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No. 2



Tuesday
26 April, 2016
6 Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 26th April, 2016/6th Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN

Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa (Punjab)

Shri Swapan Dasgupta (Nominated)

Dr. Narendra Jadhav (Nominated)

Shrimati M. C. Mary Kom (Nominated)

Dr. Subramanian Swamy (Nominated)

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 26 (E), dated the 14th January, 2016, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Appointment of Chairperson and Members, holding of meetings and provision for offices and officers) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4831/16/16]

- I. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of various All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), and related papers**
- II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of various Institute Council, Board and Academy and related papers**

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

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 :—
- (i) (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4432/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4433/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4434/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4435/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Patna, Bihar, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4431/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4436/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4430/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Medical Council of India, 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 Council.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4573/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Board of Examinations, 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 Board.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4574/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), 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 Academy.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4572/16/16]

Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH), Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4579/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), New Delhi and related papers

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (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. 4581/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of various Society and Institutes and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Children's Film Society, India (CFSI), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of above Society.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4595/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4596/16/16]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4597/16/16]
 - (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4598/16/16]
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MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

I. The Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016

II. The Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Messages from Lok Sabha. Secretary-General.

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th April, 2016, agreed without any amendment to the Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March, 2016."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th April, 2016."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2016, on the Table.

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

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:—

- (i) 84th Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Law and Justice; and
 - (ii) 85th Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
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REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2015-16):—

- (i) Thirty-sixth Report on the subject “Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2013-14)” relating to various Ministries/Departments;
 - (ii) Thirty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Sixty-Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on “(i) Construction of new lines on socio-economic consideration; (ii) Excessive Delays in Maintenance of Locomotives; and (iii) Functioning of Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.” relating to Ministry of Railways (Railway Board);
 - (iii) Thirty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on “Environment Management in Indian Railways - Stations, Trains and Tracks” relating to Ministry of Railways (Railway Board);
 - (iv) Thirty-ninth Report on "Performance Audit of Preservation and Conservation of Monuments and Antiquities" relating to Ministry of Culture;
 - (v) Fortieth Report on "Management of Satellite Capacity for DTH Services" relating to Department of Space;
 - (vi) Forty-first Report on "Loss for Train parting due to failure of Centre Buffer Coupler Components" relating to Ministry of Railway (Railway Board); and
 - (vii) Forty-second Report on "Non-Compliance by Ministries/Departments in timely submission of Action Taken Notes on Non-selected Audit Paragraphs (Civil and Other Ministries)" relating to various Ministries/Departments.
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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2015-16) on 'The Consumer Protection Bill, 2015'.

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

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that a letter has been received from Shri Mithun Chakraborty stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the House during the current session on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the current (239th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 25th April, 2016 to 13th May, 2016 during the current (239th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, एक मेम्बर कितने सत्रों तक लेटर के आधार पर यहां से अनुमति ले सकता है? मैं लगातार देख रहा हूं कि हर सत्र में मिथुन चक्रवर्ती का एक लेटर आ जाता है कि मैं हाउस attend करने में unable हूं और वे हाउस attend नहीं करते, यहां से उनको exemption मिल जाती है, इसलिए इसकी भी एक लिमिट होनी चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि कोई सदस्य बीमार हो, किसी परेशानी में हो, लेकिन हर सत्र में सदस्य द्वारा इस तरह की बात उठाई जाएगी, तो यह मिसयूज है। जो एक फैसेलिटी हम लोगों को मिली है, जो एक सुविधा मिली है, यह उसका मिसयूज है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में भी अगर पीठ से कोई रूलिंग आ जाए, तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, so far as our hon. Member, Shri Mithun Chakraborty, is concerned, he is sick for a long time and he has also submitted medical reports to that effect.

So, now, I request the august House to consider his leave of absence on medical grounds.

Thank you.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि राजनैतिक दलों में कार्यकर्ता दस-दस, बीस-बीस, तीस-तीस साल तक काम करते हैं। वे कई-कई बार तकलीफ उठाते हैं, जेल जाते हैं, पुलिस के डंडे खाते हैं, तब इस सदन के अंदर आते हैं। कम से कम सभी दलों के लिए एक आचार संहिता होनी चाहिए कि वे अपनी पार्टियों से ऐसे-ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भेजें, जो इस सदन की कार्यवाही का हिस्सा बनें और सदन उससे लाभान्वित भी हो। अगर कोई सदस्य बीमार है या उसे संसद से भी आवश्यक कोई जरूरी काम है, तो उसका ब्यौरा सदन के सामने आना चाहिए, लेकिन अपने-अपने विषयों पर, अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में लगातार काम करते हुए संसद से गैर-हाजिर होना, इस सदन की अवमानना का हिस्सा है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके लिए एक आचार-संहिता बनाएं कि जो लोग एक बार, दो बार, तीन बार और चार बार राज्य सभा में नहीं आएंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... और प्राइवेट कम्पनियों की हेल्प करेंगे, तो राज्य सभा के MPs को यह permission नहीं होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the Chair has no ground to say that. When somebody says, especially an hon. Member says, that he is sick, the Chair cannot disbelieve it. *Prima facie* the Chair has to accept it. But, however, if it is proved otherwise, then, we can see what we can do. Anyhow, there is no limitation, at present, with regard to leave. So, I hope you agree for grant of leave to the hon. Member.

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

There is one more announcement.

I have also to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Kunal Kumar Ghosh through the Superintendent, Presidency Correctional Home, Alipore, Kolkata stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current (239th) Session due to his being held in Judicial remand custody. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the entire (239th) Session of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 25th April to 13th May, 2016 during the current (239th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

RE. SUSPENSION OF RULES

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, उत्तराखंड पर रूल 267 ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have also given a notice under rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have also given a notice under rule 267. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly allow us to raise it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will listen to you, one or two minutes each. Shri Anand Sharma has stood up first, so let me listen to him.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, we had given a notice yesterday and today under rule 267 for the suspension of rules to discuss and to pass a resolution. We have given a resolution which the House must deliberate upon, *i.e.*, on the developments that have taken place, in the inter-session period, in the State of Uttarakhand, where a Government which is democratically elected has been destabilized by the Central Government and the ruling party. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, it was raised. ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday, this issue was raised. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I will be very short. Sir, we are very proud that India is the largest democracy on this planet. Therefore, it becomes important that the wishes of the people are duly respected and undemocratic methods, misuse and abuse of power and abuse of the constitutional provisions does not take place. ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday, when we raised this issue, it was said, Sir, and I want your ruling on this matter, that since the matter is *sub judice*... ...(Interruptions)... Please, have some patience. Since the matter is *sub judice*, this cannot be discussed. The Leader of the Opposition and other senior colleagues had pointed out that even in the last session and in the previous session, there are umpteen...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you were disrupting.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am going beyond that, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were not ready to listen to the ruling yesterday.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is why I am standing with this rule book again. Sir, with all respect, I will say that this contention on the part of the Government is wrong. Sir, rule 267 does not have any condition. Sir, rule 167 has the condition on *sub judice*, and rule 176, Short Duration Discussion also does not have any condition. So, this House has every right to discuss and to pass a resolution under rule 267. Sir, the rule book is clear. I am quoting it. Yes, rule 167 does endorse

[Shri Anand Sharma]

what the Leader of the House said yesterday. But rule 176, the Short Duration Discussion, does not; and rule 267, certainly, does not. It is very clear. Therefore, I want a ruling from the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; let me listen to others also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this Government cannot now hide by twisting the rules to cover what they have done, the murder of democracy in the State of Uttarakhand.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir,... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir,... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you one by one. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you on your notice under rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति जी, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने इस इश्यू को उठाया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, कल ऑलरेडी ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने इस इश्यू को उठाया था और ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने बहुत स्पष्ट तरीके से कह दिया था कि जब उत्तराखंड के मुद्दे पर चर्चा होगी, तब आप पूरी चर्चा कीजिएगा। उस वक्त आप उसके पोलिटिकल एंगल, संवैधानिक एंगल या अन्य जो भी एंगल्स हैं, उन सभी को लीजिएगा। मैं आनन्द शर्मा जी से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसकी रूल के आधार पर चर्चा कराना चाहते हैं या आपका कोई आगे का कार्यक्रम है? आप हाउस चलने देना चाहते हैं या इस बहाने हाउस को डिस्टर्ब करना चाहते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा प्रस्ताव है "काम करो" आपका प्रस्ताव है "काम रोको। यह फर्क है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप गरीबों का काम रोकना चाहते हैं, हम गरीबों का काम करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह फर्क है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये अभी हल्ला करने लगेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको करना क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, हमारा नोटिस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is a deviation from the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Others, please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am on a very serious, another most arrogant, anti-democratic act being indulged in and patronized by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are on the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, Sir. the attack that has been unleashed on the students of Jawaharlal Nehru University by rustivating them and debarring many of them for five years and thereby taking a vindictive and vengeful action against their entire educational career is made in a very unjust manner. ...*(Interruptions)*... In a very unjust manner. And, this is a part of this Government's project of trampling the Constitutional rights of the citizens. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री नरेश अग्रवाल ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me finish the notices under rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, in the name of Constitution, they are trampling the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I will request you to accept the notice of Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and allow that to be raised properly in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You can give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give a separate notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, notice has been given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is only under rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because he had given a notice under rule 267, I thought that I should listen to him. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... You decide what to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. I am allowing you because of your notice under rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, मैंने नियमावली के रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस सरकार का यह जो कहना है कि सब ज्यूडिस मैटर की वजह से इसको सुना नहीं जा सकता है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब यहां पर प्रोक्लेमेशन का रिजोल्यूशन आएगा, तब तो उस पर बहस हो सकती है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

रूल 267 में बहस नहीं हो सकती है, मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा यह कहना है कि हमने जो प्रस्ताव दिया है, आप उस पर सदन की राय ले लें। क्योंकि रूल 267 में नियम है, इसलिए आप सदन की राय ले लें। अगर सदन सहमत है तो इस पर अभी से बहस शुरू हो जाएगी, लेकिन सत्ता पक्ष के दबाव में बहस नहीं हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सत्ता पक्ष ...**(व्यवधान)**... नियम बताएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सदन तय करे। समाजवादी पार्टी धारा 356 के खिलाफ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... समाजवादी पार्टी हमेशा धारा 356 के मिसयूज के विरोध में रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसी वजह से उत्तराखंड में वहां के गवर्नर ...**(व्यवधान)**... और केंद्र सरकार ने जो स्टेप लिया है, हम उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम चाहते हैं कि उस पर रूल 267 के अंतर्गत अभी बहस शुरू होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I have not given a ruling on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am dealing with them. You cannot do like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, I have not given a ruling on that because there are a number of notices under rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me deal with everybody one by one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to dispose of these notices. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I draw the attention of the entire House and the Government to an important issue. The Jawaharlal Nehru University is one of the prestigious universities in the world. And, what is happening in the Jawaharlal Nehru University is very serious. This House cannot be a mute spectator when such things are happening in the JNU under our very nose. The University authorities have resorted to a very strong * action against students' leader, including a very *, * action against. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make such comments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA:JNU Students' Leader, Shri Kanhaiya Kumar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Universities are autonomous bodies. Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: This cannot be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Universities are autonomous. ...*(Interruptions)*... Universities are autonomous. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have taken some action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: All evidences so far have proved to be * and * on the basis of ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am expunging those comments. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is there in the public domain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I am telling you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is there in the public domain. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there is one point. ...(Interruptions).... The JNU was established by an Act passed by us. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. So, give a notice separately. We can do that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, that is the notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, whatever has happened in the University is our responsibility because we passed that Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, it is completely under our jurisdiction to discuss this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree.(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why, Sir, Parliament cannot be a mute spectator. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; please sit down.(Interruptions).... Sit down. ...(Interruptions).... Sit down; I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, हिमालय में आग लगी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed you. ...(Interruptions).... I have not allowed you. ...(Interruptions).... Mr. Raja, sit down. ...(Interruptions).... Please, please. ...(Interruptions).... Sit down. ...(Interruptions).... Ask him to sit down. ...(Interruptions).... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions).... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I would like to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I also totally support what our colleagues have said.*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not giving a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We totally support what our colleagues have said.*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying.....*(Interruptions)*.. I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is a larger issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, I am standing. ...*(Interruptions)*... You see, I am standing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Do not allow the Human Resource Development Ministry to be converted into. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: **

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please bear with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have stood up for saying something. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't allow me, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: **

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is very bad. I am sorry, this way we cannot function. Mr. D. Raja said something against the decision of the University. You understand. Some words were used, which

otherwise should not have been said. You can use such words if we are discussing a motion on that. I allowed you to say something about your subject. When you said that the decision of the University is wrong, this and that, all that, I only said University is an autonomous body. Such words should not be used now. But if I am allowing a motion — let me say — on this subject, then, you can discuss both sides. So, I have only said, those words I am expunging. That is all what I said. Now, let me say.(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I said, evidences against ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have not said anything.(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I have told only Mr. Raja, not you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Don't cut mine.(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, not yours. Only what Mr. Raja said.(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir,(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, I am standing.(Interruptions)... Sit down.(Interruptions)... Mr. Raja, I am not allowing you.(Interruptions)... You cannot question. My point is only a simple thing. University representatives are not here. Nobody is here to represent the University. So, such harsh words should not be used.(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I said, evidences(Interruptions)... proved to be *, *(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have expunged those words.(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is there in public domain.(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have expunged those words. Now, Mr. Tiwari.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: उपसभापति जी,...(व्यवधान)... आनन्द जी, उन्होंने मुझे बुला लिया है।(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, on this issue, LoP had got up. We want our view also to be very clearly registered because we are seriously concerned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice. We can discuss. I am not ruling out that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Universities are sanctuaries. We are worried how one after the other university's atmosphere is being vitiated. Is the HRD Ministry directly involved?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us discuss it. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not against discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is a very serious matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only against harsh words used against the University Authorities *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, autonomy is being tampered by the HRD Ministry. That is the issue...*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let us discuss 'autonomy'. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The way the whole thing is going on, that autonomy has been tampered. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiwari. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, भारत का संविधान सर्वोच्च है। अगर हम इस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, तो भारत के संविधान के तहत बैठे हुए हैं। उसी भारत के संविधान का हवाला देते हुए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Tiwariji says will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Tiwariji says will go on record, nothing else. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Thank you very much, Sir. डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार भारत का संविधान सर्वोच्च है। वही हमें अवसर देता है कि हम इस सदन में बैठें, अपनी बात कहें। वही हमें यह अवसर देता है कि हम यहां निर्वाचित होकर आए। इस सदन को एक अधिकार प्राप्त है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I am just coming to that. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your 267 Notice is on ...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am just coming to that, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* I am just coming to that. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I will not take more than two minutes. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, यह संविधान की मर्यादा का उल्लंघन है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, भारत के संविधान के तहत हम यहां निर्वाचित होकर आते हैं। राज्य हमें चुनकर भेजता है। हम राज्यों के प्रतिनिधित्व के रूप में आते हैं। अगर राज्य में केंद्र की निर्वाचित सरकार संविधान की हत्या करे, संविधान की अवहेलना करे, पहले कहे कि 28 तारीख को हरीश रावत सरकार अपना बहुमत साबित करे और फिर 27 तारीख को * के साथ, संविधान की हत्या करते हुए, संविधान को तोड़ते हुए अगर वहां पर वह राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करती है, तो हम इस सरकार की भरपूर निन्दा करते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You be ready for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, हम चाहते हैं कि इस संबंध में यहां पर एक प्रस्ताव आए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You be ready for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Are you ready for discussion? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, हम चाहते हैं कि इस संबंध में यहां पर एक प्रस्ताव आए और प्रस्ताव के जरिए राष्ट्रपति शासन *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री तरुण विजय: सर *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* Mayawati, what do you want to say? *...(Interruptions)...* मायावती जी, आप बोलिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tarunji, you are my friend. *...(Interruptions)...* आपको क्या हो गया है? *...(व्यवधान)...* कृपया आप बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* I will allow you. I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you after this. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you after this. *...(Interruptions)...* After Kumari Mayawati, I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* मायावती जी, आपको इसके बारे में जो बोलना है, बोलिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, भारत के संविधान में अनुच्छेद 356 का जिस मकसद से प्रावधान किया गया है, उस मकसद से इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। इस संबंध में हमारी पार्टी का यह मानना है कि भारतीय संविधान के लागू होने के बाद से केंद्र में विभिन्न पार्टियों की सरकारें बनी हैं, लेकिन जब बीजेपी एण्ड कंपनी के लोग विपक्ष में होते हैं *...(व्यवधान)...* और कांग्रेस पार्टी एण्ड कंपनी के लोग सत्ता में होते हैं, तब इन लोगों को इस

[सुश्री मायावती]

धारा का जिस हिसाब से इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए, उन्होंने नहीं किया और आज जब ये लोग सत्ता में हैं, तो इन लोगों को भी इस धारा का जिस प्रकार से इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए, जिस मकसद से इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए, वैसा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: दोनों बराबर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, इस धारा का मकसद यह था कि देश और जनहित में इसमें जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनके हिसाब से इसका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप इस संबंध में नोटिस दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा यह कहना है कि अब तक हमारे देश में कई राज्यों में अनुच्छेद 356 का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस मकसद से इस धारा की व्यवस्था की गई है, उस मकसद से इसका इस्तेमाल कम किया गया और इसका राजनीतिकरण ज्यादा कर दिया गया है। जो भी पार्टी सत्ता में रहती है, वह अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के लिए इस धारा का इस्तेमाल करती है, देश और जनहित के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: इसलिए हमारी पार्टी यह चाहती है कि इस धारा के ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इसका गलत इस्तेमाल न हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी बात हो गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Okay. Now, Leader of the House.

सुश्री मायावती: अभी विपक्ष की तरफ से अरुणाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड को लेकर काफी आवाजें उठी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब ये लोग पावर में होते हैं, तो विपक्ष से आवाजें उठती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस का जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: मैं समझती हूं कि इसके ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मामला माननीय अदालत में है। हालांकि विपक्ष का यह कहना है कि इसके ऊपर चर्चा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair is in favour of a discussion. आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: ऐसे बहुत से मामले रहे हैं, जो अदालत में रहे हैं, तब भी हाउस के अंदर उन पर चर्चा हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: बहाना लेकर हमें इस मामले को किनारे नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि इस धारा को लेकर हाउस को गंभीर होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, आपकी बात हो गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं चाहती हूँ, कि आप चेयर की पावर का इस्तेमाल करें और इसके ऊपर चर्चा की इजाजत दें, ताकि आर्टिकल 356 के ऊपर चर्चा हो सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी बात हो गई, आप बैठिए। Now, the Leader of the House.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, even yesterday the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Anand Sharma and other hon. Members had demanded a discussion under Rule 267. As far as Article 356 and its use in Uttarakhand is concerned, we, on behalf of the Government, have also a lot to say. It has never happened in 68 years of Independence that Presiding Officers convert majorities into minorities and *vice versa*. ...**(Interruptions)**... I know, this is the real breakdown of the Constitution of India. ...**(Interruptions)**... 35 out of 67 Members give in writing that we have voted against a Bill and the Presiding Officer says, the minority is a majority, the majority is a minority; that is the breakdown of the Constitutional machinery. ...**(Interruptions)**.... If there is a discussion, we will certainly participate in it, but the discussion will take place when the Proclamation is before the House. The discussion will be on the Proclamation. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no procedure for having a pre-Proclamation-discussion under Article 356. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My advice to the shouting Members is that let us discuss it. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Chair is not against discussion; the Chair is in favour of discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are not allowing discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... The House is adjourned up to 1200 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

IDA Funding for RNTCP

*16. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed a credit agreement with International Development Association (IDA) to support projects under Revised National TB Control

Programme (RNTCP), if so, details thereof;

(b) the amount of loan sanctioned and utilized till date compared to the recommended amount;

(c) whether money sanctioned under the loan has been adequately spent on recommended activities, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor and accountability of department/individual for the same; and

(d) whether proposals for loan amount have been submitted on time, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor and the individual/department responsible and corrective action taken?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The Government of India has signed an Agreement with the International Development Association (IDA) to support components under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) for an amount of USD 100 million for a period between April, 2014 to March, 2017 for procurement of drugs, diagnostics and services. The sanctioned funds have been spent only on recommended activities and as per norms. The booked expenditure up to March 2016, is USD 14.42 million. Upon reviewing the pace of expenditure and utilization of the sanctioned amount, it was decided by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, in 2015-16 to restructure the disbursement mechanism under a hybrid model where only a portion of the loan is linked to procurement and the balance is linked with other program based indicators for disbursement of funds. The said restructuring has been recently approved by Government of India and World Bank. Under the hybrid model, claims for reimbursement of another USD 22 million have been processed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. Question No. 16 ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please don't create ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Deo, please go ahead...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Sir, a Credit agreement of \$100 million for Accelerating Universal Access to Early and Effective Tuberculosis Care was signed between Government of India and the World Bank in 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Till 2015-16, the project has been able to claim only \$ 14.42 million. ...(Interruptions)... They also say that there is a huge fund deficit in the TB programme with reports suggesting that an additional fund of ₹ 750 crores is required. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, with the already huge funding deficit and the inefficient and delayed use of the World Bank loan funds, how has the RNTCP been adversely affected? ...(Interruptions)...

Has the implementation of planned activities and procurement of medicines under the RNTCP been delayed due to shortage of funds? ...(Interruptions)... If yes, the details thereof and the corrective action, if any...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: First of all, the Programme has not been affected. ...(Interruptions)... It is a Programme for tuberculosis...(Interruptions)... There are three agencies. Number one agency is the budgetary provision domestically. ...(Interruptions)... Number two is the global fund. And number three is the World Bank, which gives the fund. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, in this Programme, the World Bank has given a fund of \$ 100 million...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: यह मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Don't do that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: ...for access ...(Interruptions)...for early and speedy control, and for drug-sensitive and drug-resistant Tuberculosis in public sector and in private sectors also ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't do this. Please go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, by 31st March, 14.4 per cent of the budget has been spent. ...(Interruptions)... Now, 90 per cent is to be spent on procurement of drugs, the rest five per cent for services, and the rest five per cent for procurement of commodities. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, keeping that factor in view, we have made a vibrant programme where we have restructured the whole system and the fund is being utilized. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary ...(Interruptions)... Please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Sir, drug-resistant TB poses a sizeable threat to India's TB control efforts. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Majority of the patients access care in the private sector where advanced/essential TB diagnostic tests, that can detect drug resistance, are used. ...*(Interruptions)*... But these tests are inaccessible to a majority of the population due to high costs which range between ₹ 4,000 to ₹ 6,000...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't do this. Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: The major drivers of this price are the 29 per cent import duty...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: ...and 1 per cent clearing charge levied on TB diagnostic equipment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why is the import duty not waived for such essential diagnostics and their consumables when social and economic implications of...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: ...delayed or incorrect diagnosis can be devastating? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, as far as the duty part is concerned, we have negotiated in such a way that the six million was there for procurement, but it was done only in two million. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, we have rather reduced the cost of procurement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Shri Basawaraj Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, कि ये जो ऋण राशि लेकर तपेदिक को कंट्रोल करने का काम कर रहे हैं, वास्तव में उसका परिणाम कितना हुआ है, और कितने वर्षों में भारत टी.बी. रोग से मुक्त होगा, इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, यह कंटीन्युअस प्रोग्राम अभी तक चल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने नए इंटरवेंशन्स शुरू किए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बीच में यह प्रोग्राम थोड़ा सा sluggish हो गया था, इसको ठीक करने का प्रयास किया गया है और बहुत से नए इंटरवेंशन्स किए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... We are going at a very fast pace and very soon, we will be able to curb Tuberculosis. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, go

back to your places. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not correct. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

*17. [The questioner (DR. V. MAITREYAN) was absent.]

**Formation of insolvency board to expedite recovery of loans from
NPA accounts**

*17. DR. V MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to form the Insolvency Board to expedite the recovery of loans from the NPA accounts/ wilful defaulters;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total loan amount due to the PSBs as on date as against the loan amount dues from top 100 NPA and wilful defaulters, Bankwise; and

(c) whether the process of recovery from the NPA companies is slow and has its impact on Banks and steps taken by Government to expedite the process of recovery of loan amount at the earliest, and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) A Bill relating to ‘The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015’ was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21st December, 2015. ‘Default’ as defined in the Bill, covers all types of default whether ‘wilful’ or otherwise and a creditor may initiate insolvency resolution process at the very first instance of ‘default’. The Bill also provides for establishing an Insolvency Regulator called the “Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India” to exercise regulatory oversight over insolvency professionals, insolvency professional agencies and informational utilities.

The total outstanding of top 100 Non Performing Accounts borrowers of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as at end December 2015 stood at ₹ 1,72,718 crore. The number of wilful defaulters identified and action taken by PSBs are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The recovery in NPA accounts has increased from ₹ 66,634 crore as at end March, 2014 to ₹ 74,130 crore as at end March, 2015. Reserve Bank of India (RBI), regulator for banking sector, has taken various 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. The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as Power, Roads, Steel, Textiles and Sugar, where incidence of NPAs is higher. The Government has also approved establishment of six new Debt Recovery Tribunals to speed up the recovery of loans of the banking sector, in addition to the existing thirty three.

Statement-I

Details of number of wilful defaulters identified and action taken by PSBs (As on 31.12.2015)

(₹ in crore)

Bank	Total wilful defaulters		Out of Total wilful defaulters					
			Suit filed		FIRS filed		SARFAESI action initiated	
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allahabad Bank	32	495.73	31	487.73	14	243.72	24	426.98
Andhra Bank	376	2957.96	284	2432.12	158	710.05	292	2676.06
Bank of Baroda	177	1189.15	175	1188.92	60	817.16	98	893.34
Bank of India	183	2708.97	124	2061.18	7	579.86	60	878.84
Bank of Maharashtra	91	771.91	91	771.91	56	179.22	58	467.17
Canara Bank	615	3213.00	611	3211.00	256	1981.00	455	2766.00
Central Bank of India	730	4408.52	630	4040.82	51	2365.34	705	3477.31
Corporation Bank	123	2256.16	100	2048.26	4	111.40	20	254.22
Dena Bank	155	814.93	143	802.30	18	211.75	64	633.13
IDBI Bank Limited	70	1982.80	69	1974.15	5	332.76	26	1386.92
Indian Bank	50	283.02	49	283.02	33	148.76	37	267.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indian Overseas Bank	70	473.62	63	488.83	47	360.05	69	424.46
Oriental Bank of Commerce	373	3834.35	339	3545.83	80	1487.89	231	2919.27
Punjab and Sind Bank	25	255.64	25	331.72	25	331.72	16	285.68
Punjab National Bank	904	10869.72	708	9561.50	249	3805.10	691	9671.88
Syndicate Bank	206	922.09	165	669.59	118	108.56	85	467.84
UCO Bank	628	4251.04	493	4099.59	98	725.72	474	3966.07
Union Bank of India	657	3066.42	612	2994.67	85	722.28	574	2618.7
United Bank of India	411	1880.13	385	1392.38	128	386.55	233	1078.3
Vijaya Bank	110	888.85	105	769.21	48	575.6	79	771.92
Nationalised Banks	5986	47524	5202	43155	1540	16184	4291	36332
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	83	1731.95	81	1635.78	51	860.23	26	939.39
State Bank of Hyderabad	197	2088.11	197	2088.11	9	476.61	194	1940.51
State Bank of India	1164	11705.00	1104	8961.00	16	13.100	1164	11705.00
State Bank of Mysore	67	973.75	67	973.75	9	301.91	65	972.09
State Bank of Patiala	124	1327.54	101	847.85	42	228.49	89	1271.48
State Bank of Travancore	65	839.97	64	838.46	2	147.05	11	246.38
SBI Group	1700	18666	1614	15345	129	2027	1549	17075
Public Sector Banks	7686	66190	6816	58500	1669	18212	5840	53407

Source: PSBs

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 17, Dr. Maitreyan. ...(Interruptions)... The questioner is not here. ...(Interruptions)... Let the answer be given. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, the total number of defaulters in PSUs banks is much larger than nationalised banks. ...(Interruptions)... But percentage-wise FIRs filed are much lesser than the nationalised banks. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister has stated in his statement that the Reserve Bank of India, the regulator for banking sector, has taken various steps which include formation of Joint Lenders' Forum. ...(Interruptions)... I would like to know from the Minister how many JLFs have been formed in the country so far to recover the NPAs. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: मत कीजिए, मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Don't do this.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: How many Joint Lenders' Forums have been formed in the nation? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, the Government ...*(Interruptions)*... which is to ensure that the Joint Lenders' Forum takes swift and immediate action against the borrowers that have been shown to be wilful defaulters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आपके सवाल हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: The total number of wilful defaulters now is 7,686. ...*(Interruptions)*... Of which, we have filed suits against 6,816 ...*(Interruptions)*... and FIRs have been filed against 1,669. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, through the Joint Lenders' Forum, the lenders are moving very quickly to identify which borrowers are in fact wilful defaulters; ...*(Interruptions)*... whether they have siphoned away money; they have diverted money or they are not ...*(Interruptions)*... Once that is determined by the Joint Lenders' Forum, there are variety of actions that can be undertaken, including suits and FIRs, as I have already mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*... But they are also precluded from borrowing from the financial system. ...*(Interruptions)*... In total, the sum of these actions ensures that it becomes very difficult for borrowers to access the financial system and this becomes a very important consequence of their bad behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*... As a result of that, we are finding that these actions have resulted in far fewer wilful defaulters and NPAs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, हाउस को ऑर्डर में चला दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: उनको सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हाउस को ऑर्डर में चला दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट क्वेश्चन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहते हैं कि आपने स्वीकार किया है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Frequent falling of glass panels at Chennai Airport

*18. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chennai Airport has witnessed 61 incidents of glass; panel falling, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) if not, the details thereof since the airport was modernised;
- (c) whether the incidents caused any injury to staff or passengers, if so, the details thereof; .
- (d) whether the Ministry has taken any action to address this issue; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) A total number of about 40 glass panels have broken till date since modernization of Chennai Airport. Out of this, 14 numbers are due to accidental breakage due to human intervention and remaining 26 nos. are due to spontaneous breakage. The spontaneous breakage constitute only 0.12% of total glass panels (22,000 number approximately), against the Industry norms of 0.80% failures.

(c) No passenger/staff was injured due to spontaneous breakage of glass panels. Some minor injury occurred in two incidents of accidental breakage due to human intervention.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India has initiated following action to address this issue by:

- (i) Providing physical barricades with Stainless Steel railing to prevent the passengers/public movement near planter box area of city side at Arrival level.
- (ii) Erecting physical barriers (stainless steel railing) to prevent any injury to by stander/public in case of any spontaneous breakage.
- (iii) Installation of Canopy on the airside.

