
- (b) whether there has been any delay in making such institutes operational, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the functional institutes have filled all faculty positions against sanctioned strength, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether it is a fact that some faculty members have left these institutes citing various reasons including under utilisation of their services; and
- (e) what are the steps taken by Government for early operationalisation of these institutes and filling vacant positions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) At present, there are 6 new AIIMS like institutes which are functional as under:-

AIIMS- Bhubaneswar, AIIMS- Bhopal, AIIMS- Jodhpur, AIIMS- Patna, AIIMS- Raipur and AIIMS- Rishikesh

Regular batches of MBBS since 2012 are started in all six new AIIMS. B.Sc. (Nursing) courses have also started since 2013. OPD, IPD and OT services are functional in all AIIMS.

(c) to (e) Faculty positions are filled by the respective new AIIMS in a phased manner on need basis keeping in view their requirement as additional services are rolled out. Few faculty members have left the Institutes on personal grounds, but none of them have left for under utilization of their services.

Prosecution for public smoking

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

(a) the amount of money collected towards fines for smoking in public in each of the last three years and current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of tobacco products sellers fined/prosecuted during the said period for selling them to people under the age of eighteen;

(c) whether all the districts in the country have nodal officers for anti-tobacco activities, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government intends to ban the sale of loose cigarettes to reduce their consumption; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government to curb public smoking and illegal sale of tobacco products?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The details of fines collected under various provisions of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 2003 (COTPA, 2003) State/UT-wise and year-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) At present, National Tobacco Control Programme is under implementation in 108 districts across 31 States in the country. District Nodal Officers for the National Tobacco Control Programme are present in these districts.

(d) The State Governments/UTs of Uttarakhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, and Jharkhand have issued orders/notifications banning the sale of loose cigarettes.

The draft Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) (Amendment) Bill, 2015 has a provision to ban sale of loose cigarettes. The draft Amendment Bill is under pre-legislative consultation.

- (e) The Government has taken measures including, *inter alia*, the following:
- (i) Enactment of the "Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003".
 - (ii) Ratification of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
 - (iii) Launch of the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (a) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (b) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (c) ensure effective implementation of the anti-tobacco laws and (d) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.
 - (iv) Notification of rules to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes.
 - (v) Notification of rules on new pictorial health warnings on tobacco product packages.
 - (vi) Launch of public awareness campaigns through a variety of media.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	315	811	1,867	331	16,269	49,769	138,434	21,041
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	70	19	0	215	4,250	950	0	30700
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	69	170	4,577	375	8,550	26,100	686,695	64,880
Uttarakhand	0	1	2,659	3,340	0	200	79,230	106,385
Maharashtra	12	0	0	0	1,800	0	0	0
Goa	1,238	790	4,525	0	123,660	79,360	678,800	0
Andhra Pradesh	47,593	24,112	0	1569	3,745,705	1,538,243	0	191190
Odisha	8,378	380	1,719	644	723,199	3,750	134,350	68,300
Punjab			25,247	0			1,384,998	0
TOTAL	104,750	69,278	224,402	83,300	9,113,921	6,745,910	27,248,720	11,140,157
GRAND TOTAL		481,730					54,248,708	

Enhancing healthcare expenditure

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to enhance the spending of GDP on health from the present below one per cent to at least two per cent, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has received many proposals from many researchers in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per Twelfth Five Year Plan document, total public funding by the Centre and States, plan and non-plan, on core health is envisaged to increase to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan. The Draft National Health Policy, 2015 envisages raising progressively the public health expenditure to 2.5% of the GDP.

(b) Stakeholder responses on the draft National Health Policy, 2015, have suggested an increase in public health spending as a per cent of Gross National Product beyond the current level of 1.1 per cent of GDP mentioned in the draft policy.

Shortage of funds with TB Control Programme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many State Governments were facing acute shortage of funds for implementing TB Control Programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is considering to provide additional grant to such States to ensure uninterrupted implementation of the said programme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Allocation for the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is part of the National Health Mission communicable diseases flexipool. Funds for different States are allocated after evaluating their respective programme implementation plans. Sufficient funds have been provided to the State Governments for activities as per their approved Programme Implementation Plans.

Upgradation of PHC Jangla, Shimla

598. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received representation in the month of July, 2015,

November, 2015 and December, 2015 regarding upgradation of PHC Jangla in Chirgaon Tehsil under Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh into mini hospital under NRHM scheme;

(b) if so, what action Ministry has taken for upgradation of PHC Jangla; and

(c) whether Government will give top priority to upgrade this PHC as this area is rural, hilly and geographical condition is different, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Such proposals under the National Rural Health Mission are received from the State Government as part of their Programme Implementation Plans. No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(c) Public health is a State subject. Under the National Health Mission, support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including for upgradation of Primary Health Centres based on proposals submitted by the State/UT Governments and appraisal by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC).

Upgradation of Mental Health Institute, Cuttack

599. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has received a proposal from the Odisha State Government for upgradation of the Mental Health Institute, Cuttack into a full-fledged super speciality institute of mental health and neuro-sciences at par with NIMHANS, Bengaluru to cater to the need of the Eastern Region of the country; and

(b) if so, what is the progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Government had approved a proposal for establishment of a Centre of Excellence in the field of Mental Health at the Mental Health Institute, Cuttack and funds amounting to ₹ 27.78 crores were released for the same. However, there is no proposal under consideration in this Ministry for upgradation of the said Institute into a full-fledged super specialty institute of mental health and neuro-sciences at par with NIMHANS, Bengaluru.

High cost of medical treatment in the country

600. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that medical treatment in our country is

expensive due to the high charges for consultation, hospital charges and clinical investigations, etc.;

(b) whether Government envisages any action plan or measures to ensure that the medical treatment and health care comes within the reach of the common man keeping in view the economic condition of the masses in the country; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Government is aware of reports appearing in different fora about the high cost of medical treatment in private clinical establishments. However, the cost of treatment in India, on an average, is lesser than the cost in most developed countries.

(b) and (c) Health is a State subject. However, the Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments. In accordance with the said rules, one of the conditions for registration and continuation of clinical establishments is that the clinical establishments (in the States/Union Territories where the said Act is applicable) can charge the rates for each type of procedure and services within the range of rates determined from time to time. The National Council for Clinical Establishments, as provided under the Act, has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures. The said standard list of medical procedures and standard template for costing of procedures has been shared with the States.

TB deaths in the country

†601. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that death cases due to tuberculosis in India is highest in the world and World Health Organisation has asked India to enhance expenditure to eradicate this epidemic by 2030, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has not allocated the budget as per the demand to curb tuberculosis during past years, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tuberculosis Report, 2015, for the year 2014, deaths due to TB were estimated in India to be 220,000 which is higher than any other country. However, this high number is because of our large population even though the incidence, prevalence and mortality due to TB in India has been consistently declining over the last 15 years and India has also achieved the Millennium Development Goals and has halved the prevalence and mortality as compared to 1990 levels. Among the 22 high burden countries in the world India ranks 16th in death rate attributable to TB.

(b) Allocation for the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is part of the National Health Mission communicable disease flexipool. The actual expenditure by the programme during the past four years is given in Statement.

Statement

Expenditure under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Year	Actual Allocated by the MOHFW (BE)	RE	FE
1.	2012-13	710.15	557.15	467.00
2.	2013-14	710.15	500.00	516.76
3.	2014-15	710.15	640.00	640.00
4.	2015-16	640.00	640.00	640.00
TOTAL		2770.45	2337.15	2263.76

Prevalent of Ebola virus in the country

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

(a) whether Government has seen a recent report of the National Institute of Virology (NIV) which states that Asian Ebola virus is active in almost all States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons succumbed to the virus in the country so far, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by Government to check the spread of the disease further?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Indian Council of Medical Research, has informed that as of now, there is no term called Asian Ebola virus and National Institute of Virology has not conducted any research study on Asia Ebola Virus.

Updation of cancer data collection capacity

603. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry does not have access to cancer data after the year 2011;
- (b) if so, what are the reasons for the same;
- (c) whether the latest National Health Profile uses cancer data from a 2013 ICMR report; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by the Ministry to update its data collection capacity for cancer data?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research, National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research is a nodal agency for cancer registry. It routinely collects data for Cancer Registry Programme. NCDIR-National Cancer Registry Programme has published a report on the data of 2009-2011 from Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) in the year, 2013.

Population Based Cancer Registration is a complex process. This involves active cancer registration wherein staff has to go to different sources for collection of data elimination of duplicate registration, confidentiality issues, matching with death due to cancer as well as cause mortality also takes time.

The latest edition of National Health Profile-2015 used the data from National Cancer Registry Programme, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Three Year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCR): 2009-2011 (Report of 25 PBCRs in India) (February, 2013) on Incidence and Distribution of Cancer.

The systematic collection of data on cancer is being carried out by various Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) across India under the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR since 1982. National Cancer Registry Programme has 58 sites. All 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres are part of Cancer Registry Programme.

The programme is also being financially supported from National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke.

Pre-natal sex determination test

604. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no formal proposal for pre-natal sex determination and the idea is at the discussion stage;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such tests are banned across the country as on date; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received any representations for conducting such pre-natal sex determination, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) There is no formal proposal for pre-natal sex determination in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) Under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, any misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination is statutorily banned across the country.

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare receives representations/suggestions on various provisions of the PC and PNDT Act, 1994 and rules made thereunder which are considered appropriately by the Central Supervisory Board, the apex policy making body on the PC and PNDT related issues.

Preparedness against swine flu

605. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked all the State Governments to step-up preparedness against swine flu or H1N1 influenza;

(b) whether Government has also asked the State Governments to take proactive measures and strengthen the awareness campaign to tackle the disease;

(c) whether the States have been directed to keep adequate stock of medicines and masks; and

(d) whether the States have also been asked to keep ventilators and isolation wards ready in hospitals to handle any kind of emergency?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Yes. Government has issued advisory to all the State Governments and UTs to step up preparedness for H1N1 Influenza. This includes enhanced surveillance; capacity for laboratory diagnosis; setting up of screening centres in outpatient departments of hospitals; earmarking isolation wards including ventilator beds; stocking of personal protective equipments; to make drug Oseltamivir available and to create awareness among the public for early reporting to hospitals for treatment.

Lack of cancer treatment facilities in rural areas

606. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lack of cancer treatment facilities for women in rural India;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon and funds allocated towards the same;

(c) whether any schemes are being proposed to provide medicines for chemotherapy at low cost to rural and urban poor, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether cervical cancer has seen an increase in the past three years especially among urban women; and

(e) if so, whether there has been any study undertaken by Government to find out the reason behind the same and to increase the survival rate and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The Central Government is implementing the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level. The programme components include awareness generation for cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For cancer, the focus is on three sites, namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. The Government of India has also approved a "Tertiary Care for Cancer" Scheme in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India is assisting to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres

(TCCCs) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State share for SCI is upto ₹ 120 crore and for TCCC is upto ₹ 45 crore subject to eligibility as per scheme guidelines and availability of funds. Details showing release of funds under NPCDCS and (Tertiary Care for Cancer scheme are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

Under the said schemes, cancer diagnosis, treatment etc. facilities are being provided and enhanced for both females and males.