Agreement on Rafale fighter aircraft

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

- (a) the details of agreement made in Rafale fighter aircraft deal between India and France;
- (b) the tentative date by which Rafale fighter aircraft will be inducted in the Indian Air Force;
- (c) the total cost and number of Rafale aircraft to be purchased; and
- (d) the total guarantee period for the maintenance of these aircrafts after purchase?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d)
As per India-France Joint Statement issued by the two countries during the Prime Minister's visit to France, Government of India conveyed to the Government of France that in view of the critical operational necessity for Multirole Combat Aircraft for Indian Air Force (IAF), Government of India would like to acquire (36) Rafale jets in fly-away condition. Both the sides also agreed to conclude an Inter-Governmental Agreement for supply of the aircraft.

A Negotiating Team has been constituted to negotiate the terms and conditions of the procurement of 36 Rafale jets and recommend a draft agreement. The meetings of the Indian Negotiations Team with the French side are underway. The details regarding the terms and conditions including total cost, actual delivery timelines and guarantee period will emerge once the negotiations are completed.

Changes in the present system of security at airports

*20. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attack at Brussels (Belgium) Airport has exposed a major chink in the security at Indian Airports;

(b) whether Government proposes to bring changes in the present system; and

(c) if so, the details of the changes proposed to be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The security system at airports in India is reviewed from time to time and upgraded as per requirements with involvement of all security agencies and stakeholders, depending upon threat perceptions.

Shortage of Nephrologists in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to open a dialysis centre in every district of Maharashtra and rest of the country to provide dialysis, free of cost, to the poor, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that acute shortage of Nephrologists in the country will affect the functioning of these centres; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Government has announced a New Programme, namely, the National Dialysis Program under the National Health Mission (NHM) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the Union Budget, 2016-17. This is a Government of India initiative, which is to be implemented by respective State/UT Governments under NHM, through proposals in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(b) and (c) As per the guidelines framed for the Programme, the private partner is envisaged to provide medical human resource, dialysis machine along with Reverse Osmosis (RO) water plant infrastructure, dialyzer and consumables, while the space, power and water supply within the District Hospitals is to be provided by the State Government. The guidelines envisage clinical review for all patients by a nephrologist once in a fortnight, which will be provided for by the private partner under the PPP.

Performance exaggeration by OFB

*22. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) has been exaggerating its performance while failing to meet production targets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CAG audit in 10 ordnance factories showed a persistent trend of overstatement of performance in the form of advance issue of vouchers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The supply target *vis-a-vis* achievement of OFB during last four years is given below:-

Year	RE Target	Value of Issue (VOI)	% Achievement	% increase in Value of Issue (Year to Year)
2012-13	12478	11975	96%	-
2013-14	11860	11123	94%	(-) 7.11
2014-15	11900	11364	96%	2.17
2015-16 (Prov.)	13515	13070 (14150 with Excise Duties)	97%	15.01

The factual data shows marginal shortfall in achieving the targets, which is on account of reasons like delay in receipt of input from trade sources both indigenous and import origin, capacity constraints in some areas, Non realization of advance from Police units and civil market for arms and weapons, delay in indents for logistic vehicles, Non receipt of Bulk Production Clearance, etc. However, in terms of Value of Issue, the year 2015-16 (Prov.) achieved a growth of 15%.

(c) and (d) CAG audit has indicated instances of advance issue of vouchers. The cases of advance issue vouchers mentioned by CAG audit have been examined in consultation with OFB for corrective action. Principal Controller of Accounts (Factories) has instructed Branch Accounts Offices not to accept issue vouchers without dispatch details. With the introduction of payment of Excise Duties (ED) by the Ordnance Factories on their products from 1st June, 2015, Issues of the items are linked with Excise Gate Pass thereby eliminating instances of advance issue vouchers.

Development of airports in Uttar Pradesh

†*23. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering a proposal for increasing air connectivity to many cities of the country;

(b) the quantum of funds spent by the Ministry for strengthening, renovation and development of airports situated in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(c) the current status of the proposed international airport in Kushinagar district, in view of Buddhist tourism and by when it will be possible to operate international flights from this airport?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) The draft National Civil Aviation Policy 2015 envisages revival of unserved and under-served airstrips to enhance air connectivity to many cities of the country.

(b) The amount spent by AAI for strengthening, renovation and development of airports in Uttar Pradesh during last three years is given as below:

(₹ in crore)			
Airport	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Lucknow	2.44	1.24	7.52
Varanasi	0.00	0.27	0.00
Allahabad	0.00	0.00	0.77
Fursatganj	5.30	15.34	43.11

(c) The Government of India has granted 'in principle' approval to State Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Greenfield airport at Kushinagar. Government of Uttar Pradesh, which is also the promoter of the airport project, had envisaged implementation of the Kushinagar airport project through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and accordingly they had issued Request for Proposal (RFP). However, no further development has taken place due to lack of response from bidders to the RFP issued by the State Government.

Funds disbursement for schemes through Aadhar mechanism

*24. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank in one of its reports has described India's Aadhar based welfare delivery mechanism as transformational;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) number of beneficiaries who received direct cash transfer under various schemes linked with Aadhar during the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(d) total funds disbursed under various schemes through Aadhar and also the details of funds which have been saved through reduced leakage and efficiency gains during the above period; and

(e) details of mechanism put in place to see that the benefits of digital expansion are not skewed towards those who are better positioned to take advantage of?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) The World Development Report 2016: Digital Dividends states that technology can be

transformational. Aadhar is mentioned in the Report as an example of how technology can make development process more inclusive in the Indian context.

The details of number of beneficiaries who received direct cash transfer under various schemes linked with Aadhar during the Financial Year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as follows:-

Year	Total no. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries linked with Aadhar
2014-15	22.7 crores	12.29 crores
2015-16	30.78 crores	19.51 crores

Of the total of ₹ 61,824.30 crores disbursed in 59 schemes through DBT during 2015-16, ₹ 16495.69 crores has been disbursed through Aadhar linked bank accounts. More than saving of funds, DBT aims for greater accountability and transparency by accurate targeting of beneficiaries, plugging leakages, deduplication and eliminating wastages.

Eligible beneficiaries of various schemes yet to be covered under DBT architecture of Aadhar linked bank accounts, continue to avail entitled benefits, as per the arrangements applicable prior to the introduction of DBT.

Special tax rate under GST for tea industry

*25. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tea industry has sought a special tax rate under the new GST regime as it will have an impact on the livelihood of poorer section of the society; and

(b) if so, the response of Government to their plea?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Second Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha, envisages setting up of a Goods and Services Tax Council within 60 days from the date of commencement of the Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015. The Goods and Services Tax Council will make recommendations to the Union and the States on the goods and services that may be subjected to, or exempted from the goods and services tax. The tax treatment for tea industry under the proposed GST regime will therefore be decided based on the recommendations of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

Steps taken to retrieve black money

†*26. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to bring back the black money stashed in foreign banks and the outcome thereof;

(b) the amount of black money brought back after implementation of the Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Bill, 2015 in the current year; and

(c) whether Government has failed in bringing back the black money stashed in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Government has taken several measures to effectively deal with the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, more effective enforcement action on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives of the Government in this regard include – (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, (ii) Enactment of a comprehensive new law - The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 which has come into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad, (iii) Introduction of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter-alia*, enable confiscation of Benami property and provide for prosecution, (iv) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments with a view to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions, (v) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases, (vi) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money, (vii) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter-alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

The Income Tax Department is entrusted with the responsibility of investigating the tax evasion/black money cases and taking other follow up actions such as assessment of income, levy of tax, interest and penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable. Other law enforcement agencies such as Enforcement Directorate, Central Bureau of Investigation, etc. also take action under their respective laws in relevant cases, depending upon facts of each case. Such taxes, penalties, etc. form part of the total tax liability of each assessee and is recovered in accordance with law. There are provisions for recovery of the same from the assets kept abroad also in accordance with legal instruments with relevant foreign jurisdictions. However, as per scheme of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, only the demand/liability raised in relation to the assessed total income is recoverable and not the undisclosed income/black money *per-se*. Recognizing the limitations under the existing legislation [Income-Tax Act, 1961, etc.], the Government took a considered decision to enact a comprehensive new law on black money - The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. Under this law, for the first time, the offence of wilful attempt to evade tax, penalty or interest in relation to undisclosed foreign income and assets has been made a scheduled offence for the purposes of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). This enables attachment and confiscation of the proceeds of crime of wilful attempt to evade such tax, etc., eventually leading to recovery of such undisclosed foreign income and assets/black money stashed abroad. Further, where property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country, PMLA has been amended through the Finance Act, 2015 enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country.

A total of 648 declarations were made under the one-time three months' compliance window provided in Chapter VI of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. The compliance window closed on 30th September 2015. The above-mentioned declarations involve undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4164 crore (including those declarations which were posted before 30th September 2015 and received after 30th September 2015) in respect of which the declarants were liable to pay tax at the rate of 30% along with penalty at the rate of 30% by 31st December 2015. The amount received by way of tax and penalty in such cases is about ₹ 2476 crore.

Conference of Minority Commissions in Delhi

*27. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Minority Commissions of States was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of deliberations that took place therein; and

(c) the strategy prepared for the implementation of the decision taken therein?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Conference of Minorities Commissions of States was held in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, on 24.02.2016.

Following topics were deliberated in the Conference:

(i) “Minority Welfare Schemes of Government of India—An Overview”, and

(ii) “Functioning of State Minorities Commissions—Problems and Challenges”.

Details of deliberations are given in the Statement (*See below*). Suggestions/recommendations made in the Conference are sent to the concerned State Governments and Central Government for appropriate action.

Statement

Details of deliberations that took place during National Conference of Minority Commission of States held on 24.02.2016

The Conference was divided into four (4) session as mentioned below:

1. Inaugural Session
2. Technical Session – I
3. Technical Session – II
4. Valedictory session

1. Inaugural Session

Shri Naseem Ahmad, Chairman, NCM welcomed Hon’ble Minister of Minority Affairs, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, and other dignitaries. After the welcome address by Chairman, NCM, Hon’ble Minister of Minority Affairs, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, inaugurated the Conference. During her inaugural address, the Hon’ble Minister emphasised that there should be no discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, religion and gender. She said that no country and no society can develop if a section of the society is not included in the process of development. It is necessary that

the educational deficit among the minorities is eradicated and a system to bring the developmental programme to the minorities is strengthened. Minority Concentration Blocks have been identified as per the Census 2011 to reach out to the minorities with the programmes. She requested the State Minorities Commissions to become the eyes and ears of the National Commission for Minorities and the Ministry. The Hon'ble Minister informed that Madarsa children will be imported skill development training. The scheme under NaiManzil is not only for Madarsa students but for all the Minorities. The developmental schemes should work smoothly in cooperation with States, not in competition with them in order to fulfil the responsibility to bring minority communities into the mainstream of development. Lastly, the Hon'ble Minister also expressed happiness that the National Commission for Minorities has been discharging its functions to the best of their ability.

2. Technical Sessions

After the inaugural sessions, two Technical Sessions on the following themes were held:-

- “Minority Welfare Schemes of Government of India– An Overview”; and
- “Functioning of State Minorities Commissions–Problems and Challenges”

TECHNICAL SESSION I – “Minority Welfare Schemes of Government of India – An Overview”

A Director from Ministry of Minority Affairs made a presentation on various welfare schemes for educational and economic empowerment of the minorities and infrastructural development in minority concentration areas. This was followed by a general discussion. Queries and suggestions of the participants were noted for further action.

TECHNICAL SESSION-II “Functioning of State Minorities Commissions-Problems and Challenges”

Chairmen/Members from States Minority Commission raised the issues they had been facing with State Governments. The National Commission for Minorities noted the concerns of the members. It was decided to send the same to the State Government for taking action on them.

3. Valedictory Session

Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Hon'ble Minister of State for Minority Affairs and Parliamentary Affairs delivered the Valedictory address. He mentioned that it is the responsibility of the National Commission for Minorities as well as the State Minority Commissions to safeguard the constitutional and legal rights of minorities

and monitor the implementation of the various schemes for welfare of minorities. Security and development of the minorities is amongst the priorities of the Government and the same cannot be ignored at any cost. The Hon'ble Minister stated that Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme is an important plan for welfare of the minorities wherein 15% of the physical and financial targets under the schemes implemented by various Ministries/Departments is meant for minorities. He also stated that for strengthening and development of the country, schemes like Make in India, Skill India and Startup India have also been launched under the able guidance of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and satisfactory results have also been achieved. In the end he stated that problems and challenges apart, there should be a better coordination between the National Commission for Minorities and the State Minority Commissions so that better results are achieved.

Decision

The actionable points emerging out of the Conference are being sent to the concerned State Governments and Central Government for necessary action.

Support to students with mental illness

*28. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to develop a policy framework to provide special support to students and the families of students suffering from mental illness, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government plans to provide special support and counselling to students and the families of students who have threatened or attempted suicide, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Government of India under the National Health Mission supports the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) the components of which can include suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges. Currently assistance has been provided in 241 districts of the country with the objective to provide mental health services including prevention, promotion and long term continuing care at different levels of district healthcare delivery system.

With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility, support has been provided under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) for establishment

of 15 Centres of Excellence in the field of Mental Health and for strengthening/ establishment of 39 Post Graduate training departments in mental health specialties. 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.

Further, the National Mental Health Policy, announced in October, 2014, is based, *inter-alia*, on the values and principles of equity, integrated and evidence based care, participatory and holistic approach to mental health. The goals and objectives of the Policy include, *inter-alia*, the following:

- to reduce distress, disability, exclusion, morbidity and premature mortality associated with mental health problems across life-span of a person,
- to provide universal access to mental health care,
- to increase access to mental health services for vulnerable groups,
- to reduce risk and incidence of suicide and attempted suicide

Hit and run case of IAF officer in Kolkata

*29. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force is unhappy with the pace of the probe into the hit and run case in Kolkata and has written to Kolkata Police for joint investigation; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the IAF has also requested the Kolkata Police to hand over all evidence collected in the case and a list of witnesses for its own Court of Inquiry that is under way, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The hit and run case in Kolkata which took place on 13.01.2016 had led to the death of Corporal Abhimanyu Ranglal Gaud. In case of unnatural death on duty of a person subject to the Air Force Act, 1950, holding of a Court of Inquiry is mandatory. Accordingly, a Court of Inquiry was ordered to enquire into the case. Air Officer Commanding, Advance Headquarters Kolkata had approached civil police for joint investigation. However, a probe was carried out independently by civil police. A request was also made to Superintendent, Presidency Correctional Home, Alipur, Kolkata for examination of the suspect/witnesses related to this case. However, the request was not accepted as the case was pending before the Chief Metropolitan

Magistrate, Kolkata. In the meanwhile, the Court of Inquiry has already been completed on the basis of available witnesses and evidence.

Opportunity to disclose black money

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

(a) whether Government gave an opportunity to disclose the black money to those who had stashed black money in foreign countries last year due to which many people disclosed their black money and in this process sufficient increase in public exchequer has taken place;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar announcement of disclosing domestic black money was made in the budget 2016-17; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 (hereafter referred as the Black Money Act) as enacted by the Parliament provided for a one-time compliance opportunity to persons who had undisclosed foreign assets to file a declaration before the specified tax authority during the period 1st July, 2015 to 30th September, 2015 followed by payment of tax at the rate of 30 per cent of the value of the declared asset and an equal amount by way of penalty by 31st December 2015.

A total of 648 declarations have been made under this compliance window declaring undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4164 crore. Total amount of ₹ 2476 crore has been received by way of tax and penalty from the declarations made.

The Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 has been proposed in the Finance Bill, 2016 to provide an opportunity to persons to disclose domestic black money. The scheme is proposed to be brought into effect from 1st June, 2016 and shall be applicable for undisclosed income or such income represented in the form of any asset of any financial year upto 2015-16. Where the declaration is in the form of investment in any asset, the fair market value of such asset as on 1st June, 2016 shall be deemed to be the undisclosed income for the purposes of the scheme.

Tax is proposed to be charged at the rate of 30% on the income declared under the scheme as increased by surcharge at the rate of 25% of tax payable (to be called the Krishi Kalyan cess) and a penalty at the rate of 25% of tax payable.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Non-payment of tax, surcharge and penalty upto the specified date shall render the declaration made under scheme void and the undisclosed income shall be chargeable to tax under the Income-Tax Act in the previous year in which the declaration is made.

Assets specified in declaration shall be exempt from wealth-tax. It also provides that no scrutiny and enquiry under the Income-Tax Act and Wealth-Tax Act shall be undertaken in respect of such declarations. Immunity from prosecution under the said Acts is also proposed. Immunity from the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 is also proposed for such declarations subject to certain conditions.

The scheme shall not be available

- to a person in respect of whom order of detention has been made under COFEPOSAA
- in relation to prosecution of certain offences under the Indian Penal Code, Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 etc.
- a person notified under section 3 of Special Court (Trial of Offences relating to Transactions in Securities), Act, 1992
- in relation to income chargeable to tax under the Black Money Act
- in relation to certain pending proceedings under the Income-Tax Act.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Celebration of second IYD

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to organise massive event to celebrate the Second International Yoga Day (IYD) on 21 June, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of participants who attended the yoga programme organised last year on the 1st IYD at Rajpath, New Delhi?

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. The Government plans the following activities to celebrate the Second International Day of Yoga on 21st June, 2016:

- (i) Mass Yoga demonstration following a Common Yoga Protocol on 21st June, 2016
- (ii) A two-day International Conference on “Yoga for Body and Beyond”.
- (iii) An International Yoga Fest, as Curtain Raiser to International Day of Yoga during 20-22 April, 2016 at Delhi which has already been organized.
- (iv) Mass Media Campaign through radio TV, digital cinema and social media.
- (v) Mobilization of School Children for performing Yoga on 21st June, 2016
- (vi) Various Yoga organizations to provide technical support to State/UTs in Yoga training.
- (vii) Yoga organizations to organize camps at various centers.
- (viii) States/UTs requested to organize Mass Yoga Demonstration at State, District, Block and Panchayat level.
- (ix) All Ministries/Departments advised to organize Mass Yoga demonstration in their offices/premises.
- (x) Mobilization of NCC, NSS, Bharat Scouts and Guides, NYKS and other organizations for organization of Mass Yoga Demonstration and other events on the occasion.
- (xi) Mass Yoga Demonstration to be organized abroad through Indian Missions.
- (xii) Central Council for Yoga and Naturopathy to organize one month training session in Common Yoga Protocol in each district through Yoga Institutions, NGOs, District Administration, etc. culminating in organization of Mass Yoga Demonstration on 21.6.2016.

(c) The total number of participants who attended the Yoga Programme on the 1st International Day of Yoga celebration at Rajpath, New Delhi on 21.6.2015 were 35,985.

Funding for developing small nurseries for AYUSH purpose

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

(a) whether Government had formulated any policy to allocate funds to farmers in order to develop small nurseries for AYUSH purpose in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the funds allocated under this head to Uttarakhand from year 2009 to December, 2015;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether this policy has been done away with; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH had implemented a “Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants” from year 2008-09 upto 2014-15. Under this Scheme financial assistance to develop nurseries and cultivation of medicinal plants for AYUSH purpose is provided to all States including State of Uttarakhand. The financial assistance for developing small nurseries provided @ ₹ 6.25 Lakhs per unit for covering an area of about one hectare and as per scheme guidelines, the assistance is provided to the extent of 100% to public sector/SHGs and 50% of the cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 3.125 lakhs in private sector. From year 2015-16 onwards, the above scheme has been merged with “National AYUSH Mission (NAM)” as a component *viz.* “Medicinal Plants” and is continuing with the same activities.

The details of funds allocated to develop small nurseries in Uttarakhand State from year 2009 to December, 2015 are as under:

Year	Funds allocated for small nurseries in Uttarakhand (₹ in lakhs)	
	Public Sector	Private Sector
2009-2010	52.00	60.00
2010-2011	52.00	52.00
2011-2012	28.00	-
2012-2013	-	-
2013-2014	4.00	-
2014-2015	4.00	-
(December, 2015)		

In addition, under “Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” of NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH, the project based financial assistance @ ₹ 6.25 lakhs per unit is also provided for creation of nurseries covering an area of one hectare. As per scheme guidelines, the assistance is provided to the extent of 100% to public sector/SHGs and 50% of the cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 3.125 Lakhs to private sector.

National commission for human resources in AYUSH

163. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of setting up of the National Commission for Human Resources in AYUSH with a view to streamlining the education sector in the Indian Systems of Medicine;

(b) the number of AYUSH gram established as envisaged by Government for AYUSH intervention in the healthcare system across the country;

(c) the medical and research facilities created for scientific validation of AYUSH systems of medicine, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether Siddha Central Research Institute has undertaken any research on long-term diabetic patients, 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 Ministry had conceived a proposal for establishing an overarching body namely, “National Commission for Human Resources for AYUSH (NCHRA)” which was modeled on lines of the “National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) Bill, 2011”, proposed by the Department of Health and Family Welfare. Since the proposal of the Department of Health and Family Welfare to set up NCHRH was not agreed to by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, therefore, Ministry of AYUSH is not intending to set up NCHRA at present.

(b) 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, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU and H raw materials in the States/Union Territories during Twelfth Plan. As far as Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is concerned, there is provision for financial assistance for AYUSH Gram activity under AYUSH services component. During 2014-15 and 2015-16, financial assistance has been provided to States/UTs for different activities of NAM including AYUSH Gram. The State/UT-wise list is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) There are five Research Councils, namely, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Yoga

and Naturopathy (CCRYN) under Ministry of AYUSH. A total of 80 institutes/units are functioning under these Councils. Details are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) A multi centric clinical research to prove the efficacy of D5 Choornam in drug naïve cases has been conducted in three institutes including CRI Siddha-Chennai. The drug was found to be effective and a patent has been published for the same in the year 2015.

Statement-I

Details of Number of AYUSH Grams for which financial assistance has been provided under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
		No. of units	No. of units
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	12
2.	Kerala	0	8
3.	Madhya Pradesh	-	15
4.	Meghalaya	11	11
5.	Odisha	-	2
6.	Telangana	4	4
7.	Punjab	1	2
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2
9.	Tripura	4	2
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2
11.	Manipur	3	2
12.	Nagaland	2	0
13.	West Bengal	1	0
14.	Maharashtra	6	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	15
16.	Mizoram	-	1
17.	Gujarat	-	10
18.	Haryana	-	8
19.	Bihar	-	2
TOTAL		35	98

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of Institutes/Centres of Central Research Councils under the Ministry of AYUSH

Name of State	Ayurveda	Yoga and Naturopathy	Unani	Siddha	Homoeopathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1	-	1	-	2	4
Arunachal Pradesh	1	-		-	-	1
Assam	1	-	1	-	1	3
Bihar	1	-	1	-	1	3
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	2	-	1	-	-	3
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	1	1
Karnataka	2	-	1	-	-	3
Kerala	2	-	1	1	2	6
Madhya Pradesh	1	-	2	-	-	3
Maharashtra	3	-	1	-	1	5
Manipur	-	-	-	-	1	1
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	1	-	1	-	1	3
Tripura	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	1
Odisha	1	-	1	-	1	3
Punjab	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rajasthan	1	-	-	-	1	2
Sikkim	1	-	-	-	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	3	2	8
Uttar Pradesh	2	-	4	-	2	8
Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-	-	1
West Bengal	1	-	1	-	2	4
Name of the UT						
Andaman and Nicobar	1	-	-	-	1	2
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadar Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Capital Territory Delhi	1	1	1	-	3	6
Puducherry	-	-	-	1	1	2
TOTAL	30	1	18	5	26	80

Certification system for AYUSH systems of medicine

164. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to devise a system of certification and or licensing to identity and regulate persons, institutions and organisations who claim to be practitioners of Ayurveda and other Indian Systems of Medicines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) is a Statutory body which has been set up as per the provision of the Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970 whose objectives include (a) maintenance of the Central Register of practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine in the prescribed manner in accordance with the information of practitioners who are enrolled in the State Registers of Indian Systems of Medicine

and (b) regulation of standards of education and examinations, qualification and practice in these systems.

The main functions of the Central Council is to evolve uniform standards of education and registration of practitioners in Indian Systems of Medicine. The registration of practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine will ensure that medicine is not practiced by those who are not qualified in these systems and those who practice observe a code of ethics in the profession.

Establishment of national institute of unani medicines

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

(a) whether Government has identified the location for establishment of proposed National Institute of Unani Medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which the Institute is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) At present no new National Institute of Unani Medicines is proposed to be established. However, National Institute of Unani Medicines (NIUM) at Bangalore is already established and functioning since 1984.

Steps to attract people to AYUSH systems of medicine

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

(a) the reasons why 90 per cent of Indians; prefer Allopathy over AYUSH in spite of India being the pioneer in AYUSH;

(b) the reasons why people only go to AYUSH when Allopathy fails them; and

(c) how Ministry is planning to change this trend since AYUSH has very limited side effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The NSSO 71st round report on Key

Indicators on Social Consumption in India: Health, conducted during January to June, 2014 at para 3.2.2 observed “higher inclination towards allopathic treatment (around 90% in both the sectors). The survey reported 5 to 7% usage of other including AYUSH systems both in rural and urban area.

However, the report of the survey has not provided any reasoning on the above mentioned findings.

(c) The Ministry of AYUSH is implementing various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Through these schemes Ministry is promoting and propagating AYUSH system in the country.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme:- This is a Central Sector Scheme. The main aim of the scheme is creating of awareness amongst the citizens about the efficacy of the AYUSH systems, their cost effectiveness and the availability of herbs used for prevention and treatment of common ailments at their doorsteps through various channels including the production of audio-visual educational material to achieve the objectives of health for all.

Public Health Initiatives (PHI):- This is a Central Sector Scheme. The main aim of the scheme is to promote AYUSH intervention for community health care and to encourage institutionally qualified AYUSH practitioners in different public health programmes.

National AYUSH Mission:- Ministry of AYUSH has launched National AYUSH Mission during Twelfth Plan to promote AYUSH medical systems through effective AYUSH services throughout the country.

The main objective of the scheme is to provide cost effective AYUSH services, with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).

Disinvestment of AAI

167. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to constitute a Committee to look into the possibility of disinvesting 49 per cent of stake in Air India;

(b) if not, how Government justifies a news-item in Newrise Financial Agency which states that 49 per cent in Air India would be sold; and

(c) the present financial status of Air India and by when Air India will start earning profits?

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

(b) The news item is not based on facts in the matter.

(c) In view of the losses suffered by Air India upto 2010-11 and its mounting debt burden, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 12.04.2012, approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. The TAP/FRP provides for equity infusion of ₹ 30231 crores upto 2021 subject to achievement of certain milestones as laid down in the TAP/FRP.

The operating losses of Air India have consistently reduced and in 2014-15, the same stand at ₹ 2636.19 crores as compared to ₹ 5138.69 crores in 2011-12. The company has turned EBIDTA. positive by ₹ 337.77 crores in 2014-15 in comparison to negative EBIDTA of ₹ 2236.95 crores in 2011-12. As against, the operating loss of ₹ 2636.19 crores in 2014-15, for the first time since merger of Air India and Indian. Airlines *i.e.* in 2007-08, Air India is expected to earn a modest operating profit during 2015-16.

Development of city-side infrastructure at regional airports

168. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) plans to develop city-side infrastructure at certain regional airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the regional airports identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by when the work on this plan is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken up the city side development works at existing airports in order to enhance the passenger facilitation and services.

(b) AAI has planned to take up city side development initially at 8 Airports (Lucknow, Raipur, Tirupati, Kolkata, Varanasi, Jaipur, Bhubaneswar and Amritsar) in Phase-I. In Phase-II 11 Airports (Gaya, Vizag, Chandigarh (Old), Bangalore (Old),

Indore, Coimbatore, Trivandrum, Chennai, Hyderabad (Begumpet), Guwahati and Ahmedabad) shall be taken up for city side development.

(c) The city side development works of Airports in Phase-I is likely to be taken up in next one year. The Phase-II is likely to be taken up in 2018.

New greenfield airports in the country

169. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has recently given clearance for new greenfield airports in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these newly sanctioned greenfield airports would de-congest the major airports nearby to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for establishing the new airports;

(d) whether there is any proposal for giving clearance/setting up of new such greenfield airports in other States as well; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir. Recently in 2016, Government of India (GoI) has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Dholera in Gujarat for public use. Besides, GOI has also granted 'site clearance' in January 2016 for setting up of Greenfield Airports at three locations in Andhra Pradesh namely, Dagadarthi Mendal in Nellore, Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram and Oravakallu in Kumool and one location in Rajasthan namely Bhiwadi in Alwar.

(b) Out of the above five airports, Dholera and Bhogapuram airports are located in vicinity of the existing major airports at Ahmedabad and Vishakhapatnam airports respectively. Construction of Dholera airport is directed towards complementing the existing airport at Ahmedabad once it reaches the saturation point. Further, a decision has been taken to close the existing Vishakhapatnam airport for civilian operations once the new airport at Bhogapuram becomes operational.

(c) As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008, funding of the airport projects is the responsibility of individual airport developers.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Government of India has received proposals for setting up of Greenfield airports at various locations across the country, namely, Sholapur and

Bolera (Amrawati) in Maharashtra; Annakara (Idduki) in Kerala; Dwarka in Gujarat; Gwalior and Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh; Androth in Lakshadweep; Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana; Jewar in Uttar Pradesh; and Chingleput (Chennai) in Tamil Nadu.

Air connectivity to capital cities of SAARC countries

170. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Yangon in Myanmar is not connected to New Delhi by air;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what steps Government propose to connect Delhi with all the capital cities of SAARC countries including Myanmar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Air India is operating one weekly service on Delhi-Gaya Yangon-Gaya-Delhi sector.

(c) Government has made necessary provisions in respective Air Services Agreements with all SAARC countries and Myanmar to connect Delhi with their capital cities. However, operation of any airlines is guided by the commercial judgement of airlines.

Independent regulator for ATF pricing

171. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA) demanded a roll back of a sudden 12 per cent hike in Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) prices announced by the oil companies and warned of Competition Commission of India (CCI) action on such non-transparent changes and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the federation also demanded setting up of an Independent price regulator for ATF pricing, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is deregulated product and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on its pricing, in line with international prices and other market conditions.

Utilisation of premium quality seats for upgrades in AI

172. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a full service carrier the Air India should sell the premium class seats which have of late been utilised for upgrades recommended by bureaucrats and even crew members;

(b) whether upgrades by crew is a routine practice in Air India and if so, whether the management will curb this tendency by crew to upgrade the seats for their friends/guests booked in lower class; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Air India offers an Upgrade scheme to passengers. The upgrade at the airport is subject to availability of First Class and Business class seats on payment of specified charges and on First Come First Served Basis in physical presence of the passenger at the check-in counter and on payment of fixed amount of money.

(b) Cabin crew are not authorized to upgrade any passengers.

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

Poor refreshments in Indian flights

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that majority of flights of Air India including flight No-475 and 476 are always delayed, if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the service and the details thereof; and

(b) whether the quality of food and refreshment being served in Indian flights are very bad; if so, Government is making any efforts to improve this and whether it has formulated any plan to improve the tendering and monitoring systems, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Generally Air India flights operate on time. However, at times the flights are delayed due to technical, operational, weather and miscellaneous reasons which are beyond the control of the airlines. The month-wise

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

On Time Performance (OTP) of Air India including flight No.AI-475 and AI-476 for the period from 01.11.2015 to 15.04.2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

In order to improve OTP of Air India initiatives have been taken to increase the availability of resources in terms of crew and aircraft. Ministry has taken steps to monitor the OTP of Air India with a view of improve the same. In the past, Video Conferencing has been held by the Ministry with Senior Officers of Air India to monitor the daily OTP. The OTP of Air India is also reviewed in the Oversight Committee Meetings held in the Ministry. Further, OTP is monitored at the highest level within Air India on daily basis. A video conference is anchored by Integrated Operation Control Centre (IOCC) every day in which the representatives of operating departments from four regions participate to review the previous day's operation and evolve process improvement wherever possible.

(b) No, Sir. Air India uplifts in-flight meals from reputed caterers who also cater to other international and domestic airlines. Surprise meal checks are carried out at caterer's premises to monitor uplift of meals with regard to quality, quantity, taste, presentation and eye appeal. Periodic Hygiene Audits are also being carried out at caterer's premises to improve the quality of meals.

Statement

Details of Month-wise OTP of Air India including flight Nos. AI-475 and AI-476 for the period 01.11.2015 to 15.04.2016

Month	Operated	On Time	OTP (%)
Nov-15	12593	9976	79.2
Dec-15	12681	8710	68.7
Jan-16	12837	8693	67.7
Feb-16	12234	10015	81.9
Mar-16	13081	10821	82.7
1-15 Apr 2016	6531	5381	82.4
Overall	69957	53596	76.6

CISF deployment at airports

174. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of CISF personnel deployed at airports currently, State-wise and airport-wise;

(b) the total number of CISF persornnel that is yet to be deployed at airports, State-wise and airport-wise; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in deployment of CISF personnel at airports and the measures Government is taking to ensure that the required number of CISF personnel is employed at all air Ports at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) At present, 59 airports in the country are being manned by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF). The details of the total number of CISF personnel sanctioned, deployed and shortfall at these airports as on 31.3.2016, are given in the Statement (*See below*). The deployment is done by CISF after due process by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), based on various factors including availability of personnel and demand in various sectors. Ministry of Civil Aviation is regularly reviewing the deployment with Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), CISF, Airport Operators and MHA.

Statement

Details of updated Status of CISF Manpower Deployment at the Airports as on 31.03.2016

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	State-wise	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Deployed Strength	Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Portblair	Andaunan and Nicobar Islands (U.T)	60	56	4
2.	Hyderabad	Telangana	1013	960	53
3.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	112	104	8
4.	Vizag	Andhra Pradesh	143	142	1
5.	Guwahati	Assam	235	229	6
6.	Dibrugarh	Assam	132	124	8
7.	Dimapur	Nagaland	95	93	2
8.	Jorhat	Assam	72	69	3
9.	Lilabari	Assam	45	46	-1
10.	Silchar	Assam	61	61	0
11.	Tezpur	Assam	42	41	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Gaya	Bihar	164	145	19
13.	Patna	Bihar	192	182	10
14.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	298	288	10
15.	Diu	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	69	63	6
16	Delhi (IGI)	Delhi	4653	4384	269
17.	Goa	Goa	379	361	18
18.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	697	624	73
19.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	87	74	13
20.	Porbandar	Gujarat	78	65	13
21	Rajkot	Gujarat	124	119	5
22.	Bhuj	Gujarat	70	62	8
23.	Vadodara	Gujarat	176	171	5
24.	Bhunter (Kullu)	Himachal Pradesh	58	56	2
25.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	67	60	7
26.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	225	208	17
27.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1488	1432	56
28.	Mangalore	Karnataka	226	211	15
29.	Calicut	Kerala	333	286	47
30.	Cochin	Kerala	494	470	24
31.	Trivandrum	Kerala	498	446	52
32.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	54	52	2
33.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	184	177	7
34.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	244	242	2
35.	Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh	88	80	8
36.	Pune	Maharashtra	358	328	30
37.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	3996	3806	190
38.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	148	143	5
39.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	326	247	79
40.	Imphal	Manipur	250	232	18

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	Shillong	Meghalaya	40	37	3
42.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	230	209	21
43.	Amritsar	Punjab	544	514	30
44.	Chandigarh	Punjab	132	128	4
45.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	579	535	44
46.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	82	82	0
47.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	196	190	6
48.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1216	1137	79
49.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	211	197	14
50.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	260	241	19
51.	Trichy	Tamil Nadu	291	268	23
52.	Agartala	Tripura	224	213	11
53.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	459	453	6
54.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	207	205	2
55.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	66	61	5
56.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	30	29	1
57.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	128	121	7
58.	Bagdogra	West Bengal	140	131	9
59.	Kolkata	West Bengal	1264	1137	127
TOTAL			24333	22827	1506

Lower ATF prices

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

(a) whether the ATF is being sold at lower price than the petrol used in motor vehicles;

(b) if so, what is the rate of ATF in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai; and

(c) why this reduction in ATF prices is not being passed on to the air passengers as cheaper air fare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The current prices of petrol and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) (for domestic airlines) at four major cities are as under:

		(₹ per litre)			
	Effective date	Delhi	Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai
Petrol	16.04.2016	61.13	65.63	64.90	60.58
ATF	01.04.2016	42.16	41.17*	47.09	44.82

Source: IOCL

*Effective date 9.4.2016

(c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has not carried out any study in this regard.

Commencement of flight operations from Shirdi airport

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

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sought approval from the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to start flight operations from the under construction airport at Shirdi;

(b) what is the status of the work in regard to its completion;

(c) whether any target has been set to make the airport operational before Sai Baba's birth centenary celebrations scheduled in 2018; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. DGCA has not received any request for approval of flight schedule.

(b) The airport developer, Maharashtra Airport Development Company Ltd. (MADC) has completed major construction works viz. runway 27/09 with length of 2500 mts. and width 45 mts., taxiway 1 and 2, apron, parking stands and terminal building of 207 sq. mtrs. with city side, air side gate with provision for security check etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government of Maharashtra (GoM) has decided to commence commercial flight operations before Centenary year of Shri Sai Baba and has asked MADC to complete all the works accordingly.

Heliport at Rohini in Delhi

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to have a Heliport at Rohini in Delhi;
- (b) whether any trial landing at its Heliport, which will be the first of its kind in India, has been conducted successfully by Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.;
- (c) by when commercial flying from this Heliport is likely to be started; and
- (d) what will be the parking capacity of this Heliport and the details thereof?

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

(c) By June 2016

(d) Sixteen number of Helicopters and expandable upto twenty four including MI-172 Helicopter.

Commencement of flight services from Naini-Saini airstrip

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

- (a) whether Government has received any request from Uttarakhand Government to start flight services from Naini-Saini airstrip situated in Pithoragarh;
- (b) if so, by when flights would start to be operated from Naini-Saini airstrip; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Civil Aviation has not received any such proposal.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Losses by Government aviation companies

179. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government aviation companies are running in losses whereas private aviation companies are running in profit;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of their earnings, expenditure and assets for the last three years; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on advertisements, publicities, passengers facilities and infrastructure during the said period, airlines-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The details of Government aviation companies and Private aviation companies earnings and expenditure for the last three years (2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The total expenditure incurred on Advertisements and Publicity, Passenger Facilities and Infrastructure by Air India during the last three years is given hereunder:

(₹ in crores)			
Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Advertisement and Publicity	28.57	10.57	18.46
Passenger Amenities	485.50	605.25	722.54
Infrastructure	4096.00	4543.26	5517.92

However, Ministry of Civil Aviation does not maintain such data for private airlines.

Statement

Details of financial summary of scheduled Indian carriers for last three years

(₹ in million)

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	-1,321.20	-1,754.30	-754.48
TOTAL	1,79,142.9	2,14,054.90	2,31,359.32	2,19,374.8	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	3,61,019.9	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	5,40,162.8	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

Improvement in functioning and profitability of Air India

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

(a) whether Government is making efforts to improve the functioning and profitability of Air India and to what extent has Air India been able to draw back those passengers who have shifted to other airlines; and

(b) the details of benefits accrued to Air India by becoming a member of star Alliance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) In view of the losses suffered by Air India upto 2010-11 and its mounting debt burden, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 12.04.2012, approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/ Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. The TAP/FRP provides equity infusion of ₹ 30231 crores up to 2021 subject to achievement of certain milestones as laid down in the TAP/FRP.

The Passenger Load Factor (PLF) of Air India for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 (Provisional) is as under;

Year	PLF (%)
2011-12	67.9
2012-13	72.4
2013-14	73.3
2014-15	73.7
2015-16	75.3
(Prov.)	

(b) The joining of Star Alliance by Air India and coordinated schedules within the Star Alliance Members has resulted in reduced waiting time, enhanced Customer Service and smoother travel experience including seamless transfers and code sharing leading to a wider choice of flights while travelling across the globe for its passengers and enhanced revenue for Star Alliance Carriers including Air India.

Increase in UDF by Hyderabad airport operators

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

(a) the basis behind charging User Development Fee (UDF) by airport operators;

(b) the details of UDF being charged by various airports, airport-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that Hyderabad Airport Operator has submitted a proposal to increase UDF by more than 60 per cent to Airports Economic Regulatory Authority;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Hyderabad Airport Operator is already charging the highest UDF in the country;

(f) if so, what justification it has given for revision of over 60 per cent in UDF; and

(g) what action Government has taken on the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) User Development Fee (UDF) is levied at the Indian airports under Rule 89 of Aircraft Rules, 1937 as a revenue enhancing measure to bridge any revenue shortfall so that the airport operator is able to get a fair rate of return on investment and thus the quantum of UDF varies across airports. Rate of UDF is determined by the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) in respect of Major airports and by Government of India in respect of non-major airports.

(b) The details of UDF as charged at various airports are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) M/s Hyderabad International Airport Limited (HIAL) has filed a Multi Year Tariff Proposal (MYTP) with AERA for determination of aeronautical charges including UDF for the second control period (2016-2021). However, HIAL has not submitted the detailed pricing proposal (rate card). Hence, the increase sought in UDF by HIAL cannot be quantified.

(e) The details of UDF charged at RGI Airport, Hyderabad *vis-a-vis* other airports are given in the Statement above.

(f) Does not arise as HIAL has not submitted the rate card with the MYTP submitted before AERA.

(g) AERA considers the proposal submitted by the airport operator considering the capital expenditure incurred, cost of operations, quality of the services at airport, economic viability and revenue received from non-aeronautical services etc. and after an extensive stakeholders consultation the charges are determined.

(C) Details of comparison of airport charges (UDF, PSF and ADF) rates (FY 2015-16)

	Mangalore			Varansi			Trivandrum			Ahmedabad			Guwahati		
	Intl. PAX	Dom. PAX		Intl. PAX	Dom. PAX		Intl. PAX	Dom. PAX		Intl. PAX	Dom. PAX		Intl. PAX	Dom. PAX	
UDF (On Departing Pax)	Short haul per Departing Passenger (upto 500 Kms. for dom/2,000 Kms. for Int)														
	825	150		975	150		575	Nil		415	110		332	332	
	Medium haul (Above 2,000 upto 5,000 Kms.)														
	Long Haul (More than 500 Kms. for dom/5,000 Kms. for Int)														
UDF (On Arriving Pax)	Short haul Per Arriving Passenger (upto 500 Kms. for dom/2,000 Kms. for Int)														
	NO LEVY	NO LEVY		NO LEVY	NO LEVY		NO LEVY	NO LEVY		NO LEVY	NO LEVY		NO LEVY	NO LEVY	
	Medium haul (Above 2,000 upto 5,000 Kms.)														
	Long haul (More than 500 Kms. for dom/5,000 Kms. for Int)														
Approving Authority	MOCA			MOCA			AERA			AERA			AERA		

Note: All the above rates are exclusive of service tax.

Sell off of dreamliner planes by AI

182. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India has realised almost ₹ 7000 crore by selling nine of its 21 Dreamliners to Singapore based leasor and then lease back the planes from them; and

(b) if so, what is the amount of loss incurred in this negotiations including return of the money to the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Air India has a total of 21 Dreamliner Aircraft as on 31.3.2016. Out of these aircraft, the Sale and Lease Back of 12 aircrafts has already been completed in 2013-14 and 2014-15. In respect of the remaining 9 aircrafts, as on date, the Sale and Lease Back agreement has not been signed by Air India.

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

Airports in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

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

(a) the progress of setting up of airports at Kadapa, Vijayawada and Warangal in Telangana to promote air connectivity;

(b) by what time, these airports would be operational in all respects; and

(c) what is the amount spent so far, for each airport in the last two years and what is the further amount required for completion of these airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Kadapa and Vijayawada are operational airports. As per Summer Schedule-2016, operations of Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd (True Jet) airline from Kadapa to Vijayawada and *vice-versa* (*w.e.f.* 03.05.2016) has been approved by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), besides operations of True Jet Airlines from Hyderabad to Kadapa and Tirupati. In respect of Vijayawada airport, scheduled operations. are taking place to various destinations by Alliance Air, Air India, Spice Jet and Air Costa.

The existing airport at Warangal belongs to Airports Authority of India (AAI) and is presently non-operational. Reviving of Warangal Airport is subject to acquisition and handing over of land measuring 438 acres by the State Government of Telangana

to AAI and compliance with provisions of the Concession Agreement signed between Ministry of Civil Aviation and M/s. Hyderabad International Airport Ltd.

(c) The amount spent during the last two years for development of Kadapa airport is ₹ 4.03 crores, Vijayawada ₹ 34.66 crores, Warangal ₹ 5.49 crores. The amount required for completion of the construction at above airports is ₹ 0.20 crores for Kadapa, ₹ 299 crores for Vijayawada and ₹ 1.17 crores for Warangal airport.

Vacancies in SFIO and CCI

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

(a) whether Ministry is aware that several institutions within its purview including Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) as well as Competition Commission of India (CCI) have significant proportions of vacant posts;

(b) the department and institution-wise details of vacant posts of Departments and Institutions coming within purview of Ministry at the end of last three years, category-wise, year-wise;

(c) whether Ministry is intending to undertake National Level Online Examinations for filling these posts keeping in line with their Governments agenda; and

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, innovative methods to solve this endemic issue?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):

(a) and (b) Details showing the position of vacant posts in respect of institutions under Ministry of Corporate Affairs, category-wise and year-wise for the last 3 years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The various modes of making recruitment to these posts are given in their Recruitment Rules (RRs). Therefore, there is no proposal for filling vacancies to these posts through National Level Online Examination.

Apart from efforts to filling vacant posts in these institutions as per RRs, the following additional steps are taken to fill up the vacant posts in the institutions of the Ministry.

(i) Relaxation is given in RRs for a wider choice for selection of suitable officials, whenever deemed necessary.

(ii) Appointment of consultants and staff on outsourced basis is done.

(iii) Deploying officers on loan basis from the Ministry.

Statement

Details showing the position of vacant posts in respect of institutions under Ministry of Corporate Affairs, category-wise and year-wise for the last three years

I. Serious Fraud Investigation Office:

Sl. No.	Posts	Sanctioned Posts	Vacancy position as on 31st March of the Financial Year		
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Director	1	-	-	-
2.	Additional Director/Joint Director	19*	09	15	11
3.	Deputy Director	8	03	05	03
4.	PPS	1	-	-	-
5.	Senior Assistant Director	29	13	11	12
6.	Senior Prosecutor	5	05	05	05
7.	Assistant Director	30	08	07	08
8.	Prosecutor	5	04	04	03
9.	Office Superintendent	2	02	02	02
10.	Private Secretary	9	07	08	08
11.	Assistant	6	05	05	05
12.	Stenographer Grade-I	16	15	15	15
TOTAL		131	71	77	72

* One post of Additional Director (Cost) was encadared on 27.02.2014.

II. Competition Commission of India:

Sl. No.	Posts	Sanctioned Posts	Vacancy position as on 31st March of the Financial Year		
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
Competition Commission of India					
1.	Secretary	01	-	-	-
2.	Advisor (FA)	02	02	-	01
3.	Advisor (Law)	03	-	-	01
4.	Advisor (Eco)	03		-	-
5.	Director (Law)	05	04	03	03

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Director (Eco)	05	03	01	02
7.	Director (FA)	02	01	01	01
8.	Joint Director (Law)	10	05	07	08
9.	Joint Director (Eco)	10	08	09	08
10.	Joint Director (FA)	04	02	02	03
11.	Joint Director (IT)	01	01	01	01
12.	Joint Director (F&A)	01	-	-	-
13.	Deputy Director (Law)	18	06	04	05
14.	Deputy Director (Eco)	18	08	05	04
15.	Deputy Director (FA)	10	04	04	04
16.	Deputy Director (CS)	05	03	03	-
17.	Deputy Director (F&A)	01	01	-	-
18.	Deputy Director (IT)	01	-	-	-
19.	Assistant Director (F&A)	02	-	01	-
20.	Assistant Director (CS)	14	01	-	-
21.	Assistant Director (LS)	02	-	-	01
22.	Assistant Director (IT)	03	-	-	-
23.	Senior Principal Private Secretary	01	-	-	-
24.	Principal Private Secretary	06	-	02	-
25.	Private Secretary	03	02	02	01
26.	Office Manager (CS)	20	12	-	06
27.	Office Manager (F&A)	04	02	01	01
28.	Office Manager (LS)	01	01	01	-
Office of Director General Competition Commission of India					
29.	Director General	01	-	-	-
30.	Additional Director General	04	03	01	-
31.	Joint Director General	08	05	04	03
32.	Deputy Director General	20	18	16	15
33.	Deputy Director General (CS)	01	-	-	01
34.	Assistant Director General (CS)	03	-	-	03
35.	Office Manager (CS)	04	-	-	-
TOTAL		197	92	68	72

III. Competition Appellate Tribunal:

Sl. No.	Posts	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy position as on 31st March of the Financial Year		
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Registrar	1	-	-	-
2.	Deputy Registrar	1	1	1	1
3.	Senior Principal Private Secretary	1	1	1	1
4.	Principal Private Secretary	2	1	1	1
5.	Account Officer	1	1	1	1
6.	Private Secretary	1	1	1	1
7.	Section Officer	1	1	1	1
8.	Court Master	1	1	1	1
9.	Senior Hindi Translator	1	1	1	1
10.	Personal Assistant	4	4	3	3
11.	Assistant	3	1	-	-
12.	Account Assistant	1	1	1	1
13.	Steno. Gr. III	2	2	2	1
14.	Staff Car Driver	1	1	1	2
15.	Multi Tasking Staff (M.T.S)	4	4	4	4
TOTAL		25	21	19	19

IV. Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs:

Sl. No.	Posts	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy position as on 31st March of the Financial Year		
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Director General and Chief Executive Officer	1	-	-	-
2.	Director	1	-	-	-
3.	Joint Director	2	1	1	1
4.	Deputy Director	3	3	3	3
5.	Professor	5	4	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Associate Professor	5	4	3	2
7.	Private Secretary	1	1	1	1
8.	Personal Assistant	1	1	1	1
9.	Assistant Professor	5	5	1	1
10.	Head of Centre	6	3	2	1
11.	Chief Information Officer	1	1	1	1
12.	Librarian	1	-	-	-
13.	System Administrator	1	-	-	-
14.	Research Analyst	1	1	1	-
15.	Chief Administrative Officer	1	1	1	1
16.	Chief Finance Officer	1	1	1	1
17.	Manager Human Resources	1	-	-	-
18.	Admn. Officer	3	1	2	2
19.	Finance Officer	3	1	1	1
20.	Assistant Manager	2	2	2	2
21.	Assistant	6	6	6	6
TOTAL		51	36	31	28

V. Company Law Board:

Sl. No.	Posts	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy position as on 31st March of the Financial Year		
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Secretary	1	-	-	-
2.	Under Secretary	1	-	-	-
3.	Bench Officer	8	-	-	-
4.	Senior Private Secretary	9	7	8	8
5.	Section Officer	1	1	-	-
6.	S.T.A.	1	1	1	1
7.	Senior Legal Assistant	4	4	4	4
8.	Personal Assistant	2	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Assistant	1	-	-	-
10.	Junior Legal Assistant	3	3	3	3
11.	Upper Division Clerk	1	-	-	-
12.	Steno Grade 'D'	1	1	1	1
13.	Lower Division Clerk	12	6	7	6
14.	Staff Car Driver	6	-	-	-
15.	Multi Tasking Staff (M.T.S)	15	3	5	6
TOTAL		66	27	30	30

Appointment of nominee directors on PSU boards

185. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government appoints officers of the Ministry as its Nominee Directors on the Boards of the PSU;

(b) if so, what is the procedure of selecting and appointing such Nominee Directors on the Board;

(c) whether it is a fact that as per the Act, in the procedure prescribed for the selection and appointment of Directors, the Board has to have pre-eminence and not Government;

(d) if so, whether Government will consider aligning the selection procedure as per the Act; and

(e) whether the responsibilities and duties of Nominee Directors are same as other Directors?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Boards of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) comprises of functional, Government and Non-Official Directors. The composition of Boards includes the Government Directors who are nominated from the concerned Administrative Ministry or other concerned Government agencies/Ministries/State Governments. It has also been provided that the choice of the Nominee Director would vest with the Administrative Ministry.

(c) and (d) Section 52 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013 requires that appointment of directors shall be made in the general meeting and is applicable to all the companies. Further, Section 178 (2), (3) and (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for the

role of Nomination and Remuneration Committee in identifying persons who are qualified to become directors in accordance with laid down criteria, recommending to the Board appointment of Directors, formulating the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director. However, these provisions are not applicable to Government companies as prescribed *vide* Ministry of Corporate Affairs notification dated 5th June, 2015.

(e) A non-executive director including a nominee director shall be held liable only in respect of such acts of omission or commission by a company which had occurred with his knowledge, attributable through Board Processes, and with his consent or connivance or where he had not acted diligently.

Ease of Doing Business

186. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken measures to provide greater Ease of Doing Business to corporate, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government plans on automation of certain services for faster handling of procedures, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) the aims and objectives of the Central Registration System, timeline for implementation and features of the same?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken a number of measures to improve doing business environment in the Country. To facilitate ease of doing business, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has introduced an integrated INC-29 form for incorporation of companies, omitted requirement for minimum paid up capital, made mandatory common seal for companies optional and done away with filing for commencement of business. Other Departments have also taken steps with emphasis on simplification of existing rules and procedures and use of information technology for ease of doing business and to make governance more effective and efficient.

(c) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has established a Central Registration Centre (CRC) under Section 396 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) having jurisdiction all over India for speedier processing of incorporation related e-forms in 1 to 2 days. CRC Phase-I for approval of Name availability e-form had started operations on 26.01.2016. CRC Phase-II for processing incorporation forms for companies is undergoing stabilization and optimization.

Action against non-functional listed companies

†187. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps against listed companies which are not functional, if so, the details of the steps taken thereof;

(b) the number of companies which have closed down during the past two years and the major reasons for the same; and

(c) the number of persons who gained employment in new companies during the past one year and the number of people who were rendered unemployed because of companies which have closed down?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has filed prosecution against 107 listed companies under various sections of Companies Act, 1956 and Companies Act, 2013. During last 2 years 3 listed companies have been dissolved and 10 companies have been amalgamated as per the provisions of the Companies Act.

(c) No such information is maintained in MCA.

Proposal for organising investor awareness programme

†188. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to organize investor awareness programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objective and salient features;

(c) whether Government has organized such programmes in rural areas of the country during last two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed for selecting rural areas for the purpose; and

(e) the details of the amount allocated and utilized therefor during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs organizes Investors Awareness Programmes (IAPs) in association with the three Professional Institutes, namely Institute of Chartered

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accountants of India, Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Institute of Cost Accountants of India and Common Service Centres (CSC) set up under Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), both in urban and rural areas, with the objective of creating awareness amongst the investors facilitating informed investment decisions. Special emphasis is laid on the education about fraudulent schemes. These programmes are conducted in Hindi, English and other vernacular/local languages, depending upon the target audience.

(c) and (d) IAPs are specifically organized for rural areas through CSC of DeitY. During the last two years (2014-15 and 2015-16), 572 such programmes were organised in rural areas. CSCs have been conceptualized as Information Communication Technology enabled, front end service delivery points at the village level by DeitY for delivery of Government, Social and Private Sector Services, and therefore, their services have been utilized under IAPs to educate the population at village level/rural areas regarding, *inter-alia* functioning of primary and secondary capital markets in order to enhance investor awareness.

(e) The details of the amount allocated and utilized under Investor Awareness and Protection Fund (IEPF) during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Funds allocated (₹)	Funds utilized (₹)
2013-14	4,50,00,000	4,38,10,000
2014-15	3,00,00,000	2,84,24,000
2015-16	4,50,00,000	4,29,93,000 (estimated)
2016-17	1,50,00,000	Nil

Meeting shortfalls of arms and equipments in the army

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortage of arms, ammunition and other essential commodities in the Indian Army has not been met so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when this shortage would be fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the requirements of the Army fulfilled in the last one year?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) The acquisition of arms and ammunition for Indian Army is carried out as per Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), Service Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). The deficiencies exist in reserve stocks of some ammunitions, arms and essential items. The shortages have mainly occurred due to delay in fructification of some procurement cases, slippages in deliveries etc. However, the Government reviews the issue of shortages regularly and action is taken to build up stocks to authorised levels. This is a continuous process.

Steps to attract youth into the army

190. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps taken by Government to attract more youth into the Army and the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is planning to open more National Defence Academies, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Government has undertaken sustained image projection campaign to create awareness among the youth on the advantages of taking up a challenging and satisfying career. Awareness campaigns, participation in career fairs and exhibitions, advertisements in print and electronic media, motivational lectures in schools, colleges are some of the measures in this direction.

(b) and (c) Presently, there is no proposal to open new National Defence Academies as no such requirement is envisaged. However, enhancement of the current strength of the existing National Defence Academy has been initiated.

Shortage of subordinate staff

191. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of subordinate staff in the Ministry, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government proposes to take to tackle the shortage of subordinate staff in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) There is

shortage of subordinate staff in the Ministry. The details are:

Sl. No.	Name of Posts	Vacancy
1.	Section Officer	73
2.	Private Secretary	39
3.	Assistant Section Officer	06
4.	Senior Secretariat Assistant	96
5.	Junior Secretariat Assistant	20
6.	Stenographer Grade 'C' and 'D'	42
7.	Multi Tasking Staff (MTS)	60

(b) DoPT is the cadre controlling authority for the posts at Sl. No. 1 to 6. They have been requested to fill up the vacancies in these posts. The post of MTS at Sl No. 7 are filled through Staff Selection Commission (SSC). Steps have been taken to fill up these posts through SSC. In the meanwhile in order to tackle the shortage, Ex-serviceman and retired employees are engaged on contract basis from time to time as an interim measure.

Export of arms and ammunitions

192. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether arms and ammunition produced by the domestic ordnance factories are being exported;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the nature of arsenals exported during each of the last three years, country-wise; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the details and nature of the arsenals exported during each of last three years country-wise are as under:

Year	Country	Nature of Items
2013-14	(1) Nepal	Explosives
	(2) Indonesia	General Stores and Clothing
	(3) Italy	Small Caliber Ammunition
	(4) Czech Republic	Small Caliber Ammunition
	(5) Botswana	Large Caliber Ammunition

Year	Country	Nature of Items
2014-15	(6) Tajikistan	Small Arms, Small Caliber Ammunition, Grenades.
	(1) Nepal	Demolition Stores, Small Caliber Ammunition
	(2) Mauritius	Small Caliber and Navel Ammunition, Small and Medium Caliber Weapon
	(3) Italy	Medium Caliber Weapon
	(4) Egypt	Chemical
2015-16	(1) Indonesia	General Stores and Clothing
	(2) Bulgaria	Mortar Equipment, Mortar Bomb, Small Caliber Ammunition
	(3) Israel	Small Caliber Ammunition
	(4) Bangladesh	Signalling Item
	(5) Mauritius	Small and Medium Caliber Weapon

(c) The foreign exchange earned during each of the last three years are as under:

Year	Foreign exchange earned
2013-14	USD 2.46 Million
2014-15	USD 5.20 Million
2015-16	USD 3.91 Million

Oppositions to holding of defence exposition in Goa

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there were a number of agitations in Goa opposing holding of Defence Exposition in the State of Goa;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Defence held the exhibition disregarding people's sentiments;

(c) whether the Defence Ministry obtained any permission from the concerned village panchayat, CRZ authorities, Pollution Control Board, Government of Goa or the Goa Industrial Development Corporation; and

(d) the dates on which these permissions were applied and granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Initially, there were some apprehensions amongst the local people on holding of Defexpo 2016 in the State of Goa. However, all such apprehensions were cleared and Defexpo 2016 was successfully organised in Goa.

(c) and (d) The land, where Defexpo 2016 was organised, belongs to Goa Industrial Development Corporation under Department of Industries, Goa. Department of Industries, Government of Goa *vide* their letter dated 7th July, 2015, conveyed their in-principle agreement to organise Defexpo 2016 at Naqueri Betul Quepem, South Goa. The consent of Goa State Pollution Control Board to organise Defexpo 2016 was obtained *vide* their letter dated 22nd March, 2016.

Policy towards World War II veterans pensioners

194. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government of India's policy towards World War II veteran pensioners given that the Government of India has assumed all pension liabilities from the British; and

(b) how many surviving World War II pensioners and family pensioners draw pension from Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The pension of World War-II pensioners was granted as per provisions of Pension Regulation for the Army in India (Part-I and Part-II) 1940, prevalent at that time. As per these Pension Regulations, there were provisions of Retiring pension, Ordinary pension, Special pension Family, Disability pension, Children Allowance and Gratuity, which were governed on the basis of different eligibility conditions like rank last held in different arms, qualifying service rendered, attributability/non attributability and aggravation etc. In addition, there was provision of 'Jangi Inam' for World War-I and II veteran pensioners which was payable for two lives and one life respectively. At present, the rate of monetary allowance on account of Jangi Inam is ₹ 500/- per month.

(b) The number of surviving World War-II pensioners and Family pensioners is dynamic and therefore, keeps on changing due to natural wastage. As regards actual number of World War-II pensioners, no separate data-base has been maintained to distinguish World War-II veteran pensioners *vis-a-vis* other pensioners.

Sainik school in Telangana

195. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to open Sainik Schools in some of the States;

(b) if so, the names of States where Ministry is planning to open Sainik Schools;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that after bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana State is left with no Sainik School;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Telangana has requested for setting up of a Sainik School in Warangal district of Telangana; and

(e) if so, what action the Ministry has so far taken on the above request?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. "In-principle" approval has been accorded/memorandum of Agreement signed for setting up of Sainik Schools in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Assam.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received from the Government of Telangana for opening of Sainik School at Warangal district. The State Government has been requested to intimate the date for the site survey of the proposed Sainik School.