The treatment for cancer in Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized. In addition to cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of cancer. 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.

The list of medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) which are included in the First Schedule of Drug Pricing Control Order (DPCO), 2013 also contain drugs used for the treatment of cancer. NLEM (drug formulations) medicines for which ceiling prices have been notified under DPCO, 2013, includes 47 anti-cancer medicines.

Presently one Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlet has been opened at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. Approval has also been accorded for opening of such outlets at 6 new AIIMS and major Central Government Hospitals. Further, M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd. which is a 100 per cent Government of India owned PSU under this Ministry, has been directed to contact all States which may like to open AMRIT outlets in major State Government hospitals/ institutions. As per the approval accorded for setting up AMRIT, the prices of the products are to be reasonable and significantly lower than the market price. AMRIT pharmacy has been opened with an objective to make available cancer and cardiovascular drugs and implants at reasonable prices to the patients.

Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is available under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Besides this, the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMC PF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up in 2009 wherein 27

erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 lakh to BPL cancer patients.

(d) and (e) There has been an increase in estimated number of cervical cancers in the past three years (2013, 2014 and 2015). This increase is due to increase in the population among urban women and better reporting and not due to increase in incidence rates. Cervical cancer age adjusted incidence rate is showing a decrease.

The cancer survival rate is generally believed to depend upon, amongst others, stage at diagnosis, stage of initiation of treatment, type and site of cancer, correct and complete treatment.

Statement-I

*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes,
Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)*

(Amount in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14		2014-15	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	61.33	561.00	115.41
2.	Assam	1714.00	620.62	579.00	288.43
3.	Bihar	972.00	176.15	1208.00	50.65
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	162.20	504.00	390.27
5.	Gujarat	0.00	564.04	666.00	543.28
6.	Haryana	0.00	261.94	799.00	207.89
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	73.90	0.00	23.79
8.	Jharkhand	332.00	148.95	835.00	390.24
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	300.55	913.00	160.11
10.	Karnataka	0.00	639.86	976.00	231.46
11.	Kerala	0.00	167.17	545.00	768.38
12.	Madhya Pradesh	462.00	315.52	1694.00	681.07
13.	Maharashtra	586.00	1044.66	1289.00	1131.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Odisha	0.00	480.22	1234.00	414.97
15.	Punjab	0.00	199.85	803.00	368.32
16.	Rajasthan	59.00	242.01	1180.00	445.48
17.	Sikkim	0.00	81.62	176.00	81.46
18.	Tamil Nadu	89.00	175.13	1355.00	2.70
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	34.70	545.00	35.87
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1398.00	347.12	2027.00	2519.38
21.	West Bengal	1027.00	416.78	754.00	416.34
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00	0.00	25.00	0.63
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.00	0.00	17.00	0.12
24.	Daman and Diu	4.00	0.00	13.00	0.00
25.	Lakshadweep	1.00	0.00	13.00	4.68
26.	Delhi	247.00	0.00	141.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	18.00	7.02	152.00	38.00
28.	Goa	22.00	0.00	127.00	14.83
29.	Chandigarh	16.00	0.00	13.00	6.04
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	76.00	69.20	354.00	360.05
31.	Meghalaya	163.00	0.00	147.00	24.35
32.	Mizoram	60.00	26.25	176.00	116.08
33.	Nagaland	109.00	0.00	346.00	73.78
34.	Tripura	202.00	1.03	176.00	0.00
35.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	296.00	0.00
36.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	401.00	0.00
TOTAL		7567.00	6617.82	21040.00	9905.76

Statement-II

State-wise funds released under TCCC component of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

(1) Funds released during the financial year 2014-15:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Name of the Institute	SCI/ TCCC	Amount Released (in Crore)
1.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangalore	SCI	67.50
2.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC	22.24
3.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC),	SCI	55.00
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI	67.50
5.	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC	25.03
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI	47.25
7.	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai	SCI	67.38
TOTAL				351.90

(2) Funds released during the financial year 2015-16 (till December, 2015):

1.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC	14.87
2.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI	33.06
3.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	TCCC	14.64
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC	11.43
TOTAL				74.00

Enforcing pictorial health warnings

607. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received any representation for suspension or request seeking clarification in respect of notification about pictorial health warnings to be enforced from 1 April, 2016;
- (b) if so, the names and other details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Ministry is considering suspending this notification again in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. Ministry has received representations for suspension of the notification. In pursuance of the order of Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court in the case of Rahul Joshi vs. Union of India & Ors. (*Writ* Petition No. 8680/2015), the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, on 24th September 2015, has notified that the New Rules on Pictorial Health Warnings would come into effect from 1st April, 2016.

- (c) No.

Drug resistant TB cases

608. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme (RNTCP) has been able to achieve the targets for detection and cure rates;
- (b) what is the latest, State-wise data under these two categories;
- (c) why has it not been possible to achieve 70 per cent detection rate under the RNTCP;
- (d) how many cases of extensively drug resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB) have been reported in the country;
- (e) how many cases of extremely drug resistant (XXDR-TB) and 'totally drug resistant TB' (TDR-TB) have been reported in the country; and
- (f) what is the number of XDR, XXDR and TDR cases in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) has achieved the earlier targets of 70% New Smear Positive case detection and 85% treatment success rate amongst these cases.

RNTCP has also achieved the Millennium Development Goals for TB as per the WHO Global TB report of 2015.

At present the indicators used is the total case notification rate in place of New Smear Positive Case detection rate.

The State-wise data for 2015 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (f) The term extremely drug resistant tuberculosis (XXDR-TB) and totally drug resistant tuberculosis (TDR-TB) are not recognised by RNTCP and the WHO.

Extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB), is a form of TB which is resistant to at least four of the core anti-TB drugs which includes Isoniazid and Rifampicin, also known as multidrug - resistances (MDR-TB) in addition to resistance to any of the fluoroquinolones and to at least one of three injectable second-line drugs (Amikacin, Capreomycinor Kanamycin).

Under RNTCP, 3118 cases of extensively drug resistant TB (XDR-TB) have been reported in the country till the year 2015 of which 9 are from Jharkhand.

Statement

Total TB Case notification and treatment success rate (Annual Data 2015)

States	Annual total case notification rate	Cure Rate
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	152	85%
Andhra Pradesh	122	90%
Arunachal Pradesh	184	88%
Assam	116	85%
Bihar	57	89%
Chandigarh	284	90%
Chhattisgarh	109	88%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	122	85%

States	Annual total case notification rate	Cure Rate
Daman and Diu	100	83%
Delhi	314	86%
Goa	107	86%
Gujarat	128	88%
Haryana	150	86%
Himachal Pradesh	201	90%
Jammu and Kashmir	73	88%
Jharkhand	97	90%
Karnataka	93	83%
Kerala	67	86%
Lakshadweep	61	87%
Madhya Pradesh	133	90%
Maharashtra	111	84%
Manipur	65	85%
Meghalaya	143	82%
Mizoram	179	86%
Nagaland	164	91%
Odisha	104	87%
Puducherry	95	89%
Punjab	133	87%
Rajasthan	123	90%
Sikkim	222	79%
Tamil Nadu	105	82%
Telangana	109	90%

States	Annual total case notification rate	Cure Rate
Tripura	195	89%
Uttar Pradesh	115	88%
Uttarakhand	133	85%
West Bengal	92	86%
TOTAL	111	87%

Note : Annual Total case notification rate: Sum of all Drug sensitive TB cases put on treatment by RNTCP in a year/Population in Lakh.

Opening of new hospitals

†609. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it was declared to open hospitals in many States of the country on the lines of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the construction work of those hospitals is going on/has been completed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. Under different phases of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), total 18 (eighteen) new AIIMS have been established/announced as on date. List of States wherein new AIIMS have been established/announced to be set up is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Construction work at 07 (seven) AIIMS has started and status of construction work is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of States, wherein new AIIMS are being established under PMSSY

A. Functional AIIMS (Phase-I)

(i)	Bihar	:	AIIMS at Patna
(ii)	Chhattisgarh	:	AIIMS at Raipur
(iii)	Madhya Pradesh	:	AIIMS at Bhopal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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- (iv) Odisha : AIIMS at Bhubaneswar
(v) Rajasthan : AIIMS at Jodhpur
(vi) Uttarakhand : AIIMS at Rishikesh

B. AIIMS (Phase-II) under construction

- (i) Uttar Pradesh : AIIMS at Rae Bareli

C. Fresh Announcements of AIIMS (Construction yet to be started)

During Budget Speech for the year 2014-15

- (i) Andhra Pradesh
(ii) West Bengal
(iii) Vidharbha in Maharashtra
(iv) Poorvanchal in UP

During Budget Speech for the year 2015-16

- (i) Assam
(ii) Himachal Pradesh
(iii) Jammu
(iv) Kashmir
(v) Punjab
(vi) Tamil Nadu
(vii) Bihar

(Hon'ble PM has announced setting up of total two AIIMS in capital cities of J&K as part of Prime Minister Development Package for J&K. This includes the AIIMS announced during Budget speech 2015-16).

Statement-II

Status of Construction Work as on 15.02.2016 at six AIIMS established under Phase-I of PMSSY is given below:

Name of site	Medical College (%)	Hospital Complex (%)	Residential Complex (%)	Electrical Services (package-III) (%)	Estate Services (package-IV) (%)
Bhopal	91.12	80.90	99.00	84.25	49.15
Bhubaneswar	92.53	86.70	35.00 (Ph.I) & 85.00 (Ph.II)	98.36	51.35
Jodhpur	91.50	92.93	100.00	99.50	98.80
Patna	97.00	69.00	100.00	94.00	35.00
Raipur	89.51	72.97	100.00	95.69	49.74
Rishikesh	89.57	96.01 & 65.91 (False ceiling & fire door)	100.00	98.00	68.65

Note : Status of Construction Work at AIIMS, Rae Bareli being undertaken under Phase-II of PMSSY: Construction of Housing Complex at AIIMS Rae Bareli has stated and in full swing.

Expenditure on health research

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's per capita expenditure on health research is less than US\$1 and just 3 per cent of this is spent on public health research;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more investment is a must if the country wants to focus on solving health related issues without depending on other countries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide more funds for medical research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per information provided by Central bureau of Health Intelligence (under Directorate General of Health Services), no such data is available. However, expenditure by Department of Health Research as a percentage of Total Expenditure for Health Budget for the year 2014-15 is approximately 10.6 per cent.