Establishing defence production units in Goa

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

(a) whether Government has signed/executed any defence deals for the purpose of establishing defence production units in the State of Goa, with any foreign country;

(b) if so, whether the deals were signed or proposed to be signed under Make in India programme of Government of India;

(c) what are the main features of the agreements;

(d) whether the defence items are going to be manufactured in the State of Goa; and

(e) whether people of Goa, by virtue of any clause in the agreement, will be entitled to get jobs in such units and the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Army fatalities in natural calamities

197. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many jawans of the Indian Army were martyred and injured, separately, due to natural calamities like Avalanche, in the current winter season in the snow-bound border areas, and the details thereof;

(b) whether rescue efforts were extended in time to provide rescue and best medical treatment to the injured; and

(c) what precautions and trainings are given to Army jawans to save themselves from such Avalanche-prone areas and whether any timely warnings were given before such disaster to alert them to safety and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) In the last winter season (1st October, 2015 to 31st March, 2016) 15 soldiers were martyred due to Avalanche and 03 soldiers due to Landslide. Immediate rescue efforts in terms of rescue parties constituting ice craft experts, medical representative and porters equipped with state of art equipment were mobilized to concerned locations. The aviation support was immediately extended to the rescue parties by highly trained aviators. Personnel requiring medical attention were evacuated by air to Base Camps/ Field Hospitals/General Hospital/Army Hospital, Research and Referral (R&R), New Delhi as per the criticality of the patient.

(c) Troops being posted in high altitude areas are trained in 'Basic and Advance' skills in mountains and snow bound areas. Troops posted in Avalanche Prone Areas' are subjected to series of training in the field formation area.

Best quality of winter clothing and equipment is procured to prevent weather related casualties. Modern means of conveyance like snow scooters are utilized to ensure timely reaction to any eventuality and reduce fatigue. A number of specialized equipments have also been deployed in the avalanche prone areas.

Weather conditions prevailing in the sector are closely monitored by the Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment stations at Sasoma and Srinagar. The weather warnings issued are religiously followed in terms of restrictions on operation/ administration related movement.

NCC training in schools and colleges

198. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will make NCC training for schools and colleges compulsory by providing facilities universally; and

(b) if not, whether Government would provide the facilities to private schools and colleges without demanding charges from the management and students who are willing to get the training as National obligation for imparting nationalism and patriotism?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) NCC training is entirely a voluntary programme and it is upto the schools and colleges to opt for it. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government to make NCC training compulsory in schools and colleges by providing facilities universally.

(b) The Government has been providing NCC facilities to private schools and colleges without demanding charges taking into account the sanctioned strength and available infrastructure.

Illegal occupation of defence land

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that large portions of land under authority of the Ministry have been illegally occupied;

(b) if so, the list of the complaints received for the same and action taken against the same during last three years, complaint-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has a comprehensive data bank of the total land under its authority across the country;

(d) the total area of existing land under control of the Ministry, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by Ministry to make more productive use of unused land under its control?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Defence has received reports from the land management agencies under it, of about approximately 10126 acres of defence land being under encroachment. This is around 0.58% of the total land holding of Ministry of Defence. Reports and complaints on the subject are received from time to time but no centralized record of such complaints is maintained by the Ministry. Action against encroachment is

taken under the law *viz.* Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971 and Cantonment Act 2006. In addition action aimed at prevention, detection and removal of encroachments, is an ongoing process. As a result of these efforts extent of defence land, recorded as illegally occupied or encroached has reduced by approximately 2512.83 acres in the last three years.

(c) and (d) Directorate General Defence Estates (DGDE) in the Ministry of Defence maintains a comprehensive data bank of defence land across the country. The details of total area of land under the ownership of Ministry of Defence, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) All Defence land is earmarked for Defence purposes. To ensure proper utilisation of Defence land periodic Defence Land Audit is carried out. In addition the Government has constituted a Committee to *inter-alia* suggest ways to optimise use of Defence land.

Statement

Details of land under Ministry of Defence in the country, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area (in acres)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8166.39
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	39735.03
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4787.39
4.	Assam	25493.31
5.	Bihar	11925.44
6.	Chandigarh	176.25
7.	Chhattisgarh	1582.41
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	196.00
10.	Delhi	11628.55
11.	Goa	3025.58
12.	Gujarat	24807.00
13.	Haryana	37211.36
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8096.65
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22338.51
16.	Jharkhand	7713.62
17.	Karnataka	33124.71

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area (in acres)
18.	Kerala	5279.40
19.	Lakshadweep	39.85
20.	Madhya Pradesh	231073.96
21.	Maharashtra	138802.10
22.	Manipur	1294.41
23.	Meghalaya	4029.40
24.	Mizoram	0.21
25.	Nagaland	551.28
26.	Odisha	18015.72
27.	Puducherry	20.38
28.	Punjab	78329.18
29.	Rajasthan	821186.68
30.	Sikkim	3078.07
31.	Tamil Nadu	21233.46
32.	Tripura	2679.51
33.	Uttar Pradesh	123309.97
34.	Uttarakhand	27168.07
35.	West Bengal	40955.70
TOTAL		1757055.54

Issuing of licences to private firms for defence production

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

(a) whether public sector undertakings hold 90 per cent share in the domestic defence production at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that 222 letter of intent and industrial licences have been issued to 150 firms after giving permission to private sector in defence production in 2001 and only 46 firms out of these have started production; and

(c) the number of firms issued licence in the last one year and how many of them have started production and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The total procurement for three services (Army, Navy and Air

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Force) for year 2014-15 was ₹ 78753.85 crores, out of which the procurement from indigenous sources was ₹ 49531.55 crores. The value of production of Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) and Ordnance Factories in the same year was ₹ 46936 crores.

Since the opening of defence manufacturing sector for private sector participation in 2001, so far, 333 Industrial Licenses have been issued by the Government to 201 Indian companies for manufacture of various licensable defence items. So far 51 Companies, covering 81 industrial licenses, have reported commencement of production.

During 2015-16, the Government has issued 75 Industrial Licenses to 56 Indian private companies for manufacture of various defence items. Till date, none of these companies have reported commencement of production.

Deputing of senior defence officers to Ministries

201. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is provision for sending senior defence forces officers on deputation to Ministries of Government;

(b) whether Government will make provisions for sending senior Defence forces officers on deputation to Ministries like Defence, Home, Finance and Urban Development to give them better exposure in to working of Ministries, interaction with officers of other cadre establishing better rapport between Defence forces and Ministries for better coordination and smooth functioning;

(c) whether this will help these Defence forces officer to improve working of their own establishments for better administrative efficiency; and

(d) if so, by when it is proposed to implement such provisions?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) Provisions already exist for sending defence forces officers on deputation to Central/State Government and Public Sector Undertakings as per extant guidelines on the subject.

Fate of Mountain Strike Corps

202. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Military's most ambitious plan to deal with Chinese challenge 'raising a dedicated Mountain Strike Corps' is languishing for lack of Government attention and financial allocation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the future strategy of Government to deal with Chinese challenges?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Military capacity enhancement is a dynamic and continuous process based on threat perception. Appropriate measures including force accretion are accordingly taken from time to time to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the country. However, disclosure of further details in this regard on the floor of the House will not be in the national interest.

Steps taken on Dhirendra Singh committee report

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Dhirendra Singh Committee submitted its report in August, 2013 regarding Defence Procurement Policy in which the Committee made 43 recommendations, out of which 28 recommendations were regarding Make-in-India and 15 recommendations were regarding DPP; and

(b) the steps so far taken by Government on these recommendations and whether these recommendations have been given importance in Make-in-India scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) The Dhirendra Singh Committee submitted its Report to the Government in July, 2015. The Committee made 43 recommendations, out of which, 16 recommendations were regarding Make-in-India and 27 recommendations were regarding Defence Procurement Policy.

The Dhirendra Singh Committee recommendations have been examined by the Government and suitably factored into the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2016, which focuses on a boost to the Make-in-India initiative of the Government of India, by promoting indigenous design, development and manufacturing of defence equipment, platforms and systems.

Purchasing of weapons and equipments

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

(a) whether Government has inked new deals for purchase of weapons and artilleries, bullet proof jackets, NVDs, remote sensing communication gadgets, safety equipments, etc.;

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) During the year 2015-16, 61 contracts have been signed with cumulative value of ₹ 47877.29 crore for capital procurement of defence equipment including Helicopter, Missiles, Rockets, frigates, BMP, Radar, Simulators and Vehicles.

Budget and expenditure on Capital Acquisition for defence Forces during 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

Adequate troops have been deployed to ensure national security. Government attaches high priority to ensuring that the Armed Forces are adequately equipped and operationally prepared to deal with the entire spectrum of security challenges facing the country.

Mis-utilisation of funds for procurement of medicines

205. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds to the extent of ₹ 40.78 crore allotted for procurement of medicines and stores were diverted or utilised for treatment of serving personnel as per a recent CAG report;

(b) whether the percentage of medicines not issued by the armed forces medical stores depots against the indents of the polyclinics were in the range of 63 per cent to 76 per cent in Mumbai and 30 per cent to 45 per cent in Delhi; and

(c) whether there was a mismatch of smart cards between the data provided by the ECHS and card supplier, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The medical stores procured for service personnel and Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) beneficiaries are required to be accounted for separately by the service hospitals. In situations where some medicines/stores are essentially required for combating the disease and salvaging precious lives of both serving personnel and ECHS beneficiaries, separate inventory for serving personnel and ECHS beneficiaries is not maintained. However, directions have been issued by the Directorate General Armed Forces Medical Services to all concerned to ensure that ECHS funds allotted to hospitals, depots and other medical units should be used for management of ECHS beneficiaries only.

(b) There have been shortfalls in supply of medicines by the Armed Forces Medical Store Depots (AFMSDs) Mumbai and Delhi to the dependent medical units as well as to ECHS polyclinics. However, measures have been undertaken to improve the availability of medicines at all echelons including ECHS Polyclinics, which, *inter-alia*, include enhanced coverage of Central Rate Contracts and Price Agreements of medicines at Senior Executive Medical Officer (SEMO)/Formation/Station level, augmentation of manpower for effective supply chain and inventory management of medicines, correct projection and analysis of Monthly Maintenance Figures (MMF) by ECHS Polyclinics and boost in the supply of Essential Drug List (EDL) for ECHS and Common Drug List (CDL) medicines by the AFMSDs. Directions have also been issued to the AFMSDs to make concerted efforts so that the state of compliance of indents made by the medical units including ECHS polyclinic is maximum.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the CAG report, there is a mismatch of 7431 smart cards in the data furnished by Central Organisation ECHS and the details obtained by the audit team directly from the card making company.

Security audit of defence installations

206. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the Pathankot terrorist attack on air base, Government has undertaken/proposes to undertake a time-bound security audit of all the vulnerable defence installations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the programme chalked out in this regard;

(d) the time by which the security audit is likely to be completed; and

(e) the other steps Government proposes to take to minimise the possible damage to the defence installations in the event of a terrorist attack?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (e) As directed by Government, the three Services have carried out security audit of all their military establishments.

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. The Committee's report is awaited.

New Chinese military establishments in POK

207. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is establishing new military establishments in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK), and other neighbouring countries of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Government has seen such reports and has conveyed its concerns to China about their activities in Pak Occupied Kashmir and other neighbouring countries of India and asked them to cease such activities. Further, Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Defence preparedness to ward off external aggression

208. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is in-adequate preparation of our country to face any aggression from neighbouring countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Government is fully seized to the security needs of the country. Government regularly reviews the threat perception to secure our borders and protect national interest. Appropriate measures are taken from time to time to maintain/upgrade the country's defence preparedness to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India.

New inventions of DRDO

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

(a) the details of new inventions made by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) on defence equipments and security of the country during the past three years and the time by when benefits thereof would be available to our defence personnel; and

(b) whether the State police are getting the benefits of any of new techniques developed by DRDO?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is mandated towards design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems for the Defence Forces. Over the past three years, DRDO has developed a number of products/systems which have either been inducted in the Defence Forces or in the process of trials/production/induction. Some of them are given below:

- 81 mm Anti Thermal Anti Laser Smoke Grenade
- Active Antenna Array Unit
- Air Defence Fire Control Radar
- Airborne Early Warning and Control System
- Akash Weapon Systems
- Anti G Suit Mk-III
- Aslesha Radar
- Auto Injector Atropine Sulphate
- Bi Modular Charge System
- Bomb 120 mm ILLG
- Bomb 120 mm Mortar HE
- Bomb 81 mm Mortar HE
- Bomb 81 mm Mortar PWP
- Bomb Mortar 51 mm HE Mk-II
- Bomb Mortar 51 mm ILLG
- Bomb Mortar 51 mm Smoke
- Bomb Mortar 81 mm ILLG
- Bridge Layer Tank T-72 (BLT-72)

- Cartridge ERU for aircraft with Package
- Cartridge Primary for 120 mm Mortar
- Cartridge SA 5.56 mm Ball
- Cartridge Signal 16 mm 1A
- Cartridges 105 mm IFG NC
- Cartridges 22" RF Ball
- CBRNe Remotely Operated Vehicle
- Chemical Agent Monitor
- Coastal Surveillance Radar
- Commander's Thermal Imager for T-90
- Commander's Thermal Imager for BMP Tanks
- Commander's Thermal Imager Mk-II for T-72
- Communication Link Controller
- Digital Radar Warning Receiver
- Display Processor
- E1 Link Encryptor
- Electronic Support Measure (ESM), Varuna
- EW Programme - Samudrika
- Explosive Detection Kit
- Explosive Reactive Armour Mk-II
- Fuze 213 Mk-V M2
- Heavy Drop System
- Helmet Mounted Thermal Imaging Camera
- Holographic Sights for Small Weapons
- Identification of Friend and Foe System
- Integrated Multi-function Sight
- Laser based Directed Energy System
- Mine AP M16 and AP NM-14
- Mission Computer
- Mobile Autonomous Robotic System

- Mountain Foot Bridge
- NBC Canister
- NBC Filter
- Optical Target Locator
- Personal Decontamination Kit
- Phase Control Module
- Pinaka Launcher Mk -II
- Radar Computer I and II
- Radar Warning Receiver
- Resin based Combustible Cartridge Case for 120 mm FSAPDS Mk-II Ammunition
- Revathi Radar
- Rotating Telemetry System
- Secure Adapter for Frame Relay Encryptor
- Secure Multi Interface Link Encryptor
- Shell 105 mm IFG BE Smoke
- Shell 105 mm ILG Mk-I
- Short Range Laser Dazzler
- Three Colour Detector
- Through Wall Imaging Radar
- Weapon Locating Radar (WLR)
- Wheeled Armoured Platform
- X-Band Microwave Power Module

(b) DRDO has designed and developed a large number of products/systems for Defence Forces. Many of the products, originally developed for Defence Forces, can also be used by CAPF's and State Police Forces in addition to other agencies, like NDRF. DRDO has organised visits of CAPF's to various laboratories/establishments to show case DRDO's products and capabilities. MHA has shortlisted about 146 items for trials, out of which trials of 78 products have already been completed. Large number of products which can provide protection, day/night situational awareness and support/mobility have been identified for induction in to Services (MHA) after trials.

Non-utilisation of sanctioned defence outlay

210. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned to procure arms, equipments, ammunition, etc. for the Army in the year 2014 and 2015-16;

(b) the percentage of amount out of that utilised by the Army;

(c) the percentage of amount out of that utilised for the fast-track procurement; and

(d) the reasons for not utilising the total sanctioned amount and the effect of that on the preparation for country's defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) The details of funds sanctioned to procure arms, equipments, ammunition etc. for the Army in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, its percentage utilisation are as follows:-

(i) The details of allocation and utilization of revenue budget for procurement of the arms and ammunition are as follows:-

(₹ in crores)

Year	Allocation for procurement of Arms and ammunition			Expenditure on procurement of Arms and Ammunition (Actuals)			Percentage utilisation
	Ex-Trade	Ordnance Factories	Total	Ex-Trade	Ordnance Factories	Total	
2014-15	1,556.89	4,037.92	5,594.81	1,540.16	3,950.32	5,490.48	98%
2015-16	977.22	4,362.35	5,339.57	910.48	4,204.08	5,114.56	96%

(ii) The details of allocation and utilization of capital budget for procurement of the arms and ammunition are as follows:-

(₹ in crores)

Year	Allocation for procurement of Arms and ammunition			Expenditure on procurement of Arms and Ammunition (Actuals)			Percentage utilisation
	Ex-Trade	Ordnance Factories	Total	Ex-Trade	Ordnance Factories	Total	
2014-15	0.00	2,199.46	2,199.46	0.00	2,188.10	2,188.10	99%
2015-16	46.79	2,823.83	2,870.62	53.30	2,284.82	2,338.12	81%

The Fast Track Procedure (FTP) covers acquisitions undertaken by the Ministry of Defence and Defence Services under 'Buy Category' or outright purchase. The objective of this procedure is to ensure expeditious procurement for urgent operational requirement of the regular and special forces, foreseen as imminent during war as well as peace time, and for situations in which crisis emerges without prior warning. In the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 no case has been processed under Fast Track Procedure.

(d) Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment to keep the armed forces in state of readiness and remaining equipped with modern weapon systems. The capital procurement of defence equipment is carried out as per provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP).

Non-utilization of total sanctioned amount can occur due to non-finalization of procurement cases, mostly due to non-conformity of offers to RFP (Request for Proposal), delays in field trials, contract negotiations (due to unforeseen complexities), and lead time in indigenization being longer due to insufficient and limited vendor base.

Role of external/independent directors in PSBs as regards NPA

211. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of external/independent directors on boards of various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) from 2004-2012, year-wise, bank-wise; and

(b) details of current NPAs of each PSB and dates/years on which the loans, which are now classified as non-performing, were disbursed from 2004-2012, year-wise, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of external/independent directors on boards of various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) from 2004 to 2012, year-wise and bank-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of current NPAs of PSBs and GNPA amount outstanding from 2004-2012 year-wise, bank-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of external/independent directors on boards of various PSBs from 2004 to 2012, year-wise and bank-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of the External/Independent/Shareholder Directors of PSBs									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Allahabad Bank	6	7	7	4	7	7	7	6	5	
2.	Andhra Bank	9	9	15	11	10	10	9	9	10	
3.	Bank of Baroda	10	11	11	14	12	11	12	13	10	
4.	Bank of India	4	7	4	4	4	3	3	5	3	
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	9	7	6	6	8	8	7	5	4	
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Canara Bank	16	12	12	16	12	10	15	12	10	
8.	Central Bank of India	12	12	11	12	14	10	9	9	8	
9.	Corporation Bank	6	6	6	4	5	6	6	6	4	
10.	Dena Bank	11	16	12	10	11	14	11	7	14	
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	6	9	9	9	11	10	12	10	8	
12.	Indian Bank	0	0	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	9	8	8	6	8	9	8	6	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	7	10	4	6	9	8	9	8	5
16.	Punjab National Bank	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
17.	Syndicate Bank	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
18.	UCO Bank	8	6	7	8	5	6	8	8	4
19.	Union Bank of India	10	10	9	10	8	10	10	9	14
20.	United Bank of India	9	3	5	10	10	9	6	9	7
21.	Vijaya Bank	7	8	4	5	7	7	7	10	6
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	3
24.	State Bank of India	8	7	7	6	5	8	8	6	6
25.	State Bank of Mysore	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	2
26.	State Bank of Patiala	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	5	5
27.	State Bank of Travancore	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
TOTAL		170	171	162	166	172	174	173	168	150

Source: PSBs

Statement-II*Details of Public sector bank-wise data on Gross NPA*

Bank Name	(₹ in crore)												
	Mar-04	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Dec-15
Allahabad Bank	1,418	1,284	1,184	1,094	1,011	1,078	1,222	1,648	2,059	5,137	8,068	8,358	9,802
Andhra Bank	615	441	437	397	372	368	488	996	1,798	3,714	5,858	6,877	9,521
Bank of Baroda	3,980	3,322	2,390	2,092	1,981	1,843	2,401	3,153	4,465	7,983	11,876	16,261	38,934
Bank of India	3,734	3,156	2,479	2,100	1,931	2,471	4,883	4,812	5,894	8,765	11,869	22,193	36,519
Bank of Maharashtra	954	962	944	820	766	798	1,210	1,174	1,297	1,138	2,860	6,402	8,302
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.											0	0	1
Canara Bank	3,127	2,371	1,793	1,373	1,273	2,168	2,590	3,137	4,032	6,260	7,570	13,040	19,813
Central Bank of India	3,092	2,621	2,684	2,572	2,350	2,317	2,458	2,395	7,273	8,456	11,500	11,873	17,564
Corporation Bank	722	647	626	625	584	559	651	790	1,274	2,048	4,737	7,107	10,707
Dena Bank	1,484	1,148	949	744	573	621	642	842	957	1,452	2,616	4,393	7,916
IDBI Bank Limited		1,216	1,116	1,232	1,565	1,436	2,129	2,785	4,551	6,450	9,960	12,685	19,615
Indian Bank	1,192	748	669	546	487	459	510	740	1,851	3,565	4,562	5,670	7,071
Indian Overseas Bank	1,576	1,388	1,228	1,120	997	1,923	3,611	3,090	3,920	6,608	9,020	14,922	22,672
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,214	2,513	2,116	1,454	1,280	1,058	1,469	1,921	3,580	4,184	5,618	7,666	11,825

Bank Name	Mar-04	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Dec-15
Punjab and Sind Bank	1,204	1,197	942	291	136	161	206	424	763	1,537	2,554	3,082	3,434
Punjab National Bank	4,670	3,741	3,138	3,391	3,319	2,507	3,214	4,379	8,720	13,466	18,880	25,695	34,338
Syndicate Bank	1,590	1,433	1,506	1,560	1,769	1,595	2,007	2,599	3,183	2,979	4,611	6,442	9,603
UCO Bank	1,479	1,399	1,235	1,506	1,652	1,540	1,666	3,150	4,086	7,130	6,621	10,265	14,932
Union Bank of India	2,347	2,058	2,098	1,873	1,657	1,923	2,671	3,623	5,450	6,314	9,564	13,031	18,495
United Bank of India	764	726	744	817	761	1,020	1,372	1,356	2,176	2,964	7,118	6,553	6,722
Vijaya Bank	390	432	540	564	512	699	994	1,259	1,718	1,533	1,986	2,443	3,871
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	484	400	389	463	437	490	612	835	1,651	2,119	2,733	2,945	3,079
State Bank of Hyderabad	691	553	453	351	312	486	646	1,150	2,007	3,186	5,824	4,985	5,832
State Bank of India	12,667	11,657	9,628	9,998	12,837	15,714	19,535	25,326	39,676	51,189	61,605	56,725	72,801
State Bank of Indore	266	303	363	294	265	301	493						
State Bank of Mysore	515	415	398	384	359	368	595	864	1,503	2,081	2,819	2,136	2,915
State Bank of Patiala	504	653	543	524	521	574	1,007	1,382	1,888	2,453	3,758	4,360	5,789
State Bank of Saurashtra	200	184	168	128	179								
State Bank of Travancore	662	652	610	540	571	549	642	835	1,489	1,750	3,077	2,357	2,604
Public Sector Banks	51,541	47,622	41,370	38,854	40,456	45,025	59,924	74,664	1,17,262	1,64,462	2,27,264	2,78,468	4,04,677

Source: off-site returns, global operations

Monetary policy on inflation

212. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the fact that inflation in the country is persistently on rise, whether Government proposes to tighten its monetary policy to bring prices under control;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of tightening monetary policy on inflationary trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India, in its first bi-monthly monetary policy review 2016-17 held on April 5, 2016 has reduced the policy repo rates under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) by 25 basis points from 6.75 per cent to 6.50 per cent and kept the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) unchanged at 4.0 per cent. On a year-on-year basis, headline CPI (Combined) inflation declined to 4.8 per cent in March, 2016 from 5.3 per cent in February, 2016.

(c) Does not arise.

NPA's of PSBs

213. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of private and public sector banks in India and how many of them are operating in loss;

(b) whether Government has ascertained the causes of loss in those banks and if so, details thereof together with steps taken to bring them out of losses;

(c) the quantum of non-performing assets of the public sector banks, bank-wise;

(d) the details of companies who have taken loans amounting more than ₹ 100 crores from public sector banks and have become NPA; and

(e) the steps taken to recover NPAs from those companies within a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There are 27 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and 22 Private Sector Banks in India. The details of PSBs and Private Sector Banks that have shown losses during the period April 15 to December 15 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) RBI has identified high and increasing share of credit in 'industry' sector and stressed sectors such as 'infrastructure' as the reasons which has affected profitability and internal generation of capital of PSBs.

In the Financial year 2015-16, the loss making PSBs have been allocated ₹ 12,479 crore. It is estimated that PSB's market valuations will improve significantly due to (i) far-reaching governance reforms; (ii) tight NPA management and risk controls; (iii) significant operating improvements; and (iv) capital allocation from the Government.

(c) The quantum of non-performing assets of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) bank-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The details of NPA account of ₹ 100 crore and above for PSBs are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

The Government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as Infrastructure (Power, Roads etc.), Steel and Textiles, where incidence of NPAs is high. The Government has also approved establishment of six 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 also 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.

Statement-I

Details of Net Profit/loss for Public/Private Sector Banks

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Net Profit/loss(-)
Public Sector Banks		April 15 to Dec. 15
1.	Allahabad Bank	-162
2.	Bank of Baroda	-2165
3.	Bank of India	-2502
4.	Central Bank of India	-520
5.	Dena Bank	-609
6.	IDBI Bank	-1929
7.	Indian Overseas Bank	-1961
8.	UCO Bank	-1084

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Net Profit/loss(-)
9.	State Bank of Patiala	-467
Private Sector Banks		April 15 to Dec. 15
1.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	-60
2.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd.	-78

Source: RBI

Statement-II

Details of gross NPAs of PSBs as on December 2015

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Amount
1.	Allahabad Bank	9,611
2.	Andhra Bank	9,051
3.	Bank of Baroda	27,354
4.	Bank of India	32,995
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	9,429
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank	1
7.	Canara Bank	14,872
8.	Central Bank of India	17,564
9.	Corporation Bank	9,760
10.	Dena Bank	7,673
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	16,732
12.	Indian Bank	5,599
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	19,053
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	10,031
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	3,391
16.	Punjab National Bank	26,561
17.	Syndicate Bank	7,481
18.	UCO Bank	15,481
19.	Union Bank of India	16,098
20.	United Bank of India	6,112
21.	Vijaya Bank	4,012

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Amount
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	3,079
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	5,832
24.	State Bank of India	72,871
25.	State Bank of Mysore	2,915
26.	State Bank of Patiala	5,789
27.	State Bank of Travancore	2,384
Public Sector Banks		3,61,731

Source: RBI (Data for Dec., 2015 provisional)

Statement-III

Details of NPA accounts above ₹ 100 crore for PSBs (as at end Dec-15)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of NPA accounts	Amount
1.	Allahabad Bank	24	5,498
2.	Andhra Bank	22	4,442
3.	Bank of Baroda	59	13,657
4.	Bank of India	93	21,398
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	10	2,136
6.	Canara Bank	40	10,352
7.	Central Bank of India	36	8,673
8.	Corporation Bank	18	4,198
9.	Dena Bank	16	3,051
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	31	11,202
11.	Indian Bank	15	3,068
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	39	8,199
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	23	5,464
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2	231
15.	Punjab National Bank	50	12,292
16.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	4	502
17.	State Bank of Hyderabad	10	2,127
18.	State Bank of India	85	23,726

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of NPA accounts	Amount
19.	State Bank of Mysore	5	844
20.	State Bank of Patiala	14	2,319
21.	State Bank of Travancore	2	477
22.	Syndicate Bank	18	3,145
23.	UCO Bank	37	7,218
24.	Union Bank of India	29	6,838
25.	United Bank of India	10	1,600
26.	Vijaya Bank	9	1,265
GRAND TOTAL		701	1,63,920

Source: RBI

Disinvestment of PSUs

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

(a) whether Government intends to expedite disinvestment process and has fixed targets for disinvestment for next three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has identified Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for the purpose, if so, the details thereof along with targets sets, PSU-wise; and

(c) the action being taken by Government as on date, to attract and ensure more entities to participate in disinvestment process to have healthy competition thereby generating more revenues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The budget estimate (BE) for disinvestment for the FY 2016-17 is ₹ 56.500 crore. This comprises ₹ 36.000 crore as disinvestment receipts from Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and ₹ 20.500 crore from strategic disinvestment.

With a view to expedite disinvestment process, the following steps have been taken by the Government:

- (i) As a part of the strategy to keep stocks readily available for transaction to take advantage of market conditions without any loss of time the Government has identified some CPSEs for disinvestment during the year in sectors like mineral and metal, oil, energy, capital goods as well as some mid-size and small stocks.
- (ii) In line with the announcement made in the Budget 2015-16, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 17th February, 2016

approved the structure for 'strategic disinvestment' of CPSEs. Requisite instructions in this regard have been issued on 29th February, 2016 to all Departments/ Ministries concerned, including the NITI Ayog, who has been mandated to advise the Government to identify CPSEs for strategic disinvestment.

(c) The Government adopts any of the permissible methods of disinvestment as per the acts, rules and regulations applicable for divesting its shareholdings in CPSEs. The disinvestment process has evolved over time and is based on a transparent decision making process through Inter-Ministerial consultation and due consultation with the market intermediaries/investor community. The transaction is executed on the Stock Exchange platform in a transparent manner in public domain. With a view to facilitate improved people's ownership through public participation, the disinvestment programme for CPSEs has been made more inclusive by following an approach to reserve 20 per cent of shares for retail investors on a case to case basis.

**Remedial measures to solve the grievances of
jewellers in the country**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that jewellers throughout the country have gone on strike after the presentation of the Union Budget;

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

(c) what remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) After imposition of Central excise duty at the rate of 1% (without input tax credit) or 12.5% (with input tax credit) on all articles of jewellery (except for silver jewellery, other than those studded with diamond, ruby, emerald or sapphire), the jewellers had gone on strike.

(c) The Government has constituted a High Level Committee headed by Dr. Ashok Lahiri to interact with trade and industry and to examine procedural issues relating to administration of excise duty on jewellery.

Withdrawal of funds by global investors due to market uncertainty

216. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether global investors are pulling out funds due to growing market uncertainty;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether investors are worried that the Government may ease up on fiscal deficit targets to shore up growth; and

(d) if so, what concrete steps Government is taking to allay the fears of global investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The month-wise data of investments made by Foreign Portfolio Investors to India since January 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Budget 2016-17 reflects Government's firm commitment to boost investment while simultaneously conforming to the principle of gradual adjustments to achieve the fiscal consolidation targets as laid down in the FRBM Act and Rules. The fiscal deficit in BE 2016-17 is estimated at 3.5 per cent of GDP which is lower than 3.9 per cent of GDP in RE 2015-16. In the Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement, fiscal deficit is projected to come down to 3.0 per cent of GDP in FY 2017-18.

(d) To attract global investors a number of reforms were taken in the FDI policy and FPI policy. Foreign investment is allowed in the insurance and pension sectors in the automatic route up to 49% subject to the extant guidelines on Indian management and control to be verified by the Regulators. FPIs have been permitted to invest in units of REITs, Inv/Ts and Category III AIFs. Further, FPIs have also been permitted to acquire NCDs/bonds, which are under default, either fully or partly, in the repayment of principal on maturity or principal installment in the case of an amortising bond. Debt limits for investment by FPIs in Central Government securities were increased to INR 135,400 cr. on January 01, 2016.

Statement

Details of month-wise data of investments made by Foreign Portfolio Investors to India since January 2014 in USD Million.

Month	2014	2015	2016
January	2186.51	5452.88	-1299.72
February	2054.02	3965.60	-1658.90
March	5174.73	3337.01	2937.83
April	75.98	2440.80	
May	5701.03	-2234.50	
June	5187.97	-249.65	
July	6009.02	842.17	
August	3646.45	-2645.19	

Month	2014	2015	2016
September	3460.32	-873.55	
October	2729.71	3443.87	
November	4133.58	-1640.92	
December	1998.43	-1242.86	

Figures as on March 31, 2016

Loan recovery by MFIs

217. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Micro Financing Institutions (MFIs) are using strong arm tactics for recovery of loans given by them to the needy and poor persons;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against such MFIs; and

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Depending upon the nature of organisational structure, ownership, level of operations etc., Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are regulated under extant laws and guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and money lending laws of State Governments.

Complaints against Non-Banking Financial Companies - Micro Finance Institutions (NBFC-MFIs) only are monitored by RBI. As per information furnished by RBI, a few complaints against NBFC-MFIs have come to notice which have been subsequently redressed. RBI has issued guidelines to NBFC-MFIs to ensure that a Board approved policy is in place with regard to Code of Conduct by field staff. The Code of Conduct *inter-alia* covers recovery procedures, consumer protection and grievance redressal. In addition, MFIs which are members of Self Regulatory Organisations (SROs) also adhere to a voluntary industry Code of Conduct for greater transparency, grievance and dispute redressal by their member MFIs.

Amendment in section 45 E of RBI act

218. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to amend the Section 45E of the RBI Act in order to ensure the disclosure of large and wilful defaulters of the banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor for not disclosing the names of wilful defaulters in the country; and

(c) the steps which are being taken by Government to stop the misuse of the banking system and prevent the increase of NPAs by large and wilful defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) The 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 The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRT) and Lok Adalats.

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.

Effect of reforms implementation failure in companies

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

(a) whether it is a fact that failure to implement reforms may hamper investment and prove a downside factor for companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Economic reforms are high priority of the present Government. The Government has carried out a number of economic reforms including simplification of procedures. All these efforts have had a positive impact in the Indian economy which is also evident from the increasing trend observed in the data on foreign investment (Table-1) and data on Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Table-2), also known as fixed investment, which constitutes the lion's share of investment, in private corporate sector.

Some of the Government initiatives/reforms in the area for foreign investment

policy and simplification of Government procedure are available on the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (www.dipp.nic.in/english/listall.aspx -> Ease of doing Business and Press Notes on FDI policy.

Table-1

(Amount in US\$ Million)

Financial year	Total FDI Inflows* [@]
2012-13	34,298
2013-14	36,046
2014-15	44,291
2015-16	40,823
(Up to December 2015)	

*Total FDI inflows means FDI equity inflows + Re-invested earnings+ other capitals

[@] Provisional data available on the web-site www.dipp.nic.in

*Table-2**Gross fixed capital formation at current Prices (₹ in crore)*

	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15 [@]	2015-16#
Gross fixed capital formation	2997619	3321413	3564320	3844366	3982083
Public sector	641260	697607	794988	936678	—
Private corporate	980879	1170458	1319098	1537972	—
Household	1375480	1453347	1450234	1369716	—

Source: Central Statistics Office.

Note: *Second revised estimates; [@] First revised estimates; # Advance Estimates; — Not available.

Merger of Public Sector Banks

220. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is contemplating merger of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) into 5 or 6 from 27 existing and if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the recommendations of the PJ Nayak Committee on this issue; and

(c) the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The guiding principle for the consolidation process of banking

in India has so far been the Narasimham Committee, according to which the move towards the restructured organisation of the banking system should be market-driven based on profitability considerations and brought about through a process of mergers and amalgamations (M&As). As far as merger of banks are concerned, any initiative with respect to merger of public sector banks has to come from the Boards of the banks concerned, the extant legal framework, keeping in view the synergies and benefits of merger and their commercial judgment.

The P. J. Nayak Committee recommended that the Government has two options: either to privatise banks showing poor performance and allow their future solvency to be subject to market competition, including through mergers; or to design a radically new governance structure for these banks which would better ensure their ability to compete successfully, in order that repeated claims for capital support from the Government, unconnected with market returns, are avoided.

Government's/Reserve Bank of India's role in the merger of banks would be that of a facilitator.

Disbursements under MUDRA Yojana

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

- (a) the aims and objectives of MUDRA Yojana;
- (b) the amount disbursed under MUDRA Yojana so far, State-wise;
- (c) what is the percentage of loan given to women, SC/ST, OBC entrepreneurs, State-wise and category-wise;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the banking sector has been given a target of ₹ 1.22 lakh crores of disbursement under MUDRA in the year 2015-16; and
- (e) if so, whether banks are on the track to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The objective of MUDRA Yojana is to provide access to institutional finance to unfunded micro/small business units.

(b) and (c) The data as on 31.3.2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A target of ₹ 1.22 lakh crore was set for 2015-16. As on 31.3.2016 a total disbursement of ₹ 1.32 lakh crore has been made by all lending institutions during 2015-16.

Statement

Details of State-wise disbursement/percentage of loans given to Women, SC/ST, OBC Entrepreneurs (State-wise and category-wise) of MUDRA Loans under PMMY-Period ended March 31, 2016

Sl. No.	State Name	Disbursement Amount in Crore	SC %	ST %	OBC %	Women %
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	212.78	11.75	3.56	43.00	30.79
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5790.79	7.17	2.62	23.50	32.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	71.62	3.92	66.62	6.06	18.17
4.	Assam	1728.46	5.88	5.14	16.70	38.12
5.	Bihar	7265.91	13.02	3.10	48.20	51.80
6.	Chandigarh	204.52	3.02	0.22	4.77	17.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	2156.14	9.83	8.63	29.47	43.04
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.27	3.95	3.86	9.36	16.78
9.	Daman and Diu	12.02	2.25	0.75	10.73	12.15
10.	Delhi	2857.97	5.16	1.14	6.62	28.38
11.	Goa	376.04	1.00	6.11	6.81	23.08
12.	Gujarat	5910.02	4.85	3.29	16.21	36.44
13.	Haryana	3152.62	18.16	1.78	16.09	46.06
14.	Himachal Pradesh	965.7	12.13	7.05	7.56	18.35
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1152.15	3.67	3.13	1.36	14.14
16.	Jharkhand	2845.66	6.47	6.83	33.16	41.98

17.	Karnataka	16469.43	7.92	3.80	18.73	54.89
18.	Kerala	4727.38	6.70	1.00	29.29	39.54
19.	Lakshadweep	5.35	1.12	63.36	5.98	18.50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7769.29	12.61	7.27	31.10	56.27
21.	Maharashtra	13372.42	9.53	4.02	19.44	51.57
22.	Manipur	120.03	4.83	27.63	14.25	36.12
23.	Meghalaya	162.41	7.35	58.78	4.71	40.64
24.	Mizoram	77.78	6.07	81.02	4.90	34.98
25.	Nagaland	76.54	5.77	67.18	4.23	28.85
26.	Odisha	5436.26	12.44	5.66	39.68	59.74
27.	Puducherry	331.91	9.51	0.31	46.28	47.27
28.	Punjab	3484.49	21.15	0.99	7.45	34.95
29.	Rajasthan	5248.28	8.89	4.22	19.30	35.39
30.	Sikkim	54.61	9.30	13.26	11.50	49.51
31.	Tamil Nadu	15496.86	13.17	0.91	23.07	59.47
32.	Telangana	3694.34	5.86	3.92	15.18	27.63
33.	Tripura	337.26	15.15	12.53	14.80	37.12
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11880.93	18.21	1.87	25.56	46.78
35.	Uttarakhand	1745.08	14.42	4.84	15.05	39.25
36.	West Bengal	7740.41	14.02	2.57	7.27	56.03
TOTAL		132954.73	11.05	3.57	22.39	47.53

Funds to Maharashtra on account of tax devolution

222. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated to the State of Maharashtra as tax devolution and other grants in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, the details thereof year-wise, head-wise;

(b) whether there is any pending allocation for the State of Maharashtra as per the devolution proposed by the Thirteenth Finance Commission; and

(c) if so, details for the same and reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The amount of funds allocated to the State of Maharashtra as tax devolution and grants in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are ₹ 23129.79 crore and ₹ 32032.76 crore respectively. Year-wise and head-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement*(A) Year-wise and head-wise details of Tax Devolution in respect of Maharashtra*

Year	Corporation Tax	Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Customs Duty	Union Excise Duty	Other Taxes and Duties	Expenditure Tax	Service Tax	Total
									(₹ in crore)
2014-15	6147.05	4389.58	16.60	284 6.89	1607.56	(-) 0.01	0.15	2595.15	17602.97
2015-16	8835. 19	6144.85	2.00	4486.57	3730.37	19. 00	0.18	4887.46	28105.95

(B) Year-wise and head-wise details of Grant in respect of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Component	2014-15 (As per 13th Finance Commission)	2015-16 (As per 14th Finance Commission)	
				(₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	
1.	Local Bodies Grant	2597. 32		
(a)	Rural Local Body	—	1623.32	
(b)	Urban Local Body	—	1191.24	
2.	State Disaster Response Fund	403.56	1112.25	
3.	Capacity Building	5.00	x	
4.	Improving Outcomes	—	x	

1	2	3	4
	(i) Justice Delivery	108.52	x
	(ii) Unique Identifications	63.48	x
	(iii) District Innovation Fund	17.50	x
	(iv) IMR	136.26	x
	(v) Statistical System	7.00	x
5.	Elementary Education	165 .00	x
6.	Environment Related Grants- (i) Forests	77.40	x
	(ii) Renewable Energy	961.03	x
	(iii) Water Sector Management	92.00	x
7.	Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	584.00	x
8.	State Specific Needs	308.75	x
	TOTAL	5526.82	3926.81

Swachh Bharat cess on taxable services

223. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to levy a Swachh Bharat Cess and Krishi Kalyan cess on taxable services;

(b) will the cess be levied on amount of service charged or on amount of tax on service charged;

(c) how much time Ministry will take to approximately raise through this cess in the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17;

(d) for what purpose will the amount collected under the cess be utilised; and

(e) in what proportion will the amount of cess collected to be shared with the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) (i) Swachh Bharat Cess has been imposed as service tax on all taxable services (other than the services in the negative list or services exempted from whole of service tax by a notification) at the rate of 0.5% per cent on the value of such services, for the purposes of financing and promoting Swachh Bharat initiatives or for any other purposes relating thereto.

(ii) the proposal for levy of Krishi Kalyan Cess on taxable services at the rate of 0.5% is under consideration of the Parliament *vide* Finance Bill, 2016.

(b) The cess will be levied on amount of service charged.

Sl. No.	Cess	2015-16 (Revised Estimates)	2016-17 (Budget Estimates)
1.	Swachh Bharat Cess	₹ 3,750/ crore	₹ 10,000/crore
2.	Krishi Kalyan Cess	—	₹ 5,000/crore

(d) (i) The Swachh Bharat Cess will be utilized for the purposes of financing and promoting Swachh Bharat initiatives or for any other purposes relating thereto.

(ii) The Krishi Kalyan Cess will be utilized for the purposes of financing and promoting initiatives to improve agriculture or for any other purpose relating thereto.

(e) Funds collected under Swachh Bharat Cess will be distributed between the two Sub-Missions *i.e.* Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in the ratio of 80:20 respectively and utilized as per the guidelines and components of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). 3% of total funds will be utilized at Central level for Information Education and Communication (IEC) under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). As per Swachh Bharat

Mission (Urban) guidelines, States to contribute a minimum of 25% funds towards all components to match 75% Central Share. This is 10% in the case of North East and Special Category States.

Opening of new CESTAT branches

224. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open more new Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT);

(b) if so, places where new branches will be located;

(c) what are the policy guidelines for allocating stations to CESTAT Member (Judicial) and Member (Technical) separately;

(d) the details of the deviations from laid down guidelines on allocation of stations during last three years upto March 31, 2016; and

(e) by when Government will frame policy guidelines for fair and transparent allocation of stations to CESTAT members. In case, there are no policy guidelines details of parameters considered while allocating stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Finance Minister in his Budget speech has announced the creation of 11 new benches of Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT).

(c) Policy guidelines for allocating stations to Members of CESTAT are laid down in Office Order No-02/2016 dated 27th July, 2006 issued from File No.27/49/06-Ad. IC.

(d) There has been no deviation from laid down guidelines on allocation of stations to the members of CESTAT during last three years up to 31.03.2016.

(e) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

Financial assistance for Telangana State

225. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance given to the Telangana State under different schemes/heads after the State was formed on 2nd June, 2014;

(b) what is the total amount allocated and released to Telangana State under the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission; and

(c) the amount given to Telangana State as financial assistance in connection with the large number of suicides committed by the farmers in the State since 2nd June, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Scheme-wise/head-wise details of financial assistance given to the State of Telangana are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Share in Central Taxes	Grants to Non-Plan Schemes*	Grants to State Plan Schemes	Total
2014-15 (Accounts)	9795.40	2090.47	5027.63	16913.50
2015-16 (Revised Estimates)	12350.72	5903.00	6557.50	24811.22
TOTAL	22146.12	7993.47	11585.13	41724.72

* Including Finance Commission Grants

Source: Union Budget Documents and State Budget Documents.

(b) As per the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission duly accepted by the Union Government, the State of Telangana has been allocated ₹ 1,06,606 crore as Finance Commission transfers towards grants-in-aid and share in Central Taxes over its award period 2015-2020. Of which, ₹ 14,533.21 crore stands released till date.

(c) The prime responsibility for undertaking rescue/relief and rehabilitation measures during a disaster lies with the State Government(s). However, as per recommendations made by the respective Finance Commission(s), grants-in-aid under State Disaster Response Funds (SDRF) is released to the States biannually to make available with them primary funds for immediate disaster response. Moreover, the Union Government supplements their efforts through logistics and financial support during severe natural disasters under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). Accordingly, grants-in-aid of ₹ 467.40 crore has been released to Telangana under SDRF since its formation. In addition, having considered the recommendation of High Level Committee (HLC) made on the basis of assessment of need reported by the Central teams after visiting the State, the State has been provided financial assistance of ₹ 814.87 crore under NDRF on account of natural calamities such as cyclone phailin, cyclone helen, hail storm and drought faced by the State during 2014-15 (₹ 18.51 crore), 2015-16 (₹ 468.20 crore) and 2016-17 (₹ 328.16 crore).

Black money circulation

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

(a) whether in order to prevent circulation of black money, Government contemplates minimising cash transactions in day-to-day transactions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government would encourage and promote transactions through e-payments, internet/mobile banking, credit/debit/prepaid cards so as to facilitate easy tracking of transactions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor, especially in view of the fact that it would act as a boon in Government's efforts to track and prevent circulation of black money and counterfeit currency notes in market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) In compliance to the announcement in the Budget Speech (Para-64) for 2015-16, action has been taken to promote payments through cards and digital means. Cabinet has approved 23 measures (19 short term and 4 medium term) to fulfil the above requirements. The objectives of the proposal are:

- (i) Improve the ease of conducting card/digital transactions for an individual.
- (ii) Reduce the risks and costs of handling cash at the individual level.
- (iii) Reduce costs of managing cash in the economy.
- (iv) Build a transactions history to enable improved credit access and financial inclusion.
- (v) Reduce tax avoidance.
- (vi) Reduce the impact of counterfeit money.

**Recommendations of Kelkar Committee
on Public Private Partnership**

227. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee on Public Private Partnerships and the actions contemplated therein;

(b) if so, what is the status of the revival of 3P India as recommended by the Committee; and

(c) the details of the utilization of the ₹ 500 crore funds allocated to 3P India in the 2014-15 Budget, along with purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Committee Report in the public domain at <http://finmin.nic.in/reports/ReportRevisitingRevitalisingPPPModel.pdf> included recommendations for action by Central and State Governments, financial institutions, private sector (industry and consultancy services) etc. Further, some of the action recommended entails ongoing steps.

(b) and (c) The recommendations to set up the 3P-India is under consideration. Funds earmarked in the 2014-15 Budget for 3P India could not be utilized as the proposed entity was not established during that financial year.

Circulation of defective currency notes by RBI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that RBI has printed ₹ 30,000 crore worth of ₹ 1000 currency notes without the silver security thread and currency notes nearly worth ₹ 10,000 crore has already been circulated;

(b) if so, details thereof indicating how many such mistakes have been occurred in the past and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to avoid such big mistake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India does not print any currency notes. On December 11, 2015 it was informed by one of the Regional Office of RBI that they had received some banknotes of ₹ 1000 denominations with inset letter 'L' belonging to some particular series without having security thread. The incident happened in the Hosangabad Unit of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd (SPMCIL). Other essential features were present in the banknotes in question. The defective notes found to be in circulation amounted to ₹ 7.56 lakhs only. Earlier also, some currency notes with defective security thread were printed in the same unit. The Government has taken these incidents very seriously and has instructed Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL) to initiate disciplinary proceedings against the officials involved. Action has been taken to strengthen quality procedure and to initiate online inspection system in manufacturing process. Additional inspections have been introduced to ensure defect-free production.

Inter-operability of India Post ATMs with Commercial Banks

229. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow inter-operability of India Post ATMs with Commercial Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for early decision in the matter in order to popularise banking in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Department of Posts (DoP) has informed that so far it has installed 908 ATMs across the country which are functioning in a closed system. DoP has already approached Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for allowing inter-operability of its ATMs with commercial banks which is under consideration of RBI from technical, operational, legal and regulatory perspectives.

Competitive interest rates for making the economy competitive

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

(a) whether it is necessary to keep the interest rates competitive to make the country's economy as well as the industrial sector competitive;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether proper steps have been taken/are being taken to keep the interest rates adequately competitive; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Interest rates, which reflects the cost of borrowing in the economy, need to remain competitive for the development of real economy. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been following an accommodative monetary policy stance since 2015. It has cut the policy repo rates by 150 basis points since January 2015 and at present repo rate stands at 6.50 percent. Since January 15, 2015, weighted average call rate has declined by 151 basis points to 6.50 per cent (as on April 21, 2016). RBI in its first bi-monthly monetary policy review 2016-17 held on April 5, 2016, had stated that the reduction in small savings rates announced in March 2016, the substantial refinements in the liquidity management framework announced

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in its latest policy review and the introduction of the marginal cost of funds based lending rate (MCLR) should improve transmission and magnify the effects of the current policy rate cut.

Retrieving of black money stashed in foreign banks

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has not been able to bring back even one per cent of the black money stashed by Indians in foreign banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the information received about the amount of black money stashed in foreign banks and how much of it has been brought back so far; and

(d) the names of the holders of black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No authentic estimate of black money of Indians in foreign banks is available with the Government. However, drive against tax evasion is an on-going process. On the basis of information collected, action under direct tax laws to tax unaccounted money belonging to Indians in foreign banks is being taken in appropriate cases.

The Government has taken effective steps to tackle the issue of black money stashed abroad. In this regard, major initiatives taken by the Government include the following:

- (i) A comprehensive new law titled 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' has been enacted which, *inter-alia*, provides for separate taxation of undisclosed income in relation to foreign income and assets. Total 644 declarations were made under the one time compliance window provided in the Act and the amount involved in these 644 declarations was ₹ 4,164 crores, on which tax and penalty paid upto 31st December, 2015 is ₹ 2,428.4 crores.
- (ii) A Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money, under chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of two retired judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, was constituted by the Government in May 2014. Investigations into cases involving substantial unaccounted income, particularly black money stashed abroad, are being extensively monitored by the SIT and directions issued by the SIT are being carried out. The SIT has already submitted three reports to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Investigation into cases involving undisclosed foreign assets/income has been accorded the highest priority and Special Units have been constituted under each Director General of Income Tax (Investigation) to undertake expeditious and focused investigation in undisclosed foreign assets/income cases.
- (iv) India is now a leading force in the efforts to forge a multi-lateral regime for proactive sharing of financial information known as Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) which will greatly assist the global efforts to combat tax evasion. A decision has also been taken to enter into information-sharing arrangements with the USA under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of USA. The AEOI and FATCA will enable India to get information about financial transactions done by Indian persons in other countries.
- (v) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis has been given on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest possible for credible deterrence against tax evasion;
- (vi) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments, through bilateral, face to face meetings for exchange of information under DTAA's/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention; and
- (vii) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAA's and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency.

(d) The information received under the provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/SAARC Multilateral Agreement (in short tax treaties) is covered by the confidentiality clause in the said tax treaties and the contents of the information received cannot be disclosed to persons other than those involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the said treaties.

Waiver of educational loans for unemployed students

232. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to wipe out education loans given to the poor and middle class family students who could not get employment; and

(b) if not, what are the steps contemplated to address the stress of youths, through a special financial package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) There is no plan to wipe out education loans. However, for the students belonging to economically weaker sections, an interest subsidy scheme on educational loans is in place. Under the scheme during the period of moratorium full interest subsidy is available for educational loans disbursed on or after 1st April, 2009.

The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has formulated a Model Educational Loan Scheme for adoption by banks. As per the scheme, Banks may also provide additional moratorium upto 6 months at a time taking into account spells of under-employment/unemployment during the tenure of the loan.

Government of India has launched a Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL) wherein collateral free loan is given upto ₹ 7.5 lakh. The fund provides guarantee against default in repayment of education loans to the extent of 75% of the amount in default.

Irregularities regarding currency notes/papers tenders

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

(a) whether as per the 'Panama Papers' leak, world's largest commercial currency note maker, De La Rue had contracted a middleman to help it to bag currency notes/papers tenders in India in return for a commission of 15 per cent in 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has inquired into the alleged irregularities and has fixed responsibility in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for protecting corruption and corrupt persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) Government has taken note of the news item seriously which states that commission was paid by M/s. De La Rue while bagging contract for supply of currency papers in the past. As per the information made available by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), they have not dealt with any middleman in matters relating to any of the contracts relating to security features or currency machines. The CWBN paper used for printing banknotes were procured through global competitive bidding process by a Joint Procurement Committee comprising members from RBI, Government of India, Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited

(SPMCIL) and Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited (BRBNMPL). Only the paper manufacturers were eligible to participate in the tender and no agents were eligible to participate. The contracts were also signed only with the successful bidders on L1 rates.

**Involvement of banks and financial institutions in transfer
of black money out of country**

234. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to curb black money in the country;

(b) whether Government has taken cognizance of involvement of any banks and financial institutions in helping hide or transfer of black money out of the country;

(c) if so, details thereof and the action taken by the Government; and

(d) whether there is any assessment of the amount of black money present in the country and taken outside of the country, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Government has taken several measures to effectively deal with the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, more effective enforcement action on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives of the Government in this regard include— (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, (ii) Enactment of a comprehensive new law - The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 which has come into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad, (iii) Introduction of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter-alia*, enable confiscation of Benami property and provide for prosecution, (iv) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments with a view to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions, (v) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases, (vi) While focusing upon non-intrusive

measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money, (vii) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter-alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), (viii) Constitution of a Multi-Agency Group under the Convenorship of Member (Investigation), Central Board of Direct Taxes on 4th April 2016, *inter-alia*, for facilitating coordinated and speedy investigation in the cases of Indian persons allegedly having undisclosed foreign assets and whose names are included in Panama Papers leaks.

(b) and (c) Whenever the cases involving remittance of black money abroad or illegal remittance of money abroad are detected, appropriate action is taken by relevant law enforcement agencies such as Income Tax Department, Enforcement Directorate (ED), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc. Such action includes action against banks and financial institutions if their involvement is found. However, data regarding all such cases and the amount of money sent abroad in each such case is not maintained Centrally.

(d) There is no official estimation of the amount of black money present in the country and taken outside the country. However, the Government had commissioned a study, *inter-alia*, on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth inside and outside the country, through National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM). Reports received from these Institutes are under examination of the Government.

Utilisation of idle cash of PSUs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is now looking to tap idle cash of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) whether Government has begun some exercise to get public sector companies to buy back their shares and take a slice of the estimated ₹ 2.6 lakh crore lying idle with them;

(c) whether Government is preparing a list of PSUs, including unlisted ones, where buyback is possible;

(d) how this move of Government will help and whether any time-frame has been fixed for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) (a) to (e) The Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have the option of capital restructuring and they adopts such practices as a part of their professional financial management. In view of such offers, the Government may agree to tender/offer equity, if a CPSE decides to buy-back its own shares in the process.

The financial data of the CPSEs are captured by the Department of Public Enterprises in its annual publication in “Public Enterprises Survey”. which is based on audited balance sheets and is in public domain.

The CPSEs take a view on the possible buy-back as a part of their financial management in their Board meetings. They follow a defined procedure and time-frame for buyback process in terms of the extant provisions of Indian Companies Act and SEBI guidelines/regulations. Government considers these offers for buy-back by the CPSEs on merits on a case to case basis and may participate in the process as an investor.

Announcement regarding interest free home loans

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made an announcement about providing interest free home loan in urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if any such announcement has already been made by Government then the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However from time-to-time, Government have introduced various interest subvention/subsidy schemes for housing loans extended by Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) to borrowers including Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) which are aimed at providing relief to the borrowers.

Lack in clarity of Section 11 of IT Act

237. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lack of clear definition of income for purpose of Section 11 of IT Act, tax authorities are misusing powers against charitable trusts;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether demand to define the term was ever raised; and
- (c) if so, what is being done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The term 'income' as defined in clause (24) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ("Act") apparently does not lack clarity. No instances of general misuse of power against charitable trusts have come to notice on that account. However, instances of violation of statutory provisions as prescribed under the Act by any trust, whenever comes to notice, is dealt with appropriately.

- (b) Nil
- (c) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

Overdraft facility under PMJDY

238. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) the account holders can avail the overdraft facility;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the said facility has seen a sharp increase in the number of users;
- (d) if so, the total number of account holders who availed the facility as on 31st January, 2016 and the total amount disbursed, bank-wise; and
- (e) the reasons for sharp increase in availing the overdraft facility by the households?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Overdraft (OD) facility of upto ₹ 5000/- under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is based on a scheme formulated by Indian Banks' Association (IBA). The scheme is applicable in Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts which are satisfactorily operated for at least 6 months and fulfill the stipulations of the scheme.

(c) to (e) Due to increase in financial literacy and awareness amongst PMJDY account-holders, the cumulative number of accounts who availed overdraft facility has consistently increased from 8.37 lakh in October 2015 to 18.07 lakh in March 2016. Bank-wise details of account-holders availing overdraft facility as on 27.01.2016 is given in the Statement.

Statement*Bank-wise details of account-holders availing overdraft facility as on 27.01.2016*

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Bank Type	Total No Accounts in which OD facility Availed
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	RRB	8547
2.	Allahabad Bank	PSB	21481
3.	Andhra Bank	PSB	11926
4.	Andhra Bank	RRB	281
5.	Axis Bank Ltd	PVT	90
6.	Bank of Baroda	PSB	101909
7.	Bank of Baroda	RRB	1819
8.	Bank of India	RRB	5410
9.	Bank of India	PSB	22271
10.	Bank of Maharashtra	PSB	5991
11.	Bank of Maharashtra	RRB	146
12.	Bhartiya Mahila Bank	PSB	0
13.	Canara Bank	RRB	30924
14.	Canara Bank	PSB	197158
15.	Central Bank of India	PSB	4912
16.	Central Bank of India	RRB	223975
17.	City Union Bank Ltd	PVT	0
18.	Corporation Bank	PSB	733
19.	Dena Bank	PSB	44292
20.	Dena Bank	RRB	1847
21.	Federal Bank Ltd	PVT	0
22.	HDFC Bank Ltd	PVT	202
23.	ICICI Bank Ltd	PVT	316
24.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	PSB	418
25.	Indian Bank	PSB	34621
26.	Indian Bank	RRB	19787

1	2	3	4
27.	Indian Overseas Bank	RRB	52
28.	Indian Overseas Bank	PSB	10897
29.	IndusInd Bank Ltd	PVT	0
30.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	PVT	66
31.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	RRB	0
32.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	PVT	0
33.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	PVT	0
34.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	PVT	0
35.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	PSB	3412
36.	Punjab and Sind Bank	PSB	62232
37.	Punjab and Sind Bank	RRB	2
38.	Punjab National Bank	PSB	147018
39.	Punjab National Bank	RRB	1750
40.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	PVT	0
41.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	PVT	0
42.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	PSB	1672
43.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	RRB	9486
44.	State Bank of Hyderabad	RRB	261
45.	State Bank of Hyderabad	PSB	26118
46.	State Bank of India	PSB	224236
47.	State Bank of India	RRB	716
48.	State Bank of Mysore	RRB	1375
49.	State Bank of Mysore	PSB	3536
50.	State Bank of Patiala	PSB	503
51.	State Bank of Patiala	RRB	656
52.	State Bank of Travancore	PSB	4428
53.	Syndicate Bank	PSB	28406
54.	Syndicate Bank	RRB	7737
55.	UCO Bank	RRB	49
56.	UCO Bank	PSB	2422

1	2	3	4
57.	Union Bank of India	RRB	1153
58.	Union Bank of India	PSB	6532
59.	United Bank of India	PSB	15451
60.	United Bank of India	RRB	4304
61.	Vijaya Bank	PSB	39999
62.	Yes Bank Ltd	PVT	0
TOTAL			1343525

Capital norms for private banks

239. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those applying to set up private banks may be allowed to have overseas investment to the tune of 74 per cent, right at the beginning rather than five years later;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this move will help aspirants meet stringent capital norms;

(c) whether it is also a fact that if the starting limit is relaxed, this may cover banks that got nod in 2014; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) In terms of the Government of India Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy (of April 2015), the aggregate foreign investment in private sector banks from all sources, (FDI, FII, NRI) cannot exceed 74 per cent of paid-up capital of the bank. At all times, at least 26 per cent of the paid-up capital of the private sector banks will have to be held by resident Indians. It will be applicable to all investments in existing private sector banks also. The foreign investment limits and sub-limits and also computation of foreign investment in the private sector banks will be as specified in the FDI policy of the Government of India and FEMA regulations as amended from time-to-time.

In the case of “in-principle” approval accorded in 2014 to the 10 applicants to set up Small Finance Banks and to 11 applicants to set up Payment Banks, the foreign shareholding in the small finance banks/payments banks were permitted as per the FDI policy for private sector banks as amended from time-to-time.

IRDAI proposal on guidelines on trade credit insurance

240. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the IRDAI has proposed changes in guidelines on trade credit insurance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in order to give fillip to the growth of credit insurance market, IRDAI felt it is necessary to revisit the guidelines which regulate the credit insurance business in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has informed that after taking into account the changes in economy, especially in micro, small and medium enterprise sector has issued revised guidelines on trade credit insurance *vide* circular no. IRDAI/NL/CIR/CRE/044/03/2016 dated 10th March 2016.