(b) and (c) Investment is a must to solve health-related issues in the country. Though, India has done exceedingly well with limited resources in combating diseases like malaria, filariasis, kalazar, tuberculosis, leprosy, HIV/AIDS, Poliomyelitis, etc. through research and its implementation in collaboration with National Health Programmes more research in the areas of disease-burden trends, translational and implementation research, expanding clinical trial network and conducting more multi-centric trials is required.

With a view to promote health research in the country by investing more expenditure, Department of Health Research has launched in 2013-14 major schemes like establishing Multi- disciplinary Research Units (MRUs) in Government Medical Colleges, Model Rural Health Research Units (MRHRUs) and Viral Diagnostic and Research Laboratories (VDRLs) to strengthen research infrastructure as well as initiated schemes for Human Resource Development.

Travel advisory by IMA regarding Zika Virus

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

(a) whether Indian Medical Association (IMA) has issued warning to pregnant

women against travelling to countries affected by Zika, a virus linked to severe birth defects in babies in Europe and Brazil;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard and steps being taken on the advice of IMA;
- (c) whether Zika is transmitted by mosquitoes that caused dengue; and
- (d) if so, the remedial steps being taken to prevent the growth of dengue mosquitoes in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has issued travel advisory that pregnant women or women who are trying to become pregnant should defer/ cancel their travel to the affected areas.

All pregnant women travelling to the affected countries/ areas have been advised to strictly follow personal protective measures, especially during day time, to prevent mosquito bites and if they fall sick within two weeks of return from an affected country, they should report to the nearest health facility. Advisory has also been issued that pregnant women who have travelled to areas with Zika virus transmission should mention about their travel during pregnancy check-up visits in order to be assessed and monitored appropriately at the health facility.

(c) and (d) Yes. Guidelines for integrated vector management to prevent transmission by Aedes mosquito have been issued to all the States. These guidelines include vector surveillance, both for larva and adults; effective vector control through environmental management methods, personnel protection, biological control such as using larvivorous fish and using chemicals that kill adult and larval form of this mosquito. Vector surveillance and capacity building have also been done at International Airports and ports.

High treatment cost of cancer disease

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that treatment of cancer have become very expensive in India and is beyond the reach of common man;
- (b) if so, what are the reasons for not having super-speciality cancer hospitals in every State/Union Territory; and

(c) how many persons have been reported to have died due to cancer during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The cost of treatment of Cancer depends on various factors including, inter alia, the stage of diagnosis, type and site of Cancer, type of treatment etc. Cancer can be diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system. While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer.

Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 with focus on 3 sites of Cancer namely breast, cervical and oral Cancer. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission.

In addition, the Government of India under "Strengthening of Tertiary Care of Cancer Scheme" is assisting the setting up/establishment of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.

The treatment of Cancer patients in various Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized both for the Central and State Government Hospitals. In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosing and treatment of Cancer.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has been approved.

Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is available under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Besides this, the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up in 2009 wherein 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 lakh to BPL Cancer patients.

As reported by ICMR, the numbers of persons estimated to have died due to all sites of cancer in the country during last two years are given below.

Year	2014	2015
No. of estimated Mortality cancer cases	491598	505428

Legal rights for children born out of surrogacy

†613. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is being contemplated upon for making the procedure for children, who are born out of surrogacy and are given to the issueless couples, legal and transparent;

(b) whether those rules meant for prohibiting the immoral use of womb to serve professional interests in surrogacy are very weak, as a result people save themselves after fulfilling their professional interests; and

(c) whether it has been stated in a report on surrogacy published in an international journal that many immoral works are being carried out by violating the rules, for monetary benefit from surrogacy and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. To make the issues of parentage of children, born out of surrogacy legal and transparent, provisions has been made in the draft Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016.

(b) and (c) In the absence of a statutory mechanism to regulate commissioning of surrogacy in the country at present, there may be some cases of exploitation in the name of commercial surrogacy, of women in the vulnerable section of the society by unscrupulous elements for monetary benefits. In order to prevent this, the Government of India has prohibited foreigners from commissioning surrogacy in the country and has drafted a comprehensive legislation, namely, the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 for safeguarding the interests of surrogate mothers and the children to be born out of surrogacy.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Female foeticide cases

614. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of female foeticide reported from across the country since June, 2014 and the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of cases of illegal abortion reported from across the country since June, 2014, State-wise details thereof;

(c) the number of cases registered under Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 across the country since June, 2014 and the details thereof State-wise; and

(d) whether the Ministry has proposed compulsory disclosure of sex of the child as opposed to prohibition of such disclosure and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per information received from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 50 cases were reported under female foeticide in 2014. State/UT-wise data of cases registered for offences relating to female foeticide are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Data relating to cases of illegal abortions is not maintained in this Ministry.

(c) As per the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) on the implementation of the Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and rules framed thereunder, submitted by states/UTs, since June, 2014, a total of 409 court cases have been filed by the concerned Appropriate Authorities for violation of the PC & PNDT Act, 1994 and rules framed thereunder. The state/UT wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) No.

Statement-I***Cases Registered under Female Foeticide in 2014***

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases Registered under Female Foeticide
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases Registered under Female Foeticide
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	0
8.	Haryana	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15
15.	Maharashtra	1
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	0
21.	Punjab	7
22.	Rajasthan	11
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0
25.	Telangana	2
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4
28.	Uttarakhand	1
29.	West Bengal	0
	TOTAL (States)	50
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases Registered under Female Foeticide
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	50

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

Status of Court Cases under the PC & PNDT Act, 1994 (since June, 2014)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	No. of Court Cases
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	112
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	22
8.	Haryana	46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23
15.	Maharashtra	16
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	No. of Court Cases
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	34
21.	Punjab	15
22.	Rajasthan	41
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	9
25.	Telangana*	28
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttarakhand	17
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2
29.	West Bengal	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	22
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	1
TOTAL		409

*The data of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is based on the reports submitted by the respective States after attainment of statehood in June, 2014.

Free diagnostics scheme

615. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is set to roll out the free diagnostics scheme during the current year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to start providing a basket of essential services for free to patients visiting public healthcare facilities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility for providing affordable and quality health services to the population lies with the State Governments. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), States are already being supported for implementing free diagnostics initiative. Guidelines for operationalising the Free Diagnostics Initiative have also been shared with the States on 2nd July, 2015.

(b) The Government is already providing support to States/UTs under NHM for provision of a basket of free services for maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation, and for major diseases such as TB, vector borne diseases such as malaria, dengue and kala azar, leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which States are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), National Health Mission Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives etc. Support is also being provided to the States for roll out of Universal Health Coverage pilots.

Upgrading of health care infrastructure in the country

†616. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Government is ignoring health services and whether the reduction in budgetary allocation does not indicate it;

(b) by when Government would fulfil its promise of universal health coverage;

(c) whether Government is considering to take any step to regulate the uncontrolled private hospitals in the country; and

(d) whether Government plans to spend 3 per cent of the GDP on health sectors, if not, the plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The focus of the Government is to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality healthcare facilities to all sections of society especially the marginalized sections in the country. The expenditure/outlay by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of AYUSH has increased from ₹27885.19 crore in 2012-13 (Actual) to ₹ 31,965.00 crore in 2014-15 (RE) and to ₹ 33282.17 (BE) in 2015-16.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Public Health is a State subject. The interventions under National Health Mission (NHM) are aimed towards by supplementing the efforts of the States in this direction. The Government has already taken steps towards provision of free services for maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as TB, vector borne diseases such as malaria, dengue and kalaazar and HIV/AIDS, leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which States are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of National Health Mission Free Drugs Service Initiative and National Health Mission Free Diagnostics Service Initiative, strengthening primary healthcare and District Hospitals and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework. The Central Government is also implementing the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY).

(c) The primary responsibility to regulate the private health care sector rests with the State/UT Governments. The Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, to provide a legislative framework for the registration and regulation of clinical establishments in the country and also seeks to improve the quality of health services through the National Council for Standards by prescribing minimum standards of facilities and services which may be provided. The Clinical Establishments Act has been adopted by the States of Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and all Union-Territories except Delhi.

(d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan envisages increasing total public health funding on core health to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Plan period. The draft National Health Policy envisages progressive increase in public health spending to 2.5% of GDP.

Controlling menace of malaria

617. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one in seven Indians is at risk of malaria according to a report by WHO, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to control the menace of malaria in the country; and

(c) what is the total number of people died because of malaria in 2014 and 2015?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per World Malaria Report, 2015, 14% of the population in India lives in high transmission area for malaria (>1 case per 1000 population).

(b) Government has the following strategy for malaria control in the country:

1. Surveillance and case management

- Case detection (active and passive)
- Early diagnosis and complete treatment.
- Sentinel surveillance.

2. Integrated Vector Management (IVM)

- Indoor residual spray (IRS).
- Insecticide treated bed nets (ITNs)/Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs).
- Anti-larval measures including source reduction.

3. Epidemic preparedness and early response

4. Supportive interventions

- Capacity building.
- Behaviour change communication (BCC).
- Inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Monitoring and evaluation (M&E).
- Operational research and applied field research.

(c) In 2014, 562 and in 2015, 287 (Provisional) deaths were reported due to malaria.

SC order on improving conditions of nurses

618. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has ordered the Centre to set up a committee to investigate the living conditions and salary structure of nurses employed

in private hospitals and nursing homes, and guidelines should be formulated within six months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) In compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement dated 29th January, 2016 in WP (C) No. 527/2011, this Ministry *vide* order No. Z.28015/15/2013-N dated 24th February, 2016 has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General of Health Services (DGHS) to look into the grievances raised in the Writ Petition in respect of nurses, who are working in private hospitals and nursing homes etc.

Measures to prevent transmission of Zika Virus

†619. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

DR. CHANDAN MITRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has issued warning about transmission of infection by a virus named Zika;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to tackle this problem, and the details thereof; and

(c) the provisions made regarding this infection that may spread from travelers coming from other countries and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) World Health Organization (WHO) has declared Zika virus disease to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 1st February, 2016.

(b) Guidelines have been issued and disseminated and also made available on the website of the Ministry. States where dengue transmission is on, namely Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry have been alerted. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi has been identified as the nodal agency for investigation of outbreak in any part of the country. National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi and National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune, have established the capacity to provide laboratory diagnosis of Zika virus disease in acute febrile stage. National Vector Borne

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Disease Control Programme has alerted all its field units for enhanced vector (Aedes mosquitoes) control. National AIDS Control Organization has issued advisory for blood banks and potential blood donors to prevent transmission of Zika virus infection by blood transfusion. A 24x7 control room cum Helpline has started functioning from Dte GHS. Public has been made aware about Zika virus disease through press releases issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The situation is being monitored regularly.

(c) Fifteen International Airports and nine major ports have displayed signages providing information for travellers on Zika virus disease and advising the travellers to report if they are returning from any of the affected countries and suffering from febrile illness. Immigration authorities at these Airports have been sensitized. Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued instruction to all international airlines to follow the recommended aircraft disinsection guidelines. Vector control measures have been implemented at International Airports and Ports. In addition, travel advisory has been issued which stipulates deferring of non-essential travel to the affected countries and specific advisory to pregnant women or women who are trying to become pregnant to defer/cancel their travel to the affected areas. The advisory also stipulates that all travellers to the affected countries/areas should strictly follow individual protective measures, especially during day time, to prevent mosquito bites.

Persons infected by Zika Virus

620. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any persons infected by the Zika virus have been detected in any part of India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has issued any advisory/guidelines to the State Governments regarding prevention of spreading and dealing the infection of the Zika virus, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No.

(b) Guidelines on Zika virus disease have been issued and shared with the States and also made available on the website of the Ministry. The guidelines advise the States for enhanced Surveillance in the Community; at International Airports and

ports; activation of the rapid response teams; to increase awareness among public as well as doctors on Zika virus disease and its possible link with adverse pregnancy outcome and neurological disorders; enhanced integrated vector management and for deferring non-essential travel to the affected countries.

The guideline also informs the States that National Centre for Disease Control is the nodal agency for investigating disease outbreak and the laboratories where the samples can be tested as part of the guidelines.

Warning against misuse of NRHM grants

621. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has warned the State Governments that no more funds would be provided if NRHM grant is misused, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is also considering to provide additional fund to States that perform better in NRHM, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Government has been asking for States to strengthen financial management and ensure that NRHM grants are not misused.

(b) Additional funds are given to States under NRHM that perform better on specific performance parameters, details of incentive/disincentive in the year 2015-16 are given in Statement.

Statement**Conditionalities-Framework for Implementation (2015-16)**

Sl. No.	Conditionality	Description	Source for verification and indicator	Incentive/Penalty
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Reduction in IMR	Percentage decrease over last year	SRS	Maximum incentive of 5%-Weightage=5 If decrease less than 5%-No incentive If decrease between 5-7%-Incentive of 3% If decrease greater than 7%-Incentive of 5%
2.	Reduction MMR	Percentage decrease over last year (only for 16 States for which MMR is available)	SRS	Maximum incentive of 5%-Weightage = 5 If decrease less than 5%-No incentive If decrease between 5-10%-Incentive of 3% If decrease greater than 10%-Incentive of 5%
3.	Full Immunization Coverage	During the current FY, as on December, 31-infants fully immunised vs. estimated beneficiaries	MCTS	Maximum penalty and incentive of 5%. Weightage = 5/(-)5 If coverage less than 40% - Penalty of 5% If coverage between 40-50% - No penalty For coverage above 50% up to 100% - Incentive up to maximum of 5%, calculated as Coverage above 50% 10 <i>i.e.</i> if coverage is 65%, then incentive of 1.5%; and if coverage is 87%, then incentive is 3.7%.

<p>4. Functionality of FRUs/CEmOC facilities (excluding Medical Colleges)</p>	<p>Adequacy of "functional" FRUs (conducting C-sections)</p>	<p>HMS. Facilities conducting (-sections): 1. For Large States Avg. 10 CS I month at DH level Avg. 5 CS I month at SDH and CHC level 2. For NE States (excl. Assam), Hilly States (Uttarakhand, H.P., J&K), and UTs (excl. Delhi) Avg. 6 CS I month at DH level Avg. 3 CS I month at SDH and CHC level</p>	<p>Maximum penalty and incentive of 5%. Weightage=5/(-) 5 Compared to required number of FRUs: 1. On a State-wide basis If 50-75% FRUS "functional"- 3% penalty If less than 50% FRUs "functional" - 5% penalty 2. On a State-wide basis, if more than 75% FRUs "functional", AND in HPDs - If less than 50% FRUs "functional" - 5% penalty If 50-75% FRUs "functional"- 3% penalty If 75-90% FRUs "functional"- 3% incentive If more than 90% FRUs "functional" - 5% incentive.</p>
<p>5. Quality Certification</p>	<p>Percentage District hospitals and CHCs quality certified by State level body</p>	<p>NHSRC report</p>	<p>Maximum incentive of 5%. Weightage= 5 3% incentive if at least 50% of DHs certified 2% incentive if at least 25% of CHCs / Block PHCs certified.</p>
<p>6. JSSK Implementation</p>	<p>Implementation status of JSSK entitlements</p>	<p>MCTFC Report (minimum sample of 300 beneficiaries for each State)</p>	<p>Maximum penalty of 10%. Weightage= (-)10 More than 50% gap in any of the components (drug, diet, diagnostics and transport) 10% penalty Less than 50% but more than 25% gap, 5% penalty No penalty if performance more than 75% (based on survey/MCTFC calls)</p>

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Governance: Quality of services and functionality of public health	Star rating of facilities Based on the extent to which CHCs/ PHCs meet the benchmark on Key indicators. Facilities Five Star indicator criteria: Human Resource and Infrastructure Service availability Drugs and supplies Client orientation Service Utilization	HMIS report	Maximum penalty of 5%. Weightage = 5 To avoid penalty minimum 50% of CHCs to have 3 or more star rating
8.	Implementation of Free drugs and Diagnostic services	Free drugs and Diagnostic services to be implemented as per GOI mandate	District report certified by State Nodal officers and assessments made by NHSRC teams and MCTFC.	Maximum incentive of 5% Weightage = 5 90% and above institutions effectively implementing free drugs and diagnostic services - 5% 60% to 90% institutions effectively implementing free drugs & diagnostic services - 3% <60% institutions implementing free drugs & diagnostic services - No incentive (Based on survey/MCTFC calls)
9.	Increase in State Health budget	States providing more than 10% increase in its annual health budget as compared to the previous year.	State budgets Information from State Government	Maximum incentive 5% Weightage = 5 If no increase/decrease - No incentive If increase is 10 to 15% - 3% If increase is > 15%-5%

Poor state of medical education in private medical colleges

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

(a) whether it is a fact that despite paying lakhs as fees, the students of various private medical colleges are struggling due to lack of classrooms, labs or teachers to provide quality medical education to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such poor state of medical education in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the regulator MCI has failed in imposing prescribed standards on such private medical colleges in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Medical Council of India (MCI) is a body constituted under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and has been given the responsibility of discharging the duty of maintenance of the highest standards of medical education throughout the country. MCI with the previous sanction of the Central Government has made regulations prescribing minimum requirements in terms infrastructure, faculty and clinical material for establishment of medical colleges. The requirements are indicated phase-wise and have to be met by the medical colleges for getting approval.

Permission for starting a medical college/yearly renewal permission is given by the Central Government on the recommendation made by MCI after assessment of infrastructure and other facilities available. The Council assessors, who are senior faculty from different Government medical colleges carry out assessment to assess facilities at the medical college. If, any medical college fails to meet the required standards, the MCI recommends to the Central Government not to issue Letter of Permission/renewal permission to such medical colleges for that academic year.

Eliminating malaria by 2027

623. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Framework for Malaria Elimination has now launched a programme that seeks to eliminate malarial by 2027 much ahead of the WTO global target set for India by 2030;

(b) whether under the new anti-malaria programme States with low malarial incidence will be taken up first followed by the high-incidence ones, in a phased manner; and

(c) whether under the programme, accredited social health activists will be provided with special kits for quick diagnosis of malaria, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The National Framework for Malaria Elimination in India (2016-2030) has been launched. This framework has been developed with a vision to eliminate malaria from the country and contribute to improved health and quality of life. The new framework encourages all Indian States with different levels of malaria transmission to interrupt indigenous transmission of malaria in all States/UTs by WHO global target.

(b) The malaria elimination activities shall be taken up in the country by categorizing the States under 3 categories, based on (Annual Parasite Incidence) API: Category 1 (elimination), Category 2 (pre-elimination) and Category 3 (intensified malaria control), with focus on area specific activities with stratification from macro to micro level.

(c) The Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have already been trained and have been provided rapid diagnostic test kits (RDT) for diagnosis of malaria.

Non-implementation of Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene Scheme

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

(a) whether Government is aware that despite a presence of over 3 crore females in West Bengal, the Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene is not implemented even in a single district in the State putting health of females in grave danger;

(b) if so, the expected duration by which the same will be implemented in West Bengal and other States not covered under this Scheme and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the State-wise details of expenditure made by Government to create awareness about the benefits of using sanitary napkins in rural and backward areas of the country including West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. Government is aware of the fact.

(b) West Bengal and all other States have been advised to propose funds for decentralized procurement of sanitary napkins in their State Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). On receipt of budget proposal from the State and examination of the proposal, budget can be provided in the State PIPs.

(c) The PIP Approval and utilization towards "Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene Scheme" under NHM for the FYs 2014-15 and 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015), State/UTs-wise are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UTs-wise SPIP Approval and Utilization for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene under NHM for the FY 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16	
		SPIP Approval	Utilization	SPIP Approval	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. High Focus States					
1.	Bihar	0.45	1.65	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	7.10	5.84	0.00	0.18
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	1.04	2.02	3.30	1.20
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	105.44	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL		8.59	9.51	108.74	1.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
B. NE States					
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Sikkira	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.20
C. Non-High Focus States					
19.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Goa	1.45	0.00	1.45	0.00
21.	Gujarat	87.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Kerala	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00
25.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Punjab	0.00	18.87	0.00	0.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	88.87	19.03	1.45	0.00
D. Small States/UTs					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D)	97.46	28.63	110.19	1.61

1. SPIP- State Programme Implementation Plan.
2. Above mentioned Utilization figures are as reported by States/UTs and includes expenditure against Central Release, State share and unspent balances, updated up to 31-12-2015.
3. Utilization is updated upto 31.12.2015, hence provisional.

Initiatives to contain outbreak of Zika Virus

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

- (a) the various initiatives taken by Government to deal with the possibility of outbreak of the dreaded Zika virus;
- (b) what are the various medicines/ injections prescribed for the treatment; and
- (c) how many hospitals are being authorized to do the sample test and treatment of the disease caused by Zika virus?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Technical guidelines and travel advisory were issued and disseminated and also made available on the website of the Ministry. States where Dengue transmission is on, namely Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, UT of Puducherry have been alerted. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi has been identified as the nodal agency for investigation of outbreak in any part of the country. Fifteen International Airports and nine major ports have displayed signages providing information for travelers on Zika virus disease and advising the travellers to report if they are returning from any of the affected countries and suffering from febrile illness. Immigration

authorities at these Airports have been sensitized. Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued instruction to all international airlines to follow the recommended aircraft disinsection guidelines. Vector control measures have been implemented at International Airports and Ports. National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi and National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune, have established the capacity to provide laboratory diagnosis of Zika virus disease in acute febrile stage. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme has alerted all its field units for enhanced vector (*Aedes* mosquitoes) control. National AIDS Control Organization has issued advisory for blood banks and potential blood donors to prevent transmission of Zika virus infection by blood transfusion. A 24x7 control room cum Help Line has started functioning from Dte GHS. Public has been made aware about Zika virus disease through press releases issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The situation is being monitored regularly.