**Requirement of growth in economy for sustaining
the burden of wage increase**

241. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India needs to grow by an additional 1-1.5 percentage points so that it can sustain the burden of wage increases and pass on more benefits to workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there would be a burden of ₹ 1.02 lakh crore on account of implementation of the Seventh Pay Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices is the sum of compensation of employees including social contributions made by the employer (CE), Operating Surplus and Mixed Income of the self-employed (OS/MI), Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) and taxes net of subsidies on production. The share of compensation of employees stood at 33.6 per cent in the year 2014-15 (the latest year for which information is available), increasing from 32.9 per cent in 2012-13. Simultaneously, the growth rate of GVA at constant basic prices increased from 5.4 per cent in 2012-13 to 7.1 per cent in 2014-15.

Among the broad sectors, public administration and defence had the highest share of compensation of employees, *i.e.*, 85.0 per cent of the GVA at basic prices, in 2014-15. Higher wages/compensation of employees may have an impact on private final consumption and hence on GDP growth. At the same time, higher wages in public administration and defence may place added demand on the budgetary resources of the Government. On account of this possible two-way relationship, it is difficult to exactly calculate the GDP growth required to sustain the higher wage bill.

(c) and (d) The Seventh Pay Commission, in its Report, has projected an additional financial implication on implementation of its recommendations, of ₹ 1,02,100 crore, which is about 0.7 per cent of the GDP at current market prices of ₹ 1,50,65,010 crore projected in the Budget 2016-17. The details are given below:

	(₹ in crore)		
	2016-17 (Without 7th Central Pay Commission)	2016-17 (With 7th Central Pay Commission)	Financial impact
Pay Allowances	244300.0	283400.0	39100.0
HRA	12400.0	29600.0	17200.0
Transport Allowance	9900.0	9900.0	0.0
Other Allowance	24300.0	36400.0	12100.0
Pension	142600.0	176300.0	33700.0
TOTAL	433500.0	535600.0	102100.0

Foreign remittance received by Kerala

242. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala receives the maximum amount from Overseas Indians every year; and

(b) the details of amount received during each of the last three years as per Government records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b): Reserve Bank of India has informed that state-wise details about remittance from Overseas Indians are not available.

Sell off of Government stake in PSUs

243. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to sell the stake in many public sector undertakings and a decision has been taken very recently in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to sell 10 per cent stake in Engineers India Limited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As a part of the strategy to keep shares readily available for transaction to take advantage of market conditions without any loss of time, the Government has identified some CPSEs for disinvestment in sectors like mineral and metal, oil, energy, capital goods as well as some mid-size and small stocks.

(c) and (d) The Government of India disinvested its 10% shareholding in Engineers India Limited (EIL) on 29.01.2016 through the Offer for Sale (OFS) route and realized an amount of ₹ 643 crore (approx.) through this transaction.

**Implementation of recommendations of the seventh
central pay commission**

244. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when will the Government implement the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission for Central Government Employees; and

(b) whether the recent Dearness Allowance announcement has any impact on the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission will be implemented after the approval of the Cabinet on completion of screening of the recommendations which is being done by the Empowered Committee of Secretaries (E-CoS) set up for the purpose.

(b) The announcement of Dearness Allowance has no impact on the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission.

Downgrading of ratings of PSBs by CRISIL

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

(a) whether rating agency CRISIL has downgraded its ratings on the debt instruments of 8 public sector banks and revised its outlook on 5 other PSBs from stable to negative;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per CRISIL, NPAs of public sector banks are likely to reach ₹ 7.1 lakh crore by March, 2017, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether NPAs of PSBs has increased more than Rupees one lakh crores during 2015-16 alone; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As reported by CRISIL, it has downgraded ratings on the debt instruments of eight public sector banks and revised its outlook on five others to 'Negative' from 'Stable'. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Downgraded Ratings on Debt Instruments	Sl. No.	Revised Outlook from stable to negative
1.	Bank of India	1.	Andhra Bank
2.	Central Bank of India	2.	Bank of Baroda
3.	Corporation Bank	3.	Canara Bank
4.	Dena Bank	4.	Punjab National Bank
5.	IDBI Bank	5.	Punjab and Sind Bank
6.	Indian Overseas Bank		
7.	Syndicate Bank		
8.	UCO Bank		

(c) CRISIL has not stated so, about the NPAs.

(d) and (e) Details of NPAs of PSBs are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement-II appended to the Answer to USQ No. 213, part(c)]. The reasons in increase in NPAs include slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather and gems etc., factors like volatility in prices of raw material and the shortage in availability of power to some sectors.

Constitution of SIT on Panama Papers Leaks

246. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted a Special investigation Team (SIT) to probe the allegations under the Panama Papers Leaks;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the investigation team has been ordered to conduct a time bound inquiry into the allegations alleged in the Panama Papers Leaks;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has approached any foreign country for joint investigation in the Panama Papers Leaks;

(f) if so, details thereof; and

(g) whether Government will consider to send the case to a special court after the investigation is complete?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Multi-Agency Group on 4th April, 2016, *inter-alia*, for facilitating co-ordinated and speedy investigation in the cases of Indian persons allegedly having undisclosed foreign assets and whose names are reportedly included in Panama Papers Leaks. The Group consist of the officers of Investigation Division of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Foreign Tax and Tax Research Division of CBDT, Enforcement Directorate (ED), Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and Reserve Bank of India, and its Convenor is Member (Investigation), CBDT. It has been asked to report the progress in such cases on regular basis.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

(e) and (f) The Government has taken necessary measures for expeditious investigation in such cases including through enhanced international cooperation.

(g) Investigation in such cases is at preliminary stage. Besides, the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), a Washington based organization which has reportedly made revelations pertaining to the Panama Papers leaks, has put a caveat on its website (www.icij.org) by mentioning that it should not be assumed that everyone who appears in the Panama Papers is involved in tax avoidance or evasion

and there are legitimate reasons to create a company in an offshore jurisdiction and many people declare them to their tax authorities when that is required. In view of the above, further course of action depends upon outcome of the investigation.

Request for reimbursement of revenue deficit of Andhra Pradesh

247. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has rejected the request of Andhra Pradesh for reimbursement of its revenue deficit even after the C&AG certified the estimates submitted by the State Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor: and

(c) if not, when the Central Government will release funds to bridge the revenue deficit of Andhra Pradesh as provided under the AP Reorganisation Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The request of Andhra Pradesh for reimbursement of revenue deficit for the year 2014-2015 has not been rejected. The Union Government having considered the provisional accounts for the financial year 2014-2015 made available by Accountant General of Andhra Pradesh as forwarded by State Government has so far released special assistance of ₹ 2,803 crore to the State Government towards reimbursement for its resource gap though there is no specific provision of revenue deficit grant under Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014. Further, Fourteenth Finance Commission has adjudged Andhra Pradesh as revenue deficit State and recommended Revenue Deficit Grant of ₹ 22,112 crore for the period of 2015-16 to 2019-20. Of which, ₹ 7020 crore has so far been released during 2015-16 (₹ 6609 crore) and 2016-17 (₹ 411 crore).

CBI's remarks on PSBs regarding wilful defaulters

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

(a) whether the CBI slammed public sector banks for not reporting frauds to the investigators, accusing the lenders of giving wilful defaulters and fraudsters the long leash to escape law;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CBI's comment came at a time when banks have reported a sharp increase in bad loans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the necessary steps taken on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has informed that during the 7th Conference of CBI with Banks and Financial Institutions on “Combating Financial Crimes” held at Mumbai on 2nd March, 2016, CBI had expressed concern regarding slow and long process by which bank loans and advances are red flagged, declared Non Performing Assets, then willful defaulters and finally fraudulent. It was stated that the whole process was time-consuming allowing fraudulent borrowers ample time to siphon off funds and destroy evidence. CBI has further informed that these issues were flagged in order to sensitize the concerned banks and institutions in order to expedite reporting of Bank frauds.

**Resolving grievances of the gems and jewellery industry
as regards budget 2016-17**

249. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that gems and jewellery industry is disappointed with the Government apathy towards the sector with the proposal of imposition of one per cent Excise Duty in the Budget 2016-17;

(b) whether Government proposes to reconsider its decision, keeping in view the protest by the jewellers, to roll back the said proposal to save this industry from ruin; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) In the budget 2016-17, Central Excise Duty has been imposed at the rate of 1% (without input tax credit) or 12.5% (with input tax credit) on all articles of jewellery (except for silver jewellery, other than those studded with diamond, ruby, emerald or sapphire). Representations have been received from trade/associations against the said imposition.

(b) and (c) Most of the States levy VAT on jewellery. Thus, this duty is a preparatory step towards GST. Further, Government has prescribed a higher small scale industries excise duty exemption limit of ₹ 6 crore per annum, if the aggregate value of clearances during the preceding financial year has not exceeded ₹ 12 crore. Moreover, in case of jewellery manufactured on job work basis, the liability to take registration, pay duty and file return is on principal manufacturer and not on job worker. Clear instructions have also been issued regarding registration no post-registration verification of premises; maintenance of records, etc. to facilitate

compliance. Additionally, Government has also constituted a Sub-Committee of the High Level Committee to interact with Trade and Industry on Tax Laws. Terms of reference of the Sub Committee include the issues related to compliance procedure for the excise duty, including records to be maintained and any other administrative issues that may be relevant. In this context, a circular has also been issued by the Government, (i) to further extend the time limit for taking registration of an establishment of a jeweller (which is going to expire on 30.04.2016) up to 01.07.2016; and (ii) though, the liability for payment of central excise duty will be with effect from 1st March, 2016, the assessee jewellers may make the payment of excise duty for the months of March, 2016; April, 2016 and May, 2016 along with the payment of excise duty for the month of June, 2016.

Assessment of growth in GDP

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

(a) whether Government has assessed the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has also assessed the growth rate in the agricultural, industrial, manufacturing and services sectors while making the said assessment; and

(d) if so, the details of estimated annual growth rate in these sectors during the said period, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices during the last three years is given in the following table. No data on GDP is available for the current year.

Growth rate in GDP at Constant (2011-12) Market Prices (Per cent)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (AE)
GDP	6.6	7.2	7.6

Source: Central Statistics Office. AE: Advance Estimates

(c) and (d) Growth rate in Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant (2011-12) basic prices of agriculture, forestry and fishing (agriculture and allied); industry (which includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services); manufacturing; and, services sectors during the last three years is given in the following table.

Sector-wise Growth in GVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices (Per cent)

Sectors	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (AE)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.2	-0.2	1.1
Industry	5.0	5.9	7.3
Manufacturing	5.6	5.5	9.5
Services	7.8	10.3	9.2

Source: Central Statistics Office. AE: Advance Estimates

**Tax evasion by Indian citizens named
in Panama Papers**

251. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Indian citizens have been named as indulging in money laundering and tax evasion under the recent Panama Papers Leaks;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Ministry to authenticate the information provided *vide* the Panama Papers Leaks; and

(d) the details of total volume of money that have been evaded by Indian citizens through money laundering, tax evasion and setting up bogus offshore companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Recently, information about certain offshore entities held by various Indian persons has appeared in media. Such information is attributed to be part of 'Panama Papers' leaks. The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), a Washington based organization which has reportedly made the revelations pertaining to the Panama Papers, has put a caveat on its website (www.icij.org) by mentioning that it should not be assumed that everyone who appears in the Panama Papers is involved in tax avoidance or evasion and there are legitimate reasons to create a company in an offshore jurisdiction and many people declare them to their tax authorities when that is required.

(c) The Government has taken necessary measures for expeditious investigation in such cases including through enhanced international cooperation.

(d) Determination of total volume of money that has been evaded by Indian persons in violation of laws/applicable regulations is subject matter of investigation and other follow-up actions, which is an on-going process. Such follow-up actions

under direct taxes law include assessment of income, levy of tax, interest and penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable. Other law enforcement agencies such as Enforcement Directorate, Central Bureau of Investigation, etc. also take action in relevant cases under respective laws administered through them, depending upon facts of each case. However, details regarding the amount of money involved in all such cases are not maintained Centrally.

Non-payment of taxes by FIIs and PSUs

252. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government incurred income loss due to non-payment of taxes by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) and Public Sector Units (PSUs) on their securities transactions;

(b) if so, the amount of losses incurred on the same account;

(c) whether any efforts were made by Government to recover the taxes from FIIs; and

(d) whether SEBI has initiated any action against those FIIs which are involved in Securities Transaction Tax (STT) evasion and will Government advise SEBI in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No such loss of revenue has come to the notice of the Government.

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

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Monetary policy committee for fixing interest rates

253. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plans to set up a monetary policy committee under the RBI which will be empowered to set interest has entered the final leg;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has moved a draft cabinet note seeing comments from all stakeholders including other Ministries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) An amendment to the RBI Act, 1934 providing for statutory basis for the monetary policy framework and a Monetary Policy Committee has been introduced in the Lok Sabha in the Finance Bill 2016 on 29.2.2016.

Formation of NIIF for investment in infrastructure

254. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is ready to launch the National Infrastructure Investment Fund (NIIF), and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposed fund will have an initial corpus of at least ₹ 40,000 crore; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in 2016 the NIIF has been a very active investor in the infrastructure sector and it will invest for long term, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The NIIF has been registered as a Category II Alternate Investment Funds (AIF) under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Regulations. It has been established by the Government of India with the objective to maximize economic impact mainly through infrastructure development in commercially viable projects, both greenfield and brownfield, including stalled projects.

(b) Yes, Sir. The initial authorized corpus of NIIF would be ₹ 40,000 crore, which may be raised from time-to-time.

(c) No, Sir. Commitments in specific projects have not been made as yet.

Collections under Swachh Bharat Cess

255. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) please give the status of Swachh Bharat Cess since its inception; and

(b) how much Government has collected so far under this head, the details thereof, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government has imposed Swachh Bharat Cess, as service tax on all taxable services (other than the services in negative list or exempted from whole of service tax by a notification) at the rate of 0.5% on the value of such services, for the purposes of financing and promoting Swachh Bharat initiatives or for any other purposes relating thereto.

(b) The total amount collected under Swachh Bharat Cess (SBC) during mid-November 2015 to March 2016 is ₹ 3900 crore (provisional gross figure). Month-wise collection is as under:

Month	₹ crore (Gross)
November, 2015	318
December, 2015	831
January, 2016	768
February, 2016	747
March, 2016	1236

NPA's of private, public and foreign banks

256. SHRI C. M. RAMESH:

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN:

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the NPAs of private, public and foreign banks as of 1st March, 2016, bank-wise;

(b) what are the reasons for steep increase in NPAs of banks, particularly public sector banks;

(c) whether it is a fact, that RBI is tweaking the guidelines relating to 5:25 refinance scheme and Strategic Debt Restructuring to tackle stressed assets more effectively; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the details of major defaulters owing ₹ 1000 crore or more?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details regarding Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Private Sector Banks and Foreign Banks as on Dec., 2015 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Main reasons for increase in NPAs of banks are sluggishness in the domestic growth during the recent past, slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather, gems, external factors including the ban in mining projects, delay in clearances affecting Power, Iron and Steel Sector, volatility in prices of raw material and the shortage in availability of power have

impacted the operations in the Textiles, Iron and Steel, Infrastructure Sectors, delay in collection of receivables causing a strain on various Infrastructure projects, aggressive lending by banks in past.

(c) and (d) Guidelines on 5:25 refinance scheme and Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme was first issued on July 15, 2014 and June 8, 2015 respectively. Subsequent modifications were made in these schemes on February 25, 2016 to make them more effective.

The data on major defaulters owing ₹ 1000 crore and above is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Gross NPA of PSBs, Private and Foreign Banks as on 31.12.2015

(₹ in crore)

Bank Name	Gross NPAs
Allahabad Bank	9,611
Andhra Bank	9,051
Bank of Baroda	27,354
Bank of India	32,995
Bank of Maharashtra	9,429
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	1
Canara Bank	14,872
Central Bank of India	17,564
Corporation Bank	9,760
Dena Bank	7,673
IDBI Bank Limited	16,732
Indian Bank	5,599
Indian Overseas Bank	19,053
Oriental Bank of Commerce	10,031
Punjab and Sind Bank	3,391
Punjab National Bank	26,561
Syndicate Bank	7,481
UCO Bank	15,481
Union Bank of India	16,098

Bank Name	Gross NPAs
United Bank of India	6,112
Vijaya Bank	4,012
Nationalised Banks	2,68,862
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	3,079
State Bank of Hyderabad	5,832
State Bank of India	72,871
State Bank of Mysore	2,915
State Bank of Patiala	5,789
State Bank of Travancore	2,384
SBI Group	92,869
Public Sector Banks	3,61,731
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	434
City Union Bank Ltd.	467
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	625
Federal Bank Ltd.	1,684
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	#N/A
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	3,323
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	1,187
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	721
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	332
Nainital Bank Ltd.	94
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	199
South Indian Bank Ltd.	1,108
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	476
Old Private Sector Banks	10,651
Axis Bank Ltd.	4,998
Bandhan Bank Ltd.	11
DCB Bank Ltd	235
HDFC Bank Ltd.	3,982
ICICI Bank Ltd.	14,462

Bank Name	Gross NPAs
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	681
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	2,690
Yes Bank Ltd.	687
New Private Sector Banks	29,208
Private Sector Banks	39,859
AB Bank Ltd.	9
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	23
American Express Banking Corp.	42
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	0
BNP Paribas	12
Bank International Indonesia	0
Bank of America, National Association	0
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait BSC	128
Bank of Ceylon	1
Bank of Nova Scotia	385
Barclays Bank Plc	204
CTBC Bank	4
Citibank N.A.	841
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	0
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	233
Credit Suisse AG	0
DBS Bank Limited	1,532
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	175
Doha Bank Qsc	0
FIRSTRAND Bank	41
HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G	N/A
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	790
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited	0
JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association	0
JSC VTB Bank	18

Bank Name	Gross NPAs
KBC Bank NV	0
Krung Thai Bank PCL	0
Mashreq Bank PSC	0
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.	6
National Australia Bank	0
Rabobank International	0
SBER Bank	67
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.	72
Shinhan Bank	0
Societe Generale	0
Sonali Bank Ltd.	3
Standard Chartered Bank	7,454
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	0
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	98
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	15
UBS AG	N/A
United Overseas Bank Limited	0
Westpac Banking Corporation	0
Woori Bank	0
Foreign Banks	12,155

Source: RBI (Dec. 2015 data provisional)

Statement-II

Details of Bank-wise data on NPA accounts above ₹ 1000 crore

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of NPA accounts	Amount- ₹ in crore
1	2	3	4
1.	Bank of Baroda	1	1,647
2.	ICICI Bank Limited	2	5,207
3.	IDBI Bank Limited	2	2,802
4.	Standard Chartered Bank	1	1,449

1	2	3	4
5.	State Bank of India	2	7,510
6.	Union Bank of India	1	1,062
GRAND TOTAL		9	19,678

Source: RBI off-site CRILC returns on large borrowers

**Multi-disciplinary team for probing the accused
in Panama Papers Leaks**

257. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken due cognisance of revelations contained in recently leaked Panama Papers insinuating many Indians having stashed away fortunes on offshore accounts in tax havens and if so, names of Indians and action proposed against them;

(b) whether contrary to public perception of constituting a special investigation team to trace the offshore money trail involving Indian citizens, Government would opt for a multi disciplinary team of domain experts to probe the matter and if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether any deadline has been set for submission of interim report by the multi-disciplinary committee, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Recently, information about certain offshore entities held by various Indian persons has appeared in media. Such information is attributed to be part of 'Panama Papers' leaks. The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), a Washington based organization which has reportedly made the revelations pertaining to the Panama Papers, has put a caveat on its website (www.icij.org) by mentioning that it should not be assumed that everyone who appears in the Panama Papers is involved in tax avoidance or evasion and there are legitimate reasons to create a company in an offshore jurisdiction and many people declare them to their tax authorities when that is required.

The Government has taken necessary measures for expeditious investigation in such cases including through enhanced international cooperation. Further course of action depends upon outcome of the investigation in respective cases.

(b) The Special Investigation Team (SIT) on black money, already constituted by the Government under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court in May 2014, is looking into the above matter also. With a view to facilitate co-ordinated and speedy investigation in the aforesaid cases of Indian persons, the Government has constituted a Multi-Agency Group on 4th April 2016. The Group consists of the officers of Investigation Division of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Foreign Tax and Tax Research Division of CBDT, Enforcement Directorate (ED), Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and Reserve Bank of India, and its Convenor is Member (Investigation), CBDT.

(c) The Multi-Agency Group has been asked to report the progress of investigation in such cases by relevant law enforcement agencies, on regular basis.

Increase in use of synthetic medicines

†258. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trend of using synthetic medicines has increased in the country;

(b) whether synthetic medicines have adverse effects on our health, if so, the details thereof and whether any steps are being taken by Government to prevent these adverse effects, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of the companies that regulate the manufacturing and marketing of synthetic medicines in the country; and

(d) the details of the existing rules pertaining to these companies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No drug is 100% safe. Therefore, all drugs are approved and allowed to be manufactured and marketed in India based on their risk-benefit analysis. Further, no data is available with Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) which suggests increased use of synthetic drugs.

(c) and (d) The quality, safety and efficacy of medicines is regulated by the CDSCO and their manufacture, sale and distribution is regulated by the State Licensing Authorities under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Deaths from TB, Malaria and infectious diseases

†259. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people are dying every year due to TB, Malaria and infectious diseases in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take concrete and effective steps to control this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a): According to WHO estimates for India, TB accounts for 2.2 lakh deaths annually.

The number of reported deaths on account of Malaria and some other major communicable diseases are as under:

Disease	Year 2014	Year 2015*
Malaria	562	287
Dengue	137	220
JE/AES	293	281
Kala-Azar	11	5
HIV/AIDS	41956	45233
	(2014-15)	(2015-16 upto Feb 2016)

*Provisional

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing Communicable Disease Control Programmes, such as the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), among others for prevention and control of major communicable diseases.

Impact of air pollution on childrens' health in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that children in Delhi have been gasping for breath on account of a high rise in air pollution;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether a number of children in Delhi have weak lungs, as per a survey; and

(c) whether Government has devised an action plan to address this serious issue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. The children in Delhi are facing breathing difficulties on account of a high rise in air pollution. In this regard a “Study on Ambient Air Quality Respiratory Symptoms and Lung Function of Children in Delhi” was conducted by Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata under the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) during March, 2003–August, 2005.

(b) The study conducted on 11,628 children of Delhi revealed that compared to controlled groups, Delhi’s children had 1.80-times more Upper respiratory symptoms (sinusitis, running or stuffy nose, sneezing, sore throat and common cold with fever) and 2-times more Lower respiratory symptoms (frequent dry cough, sputum-producing cough, wheezing breath, breathlessness on exertion, chest pain or tightness and disturbed sleep due to breathing problems) suggesting higher prevalence of underlying respiratory diseases. A reduction of lung function 43.5% in school children of Delhi compared with 25.7% in control group was seen, which was more prevalent in girls.

(c) Yes. The Government have evolved action plan in order to improve the Air Quality in Delhi and NCR by taking steps in the following fields:

- (i) Control of Vehicular Emissions;
- (ii) Control of Road Dust/ Re-suspension of dust and other fugitive emission;
- (iii) Control of Air Pollution from Bio-Mass Burning;
- (iv) Control of Industrial Air Pollution;
- (v) Control of Air Pollution from Construction and Demolition Activities.

In addition to above, the Government have taken various other steps to Control Air Pollution in Delhi.

Certification for new TB drug

261. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Tuberculosis (TB) (Extensive Drug Resistance TB) drug has been added in TB control programme;

(b) if so, whether it has been tried and tested on human beings;

(c) if so, on how many patients and for how long was the new drug tried and tested; and

(d) whether the drug (Bedaquiline) has been certified by the Drug Controller General of India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) World Health Organization has made conditional recommendation for use of Bedaquiline for treatment of Multi drug resistant TB in adult patients. An Expert Committee on Regulation of Newer anti-TB drugs in India examined the matter and approved the drug for conditional use in Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP).

The drug has been approved by the Drug Controller General of India under Conditional Access Programme for its use only through Revised National TB Control Programme.

The said drug has been tested in human beings by the producer, *i.e.* Janssen in Phase II, stage 1 and stage 2 clinical trials which were conducted in different settings. A total of 515 patients were given the new drug for 24 weeks in the above mentioned trials.

Deaths from non-communicable diseases

262. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that by 2020, seventy per cent of the deaths in India will be caused by non-communicable diseases;

(b) whether the Ministry has plans to make a policy shift to combat the changing nature of public health issues; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per World Health Organisation (WHO)'s "Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Country Profiles 2014", NCDs are estimated to account for 60 per cent of total deaths in India.

In order to prevent and control Non-Communicable Diseases, Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission (NHM). NPCDCS has a

focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up of Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Clinics at District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs). The programme includes intervention at the level of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres also.

Besides NPCDCS other NCD programmes are being funded under NHM and include National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE), National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD), National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), etc.

In response to the growing burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), the Government of India has developed a National Multi Sectoral Action Plan (NMSAP) for prevention and control of NCDs to guide Multisectoral efforts towards attaining the National NCD objectives. The said National Multi Sectoral Action Plan (NMSAP) has been shared with relevant Central Government Ministries/Departments for their suggestions/feedback.

Department of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) in collaboration with World Health Organisation organized an inter-ministerial consultation on National Multisectoral Action Plan (NMSAP) for prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). The objective of the consultation was to sensitize the nodal officers from different sectors about the NMSAP.

India is the first country globally to adopt the NCD Global Monitoring Framework and Action Plan to its National Context. The Framework includes a set of nine voluntary targets and 25 indicators which can be applied across regional and country settings.

Accelerated efforts to eliminate Malaria

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

(a) whether by 2016 end, all States are expected to include malaria elimination in their broader health policies and by end of 2017, all States are expected to bring down annual parasite incidence to less than 1 per thousand population and by end of 2020, 15 States/Union Territories under category 1 are expected to interrupt transmission of malaria and achieve zero indigenous cases and death due to malaria;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also envisaged that in States with relatively good capacity in health infrastructure, accelerated efforts may usher malaria elimination sooner, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. It is fact that National Framework for Malaria Elimination by 2030 has been launched in February 2016 and the same is expected to include in broader health policies by the States/UTs by end of 2016. By the end of 2017, all States are expected to bring down annual parasite incidence to less than 1 per thousand population and by the end of 2020, 15 States/Union Territories under category 1 are expected to interrupt transmission of malaria and achieve zero indigenous cases and death due to Malaria.

(c) Yes, three States namely Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra are envisaged to achieve Malaria Elimination before the set time line.

Special focus on diabetic prevention

264. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study by Lancet journal has revealed that India is among the top three countries in the world with high diabetic population;

(b) whether the study reveals that in India, the prevalence of diabetes soared by 80 per cent among women between 1980 to 2014;

(c) whether appropriately the theme for this years World Health Day is to focus on diabetes and to scale up efforts to prevent the disease; and

(d) whether to change dietary patterns to curb the prevalence of diabetes Government would consider imposition of a tax on sugary drinks/sweets?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per a newspaper report, an article published in Lancet Journal states that India is among the top three countries in the world with high diabetic population. It has also been stated therein that the prevalence of diabetes has increased by 80 per cent among women in India between 1980 to 2014.

As per International Diabetes Federation, estimated number of people with diabetes (20-79 years) in India are 65.0 million, 66.8 million and 69.1 million in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has undertaken a large scale epidemiological study on Task Force Projects on diabetes “ICMR–India Diabetes Study

(ICMR INDIA B) Study” which looked at the prevalence of diabetes in different States. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes (among women aged ≥ 20 years) in 13 States of the ICMR-INDIA B Study is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The theme of the World Health Day 2016 was “Halt The Rise Beat Diabetes”.

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has a focus on awareness generation for behavior and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases including Diabetes. The programme includes creation of awareness in the society for change of lifestyle, dietary patterns, nutrition, etc. which are the major risk factors of diabetes.

As per the Finance Minister’s budget speech, 2016 there is a proposal for increase of excise duty on aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured from 18 per cent to 21 per cent.

Statement

ICMR-INDIA B STUDY

States/UT-wise prevalence of type 2 diabetes among women aged ≥ 20 years in 13 States

State	Rural	Urban	Overall
Punjab	9.5%	9.8%	9.6%
Chandigarh	9.0%	14.3%	10.5%
Bihar	3.1%	10.0%	5.1%
Arunachal Pradesh	4.7%	5.5%	4.9%
Mizoram	2.7%	7.5%	4.2%
Tripura	1.2%	3.7%	2.0%
Jharkhand	3.1%	10.8%	5.2%
Gujarat	4.0%	10.6%	6.2%
Maharashtra	5.9%	7.6%	6.4%

State	Rural	Urban	Overall
Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	5.3%	11.8%	7.2%
Karnataka	5.5%	9.2%	6.6%
Tamil Nadu	7.0%	12.5%	8.6%
Overall	5.1%	9.3%	6.4%

Discrepancy in malaria data

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

(a) whether, according to Government statistics, 1.13 million cases and 2878 deaths were reported in the provisional data on account of malaria;

(b) whether the Lancet estimates that India reports at least 50,000 malaria related deaths annually, making discrepancy in data the biggest challenge in elimination strategy; and

(c) whether the gross underestimation of data is something officials of the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme have acknowledged, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) During 2015, under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), the States/UTs have reported a total of 1.13 million cases and 287 deaths confirmed due to malaria in the provisional data on account of malaria.

(b) and (c) The lancet estimates is based on verbal autopsy method which is not acceptable for disease like malaria. Under NVBDCP, only confirmed cases and deaths due to Malaria are reported through Public Health System by States/UTs.

Innovation of immunisation technologies

266. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1.4 million children under the age of five die in India every year, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether India will leverage the Make in India plan to become a global leader in innovation of immunisation technologies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per SRS 2013, 1.26 million children under the age of five are estimated to die in India every year. 57 percent of under-five deaths occur in neonatal period, *i.e.* within the first 28 days of life, the major causes being prematurity and low birth-weight, neonatal infections, birth asphyxia and birth trauma. The major causes of under-five deaths in post-neonatal period are pneumonia and diarrhoea.

(b) and (c) Yes. The Government has initiated a SMS based electronic vaccine intelligence network (e-VIN) to enable real time monitoring of vaccine stocks at 4476 cold chain storage points across all 160 districts of 3 States *viz.* Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh under Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) Health System Strengthening support.

Preventing deaths from pneumonia

†267. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks first in the world in relation to deaths due to pneumonia;

(b) whether maximum number of deaths of children in the age group of five in India is caused only because of this;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has taken a decision to provide free vaccination of pneumococcal conjugate to children by including the quite expensive vaccine for pneumonia, pneumococcal conjugate, in the National Immunization Programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Yes. As per the Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report, 2014 of the International Vaccine Access Centre (IVAC), India tops the list of 15 countries in terms of total burden of under-five deaths due to pneumonia.