(b) There is no specific treatment for Zika virus Disease. People sick with Zika virus are advised to take plenty of rest, drink enough fluids, and treat pain and fever with paracetamol. They are also advised to take personal protective measures against mosquito bite.

(c) National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi and National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune, are the identified laboratories to test clinical samples and to support the outbreak investigation. No special provision is required to admit and treat a Zika virus disease patient except for provision of mosquito net. However, severe forms of disease requiring hospitalization is uncommon and fatalities are rare.

Hospitals to be set up under INDO-UK joint venture

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

(a) whether the Hon'ble Prime Minister visited U.K. and held discussions, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Indo-U.K. institute of Health will set up a hospital with ₹ 1000 crore each in Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh and in Telangana also, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether U.K. will set up 1000-bed hospital, health university, research, manufacturing of medical equipments centre/units in these States, if so, the details thereof and progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Prime Minister visited UK from 12-14 November, 2015 and held bilateral discussion with PM of United Kingdom on several areas of mutual interest. King's College Hospital, NHS Foundation Trust and Indo —UK Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. have signed an agreement to open King's College Hospital, Chandigarh. This is the first of the eleven new UK-Indo Institutes for healthcare planned across India.

Healthcare facilities in SC dominated areas

†627. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the child mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, total fertility rate of reproduction, institutional childbirth and vaccination in the Scheduled Caste inhabited areas as per the targets under National Health Mission, if so, the details of the last two years; and

(b) whether it is a fact that such SC majority districts that have a lower total index than the State average have been earmarked as high priority districts, if so, the additional per capita resources being given in these districts and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System does not capture the caste-wise disaggregated data of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Child Mortality.

As per Rapid Survey of Children (RSOC, UNICEF-2013) the Institutional Delivery for Scheduled Castes is 76.0% as compared to overall Institutional Delivery which is 78.7%. The vaccination coverage in SC inhabited areas improved from 58.9% in 2009 (CES) to 61.6% in 2013 (RSOC) as against the national full immunization coverage from 61% in 2009 (CES) to 65% in 2013 (RSOC).

(b) A total of 184 High Priority Districts (HPD) have been identified all over the country based on composite index considering MCH indicators. These districts include Left Wing Extremism (LWE), tribal districts as well.

High Priority Districts are entitled for higher per capita funding (30%), relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring with focused supportive supervisions and encouragement to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Unhygienic conditions in Government hospitals

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government hospitals are in deplorable and unhygienic condition throughout the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to revamp Government hospitals throughout the country; and

(d) the details of amount allotted and spent on revamping Government hospitals in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Since Health is a State subject, no such data is maintained Centrally. It is the responsibility of the respective State Government/UT to make efforts for improving the conditions of their Hospitals. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments in improving their health care facilities through various schemes such as National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), etc. One of the thrusts of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is to build the public health system by way of improving and strengthening Government hospital infrastructure. Under NUHM, States/UTs are given financial support for creation, renovation and upgradation of Urban Primary Health Centres and Urban Community Health Centres.

NRHM and NUHM both are now part of National Health Mission (NHM). Releases under National Health Mission to the States/UTs are made pool-wise and not activity-wise. The State/UT-wise information related to allocation and utilization under the activities of (i) Untied funds/Annual Maintenance Grants/Corpus Grants to HMS/RKS and (ii) Planning, Implementation and Monitoring comprises Kayakalp, Quality Assurance under NHM from the Financial Year 2012-13 to 2015-16 (Upto 31.12.2015) is given in Statement (*See below*).

As far as three Central Government hospitals in Delhi, namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned, upkeep and upgradation of facilities is a continuous process in these hospitals. Augmentation of infrastructure and equipment is done from time to time as per need and available resources.

Statement

State/UT-wise SPIP Approval and Utilisation under United Funds/Annual Maintenance Grants/Corpus Grants to HMS/RKS and Planning, Implementation and Monitoring under NHM from the F.Y. 2012-13 to 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No. State	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15				2015-16				
	United Funds/Annual Maintenance Grants/Corpus Grants to HMS/RKS		Planning, Implementation and Monitoring		United Funds/Annual Maintenance Grants/Corpus Grants to HMS/RKS		Planning, Implementation and Monitoring		United Funds/Annual Maintenance Grants/Corpus Grants to HMS/RKS		Planning, Implementation and Monitoring		United Funds/Annual Maintenance Grants/Corpus Grants to HMS/RKS		Planning, Implementation and Monitoring		
	Approval	Utilisation	Approval	Utilisation	Approval	Utilisation	Approval	Utilisation	Approval	Utilisation	Approval	Utilisation	Approval	Utilisation	Approval	Utilisation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A. High Focus States																	
1.	Bihar	5,577.08	4,618.52	2,138.87	841.42	3,527.99	2,572.88	2,024.33	1,254.47	6,892.32	5,140.66	1,563.08	2,112.15	4,637.49	888.41	2,585.04	1,534.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	3,332.95	3,851.60	822.81	337.89	3,137.05	4,075.13	728.93	352.33	5,126.85	4,432.95	585.86	436.19	4,541.23	2,586.52	383.71	295.15
3.	Himachal Pradesh	428.73	599.97	812.37	137.09	852.61	1,091.03	331.20	496.33	1,835.55	1,469.68	382.10	300.46	1,349.43	952.74	737.25	162.55
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,511.70	907.89	546.57	222.22	902.97	573.61	300.20	260.47	2,156.10	1,041.58	644.64	175.97	1,260.29	741.83	512.30	159.65
5.	Jharkhand	3,572.12	3,885.65	723.17	282.36	2,455.89	2,997.80	880.12	414.16	4,854.50	1,767.87	716.75	348.83	4,050.82	1,909.01	643.46	147.56
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5,967.85	6,365.11	1,518.41	484.87	6,365.11	6,905.14	1,242.73	1,176.21	9,468.94	8,080.58	1,728.69	1,189.01	10,555.31	1,573.23	1,648.39	524.78
7.	Odisha	4,894.15	6,014.80	1,719.69	941.77	6,813.35	6,077.89	1,534.16	1,069.90	7,987.80	6,092.62	1,665.08	933.27	6,593.13	2,784.79	1,119.16	519.63
8.	Rajasthan	4,663.62	3,259.47	1,566.26	285.90	3,273.47	3,197.83	329.49	99.02	8,666.30	5,825.13	728.73	454.87	6,100.21	2,501.30	870.33	92.85
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12,223.41	6,087.67	6,447.30	595.03	6,079.72	4,715.15	2,885.89	1,837.79	15,876.80	8,291.95	5,265.47	1,994.39	10,341.22	1,149.16	6,266.03	1,761.08
10.	Uttarakhand	2,040.76	1,975.48	296.07	181.46	331.77	287.08	220.04	186.44	1,339.00	1,289.35	326.38	170.10	1,432.15	443.57	644.30	191.86
Sub Total		44,212.36	37,566.16	16,591.52	4,310.01	33,739.92	32,493.53	10,477.09	7,147.02	64,204.16	43,432.37	13,606.80	8,115.23	50,861.28	15,530.55	15,409.97	5,389.10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
B. NE States																		
11. Arunachal Pradesh	183.58	172.43	97.99	63.45	35.01	57.63	94.77	80.80	1,024.15	400.68	1,47.33	76.27	738.11	155.90	324.46	211.80		
12. Assam	4,213.58	2,014.48	1,882.03	1,447.48	2,401.77	806.40	1,520.31	515.56	3,752.58	2,401.01	1,059.50	572.85	5,703.08	1,074.42	1,849.74	241.37		
13. Manipur	398.20	338.20	102.99	107.19	357.71	431.24	114.26	101.55	834.90	355.47	93.17	50.22	335.70	282.31	305.30	21.94		
14. Meghalaya	492.25	336.68	662.42	222.44	199.62	127.19	358.87	296.02	1,103.10	227.87	283.87	153.46	574.00	197.00	224.71	116.66		
15. Mizoram	199.20	1,99.17	141.78	122.98	212.75	212.75	108.39	139.17	397.75	115.68	189.29	100.96	126.20	55.57	213.71	98.99		
16. Nagaland	284.12	450.68	281.54	166.98	131.56	167.25	137.29	147.11	575.96	54.75	159.31	90.77	645.90	383.35	122.22	120.57		
17. Sikkim	113.60	99.04	66.40	25.79	99.66	98.71	85.38	75.40	145.51	155.88	95.50	43.75	131.08	78.39	83.55	48.18		
18. Tripura	246.77	212.56	282.42	88.07	260.74	238.75	201.24	122.54	570.69	519.11	264.27	194.14	395.14	173.30	305.62	131.61		
SUB TOTAL	6,136.30	3,823.24	3,717.57	2,244.38	3,698.82	2,139.92	2,620.51	1,478.16	8,404.64	4,230.64	2,292.24	1,282.42	8,649.21	2,400.24	3,429.31	991.11		

C. Non-High Focus States

19. Andhra Pradesh	4,523.62	4,147.91	228.89	36.43	3,341.67	3,461.12	118.23	16.82	4,917.72	5,077.64	447.64	17.04	5,387.85	-	621.61	2,012.75		
20. Goa	42.60	40.50	52.28	39.71	64.44	28.11	83.90	53.05	32.02	27.73	72.82	55.59	99.77	16.40	59.26	37.76		
21. Gujarat	3,318.40	3,421.18	644.80	626.07	4,124.84	3,922.45	1,306.72	805.07	6,875.25	6,315.64	1,755.42	1,158.16	6,600.34	4,312.00	1,472.18	676.08		
22. Haryana	820.43	801.11	1,009.60	777.44	1,220.25	727.73	1,483.67	954.93	1,483.80	1,004.47	1,497.18	1,037.62	1,138.79	252.56	1,697.96	587.01		
23. Karnataka	6,102.00	5,070.01	928.70	334.54	5,100.57	4,288.95	680.58	316.68	8,739.44	4,701.02	817.25	403.53	5,359.90	3,712.99	1,547.78	199.45		
24. Kerala	3,205.05	3,893.47	665.06	685.40	4,532.60	3,584.59	753.56	525.27	5,666.65	2,967.86	405.96	156.00	3,098.75	1,685.34	435.34	83.45		
25. Maharashtra	7,547.24	7,261.42	1,138.23	571.65	7,950.51	7,536.83	3,185.48	1,250.68	10,653.65	8,937.06	4,655.79	916.99	5,544.46	2,950.94	4,528.80	124.85		

26.	Punjab	2,235.30	1,638.35	1,009.88	481.45	1,626.96	2,070.29	501.38	855.77	2,314.44	1,665.62	967.17	767.60	1,665.63	1,888.74	675.71	426.40
27.	Tamil Nadu	5,045.12	4,630.87	2,449.51	194.35	5,004.25	4,279.44	453.81	2,095.52	8,275.00	11,356.56	929.38	1,318.02	7,002.56	4,951.45	1,333.36	685.05
28.	Telangana					-				1,781.70	1,720.94	453.83	0.45	3,553.40	738.81	581.04	42.28
29.	West Bengal	1,323.64	2,403.78	1,060.12	517.13	4,495.32	2,442.04	409.12	248.64	6,322.31	3,272.54	1,401.25	377.81	1,843.49	2,044.68	1,389.39	362.93
	SUB TOTAL	34,163.40	33,308.59	9,187.07	4,264.18	37,461.41	32,341.56	8,976.45	7,122.43	57,061.98	47,047.07	13,404.69	6,208.80	41,294.94	22,533.89	14,342.43	5,238.02
D. Small States/ UTs																	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59.98	44.88	64.10	25.86	55.11	54.85	40.07	55.88	128.53	28.52	66.81	68.03	31.18	0.13	83.87	67.31
31.	Chandigarh	7.30	7.20	97.43	30.75	-	-	30.26	39.88	13.80	13.60	-	0.15	11.16	7.50	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	6.83	74.84	31.92	6.82	1.99	9.46	40.55	24.63	-	17.97	10.69	18.77	-	46.36	10.90
33.	Daman and Diu	7.15	1.69	11.26	1.64	-	-	5.13	4.88	15.40	34.33	4.21	2.77	16.15	14.69	3.40	1.17
34.	Delhi	157.50	-	1,014.15	570.88	110.65	14.90	499.41	540.64	-	1.53	-	91.68	-	-	-	0.17
35.	Lakshadweep	2.54	3.77	5.00	0.91	8.37	3.50	0.89	0.60	17.20	3.50	3.31	0.32	11.75	2.30	3.78	0.49
36.	Puducherry	48.35	33.21	42.10	30.97	18.46	18.40	50.31	48.79	161.16	110.31	20.20	15.51	108.47	23.75	19.60	9.77
	SUB TOTAL	282.82	97.57	1,308.88	692.92	199.41	93.64	635.53	731.22	360.72	191.79	112.50	188.84	197.48	48.37	157.01	89.81
	GRAND TOTAL	84,794.88	74,795.56	30,805.04	11,511.50	75,099.57	67,068.66	22,709.58	16,478.83	1,30,031.50	94,901.87	29,416.23	15,795.30	1,01,002.91	40,513.06	33,338.72	11,708.04

Note : SPP State Programme Implementation Plan.

Above mentioned Utilization figures are as reported by States/UTs and includes expenditure against Central Release, State share & unspent balances, updated up to 31-12-2015.

The above data comprises of (1) United funds/Annual Maintenance Grants /Corpus Grants to HMS/RRKS - of CHCs, PHCs, Dist. Hospitals, Sub Divisional Hospitals, PHCs, Sub Centre and VHSNCs & (2) Planning, Implementation and Monitoring - Community Monitoring, Quality Assurance, Kayakalp, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Non-admitting of terminally ill or emergency patients by hospitals

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received complaints regarding hospitals refusing to treat a terminally ill or an emergency patient, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there exists a mechanism to take action against a hospital not admitting a terminally ill or an emergency patient, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of hospitals against whom action has been taken for not admitting terminally ill patients, State-wise details for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Since Health is a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. It is the responsibility of the respective State Government/ Union Territories to take action against such hospitals which are not admitting terminally ill patients. In so far as the three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi *viz.* Safdarjung Hospital (SJH), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital (Dr. RMLH) and Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) & Associated Hospitals are concerned, all patients coming to casualty are well attended to and given appropriate emergency treatment.

Action plan to achieve child mortality target

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has missed 2015 child mortality target;

(b) whether Government has worked out an action plan for the same;

(c) which are the sensitive regions in the country, that need added attention; and

(d) what is the action plan of Government to attend fast to such regions to achieve better results?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) India has made steady progress in reduction of Under-five mortality Rate (U5MR) from 126/1000 live births in 1990 to 49/1000 live births in 2013 as per the Sample Registration System Report (SRS) issued by the Registrar General of India (RGI). India may come close to achieving MDG-4 target of Under 5

mortality rate 42/1000 live births, provided the current trend of annual decline of 6.6 per cent continues.

(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI has adopted an integrated approach for Reproductive, Maternal, New Born, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) in India to address the major causes of mortality among women and children as well as the delays in accessing and utilising health care and services. Increasingly emphasis is on establishing the 'continuum of care', which includes integrated service delivery in various life stages including the adolescence, pre-pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal period, childhood and through reproductive age.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has identified bottom 25% of the districts according to the composite index based on available evaluated data on representative maternal and child health indicators. The LWE and tribal districts falling in bottom 50% were also declared as the "high priority districts" (HPD). Currently, 184 districts fall under this category.

The HPDs have been identified for intensification of efforts which are being supported through interventions like gap analysis, relaxation of norms for strengthening service delivery, priority interventions through life cycle approach, special strategies, packages and incentives and demand generation. To expedite all these measures, 30% higher financial allocation has been mandated for these districts. In order to monitor, the progress made by HPDs, a composite index has been developed representing the various phases of life-cycle.

Home visit by CGHS Doctors

631. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CGHS Doctors are required to examine CGHS beneficiaries of the age of 75 years and above at home at regular intervals and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CGHS is not following the said instructions; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure compliance of the said instructions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per existing instructions, CGHS doctors are required to make at least one domiciliary visit per month to each CGHS beneficiary of 80 years and above.

- (b) These instructions are largely being followed.
- (c) The above instructions have been re-iterated recently by Directors CGHS.

Physiotherapists for paraplegic CGHS beneficiaries

632. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to provide the facility of Physiotherapist at home to paraplegic CGHS beneficiaries, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of measures taken to provide best medical care facilities to paraplegic CGHS beneficiaries; and
- (c) the total number of paraplegic CGHS beneficiaries and whether there is any proposal to issue special cards to paraplegic CGHS beneficiaries and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) There already exists provision for domiciliary rehabilitation medical intervention including physiotherapy for CGHS beneficiaries as per the guidelines issued *vide* this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. S-11011/24/2011-CGHS (P) dated 1.6.2011 (copy enclosed).

(c) CGHS does not maintain separately the record of the number of paraplegic CGHS beneficiaries.

At present, there is no proposal to issue separate cards to paraplegic beneficiaries. It is difficult to issue special cards to the CGHS beneficiaries suffering from a particular disease.

**Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Department of Health & Family Welfare
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi 110 108**

No: S. 11011/24/2011-CGHS (P)

Dated, the 1st June, 2011

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Guidelines for domiciliary rehabilitation medicine intervention for reimbursement to CGHS beneficiaries.

The undersigned is directed to as per extant instructions, domestic rehabilitation of CGHS beneficiaries is not permitted and the patients have to go to hospitals for physiotherapy, etc. CGHS received representations with the request that domiciliary

physiotherapy rehabilitation may be permitted since in many cases it is not possible for the patients to be transported / shifted to hospitals for physiotherapy, etc. The request was examined by a committee of experts / specialists in Government hospitals, and it has been decided to issue the following guidelines for domiciliary rehabilitation medical intervention for reimbursement to CGHS beneficiaries:

Guidelines

Domiciliary (home based) care is medically justified in the practice of rehabilitation medicine which involves the care of the patient with chronic diseases or temporary or permanent disability or functional limitation due to lack of health or disease. It is justified as such persons find ambulation practically impossible or are significantly dependent on care giver or the cost of visiting the hospitals become higher than the cost of treatment given. In view of this, it would be necessary to consider providing holistic domiciliary rehabilitation medicine service instead of piecemeal home based physiotherapy only, to CGHS beneficiaries as part of their routine health coverage.

Scope of the service

The following allied health services need to be considered for domiciliary case as stated above:

- (i) Physiotherapy;
- (ii) Occupational therapy; and
- (iii) Speech therapy (for patients of stroke / head injury).

The decision to provide domiciliary care should be based on thorough evaluation and specific prescription including the exact intervention and frequency by a PMR specialist. In a situation of non-availability of PMT specialist, the treating Government specialist having allopathic Post- Graduate qualifications in Ortho / Neurology / Neurosurgery / ENT may allow such benefits following the specific prescription criteria for conditions listed below:-

Conditions requiring domiciliary rehabilitation intervention and recommended duration if domiciliary therapy:

- (1) **Orthopaedic disorders:** Post joint replacement surgery in acute phase: physiotherapy upto two weeks, post-discharge;
- (2) **Neurological disorders (for upto six weeks):**
 - (i) Post stroke: Occupational Therapy (OT), Physiotherapy (PT), and Speech Therapy (ST);

- (ii) Traumatic brain injury: OT, PT and ST;
- (iii) Gullian-Barre syndrome: OT and PT;
- (iv) Spinal cord injury with significant disability / deformity: OT and PT;
and
- (v) Motor neuron disease: OT, PT and ST.

(3) **Locomotor disabilities**, with a disability of over 80% or those who are totally dependent on care-giver based on the opinion of two Government specialists, by certified care-giver. [Care-giver means Rehabilitation Council of India certified personnel + Physiotherapist and Occupational therapist (duly qualified diploma / degree holder)].

Prescription information:

The prescription for home based rehabilitation programme should include the following descriptive specifics:

- (1) The therapy to be used:
 - (a) Electrotherapy;
 - (b) Active Exercise Therapy;
 - (c) ADL Training;
 - (d) Speech Therapy;
 - (e) Gait Training; and
 - (f) Passive Exercises.
- (2) The technical person required to institute the therapy;
- (3) The frequency of the therapy required by the patient; and
- (4) Duration of the therapy programme.

Admissible rates for reimbursement:

The following rates may be reimbursed:

- (1) **Physiotherapist.** Maximum of ₹ 300/- (Rupees Three hundred only);
- (2) **Occupational Therapist.** Maximum of ₹ 300/- (Rupees Three hundred only);

- (3) **Speech Therapist.** Maximum of ₹ 300/- (Rupees Three hundred only);
 - (4) **Certified Care Giver.** Maximum of ₹ 150/- (Rupees One hundred and fifty only) or ₹ 3,000/- (Rupees Three thousand only) per month for long-term requirements, whichever is less; and
 - (5) No reimbursement to be allowed for the purchase / hiring of therapy equipment / devices.
2. The guidelines will take effect from the date of issue of the Office Memorandum.
 3. This issues with the concurrence of IFD, *vide* Dy. No: 790 / SS & FA dated the 23rd May, 2011.
 4. Hindi version of the guidelines will follow.