As per the report of Child Health Epidemiological Reference Group 2012, it is estimated that 23 per cent of all under-five child deaths are caused by pneumonia which accounts for around over 3.8 lakh deaths due to Pneumonia annually in India.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken a decision to provide free vaccination of pneumococcal conjugate to children. The National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) in its meeting held on 25th August, 2015 recommended

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

introduction of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) in Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) in three doses, at 6 weeks, 14 weeks and booster at 9 months. The Mission Steering Group (MSG) of National Health Mission has approved for phased introduction of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine. The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) has agreed to support PCV introduction by providing Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine for 20% birth cohort for three years.

**Role of global fund on TB, HIV and Malaria
control programme**

268. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Global Fund on TB, HIV and Malaria donation plays substantial role in care, support and treatment component of India's National AIDS Control Programme and TB programme, if so, details thereof;

(b) the amount and percentage of Global Fund's contribution in National AIDS Control Programme for care support and treatment;

(c) whether India contributes to the Global Fund replenishment, if so, details thereof for the last three years, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the current Global Fund grant ends in the year 2017, if so, details thereof and Government's plan to sustain the programme after year 2017?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Global Fund plays a substantial role in care, support and treatment component of India's National AIDS Control Programme. At present through the New Funding Model grant Global Fund supports implementation of ART Centres by providing cost of ARV drugs, purchasing of CD4 Machines, scale up of viral load testing, Airborne Infection Control activities, Development of IT based monitoring and evaluation system, approved operational researches, and a part of human resource costs. This is a two year grant from October 2015 to December 2017. Global Fund through its earlier grants supported Human Resource and ARV Drug costs of ART Centres.

The Global Fund support to India also plays substantial role in scaling up the diagnostic and treatment services for TB patients, especially the Drug resistant TB patients. The Global Fund has been increasing its contribution towards TB control program in India since 2003-04.

(b) The figures for last three years are given below.

(Figures in crores of Rupees)

Year	Amount of Global Fund Contribution for Care, Support and Treatment in National AIDS and STD Control Programme	Total expenditure on National AIDS and STD Control Programme	%
2015-16	490.48	1601.25	30.63
2014-15	126.35	1287.39	9.81
2013-14	412.83	1473.16	28.02

(c) There has been token provisioning of ₹ 0.01 lakh for the replenishment of Global Fund during last three years in grant of Department of AIDS Control (National AIDS Control Organization), but no demand to replenish the Global Fund has been received as such no payment has been made by National AIDS Control Organization.

(d) The present agreement with Global Fund under “New Funding Model” effective from October 2015 ends in December, 2017.

The Government plans to sustain the programme after year 2017 through domestic budgetary support.

Vacant posts in primary and community health centres

269. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in primary and community health centres as well as specialists in India, State-wise;

(b) whether India meets the ideal ratio of one doctor to every 1,000 people in low income countries as specified by the World Health Organisation, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor and corrective action taken by Government; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to reduce the scarcity of doctors in rural and tribal regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The number of vacancies in primary and community health centres as well as of Specialist in India, State-wise, according to information received from States/UTs for 2014-15, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) It is estimated that 7.67 lakh allopathic doctors may be actually available for active service in the country. Besides, there are 6.77 lakh Ayurveda, Unani

and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors. The allopathic and AUH together gives a doctor-population ratio of 1: 893.

(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 health human resources on contractual basis based on the requirements proposed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Other measures taken to meet the shortage of doctors including in rural and tribal regions of the country include:

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry.
- (ii) Diplomate of National Board (DNB) qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of Teachers/Deans/Principals/Directors in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (v) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (vi) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new Post Graduate (PG) courses/increase of PG seats.
- (vii) Establishment of new Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals, preferably in under-served districts of the country.
- (viii) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (ix) To improve the availability of critical manpower to provide services in public health facilities, financial support is provided to States/UTs under NHM, *inter-alia*, for giving hard area allowance to doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters, so that doctors find it attractive to join public health facilities in such areas.
- (x) States have also been advised to have transparent policies of posting and transfer and adopt rational deployment of doctors.

(xi) In order to encourage the doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 has also been amended to provide:

- 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Statement
Details of Number of vacancies in Primary and Community Health Centres

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2015)									
		Health Worker (F) ANM at Sub Centres and PHCs	Health Assistant (F)/LHV at PHCs	Health Assistant (M) at PHCs	Doctors* at PHCs	Total Specialists at CHCs	Radiographers at CHCs	Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs	Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs	Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs	Block Extension Educator at PHCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2410	229	0	858	225	59	328	277	294	125
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Assam	*	0	0	NA	NA	80	*	*	*	0
4.	Bihar	NA	492	624	*	NA	76	739	72	*	380
5.	Chhattisgarh	241	316	445	384	550	29	237	412	984	45
6.	Goa	0	2	0	*	1	0	1	1	*	0
7.	Gujarat	336	538	329	615	NA	155	671	155	1353	0
8.	Haryana	*	54	106	146	123	26	60	80	98	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	217	19	39	65	*	22	138	195	184	87
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	43	14	518	176	81	185	167	432	20
11.	Jharkhand	*	311	300	*	3	130	210	214	*	296
12.	Karnataka	287	2794	2444	157	322	37	147	496	281	107

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Kerala	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	*	207	189	659	634	118	420	151	560	72
15.	Maharashtra	1714	591	102	72	245	36	255	87	683	47
16.	Manipur^	99	11	9	39	1	0	*	6	51	0
17.	Meghalaya	159	2	7	14	0	0	0	*	0	0
18.	Mizoram	*	66	64	103	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Nagaland	*	*	*	*	*	2	34	0	*	0
20.	Odisha	NA	450	0	304	552	5	320	98	*	0
21.	Punjab	328	99	122	49	390	35	35	96	282	15
22.	Rajasthan	5705	1016	128	395	1040	538	615	1495	4185	6
23.	Sikkim	*	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	1516	303	1088	369	0	99	273	828	828	322
25.	Telangana	1436	167	0	294	168	43	237	199	213	89
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	590	33	*	165	148	14	212	*	*	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3603	1865	4803	2300	1615	148	69	368	85	390
29.	West Bengal	1777	17	206	1877	1678	298	263	737	1238	5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	0	0	6	9	0	2	2	6	0

31. Chandigarh	*	0	0	0	*	1	*	*	*	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
33. Daman and Diu	*	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	*	0
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	1	0	0	*	0	5	*	*	0
ALL INDIA	20492	9636	11019	9389	7881	2032	5456	6139	11757	2022

Notes: NA - Not Available; PHC-Primary Health Centre; CHC-Community Health Centre

*Allopathic Doctors; ANM-Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; LHV-lead Health Visitor.

^Data for 2013-14 repeated

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy are the totals of State-wise vacancy ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

Source : Rural Health Statistics 2014-15

Barring of private medical colleges from MBBS admission process

270. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many private medical colleges in the State of Uttar Pradesh have been barred from taking admission to MBBS courses for the year 2015-16, if so, reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the ban will continue for the academic year 2016-17 also, if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Regulations made thereunder, the permission to establish a medical college and admit students is granted initially for a period of one year and renewed on yearly basis subject to verification of the achievements of annual targets. This process of renewal of permission will continue till such time the establishment of the medical college and expansion of the hospital facilities are completed and a formal recognition of the medical college is granted. For this purpose, Medical Council of India conducts inspection and makes recommendation to the Central Government. The Colleges, which do not fulfill the minimum standard requirements are not given renewal permissions. Further, if any institute is found to have employed a teacher with faked/forged documents, such an institute will not be considered for renewal of permission for two academic years – *i.e.* that academic year and the next academic year also. During the academic year 2015-16, the Ministry had not granted renewal permission to seven medical colleges of Uttar Pradesh. The last date for granting permission or other-wise for the academic year 2016-17 is 15th June, 2016.

Strike by nursing unions

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

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Nursing Federation has been demanding for revision of their pay scales and a hike in allowances, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any decision on their demands; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to appease the unions of nurses and persuade them to call off their strike?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Yes. All India Nursing Federation had submitted

their representation against Seventh CPC recommendations demanding for revision of pay, hike in allowances and other benefits. The same has been examined in the Ministry and sent to Empowered Committee, constituted by Government of India to go into the Seventh Central Pay Commission recommendations. There is no strike of the nurses at present in Central Government Institutions.

Increase in cases of cancer

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of cancer has grown over the last decade in India although the rate of mortality has fallen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof, year-wise and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated incidence due to Cancer in the country for the last seven years is as under:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Incidence	1014010	1031166	1028503	1057204	1086783	1117269	1148692

ICMR has reported that Crude Mortality Rate per lakh population as per Mumbai Population Based Cancer Registry for males and females during 2001 to 2011 is as below:

Year	Crude Mortality Rate	
	Males	Females
2001-2003	34.4	37.1
2004-2005	36.4	40.1
2006-2008	38.3	43.2
2009-2011	33.1	38.0

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

Functioning of PGIMER, Dr. RML Hospital

273. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Director and Dean at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi which was started in 2008, have been created till date;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether present officiating Dean of PGIMER, Dr. RML Hospital has been appointed as per CHS Rules, 2014 and MCI guidelines, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether PGIMER, Dr. RML Hospital is affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU); and

(e) whether GGSIPU is following UGC guidelines for Affiliating Teaching Specialists within 3 months after their appointment, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) No. These posts are manned from sanctioned strength of CHS cadre doctors posted in Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi. As far as officiating Dean is concerned, in order to run and monitor the academic activities of PGIMER, Dr. RML Hospital on day to day basis, an officer of CHS Cadre has been assigned to officiate as Dean.

PGIMER, Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi is affiliated with Guru Govind Singh Indrapastha University (GGSIPU).

The Guru Govind Singh Indrapastha University (GGSIPU) has informed that they are following Medical Council of India guidelines as per University Ordinance 18.

Providing of health human resources under NRHM

274. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is providing health human resources under NRHM to States and Union Territories to strengthen healthcare system;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that there is shortfall in Male Health Workers, Health Assistants at PHCs, Specialists at CHCs, Health Workers at Sub Centres, Female Health Assistants at PHCs in Puducherry; and

(c) what are the reasons behind this shortfall and steps being taken by the Ministry to provide the health human resources in Puducherry for effective implementation of NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Government of India provides financial and technical support to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including for engagement of health human resources on contractual basis based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.

(b) As per the information received from UT Administration of Puducherry, only the posts of specialists are vacant.

(c) As per the information received from UT Administration of Puducherry, no specialist come forward to join at ₹ 75,000/- per month. Support under NRHM is provided for multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists. Support is also provided to States by giving hard area allowance to health human resources for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas. Also, States are advised to put in place transparent policies of posting and transfer, and ensure rational deployment of health human resources. 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.

Regularization of employees at IDVC project, Rourkela

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

(a) whether Government has regularized the services of some employees of IDVC Project at Chennai and 9 other such field units on the basis of court orders;

(b) whether the similarly placed employees posted at IDVC Project, Rourkela field unit etc., have not been given this benefit, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the time-frame within which the similarly placed IDVC employees at Rourkela would be regularized to meet the ends of justice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The services of 14 employees of Integrated Disease Vector Control (IDVC) Project at field unit at Chennai and 118 employees of National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR), Dwarka, New Delhi including 6 of Rourkela field unit, have been regularised.

(b) and (c) The matter is *sub-judice*.

Rationalising of health facilities in private sector

276. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Ministry to rationalise health facilities in private sector such as spread of hospitals across regions, particularly in rural area;

(b) the details of efforts made to regulate charges in private hospitals, particularly in diagnostics;

(c) whether the Ministry had found any malpractices by doctors, violating ethical practices, indulging in nexus with pharma companies, etc.; and

(d) if so, what measures are being contemplated to curb them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Though, health is a State subject, 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 the Clinical Establishments. Currently, the Act is applicable in the States of Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, U.P, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Assam and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution. Under the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules 2012, the clinical establishments (where the said Act is applicable) shall charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined and issued by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The clinical establishments are also required to display the rates charged for each type of services provided and facilities available, at a conspicuous place both in the local language and English. 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.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of the reports appearing in the media from time to time about some instances of such unethical practices. However, health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the respective State Government to take action to prevent and control such practices. In order to regulate the conduct of doctors, the Medical Council of India (MCI), with the approval of the Central Government, has notified Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette

and Ethics) Regulation, 2002. MCI or the appropriate State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action against a doctor for violation of the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations. Such complaints, when received by the Central Government, are forwarded to the concerned States.

Rabies treatment facilities in public hospitals

277. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of deaths caused by Rabies in India last three years and how many of them were caused by dog bites;
- (b) whether there had been an increase in incidents of stray dog bites;
- (c) if so, measures taken to check menace of stray dogs;
- (d) whether there is a scarcity of rabies medicines in Government hospitals and people are forced to approach private hospitals where the cost of medicines and treatment is mostly beyond the means of daily wagers; and
- (e) if so, measures taken to ensure availability of Rabies treatment and medicines in each and every public dispensary and hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) As per data made available by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), deaths due to rabies during the last three years in the country are as under:-

Year	Deaths
2013	132
2014	104 (Provisional)
2015	98 (Provisional)

Data regarding incidents of stray dog bites is not collected Centrally.

As informed by Animal Welfare Board of India under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 have been notified by Government for sterilization to control the street dog population and immunization to prevent rabies, to be implemented by the Local Authorities with the help of Animal Welfare Organisations.

Government of India is implementing “National Rabies Control Program” approved during Twelfth Five Year Plan, with an objective to prevent the human deaths due to rabies and to prevent transmission of rabies. The program has two components - Human Component and Animal Component.

The Human Component is being implemented in all the States and UTs. National Centre for the Diseases control is the nodal agency for the Human Component of the program.

The Animal Component is being pilot tested in the Haryana and Chennai. The Animal Welfare Board of India, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is the Nodal agency for the Animal Component of the program.

Health is a State subject. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure the availability of anti-rabies vaccine. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), funds are provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health care system including support for anti-rabies vaccines based on the requirement posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Expenditure out of GDP on health sector

278. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India spends less of its GDP on health than some of the world's poorest countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that every Government hospital serves an estimated 61,000 people in India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in India an estimated one bed is meant for 1833 people; and

(d) if so, reactions of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per World Health Statistics 2015 published by World Health Organization (WHO), Total expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012 for India is 3.8% as compared to Burundi 8.2%, Central African Republic 3.8%, Democratic Republic of Congo 3.6%, Malawi 9.2% and Niger 6.1%.

(b) and (c) As per National Health Profile (NHP) of India- 2015 published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the

average population served per Government hospital and per Government hospital bed as on 01.1.2015 in India, are 61011 and 1833 respectively.

(d) Since Health is State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government to make efforts for increasing the bed strength in the Hospitals under their jurisdiction. However, the Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments in their efforts to provide better health care facilities to people through various schemes such as National Health Mission (NHM). The Central Government has also decided to open new All India Institutes of Medical Sciences at different locations of the country and up-grade existing medical institutions. Expansion of existing facilities and creation of new facility in a Hospital is an on-going process and is undertaken as per the requirement and availability of resources.

Non-accredited food testing labs

279. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as many as 24 laboratories in the country for testing food items are running without FSSAI notification and have not obtained accreditation from the NABL, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such labs are getting grant in aid from Government;

(c) whether such labs are equipped with technical staff and state-of art machines, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total samples picked up by FSSAI, lab-wise and findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per Section 43(1) of the FSS Act, 2006, the Food Authority may notify food laboratories and research institutions accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories or any other accreditation agency for the purposes of carrying out analysis of samples by the Food Analysts under this Act and as Section 43(2) of FSS Act, 2006, the Food Authority is required to establish or recognize by notification, one or more referral food laboratory or laboratories to carry out the functions entrusted to the referral food laboratory by this Act or any rules and regulations made thereunder. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that it is not aware of any laboratories not notified by it carrying out testing of food for regulatory purposes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) The details of samples picked up by Public Laboratories are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2014-2015*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of Samples taken	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	16	4	0	0	0	14/ ₹ 4,55,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2788	2788	290	338	78	0	₹ 51,63,020
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	292	258	29	2	14		7
4.	Assam	595	595	74	28	32	8	₹ 70,000
5.	Bihar	1763	1320	7		16		5/ ₹ 38,000
6.	Chandigarh	102	102	5	5			₹ 1,50,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	133	133	27	14	41		16
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	2		Samples are analysed by Gujarat State Laboratory			
9.	Daman and Diu	65	65	3		3		3/ ₹ 30,000
10.	Delhi		1480	148				

11. Goa	798	800	81	1	4	4(12)	₹ 4,35,000
12. Gujarat	11981	11700	1243	37	465	30	178/ ₹ 56,13,500
13. Haryana*	989	989	105	08	114	6	₹ 1,500
14. Himachal Pradesh	796	725	461	34	42	18	₹ 8,88,500
15. Jammu and Kashmir	2592	2462	621	17	401	243	₹ 19,76,600
16. Jharkhand	716	509	112	41	24		
17. Karnataka	2154	2110	311	56			42
18. Kerala	3085	2735	464	41	161	0	280/ ₹ 72,39,700
19. Lakshadweep							
20. Madhya Pradesh	9532	9131	1412	127	716	418	418/ ₹ 43,28,000
21. Maharashtra	8663	6985	1162	869	1426	75	₹ 1,65,41,499
22. Manipur							
23. Meghalaya	47	34	4	0	4	2	1/ ₹ 10,000
24. Mizoram							
25. Nagaland	83	83	11	0	0	0	0
26. Odisha	544	544	112	0	1		1
27. Puducherry	1946	1946	39	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	Punjab	8053	7860	1458	846		82	
29.	Rajasthan*	3132	3031	747	158	222	116	₹ 8,45,500
30.	Sikkim							
31.	Tamil Nadu	2939	2873	1047	64	486	203	₹ 34,99,700
32.	Telangana	363	312	32	4	24	11	10/ ₹ 17,57,100
33.	Tripura	933	933	2	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	14173	9605	4119	161	3489	186	1738/ ₹ 5,98,08,106
35.	Uttarakhand	1971	1356	233	5	117	0	80/ ₹ 5,06,489
36.	West Bengal	120	120	65	0	17	0	1/ ₹ 30,000
TOTAL		83265	74010	14599	2676	7860	1402	2795/ ₹ 10,93,87,214

Note: Annual Report of the States* are awaited; Half Yearly reports are furnished for the same. Updated with Jammu and Kashmir.

Improving the functioning of MCI

280. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Parliamentary Committee has called for overall restructuring of the Medical Council of India and for new legislation governing the MCI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the recommendations made by the Committee in this regard; and

(d) whether Government took note of the recommendations and, if so, its reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare in its Ninety-Second Report on "Functioning of MCI" has given recommendations w.r.t. various issues like composition of MCI, norms for establishment of medical colleges, evaluation of UG/PG medical education, capitation fee, need for common tests, deficiency of teaching faculty, need for common tests, deficiency of teaching faculty, need for an accreditation body, regulation of professional conduct of doctors, maintenance of IMR and corruption in MCI.

(d) These recommendations have recently been received in Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Action plan to counter diabetes

281. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is noticeable increase in diabetes cases in the country in the last two years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to formulate an action plan and to launch awareness campaign to reduce the rate of diabetes cases, in view of obesity, sedantary lifestyle among the growing population and, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. As per the International Diabetes Federation (IDF),

the estimated cases of diabetes in India in the age group of 20-70 years are 66.8 million and 69.1 million in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

(b) While Health is a State Subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare. Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has a focus on awareness generation for behavior and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases including Diabetes.

Further, Several awareness initiatives have been undertaken including observance of World Diabetes Day, organising of screening and major awareness events at occasions such as the India International Trade Fair (IITF), Delhi.

Efforts to root out diabetes

282. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India accounts for the largest number of people—50.8 million suffering from diabetes in the world, followed by China (43.2 million) and the United States (26.8 million); and

(b) if so, the efforts being made by Government to strike at the root to prevent this disease right from childhood itself?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As informed by ICMR, earlier, top 3 countries in the world for diabetes prevalence were India, China and USA. But, for the past few years, China has the largest number of diabetes cases in the world. As per International Diabetes Federation (IDF) Diabetes Atlas (7th Edition), China has the largest number of cases of diabetes (109.6 million) followed by India (69.1 million) and United States of America (USA) (29.3 million) in 2015.

(b) While Health is a State Subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare. Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) which is implemented for interventions

up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases including Diabetes.

The Government of India under National Health Mission has launched Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) in order to improve the overall quality of life of children and provide comprehensive care to all the children in the community. This programme involves screening of children from birth to 18 years of age for four Ds - Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies and Development delays including disabilities.

The Government of India has also launched Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) in 2014, for adolescents in the age group of 10-19 years, which promotes behaviour change in adolescents to prevent NCDs including diabetes.

Per capita expenditure on health

283. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the average per capita expenditure incurred by Government on health;

(b) whether it is very low as compared to the developed countries of the world and, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the health services in India is becoming expensive day by day, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide affordable healthcare services to the people, especially the poor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per World Health Statistics 2015 brought out by World Health Organization (WHO), the per capita Government expenditure on health (at average exchange rate) in India was US\$ 18 in 2012 as compared to the select developed countries viz. Germany US\$ 3618, France US\$ 3592, Japan US\$ 3932, United Kingdom US\$ 3019 and United States of America US\$ 4153.

(c) As per the publication titled "Health in India - NSS 71st Round (January-June 2014) brought out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Ministry

of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the average total medical expenditure per hospitalization case for all quintile class of Usual Monthly Per-capita Consumer Expenditure (UMPCE) stood at ₹ 14,935 and ₹ 24,436 for rural and urban households respectively, while the average total medical expenditure for non-hospitalized treatment per ailment person of all quintile class of UMPCE stood at ₹ 509 and ₹ 639 for rural and urban sector respectively.

In order to provide affordable health care services to the people, especially the poor, the Government has taken several steps which *inter-alia* include:

- Initiatives under the National Health Mission (NHM) for providing free of cost health care in the public health facilities through a nationwide network of Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub Centres (SCs) in both rural and urban areas. Various programs such as National AYUSH Mission, Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, National Deworming day, Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation Program, Menstrual Hygiene Program, Mission Indradhanush, Kayakalp Abhiyan, Free Drugs and Diagnostic Initiative, Free Care for Family Welfare Services, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), Free Medicines under the various national health programmes like Anti-Malaria and Anti-TB Programmes, seek to strengthen various health components.
- Making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions in the States and up-gradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides for smart card based cashless health insurance including maternity benefit on family floater basis.

High prevalence of respiratory diseases

284. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high prevalence of respiratory and other diseases due to air pollution across the country and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the estimated number of people suffering from diseases due to exposure to polluted air and deaths occurred therefrom in the country, year, and State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed by Government to ensure adequate medical facilities for the patients suffering from diseases caused by air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) While air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for many respiratory ailments, specific information on the number of cases and deaths due to air pollution is not available.

Government has taken various measures to control environmental pollution including tightening of vehicular and industrial norms, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening of network of air quality monitoring stations, promoting public awareness etc.

Health is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments for providing healthcare for the patients including for those suffering from respiratory and other ailments. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments. Provisions for health system strengthening are made under the National Health Mission (NHM). Various schemes are also being implemented for strengthening the Tertiary Health Care facilities.

Government of India also provides medical facilities for patients through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital Delhi, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital Delhi, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, RIMS Imphal, NEIGRIHMS Shillong, NITRD Delhi, among others.

Impact of online registration system at AIIMS, New Delhi

†285. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a relief in the waiting time of patients because of Fast Track Registration System and the facility of taking appointment of doctors online in the AIIMS;

(b) the details of the waiting list of general patients suffering from serious illnesses in the different departments for operation in AIIMS, New Delhi at present;

(c) the method adopted by AIIMS to save the patients from the ill-effects of the delay in operations related to the heart diseases, liver, cancer, nephrology and urology; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of the vacant positions of doctors and employees in the Government hospitals of Delhi including AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, the Online Registration System has brought down waiting times in AIIMS for OPD Patients substantially.

(b) and (c) According to patient's condition, the various clinical departments make their own waiting list of patients needing surgeries in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) New Delhi. This waiting period for elective and non-emergency procedures can be upto 3-6 months. Adequate medical care is provided to all patients who come to AIIMS for treatment within the constraints of available infrastructure.

(d) The details of the vacant positions of doctors and employees in the Central Government hospitals of Delhi including AIIMS are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of various posts of doctors and employees lying vacant as on date in different Government hospitals in Delhi including AIIMS, New Delhi

Sl. No.	Detail of the post	AIIMS, New Delhi		Safdarjung Hospital and V.M.M.C. New Delhi		Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi		Lady Harding Medical College, New Delhi	
		Sanctioned Posts	Vacancy	Sanctioned Posts	Vacancy	Sanctioned Posts	Vacancy	Sanctioned Posts	Vacancy
1.	Faculty	877	241	407	50	309	79	299	41
2.	Sr. Residents (Academic)	500	220	601	183	117	3	301	51
3.	Sr. Residents (Non-Academic)	819	238	417	45	270	25	—	—
4.	Jr. Residents (Academic)	803	134	160	121	—	—	426	52
5.	Jr. Residents (Non-Academic)	207	30	219	24	231	50	64	8
6.	Nursing Cadre	4553	667	1334	218	1201	238	1038	309
7.	Others	6332	938	2381	523	597	223	1564	629

Maintenance of Cancer and TB patient registry

286. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided financial and infrastructure as well as the medical/paramedical staff facilities to record and maintain Cancer, Tuberculosis patient registry in Hospitals in various States/UTs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided in the last three years;

(c) the measures taken by Government to establish more screening and testing facilities particularly in semi-urban and rural districts for identifying patients suffering from lung disorders; and

(d) the medical facilities and funds provided to various States/UTs for the treatment of poor Cancer and 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 (d) National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) under the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has 29 Population Based and 29 Hospital Based Registries which maintain data related to Cancer in the country. Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (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.

As informed by ICMR, total grants received by National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), which coordinates NCRP, for the financial years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is ₹ 6.52 crores. In addition, ₹ 42.32 crores budget has been sanctioned between 2013-16 and the current year for Hospital Based Cancer Registries in erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres.

While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for providing healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of various diseases. At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level, includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. 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. 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 Centres across the country. Details showing release of funds under NPCDCS and Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

In addition to the State Government Health Institutions the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, NEIGHRIMS Shillong etc. provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Cancer and Lung diseases. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and Second campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), 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 across the country. The funds released to the States and UTs, under RNTCP for the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

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 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 lakh to BPL Cancer patients.

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-I

Details showing release of funds under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	(Amount in lakh)	
		2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	561.00
2.	Assam	1714.00	579.00
3.	Bihar	972.00	1208.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	504.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	666.00
6.	Haryana	0.00	799.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	332.00	835.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	913.00
10.	Karnataka	0.00	976.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	545.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	462.00	1694.00
13.	Maharashtra	586.00	1289.00
14.	Odisha	0.00	1234.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	803.00
16.	Rajasthan	59.00	1180.00
17.	Sikkim	0.00	176.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	89.00	1355.00
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	545.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1398.00	2027.00
21.	West Bengal	1027.00	754.00
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00	25.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.00	17.00
24.	Daman and Diu	4.00	13.00
25.	Lakshadweep	1.00	13.00
26.	Delhi	247.00	141.00

1	2	3	4
27.	Puducherry	18.00	152.00
28.	Goa	22.00	127.00
29.	Chandigarh	16.00	13.00
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	76.00	354.00
31.	Meghalaya	163.00	147.00
32.	Mizoram	60.00	176.00
33.	Nagaland	109.00	346.00
34.	Tripura	202.00	176.00
35.	Manipur	0.00	296.00
36.	Telangana	0.00	401.00
TOTAL		7567.00	21040.00

Statement-II

Details of 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.	State/UTs	Name of the Institute	SCI/ TCCC	Amount Released (in crore)
1.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru	SCI	67.50
2.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC	22.24
3.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	SCI	55.00
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI	67.50
5.	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC	25.03
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI	47.25
7.	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai	SCI	67.38
TOTAL				351.90

(2) Funds released during the financial year 2015-16:

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Name of the Institute	SCI/TCCC	Amount Released (in crore)
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
5.	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC	17.123
6.	Karnataka	Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences	TCCC	17.257
7.	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology and RCC, Hyderabad	SCI	18.12
TOTAL				126.50

Statement-III*Details of State-wise releases of funds to the States and UTs under RNTCP*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2013-14 Releases	2014-15 Releases	2015-16 Releases (upto 11.12.2015)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1782.22	1195.55	1363.41
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73.08	59.37	65.52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	408.57	364.51	371.53
4.	Assam	1170.40	1796.01	1020.32
5.	Bihar	890.04	1269.60	2126.81
6.	Chandigarh	113.02	151.66	109.61
7.	Chhattisgarh	788.18	1321.91	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51.24	43.26	51.45
9.	Daman and Diu	24.80	11.70	32.66
10.	Delhi	1049.23	1338.87	1196.54
11.	Goa	91.74	90.19	58.25
12.	Gujarat	1890.13	1826.61	1665.80
13.	Haryana	451.61	545.90	755.45
14.	Himachal Pradesh	421.06	603.31	438.09
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	591.32	573.00	703.91
16.	Jharkhand	886.63	424.00	1087.07
17.	Karnataka	1695.53	1943.99	1303.43
18.	Kerala	996.98	814.55	928.91
19.	Lakshadweep	19.56	22.85	28.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1449.59	1382.86	2029.83
21.	Maharashtra	4983.68	5043.57	4728.71
22.	Manipur	255.87	332.49	310.06
23.	Meghalaya	266.88	433.73	152.18
24.	Mizoram	295.92	334.23	261.08
25.	Nagaland	233.18	250.84	286.06
26.	Odisha	1031.72	1562.03	1247.84
27.	Puducherry	156.71	133.84	134.71
28.	Punjab	881.29	871.10	792.48
29.	Rajasthan	1395.76	1056.04	1536.85
30.	Sikkim	176.59	164.46	151.80
31.	Tamil Nadu	1666.16	2121.49	1800.55
32.	Tripura	156.03	105.66	181.90
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3817.66	5628.85	4853.47
34.	Uttarakhand	381.01	538.67	428.85
35.	West Bengal	1808.91	1891.18	2156.70
36.	Telangana		1139.24	0.00
TOTAL		32352.30	37387.12	34359.84

Action plan to stop smoking menace

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

(a) whether smoking is a bigger killer in India; and

(b) whether Government has devised an action plan to save the lives of the people from this menace of smoking, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, a nationally representative study on smoking and death in India (published in 2008) found that smoking causes a large and growing number of premature deaths in the country. The study estimated that in 2010, the annual number of deaths from smoking in India would be around 10 lakhs.

(b) The Government has taken measures including, *inter-alia*, the following to curb smoking:

- (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 ban smoking in public places.
- (v) Notification of rules to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes.
- (vi) Notification of rules on new pictorial health warnings on tobacco product packages.
- (vii) Launch of public awareness campaigns through a variety of media.