[R Ravi] Director

[Tel: 2306 3483]

To

1. All Ministries / Departments, Government of India
2. Additional Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi
3. The Managing Director, Central Organisation ECHS, Army (Hq), Maude Line, Delhi Cantonment, New Delhi 110 010
4. Director, CGHS, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
5. All Additional Directors /Joint Directors of CGHS cities outside Delhi
6. All Pay & Accounts Officers under CGHS
7. Addl DDG (Hqrs) / Additional Director (Hqrs) / Additional Director (SZ) / Additional Director (NZ) / Additional Director (CZ) / Additional Director (EZ), CGHS, New Delhi
8. JD (Gr.)/JD(R&H), CGHS Delhi
9. CGHS Desk-I/Desk-II/CGHS-I/CGHS-II, Dte.GHS, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
10. Estt.I/ Estt.II/ Estt.III/ Estt.IV Sections, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
11. Admn.I / Admn.II Sections of Dte.GHS
12. Rajya Sabha / Lok Sabha Secretariat

13. Registrar, Supreme Court of India
14. U.P.S.C.
15. Finance Division
16. Deputy Secretary (Civil Service News), Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, 5th Floor, Sardar Patel Bhawan, New Delhi.
17. PPS to Secretary (H&FW) / Secretary (AYUSH) / Secretary (HR) / Secretary (AIDS Control), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
18. PPS to DGHS / SS & FA / SS & MD, NRHM / AS (H) / AS & DG (CGHS)
19. Swamy Publishers (P) Ltd., P. B. No. 2468, R. A. Puram, Chennai 600028
20. Nabhi Publications, P. O. Box No: 37, New Delhi 110 001
21. Bahri Brothers, 742 Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi 110 006
22. Shri Umraomal Purohit, Secretary, Staff Side, 13-C, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi
23. All Staff Side Members of National Council (JCM) (as per list attached)
24. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi
25. All Offices / Sections / Desks in the Ministry
26. Sr. Technical Director, NIC, MOHFW, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, with the request to upload on the website of the CGHS
27. Office Order folder
28. Guard File.

Setting up of new cancer research centres

633. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation has suggested prioritizing cancer prevention and control programmes to deal with rising number of cancer cases, if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken by Government;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up new cancer care centres/institutes and hospitals under Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the country and if so, the

details thereof indicating the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to promote research projects relating to cancer treatment and setting up research institutes for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The WHO South East Asia Regional Committee, in its 68th session held in Timor Leste, adopted resolution no. SEA/RC68/R5 on 11 September 2015, on "Cancer Prevention and Control - the way forward". The said resolution noted that many cancers are preventable, can be detected early and treated, which improves survival and quality of life. It urged the Member States, *inter-alia*, to develop/strengthen a comprehensive national cancer prevention and control programme, integrated within a broader multisectoral NCD action plan, with time-bound benchmarks and targets, effective governance and accountability, adequate and sustainable financing for programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

India has prepared and adopted a National Action Plan and Monitoring Framework for Non Communicable Diseases with 10 targets and 21 indicators.

Since adopting WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the Government of India launched National Tobacco Control program in 2007-08 with the aim to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, reduce the demand and supply of tobacco products, ensure effective implementation of the provisions under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and help people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.

Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, 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 histo-pathological biopsy.

Government of India is also implementing a scheme for enhancing the tertiary care facilities for Cancer in the country. Under the said scheme, Government of India is assisting to set up/establish 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State share for SCI is upto ₹ 120 crores and for TCCC is upto Rs. 45 crores.

(c) In the Government sector, Research activities for detection and treatment of cancer are mostly carried out by Institutions/Departments such as the Indian Council of Medical Research, Department of Science and Technology and Department of Atomic Energy. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has developed Bhabhatron and the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER) has developed Linear Accelerator (LINAC).

The Indian Council of Medical Research is promoting cancer research including epidemiological, clinical, basic and translational research. The ICMR has also developed protocols for the management (including treatment) of Buccal Mucosa Cancer, Gall Bladder Cancer, Stomach Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, and Tongue Cancer. Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology under the Indian Council of Medical Research has developed a hand held device called Magnivisualizer with inbuilt source of light that can be used in field conditions for early detection of cervical cancer and oral cancer lesions.

News and current affairs programmes by FM Channels

634. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government is considering to allow the FM channels to broadcast news and current affairs programmes, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Under the FM Radio Phase-III policy guidelines, permission holders are permitted to carry the news bulletins of All India Radio in exactly same format, on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati. No other news and current affairs programs are permitted under the FM Radio Phase-III policy. The broadcast pertaining to the following categories will be treated as non-news and current affairs broadcast and will therefore be permissible:

- (i) Information pertaining to sporting events excluding live coverage. However live commerials of sporting events of local nature may be permissible;

- (ii) Information pertaining to Traffic and Weather;
- (iii) Information pertaining to and coverage of cultural events, festivals;
- (iv) Coverage of topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counselling;
- (v) Availability of employment opportunities;
- (vi) Public announcements pertaining to civic amenities like electricity, water supply, natural calamities, health alerts etc. as provided by the local administration;
- (vii) Such other categories not permitted at present that may subsequently be specifically permitted by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from time to time.

Unfit community radio stations

‡635. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the basis upon which the broadcasting of community radio stations was not found fit as per Government standards;
- (b) the recommendations made in inter-ministerial group's report regarding community radio stations; and
- (c) the number of community radio stations against which the Ministry is planning to take action and whether it is the violation of licence rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) (a) Permission to set up Community Radio Station (CRS) is granted in accordance with Policy Guidelines for setting up of CRS in India, which are available on Ministry's website, *www.mib.nic.in*. Community Radio permission holders are required to comply with terms and conditions of policy guidelines for setting up CRS in India and Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) signed between Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and permission holder.

Policy guidelines as well as GOPA require that the permission holder shall have to adhere to the provisions of the Programme and Advertising Code as prescribed for All India Radio.

- (b) There is no Inter-ministerial group regarding community radio stations.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) It came to the notice of the Ministry that two community radio stations had broadcast programmes, the content of which was *prime facie*, found in violation of Point (iii) of AIR Code and Clauses 7.6 and 11.2 of Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) *i.e.*, the licensing conditions. Therefore, show cause notices dated 10.02.2016 were issued to both the community radio stations.

Policy for appointment of correspondents in other countries

‡636. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the procedure in place to appoint All India Radio and Doordarshan correspondents in the neighbouring countries like China, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Thailand and Myanmar;

(b) whether there is any such Government policy so that our correspondents can directly report from those countries; and

(c) if not, whether there is any plan to appoint Indian correspondents in these countries in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) At present, there are sanctioned posts of Special Correspondents of All India Radio and Doordarshan, belonging to Indian Information Service Group 'A', in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and United Arab Emirates only. Earlier there was another post of Special Correspondent at Kabul, Afghanistan which is proposed to be shifted at Beijing, China, subject to clearances from other nodal Ministries of the Government. The procedure being followed to appoint Special Correspondents in these countries is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Special Correspondents appointed in these countries file news directly to News Services Division of All India Radio and Doordarshan News.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Statement

The following procedure is being followed to appoint Special Correspondents of All India Radio and Doordarshan abroad

(i) The Ministry invites applications from eligible and willing officers for the post of Special Correspondents in foreign missions.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Thereafter, shortlisted willing officers are called for personal interview before the Selection Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (iii) The recommendations of the Selection Committee are placed before the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Broadcasting, being the appointing authority, for final approval of officers to be appointed as Special Correspondents abroad.

Worldwide Doordarshan India Channel

†637. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to start worldwide broadcasting channel of Doordarshan India on the line of British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its salient features;
- (c) whether Doordarshan India world channel would follow the guidelines issued by the Ministry or Ministry of External Affairs or it would be autonomous, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether India and Russia have agreed on strengthening relations in the field of information and broadcasting through exchange of media personnel, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan (DD) has a channel dedicated to overseas audience titled DD India which is available in Canada, USA and Mauritius. As of now, there is no proposal for revamping it worldwide on the lines of British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

- (d) Yes, Sir. India and Russia have agreed to strengthen relations in the field of Information and Broadcasting in the following areas:-
 - (i) Co-production of television programmes
 - (ii) Exchange of TV programmes, News and Current Affairs
 - (iii) Cooperation in training

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) Cooperation in marketing of television programmes
- (v) Collaboration in Research and Development for technical modernization in the area of television programming
- (vi) Sharing of scientific/technical knowhow in digitalization of audio/video material
- (vii) Cooperation in distributing TV signals.

Censorship in Indian Television Shows

638. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce censorship in Indian Television Shows which makes more impact in the society as well as families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. As per existing regulatory framework, the telecast of content on private satellite TV channels is regulated under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of content telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Action is taken against defaulting channels whenever any violation of the said codes is brought to the notice of the Ministry. The Government has set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to review the content of private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been set up in the Ministry to look into the specific complaints against the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. Appropriate action is taken as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, if any violation of the said codes is established. The existing provisions contained in the Programme and Advertising Codes and the existing mechanism are considered adequate to regulate content of private TV channels.

Welfare schemes for minority community youths

639. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several minority welfare schemes have been started by Government for the welfare of the youths of minority community in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of implementation of the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two new schemes namely USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development) and Nai Manzil - An integrated education and livelihood initiative for minority youths and a Special Purpose Vehicle namely Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS) have been launched by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in last two years for the welfare of the minority youths in the country. The details of the schemes and the status of implementation are given in Statement.

Statement*The details of the schemes and the status of implementation***1. USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development) :**

(a) "USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development)" was formulated in 2014-15 and for mally launched on 14 May, 2015 at Varanasi (U. P.)- The scheme aims at capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen and artisans. The scheme will also set standards for traditional skills
The trained master craftsmen/artisan will train the minority youths in various specific traditional arts/crafts.

(b) It is a 100% Central Sector scheme implemented by the Ministry directly through selected Project Implementing Agencies. So, no funds are allocated to the State Governments.

(c) Ministry has engaged National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), National Institute of Design (NID) and Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) to work in various clusters for design intervention; product range development; packaging; exhibitions, fashion shows and publicity; tying up with e-marketing portals to enhance sales; and brand building. Out of earmarked Budget of ₹ 17.01 crore for 2015-16, ₹ 15.29 crore has been released.

2. **Nai Manzil - An integrated education and livelihood initiative for minority youths:**

- Ministry of Minority Affairs launched a new scheme of "Nai Manzil" on 8th August, 2015. The scheme aims to benefit the minority youths who do not have a formal school leaving certificate, *i.e.*, those in the category of school-dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like the *Madarsas*, with a view to enabling them to seek better employment in the organized sector and thus to equip them for better lives. The Scheme covers the minority youths in the age group of 17 to 35 years, who do not have any formal academic certification of Class VIII or X Standard. They are taken through a Basic Bridge Programme (For Class VIII or Class X), along with training in trade based skills for sustained livelihood/gainful employment.
- It is a 100% Central Sector scheme implemented by the Ministry directly through selected Project Implementing Agencies. So, no funds are allocated to the State Governments.
- The Government has approved the scheme with the total project cost of ₹ 650 Crore for five years. 50% funding has to come from the World Bank. The Government has signed a financing agreement for credit worth US\$ 50 million with International Development Association on 30th December, 2015.

3. **Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS):**

- Ministry established Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (MANAS) on 11/11/2014 as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for providing an integrated institutional arrangement, to meet all skill development /skill upgradation needs of the minority communities and provide sustainable livelihood options in terms of self- employment / wage employment opportunities with primary focus of self-employment with credit linkages.
- In 2014-15, 6670 youths have been trained by MANAS. During 2015-16, it has been proposed to train 30,000 youths. During current financial year, MANAS has started skill development training programmes in Madarsas at Bihar, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam.

*The House then adjourned at thirty four
minetes past twelve of the clock.*

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. PRIVILEGE NOTICE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Calling Attention to the matter of urgent public importance. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have given a Privilege Motion against the HRD Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... The other day the HRD Minister misled the House while discussing the issue of Hyderabad University totally related with Mr. Rohit, and in that regard the hon. HRD Minister has misled the nation through this Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, we have moved a Privilege Motion against her. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I request the hon. Deputy Chairman to accept our Privilege Motion against the Union HRD Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... And it is not once that She has misled the people of this country in both the Houses, in the Lok Sabha and also in the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very very serious charge against the HRD Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, all those who are the signatories should be heard and the Motion should be adopted and accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने जिस प्रिविलेज मोशन की बात की है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं बहुत ही सम्मान के साथ ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जेएनयू और हैदराबाद के मुद्दे पर जो चर्चा हुई थी, जो बहस हुई थी, ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने तथ्यों और तर्कों के साथ उसका एप्रोप्रिएट जवाब दे दिया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो बहस हुई थी, उस पर आप पूरी तरह से निरुत्तर हो गए थे ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब आपके पास कोई तर्क नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब आपके पास कोई तर्क नहीं है, तभी आप कुतर्क देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक प्रिविलेज मोशन का सवाल है, उसकी एक प्रक्रिया होती है, एक नियम होता है, एक सिस्टम होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने या अन्य ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने जो प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया होगा, उसके बारे में चेयर डिस्काइड करेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जहां तक अभी की चर्चा का सवाल है, अभी न तो प्रिविलेज मोशन पर कोई डिस्कशन हो रहा है और न ही कोई डिबेट हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऑनरेबल एचआरडी मिनिस्टर ने जो भी जवाब दिया है, आपके पास उसका कोई उत्तर नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप निरुत्तर हो चुके हैं, इसीलिए आप इस तरह की चीजें कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me deal with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharad Yadavji, be louder. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): यह जो सवाल उठाया गया है, यह बहुत ही गम्भीर सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम सब लोग इसका समर्थन करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जल्दी से जल्दी आप प्रिविलेज मोशन को स्वीकार कीजिए और इस देश में जो विवाद चल रहा है, उसका रास्ता निकालने का काम कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनिस्टर किस तरह से पूरे देश को mislead करती हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह जो इम्पीचमेंट का प्रिविलेज मोशन है, हम सब लोग इसके समर्थन में हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Regarding the issue raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, Mr. Maitreyan ...*(Interruptions)*... Give me one minute. Let me give a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give me one minute for ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Regarding the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Regarding the issue raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, ...*(Interruptions)*... yes, notice has been received. ...*(Interruptions)*... The privilege motion has been received in the Office. There is a procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to comply with that procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, that notice is under the consideration of the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair will get back to you on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I will quote Rule 190. ...*(Interruptions)*... The second part of Rule 190 States, "If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Chairman shall request those members, who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if not less than twenty-five members rise accordingly, the Chairman shall intimate that leave is granted. ...*(Interruptions)*... If less than twenty-five members rise, the Chairman shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Council." ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the second part of Rule 190 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, I know it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is applicable when hon. Chairman allows and that is being objected to. At that point of time, what you have said is applicable. ...*(Interruptions)*... What you have said is not applicable now. ...*(Interruptions)*... What you have said is applicable if hon. Chairman allows it. But, now, it is only under the consideration of hon. Chairman. So, once hon. Chairman considers it, the Chair will come back to you about the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... At that time, what you have said will come into force. At that time, we can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, you can also hear the other parties...
(Interruptions)...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, डिबेट में defeated लोग ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो डिबेट में defeated लोग हैं, वे प्रिविलेज के माध्यम से अगर किसी की आवाज दबाना चाहते हैं, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, as far as point of order is concerned, Rule 190 बहुत क्लियर है कि अगर चेयर सैटिस्फाइड होगी, तो वह इसको allow करेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें बीच में उस पर डिस्कशन या डिबेट नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, I have already given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, I have already given the ruling that nothing will be taken up now. The privilege motion is under the consideration of the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will consider it. After the decision is taken, we will come back to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, first of all, we have to ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, how can we discuss ...*(Interruptions)*... when there is no order in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... First, there has to be order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is organized by the ruling party. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is being organized by the ruling party so that we don't discuss this. ...*(Interruptions)*... My charge is that this is being organized by the ruling party so that we don't discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह defeat के depression में ...*(व्यवधान)*... डिबेट में defeat के depression में इस तरह की बात हो रही हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The statement may be distributed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, स्टेटमेंट नहीं आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... No Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... अभी स्टेटमेंट नहीं आया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: वे कह रहे हैं कि हाउस ऑर्डर में आना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... He is saying that the House should be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... otherwise, how can he raise the issue? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not raising this issue.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, how can it be discussed like this?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, how can it be discussed like this?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... This issue cannot be discussed like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Such a serious issue cannot be discussed like this. This is a deliberate attempt on the part of AIADMK. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a deliberate attempt on the part of AIADMK so that we do not discuss it and we do not move the Privilege Motion against the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreya, what are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you do this?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it has never happened before. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a deliberate attempt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is very bad. Why do you shout like this? I have already told you that if you have any complaint against an individual, you can approach the Government for an appropriate action. The Chair is helpless in this matter. What

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

can the Chair do in this matter? Why do you take the House to ransom? Why do you do this? Why do you obstruct the proceedings of the House? Since morning, you are doing this. You are behaving in the most irresponsible way. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are talking about a complaint against a former Minister. Let the Government take action. I have no objection. It is for the Government. Why do you disturb the proceedings of the House? Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, it is very bad on your part. It is murder of democracy, I am telling you. It is very bad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whether it is about a former Minister or any individual, the Government can take action. You ask the Government to take action. Go to the Government. Why do you create trouble here? What can I do? What are you doing? Mr. Maitreyan, ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to adjourn. You shout. I am not going to adjourn. I am not going to adjourn. Let the country see what is happening. Let the entire country see what is happening.

Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this, Mr. Maitreyan? Behave like a gentleman. You are shouting and howling. What are you and your people doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 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.*

DEMAND TO ALLOW TAKING UP OF CALLING ATTENTION

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, what about our Calling Attention motion? ...*(Interruptions)*... About Privilege motion you have already said. But what about our Calling Attention? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We want to discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, time for Calling Attention is from 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since, we could not take it up, ...*(Interruptions)*... We could not take it up at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I would suggest you, repeat the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Do we have to repeat it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have to repeat the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Thank you. ...*(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, Rule 180, Calling Attention on a matter of urgent public importance, is very clear that not more than one such matter shall be raised at the same sitting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not more than one such matter shall be raised at the same sitting. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, यह same matter है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह 2 बजे से 3 बजे तक था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, my point of order is under Rule 180. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Rule 180, it is very much clear that not more than one such matter shall be raised at the same sitting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: This is not our fault. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not our fault. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sometimes, because of the Congress Party, the House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, you listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... As far as I am concerned, it was not taken up. I told him. But if Government has distributed the statement, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP was not ready because ...*(Interruptions)*... the House was not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I told Shri Ghulam Nabi when I asked to distribute the statement, ...*(Interruptions)*... if the statement was distributed, I could have considered as if taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The statement was not distributed. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Calling Attention was not taken up. So, they are free to repeat a notice, which the Chairman may consider. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman may consider. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जब चाहेगा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naqviji, you are on a sticky wicket. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am in right ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are on a sticky wicket. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I have only said ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Leader of the Opposition ...*(Interruptions)*... was not ready ...*(Interruptions)*... because of the din. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are my sister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on a problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me solve it. One minute only. I am requesting only one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. Please. One second.

See, Mr. Naqvi, at Calling Attention, I called the name of Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad. He stood up. Then, I asked to distribute the statement. If you had distributed the statement, if, at least, that was done, I would have taken it considered. I would have taken the position that the Calling Attention is taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the statement was not distributed; so the Calling Attention is not taken up. They are free to give notice. That is my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my ruling. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, आपने जिस वक्त Calling Attention कॉल किया, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ... उस वक्त ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने कहा कि चूंकि हाउस में दिन है, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इसलिए वे इस स्थिति में अभी Calling Attention नहीं लेंगे। सर, यह रिकॉर्ड में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अब Calling Attention खत्म किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We are ready. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Chairman to ...*(Interruptions)*... No. It is for the Chairman to consider. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: But, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not for me. ...*(Interruptions)*... In any case, it is not taken up today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जब Calling Attention कॉल किया गया, उस वक्त ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर यहां पर थे और वे तैयार थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Hon. Leader of the Opposition ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was not taken up today. ...*(Interruptions)*... They may repeat it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chairman will consider that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a different matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today, it was not taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naqviji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda. ...*(Interruptions)*...

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): सर, हाउस को ठीक तो कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हाउस को ऑर्डर में कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I take action? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take action against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the only...*(Interruptions)*... I will read out Rule 255 to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will read out Rule 255 to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

"The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting." I will have to invoke it, Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can the Chair do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... You approach the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... You approach the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Can I take any action? ...*(Interruptions)*... What action can I take? I believe your father was the Speaker ...*(Interruptions)*... Isn't it? ...*(Interruptions)*... He was my friend. ...*(Interruptions)*... What action can I take? ...*(Interruptions)*... I can take action only against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot take any action against Chidambaram or anybody else. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to approach the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you approach the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you trouble me? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned up to 3.45 p.m.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-five minutes past three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion of Thanks on President's Address. Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda, you start. It will be on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will see that it is ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ये इतने important राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर डिबेट शुरू

करने जा रहे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... ये initiate करने वाले हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, the House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)... सर, नड्डा जी इतने महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर डिबेट initiate करेंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, we are going to take up the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. So, please cooperate with that. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स से भी हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि यह इतना important issue है, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Minister's request. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स से भी हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि यह इतना important issue है, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप प्लीज़ राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर discussion को initiate करने दीजिए! ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I tell you ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd March, 2016.

The House then adjourned at fifty minutes past three of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 2nd March, 2016.