Equipping hospitals to handle natural disasters

288. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hospitals in the country both in private and Government sectors are unprepared to face any natural disasters, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to ask all the State Governments to make at least one hospital in a district fully equipped with to handle any natural disasters, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Since health is a State subject, no such information is maintained Centrally and it is the responsibility of the respective State Government/ Union Territory to make provision in this regard. There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at this stage to ask all the State Government to make at least one hospital in a district fully equipped with to handle any natural disaster.

However, on the requests of the State Government, the Central Government sends teams of experts/doctors, equipment, medicines etc. at the time of disaster to help the State Government to handle any medical emergencies.

As far as the Central Government Hospitals namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated hospitals are concerned, they are fully prepared to face any natural disaster.

Daily medicines provision for TB patients

†289. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating to provide medicine to TB patients on daily basis throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction till now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), it has been decided to provide first-line therapy for Tuberculosis through daily regimen in 104 districts in 5 States of the country, on a pilot basis. Technical and operational guidelines have been developed and training of State trainers on these guidelines has been completed in 4 of these States.

Diabetic patients in India

290. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Diabetes Federation has stated that India has more diabetes than any other nation in the world;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present the number of diabetes are 62 million in India while this number was 51 million in 2011 means there is an increase of 10 million diabetics in three years;

(c) what measures are being taken to control and reduce the number of diabetes in the country particularly in rural areas; and

(d) what is the number of diabetics in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh separately?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As informed by ICMR, as per International Diabetes Federation (IDF) Diabetes Atlas (7th Edition), China has the largest number of diabetes (109.6 million) followed by India (69.1 million) and United States of America (USA) (29.3 million) in 2015.

(b) As per the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), the estimated cases of diabetes in India in the age group of 20-70 years are 69.1 million in 2015 as against 61.3 million persons in 2011.

(c) and (d) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare. Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has a focus on awareness generation for behavior and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases including Diabetes. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for Diabetes are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up of NCD Clinics at District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs). The programme includes intervention at the level of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres also.

State-wise data on diabetic patients is not maintained Centrally.

High rate of still born cases

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

(a) whether the number of still borns in India is highest in the world;

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

(c) what are the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof and funds allocated towards the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per Lancet Series on Stillbirth (2016) India with an estimated 5,92,000 stillbirths has the highest number of stillborn babies in the world. The known causes of stillbirth fall into following three broad categories;

- (i) Fetal and neonatal causes [birth defects or genetic problems, Small for gestational age (SGA) or preterm]
- (ii) Placenta or umbilical cord related issues (abruptio-placentae)
- (iii) Maternal causes (uncontrolled diabetes, high blood pressure, or obesity, syphilis etc.) Other contributing factors that may increase the risk for a stillbirth include adolescent pregnancy, maternal age-35 years of age or older, multiple pregnancies, previous pregnancy loss/ stillbirth, smoking during pregnancy. Half of the stillbirths that happen globally occur during labour. However, in many cases the cause is not known.

(c) and (d) As quality of intra-partum care plays a significant role in reducing the maternal, newborn and stillbirth, Government of India under National Health Mission has taken several steps to improve quality of care in and around birth:

(A) Capacity building of existing human resources.

- (i) Dakshata-3 day capsule training program for improving the quality of maternal and new-born care during the intra- and immediate postpartum period, through providers.
- (ii) Skills Lab training program-6 days for MOs/ SNs/ANMs to strengthen the capacity building of different cadres of service providers for RMNCH+A interventions particularly intra-partum care.
- (iii) Other training programs-for MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (Life Saving Anaesthesia Skills - LSAS) and Emergency Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas and Skilled Birth Attendants training of Staff Nurses/Auxillary Nurse Midwives/Lady Health Visitors for improving quality in care during pregnancy and childbirth.

(B) Implementation of newer Maternal Health Interventions such as 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, Guidance note

on use of uterotonics during labour and on prevention and management of postpartum haemorrhage.

(C) Other steps taken are:

Demand promotion through Janani Suraksha Yojana, a conditional cash transfer scheme and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitlement to absolutely free and no expense delivery including free referral transport for all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions. Similar entitlements are there for all sick new-borns and infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

Name Based, web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women (MCTS) to ensure antenatal, intra-natal and postnatal care.

Operationalization of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and Comprehensive obstetric services.

Engagement of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community especially high risk cases.

Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.

Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.

Health and Nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.

Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card) and Safe Motherhood Booklet as a tool for ensuring quality ANC services and also identification of high risk cases.

(D) India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate”, by 2030.

INAP lists out setting up mechanisms to track stillbirths in the direction of efforts to prevent them. Accordingly, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on Stillbirth has been constituted to provide the technical guidance.

All the above mentioned interventions are being supported by NHM. There is no separate fund allocated for stillbirth only.

Additional funding for Maharashtra AIDS control programme

292. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society, through a circular issued on June 11, 2015 has decided to suspend its core health interventions from July onwards, including advocacy activities, crisis response, health camps, etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to provide any additional funds to ensure that the targeted interventions, which are of crucial importance in HIV/AIDS control and prevention, can continue, at least in States like Maharashtra, where the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is higher than the national average; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. The circular issued by MSACS was not as per the NACO guidelines, hence was revoked. No core health interventions are affected.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Appointment of local residents to AIIMS-like institutes

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

(a) whether Government provides for appointment of the local people as per their qualifications, in any of the institutes to be established in the States;

(b) if so, the category-wise details of the appointments of the local people made until now in the AIIMS institute established in Rishikesh, Uttarakhand;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether directives shall be issued to the Rishikesh-based AIIMS administration for the appointment of local persons in the future; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) All India Institute of Medical Sciences are autonomous

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

institutes set up under AIIMS Act. Recruitment to various posts in the AIIMS-like institutions is open to all candidates eligible as per the provisions regarding age, educational qualifications/experience etc. as prescribed in the relevant Recruitment Rules and as per Government of India instructions applicable to Autonomous Institutes.

Accessible healthcare in rural areas

294. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that around 18 per cent of the rural population has no access to healthcare;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps for making healthcare accessible to this population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) Report (71st Round), in 2014, 14% in rural areas and 8% in urban areas did not seek treatment. These percentages have fallen from 18% in rural areas and 11% in urban areas in 2004. The primary reason for those not seeking treatment was “ailment was not considered serious”.

(b) and (c) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care facilities lies with the State Governments. To address the healthcare challenges, particularly in rural areas, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/UT Governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has now been subsumed under the National Health Mission (NHM) as its Sub-Mission, along with National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as the other Sub-Mission. Under NHM, support is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare systems including support for setting up and or renovation/up-gradation of public health facilities including on basis of “Time to care norm” in hilly and desert areas, Human Resources etc. based on requirements posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans. Under NHM, so far support has been given for 2.89 lakhs additional HR, 30805 new construction and 32856 renovation/upgradation works and 1106 Mobile Medical Units for taking healthcare to the doorsteps of the population in rural and hard to reach areas.

To improve the availability of critical manpower to provide services in public health facilities in rural areas, financial support is provided to States under NHM,

inter-alia for giving hard area allowance to doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters, so that doctors find it attractive to join public health facilities in such areas. In order to encourage the doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 has also been amended to provide:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and,
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

To remove financial barriers to improve access healthcare, States are being supported to provide large number of services free of cost to those who access public health facilities. Some key services included are as follows:

- Maternal Health services,
- The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) that provides immunization against 7 vaccine preventable diseases and free TT vaccination,
- Pulse Polio Immunization [PPI],
- Family Planning Supplies and Services,
- Child Health Services that include both Home Based and facility based New born Care,
- Communicable Diseases Services:
- Investigation and Treatment for Malaria, Kala azar, Filariasis, Dengue, JE and Chikungunya,
- Detection and Treatment for Tuberculosis
- Detection and Treatment for Leprosy,

Besides above, under the national initiative of “Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram” (JSSK), every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions. The entitlements includes free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free diet, free blood wherever required, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements are in place for sick infants up to one year of age and cases of ante natal and post natal complications as well.

Under the national initiative of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), support is being provided to States/UTs for Child Health Screening and Early Intervention

Services through early detection and early management of common health conditions classified into 4 Ds *i.e.* Defects at Birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development delays including disability. Treatment including surgeries at tertiary level is free of cost under this initiative.

Support under NHM is also provided to States to provide free essential drugs and free essential diagnostics in public health facilities under the NHM-Free Drugs Service and NHM-Free Diagnostic Service.

Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) free hospital care upto ₹ 30,000 is provided to poor and vulnerable families.

Kidney racket in Gujarat

†295. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the kidney selling racket operating in District Anand, Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that the removed kidneys are being sold in Sri Lanka, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would order a high level inquiry into this whole matter considering its seriousness; and

(d) if so, by when and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) The Government is aware of the reports appearing in the media in this regard. Health is a State subject and law enforcement is primarily the concern of the States/Union Territories. It is the responsibility of the States/Union Territories to monitor and control illegal trading in organs. However whenever such reports are brought to the notice of this Ministry, the same are forwarded to concerned State/Union Territory, the Ministry of Home Affairs and also External Affairs in case of involvement of persons of other countries. Recently, a news article regarding kidney selling racket operating in District Anand, Gujarat had appeared in the media. It has been forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Government of Gujarat, for necessary action.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rampant practice of sex determination test

†296. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the practice of sex determination test of fetus is going on rapidly in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any special steps to check it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when these steps are likely to be taken and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Government is aware of practice of sex determination of foetus in the country.

(b) and (c) To curb such practices, the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 has been enacted.

The Act is for prohibition of sex selection before or after conception and for regulation of pre-natal diagnostic techniques and for prevention of misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination leading to female foeticide.

Rules have been framed under the act for giving effect to the objectives of the Act. Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes and awareness generation/advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation. The details of important measures are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, under the provisions of the Act, 2157 cases have been booked by the Appropriate Authorities across the country for violations of various provisions of the Act/Rules.

Statement

Details of important measures taken by the Government to build a positive environment for the girl child

- The Government has intensified effective implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and amended various provisions of the Rules for the purpose of making the Rules more effective under the PC and PNDT Act.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for operationalization of PNDT Cells, Capacity Building, Orientation and Sensitisation Workshop, Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the PC and PNDT Act under the National Health Mission (NHM).
- A National review under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary and Mission Director, MoHFW was held on 21st September, 2015 through video conference.
- A National Capacity Building Programme for State Appropriate Authorities and State Nodal Officers was organized on 12th and 13th April, 2016 at Manesar in collaboration with UNFPA.
- A comprehensive Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) for District Appropriate Authority has been prepared by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for better clarity for implementation of the PC&PNDT Act.
- Program review at the State level has been intensified. Five regional review workshops for North, West, Central, North East and Southern regions were organized during 2014-15. During 2015-16 five regional Review workshops have been organized for Northern Eastern, Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern States in Imphal, Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad (two) respectively.
- National Campaign “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” was launched in 100 gender critical districts by Ministry of Woman and Child Development and Human Recourse Development in partnership with the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- Directions given by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the matter of WP(C) 349/2006 (Voluntary Health Association of Punjab vs. UOI and others), were communicated to the States/UTs time to time for ensuring compliance.
- Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have been scaled up. In year 2014-15, 19 inspection visits have been undertaken in different States. During 2015-16, 22 NIMC inspections have been undertaken in the States of Punjab, Puducherry, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.
- States have been advised to focus on Districts/Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate behaviour change communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC and PNDT Act.

Acceptance of freebies by doctors

297. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many doctors accept freebies such as gifts, foreign and domestic trips from various pharmaceutical companies;
- (b) if so, Government's response thereto;
- (c) whether Government is considering to propose severe punishment for such errant doctors; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) In order to regulate the conduct of doctors, the Medical Council of India (MCI), with the prior approval of the Central Government, has notified Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002.

MCI or the appropriate State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action against a doctor for violation of the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations. As and when complaints are received against the violation of code of ethics for doctors, such complaints are referred by MCI to the concerned State Medical Councils where the doctors/medical practitioners are registered. The MCI is an Appellate Authority.

(c) and (d) Clause 6.8 of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 has been amended *vide* notification dated 01.02.2016 aiming at regulating the conduct of medical doctors in relation to acceptance of gifts, travel facilities, hospitality, cash or monetary grants, medical research, affiliation and endorsement.

Generic drugs in rural areas

298. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken/proposed by Government to promote the use of generic drugs in rural areas of the country and details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken/proposed by Government to spread awareness about use of generic drugs in the country and details thereof;
- (c) the number of Government hospitals in rural India as compared to total number of Government hospitals which use and provide generic drugs to patients; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to increase access to generic drugs through Government hospitals and other health centres and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Public Health is a State subject. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to State for strengthening their healthcare system including support for provision of free generic drugs to those who access public health facilities including in rural areas, based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Under NHM, an incentive of upto 5% additional funding is provided to those States that implement policy and systems to provide free essential drugs (in generic form) to all those who access public health facilities.

(b) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to promote use of generic medicines. Circulars/instructions have been issued from time to time to all Central Government hospitals, CGHS dispensaries and State Governments for encouraging prescription of generic medicines. The Code of Medical Ethics under Indian Medical Council Regulations, 2002 also mandates prescription of drugs with generic names. Operational Guidelines on Free Drugs Service Initiative under NHM provide, *inter-alia* that all drugs procured, distributed and prescribed under this initiative shall be generic drugs and States should also undertake IEC and orientation workshops for doctors to promote prescription of generics drugs.

(c) While no such information is maintained at Central level, all the States have notified a policy to provide essential drugs (in generic form) in public health facilities.

(d) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing improved access to generic drugs lies with the State/UT Governments. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including support for provision of free generic drugs to those who access public health facilities based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Under NHM, an incentive of upto 5% additional funding is provided to those States that implement policy and systems to provide free drugs to all those who access public health facilities. To facilitate States to roll out free drugs service initiative, Operational Guidelines have been prepared and shared with States which provide, *inter-alia* that all drugs procured, distributed and prescribed under this initiative shall be generic drugs and States should also undertake IEC to promote generic drugs and organise orientation workshops for doctors to promote prescription of generics drugs.

Further, the Central Government has launched the Jan Aushadhi Scheme to make available generic medicines at affordable prices to all through Jan Aushadhi Stores (JAS).

Incentivising doctors to work in rural areas

299. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has devised any plan for providing meaningful incentives to doctors working in rural areas, given the lack of proper healthcare facilities for India's large rural population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of proper healthcare 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 doctors 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 (through trainings like LSAS, EmoC), provision of incentives like hard area allowance to doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and construction of residential quarters for doctors so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.

Further, in order to encourage the doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Fatalities from pesticide-based food products

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

(a) whether the cases of death and serious/fatal ailments caused by food toxins including chemical pesticide residues are on the rise in India;

(b) if so, the State-wise details reported during the last three years;

- (c) whether the country has adequate infrastructure to check such cases; and
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the media reports regarding presence of pesticides beyond prescribed limits in food items and its impact on health. However, details of deaths and serious/fatal ailments caused by food toxins have not been compiled centrally.

(c) and (d) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 has been enacted to consolidate all laws relating to food and to establish the FSSAI for laying down science-based standards for articles of food including packaged water and for regulating their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import and for ensuring availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption in the Country. The FSSAI has, in turn, notified the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residue) Regulations, 2011 prescribing limits, *inter-alia* on pesticides residue. The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and various Regulations primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. For executing the provisions of the Act, the States/UTs have appointed various officials including Food Safety Commissioner (FSC), Adjudicating Officer (AO), Designated Officer (DO), Food Safety Officer (FSO) and set up Steering Committees and Tribunals. Details of the same are given in the Statement (*See* below). Further, at present, there are 168 Government and Private Food Testing Laboratories that have been authorised to test food items.

Statement
Details of Administrative Setup with States/UTs Under FSS Act, 2006

Sl. No.	Name of State	FSC	No. of AO	No. of DO	No. of FSO	Steering Committee	Tribunal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	3	3	14	Yes	Yes
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	13	17	34	Yes	No
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	20	20	3	Yes	Yes
4.	Assam	1	27	5	40	Yes	Yes
5.	Bihar	1	38	9	14	No	No
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	2	2	Yes	Yes
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	27	27	28	No	Yes
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	No	No
9.	Daman and Diu	1	2	2	3	Yes	Yes
10.	Delhi	1	11	6	12	Yes	Yes
11.	Goa	1	2	2	9	Yes	No
12.	Gujarat	1	33	25	259	No	Yes
13.	Haryana	1	21	21	12	Yes	Yes
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	10	5	4	Yes	Yes
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	22	19	72	Yes	No
16.	Jharkhand	1	24	24	202	Yes	No
17.	Karnataka	1	30	36	68	Yes	Yes special court)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Kerala	1	19	14	66	Yes	Yes
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	15	No	Yes
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	51	182	Yes	Yes
21.	Maharashtra	1	7	62	298	Yes	Yes
22.	Manipur	1	9	9	9	Yes	No
23.	Meghalaya	1	7	3	7	Yes	Yes
24.	Mizoram	1	9	3	12	Yes	No
25.	Nagaland	1	11	11	11	Yes	No
26.	Odisha	1	34	37	26	No	No
27.	Puducherry	1	2	1	2	Yes	Yes
28.	Punjab	1	22	22	46	Yes	Yes
29.	Rajasthan	1	48	42	87	Yes	Yes
30.	Sikkim	1	4	2	2	No	No
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	32	32	584	Yes	No
32.	Telangana	1	10	15	9	Yes	No
33.	Tripura	1	9	9	4	Yes	Yes
34.	Uttarakhand	1	13	13	30	Yes	Yes
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1	75	38	229	Yes	Yes
36.	West Bengal	1	19	19	42	Yes	Yes
TOTAL		36	667	608	2438	29	23

Draft guidelines for organ donation

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

(a) whether Government has issued any draft guidelines for kidney and other organ donation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when the said guidelines would be finalized and enforced; and

(c) whether the guidelines would contain the illegal trading and transplantation of organs and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Draft guidelines for kidney had been placed in public domain for seeking comments and suggestions from the general public. Based on the comments received, the Government has since finalized the said guidelines and issued Allocation Criteria for deceased donor kidney transplant which have been uploaded on the website of National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO) namely www.notto.gov.in. The allocation policy for organs has been developed keeping in view the ethical, legal and scientific rationale. Further, these guidelines provide for allocation of kidney in a transparent manner. Draft guidelines for Liver and Heart have been prepared/placed on the NOTTO website for seeking comments from public and stakeholders.

(c) These guidelines concern allocation criteria of organs from cadaver donors and not the illegal trading of organs. The illegal trading and transplantation of organs is regulated in terms of the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 and Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules 2014, which are available on the NOTTO website namely www.notto.gov.in.

Selling of medicines banned in foreign countries

302. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several medicines which are banned in developed countries are freely sold in India;

(b) if so, the details of such medicines which are banned in foreign countries and freely available in India; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to strictly implement to ban such medicines along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) A drug banned/restricted in one country may continue to be marketed in other countries as the respective Governments examine the usage, doses, indications permitted, etc. along with the overall risk-benefit ratio and take decisions on the continued marketing of any drug in that country. In India, safety issues concerning drug formulations are, as and when noted, assessed in consultation with the experts. Safety and efficacy issues relating to certain drugs which have been banned in some countries have been examined and some of these have been allowed for continued marketing subject to stipulated condition/restrictions. These include:

- (i) **Nimesulide:-** The manufacture, sale and distribution of Nimesulide formulation for human use in children below 12 years of age has been prohibited in the country.
- (ii) **Analgin:-** The manufacture for sale, sale and distribution of Analgin and its formulations containing Analgin for human use was initially suspended in the country *w.e.f.* 18.06.2013. Subsequently, DTAB examined the issue of suspension of manufacture and sale of the said drug on 25.11.2013 in its 65th meeting and on the basis of the recommendations of the DTAB, the ban was revoked subject to the condition that manufacturers will be required to mention the following on their package insert and promotional literature of the drug:-

“The drug is indicated for severe pain and pain due to tumour and also for bringing down temperature in refractory cases when other antipyretics fail to do so”.

- (iii) **Pioglitazone:-** The manufacture for sale, sale and distribution of the drug Pioglitazone and formulations containing Pioglitazone for human use was initially suspended *w.e.f.* 18.06.2013. Subsequently, DTAB, after examination, recommended for revocation of the suspension of the manufacture and sale of the drug subject to certain conditions and accordingly, the suspension was revoked subject to the condition that the manufacturer shall mention on the package insert and promotional literature of the drug the following:-

- (a) The drug should not be used as first line of therapy for diabetes.
- (b) The manufacturer should clearly mention the following box warning in bold red.

“Advice for healthcare professionals:

- (i) Patients with active bladder cancer or with a history of bladder cancer, and those with uninvestigated haematuria, should not receive pioglitazone.
- (ii) Prescribers should review the safety and efficacy of pioglitazone in individuals after 3–6 months of treatment to ensure that only patients who are deriving benefit continue to be treated. Pioglitazone should be stopped in patients

who do not respond adequately to treatment (e.g. reduction in glycosylated haemoglobin, HbA1c).

- (iii) Before starting pioglitazone, the following known risk factors for development of bladder cancer should be assessed in individuals: age; current or past history of smoking; exposure to some occupational or chemotherapy agents such as cyclophosphamide; or previous irradiation of the pelvic region.
- (iv) Use in elderly patients should be considered carefully before and during treatment because the risk of bladder cancer increases with age. Elderly patients should start on the lowest possible dose and be regularly monitored because of the risks of bladder cancer and heart failure associated with pioglitazone.”
- (v) The Central Government has banned 344 Fixed Dose Combinations on 10.03.2016, as these combinations lacked therapeutic rationality/justification.

Prosecutions under Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1958

303. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered and prosecuted under Section 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1958 for the last three years;

(b) the State-wise and year-wise break up thereof;

(c) the number of such cases that resulted in convictions and the awarding of a penalty under Section 7 or Section 8 of the Act; and

(d) the State-wise and year-wise break up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 is administered by the State Governments. As such, the data regarding the cases registered, prosecuted, and those which resulted in convictions and awarding of penalties under various provisions of the Act is not maintained Centrally.

Banning of FDC drugs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has banned more than 300 Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) without giving sufficient time to drug makers to present their side;

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

(c) whether all of these banned combinations had the approvals of State Regulatory Authorities; and;

(d) if so, the reasons for banning these approved drugs by Central Government causing huge financial loss to the companies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) containing drugs combined together for the first time are treated as 'New Drugs'. These, therefore, require permission from the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] before these could be licensed by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) for manufacture for sale in the country. Many SLAs had, despite not having the authority to grant licences for new FDCs, continued to grant licences without approval of the DCG(I). In order to address this issue, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued statutory directions to the State Governments to instruct their respective drugs licensing authorities to refrain from granting such licenses. However, the practice was still not discontinued by some of the SLAs.

The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Health and Family Welfare had, in its 59th Report, observed that some State Licensing Authorities had issued manufacturing licences for a very large number of FDCs without prior clearance from CDSCO and this had resulted in the availability of many FDCs in the market which have not been tested for efficacy and safety. The Committee had also noted that this could put patients at risk.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee had also expressed the view that those unauthorized FDCs that pose risk to patients and communities, such as a combination of two antibacterials, need to be withdrawn immediately due to the danger of developing resistance that would affect the entire population. DCG(I) had requested all State/UT Drug Controllers to ask the concerned manufacturers in their States to prove the safety and efficacy of such FDCs as had been licensed by SLAs prior to 01.10.2012 without obtaining the approval of DCG(I) within a period of 18 months, failing which, such FDCs would be considered for being prohibited for manufacture and marketing in the country. In reply, CDSCO received approximately 6320 applications from manufacturers for proving the safety and efficacy of these FDCs. On scrutiny, it was observed that many FDCs are being manufactured by a number of applicants. With the approval of the Ministry, CDSCO constituted 10 Expert Committees on 03.02.2014 for examining the safety and efficacy of these FDCs. These Committees could, however, examine only about 295 applications. Subsequent to that the Central Government appointed an Expert Committee to examine the

matter. The Committee was also assisted by eminent experts in different therapeutic areas from premier Medical Institutions and hospitals. The Expert Committee, after detailed examination and deliberations recommended that some of these FDCs lacked therapeutic justification; were found to be pharmacokinetically or pharmacodynamically incompatible; had abuse potential; or could lead to antibiotic resistance in the population. The Expert Committee carried out a comprehensive review of the FDCs keeping in view the contemporary Scientific knowledge and expertise. On the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committee, the Government examined the matter further and requested the Committee to provide specific reasons in respect of each FDC that was found to be irrational. The Committee, accordingly reviewed the matter further and finalized its recommendations. After careful consideration of the matter, the Government issued show cause notices to all the manufacturers whose products were found to be irrational and who had submitted their applications to the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization. At the request of the manufacturers, additional time of three months was given to them to respond to the show cause notices. Thereafter, after due consideration of the report and replies, the Government *vide* Gazette Notifications S.O. Nos.705(E) to 1048(E) dated 10.03.2016 prohibited the manufacture for sale, sale and distribution for human use of 344 FDCs with immediate effect in public interest as use of such FDCs was likely to involve risk to human beings whereas safer alternatives to these drugs were available. The FDCs that have been held irrational had been licensed by the State Licensing Authorities without approval of the DCG(I). However, in case of a few of these FDCs, approval had also been given by the DCG(I).

Programmes to check child mortality rates

305. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest data on infant mortality rate in the country, category-wise, *e.g.* Rural and Urban, SC, ST and Others, for each State;

(b) the latest data on neonatal mortality rate in the country, category-wise, *e.g.* Rural and Urban, SC, ST and Others, for each State;

(c) the latest data on under five mortality rate in the country, categorywise, *e.g.* Rural and Urban, SC, ST and Others, for each State; and

(d) the schemes/programmes/funds launched/released to check high child mortality rate during the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per Registrar General of India, Sample Registration

System (SRS) 2013, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 40 per 1000 live births. The State-wise details of IMR and rural-urban variation is given in the Statement-I (See below). The SRS, however, does not provide category-wise data separately for SC ST and Others.

(b) As per the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (SRS) 2013, the Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) is 28 per 1000 live births. The State-wise details of IMR and rural-urban variation is given in the Statement-II (See below). The SRS, however, does not provide category-wise data separately for SC ST and Others.

(c) As per Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (SRS) 2013, the Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 49 per 1000 live births. The State-wise details of U5MR and rural-urban variation is given in the Statement-III (See below). The SRS, however, does not provide category-wise data separately for SC ST and Others.

(d) The schemes/programmes/funds launched/ released to check high child mortality rate during the last three years and the current year, are as under:

To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified for implementation of Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate”, by 2030.

Newer interventions to reduce newborn mortality have also been implemented, including-Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids in preterm labour, Kangaroo Mother Care and empowering ANMs to provide Injection Gentamicin to young infants for possible serious bacterial infection.

In order to increase awareness about the use of ORS and Zinc in diarrhoea, an Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) is being observed during July-August, with the ultimate aim of ‘zero child deaths due to childhood diarrhoea’. During fortnight health workers visited the households of under five children, conducted community level awareness generation activities and distributed ORS packets to the families with children under five years of age.

National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI) - To address anaemia, NIPI has been launched which includes provision of supervised biweekly iron folic acid supplementation by ASHA for all under-five children and biannual deworming.

National Deworming Day (NDD)- Recognising worm infestation as an important cause of anaemia, the first National Deworming Day (NDD) was observed on 10th February, 2015 in 11 States/UT targeting all children in the age group of 1-19 years (both school enrolled and non-enrolled). Total of 8.98 crore children received deworming tablet (Albendazole) during the National Deworming Day. The same will be observed on an annual basis.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) has been launched (Feb 2013) to provide strategic interventions to address birth defects, delays and deficiencies and reduce out of pocket expenditure for the families on treatment by expanding the reach of mobile health teams at block level and establishing District Early Intervention Centres (DEICs) in the districts.

An estimated 27 crore children in the age group of zero to eighteen years are expected to be covered in a phased manner. 13.3 lakhs have received free treatment including surgeries for congenital heart disease, cleft lip and correction of club foot etc.

Birth Defects Surveillance System (BDSS) is being established—to serve as a tool for identifying congenital anomalies. It is as a collaborative effort between the MoHFW, GoI, WHO and CDC.

Mission Indradhanush— Launched on 25th December, 2014, seeks to drive toward 90% full immunization coverage with all vaccines in the entire country by year 2020 with a high focus on the 201 identified districts.

Mission Indradhanush Phase II has begun in 352 districts across the country (279 medium priority districts + 33 districts from North Eastern States + 44 districts from Phase I districts where large number of missed out children were detected during monitoring of phase I of Mission Indradhanush).

Statement-I

State-wise details of IMR and rural urban variation

Sl. No.	State/UTs	State-wise mortality rates, SRS 2013		
		Infant Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	India	40	44	27
1.	Bihar	42	42	33
2.	Chhattisgarh	46	47	38
3.	Himachal Pradesh	35	35	23

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	39	28
5.	Jharkhand	37	38	27
6.	Madhya Pradesh	54	57	37
7.	Odisha	51	53	38
8.	Rajasthan	47	51	30
9.	Uttar Pradesh	50	53	38
10.	Uttarakhand	32	34	22
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	36	14
12.	Assam	54	56	32
13.	Manipur	10	10	10
14.	Meghalaya	47	48	40
15.	Mizoram	35	44	19
16.	Nagaland	18	18	19
17.	Sikkim	22	23	15
18.	Tripura	26	27	19
19.	Andhra Pradesh	39	44	29
20.	Goa	9	8	10
21.	Gujarat	36	43	22
22.	Haryana	41	44	32
23.	Karnataka	31	34	24
24.	Kerala	12	13	9
25.	Maharashtra	24	29	16
26.	Punjab	26	28	23
27.	Tamil Nadu	21	24	17
28.	West Bengal	31	32	26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	29	13
30.	Chandigarh	21	18	21
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31	34	22
32.	Daman and Diu	20	17	26
33.	Delhi	24	35	22
34.	Lakshadweep	24	20	28
35.	Puducherry	17	20	15

Statement-II*State-wise details of NMR and rural-urban variation*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	State-wise mortality rates, SRS 2013 Neonatal mortality rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	India	28	31	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	31	10
2.	Assam	27	29	10
3.	Bihar	28	29	11
4.	Chhattisgarh	31	31	26
5.	Delhi	16	24	15
6.	Gujarat	26	31	16
7.	Haryana	26	29	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25	26	11
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	31	18
10.	Jharkhand	26	28	12
11.	Karnataka	22	27	12
12.	Kerala	6	7	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	36	39	23
14.	Maharashtra	17	21	11
15.	Odisha	37	39	26
16.	Punjab	16	15	16
17.	Rajasthan	32	36	17
18.	Tamil Nadu	15	18	11
19.	Uttar Pradesh	35	38	20
20.	West Bengal	21	22	15

Statement-III*State-wise details of U5MR and rural-urban variation*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	State-wise mortality rates, SRS 2013 Under 5 mortality rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	India	49	55	29
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	46	29
2.	Assam	73	77	34
3.	Bihar	54	56	37
4.	Chhattisgarh	53	56	38
5.	Delhi	26	40	24
6.	Gujarat	45	53	28
7.	Haryana	45	49	34
8.	Himachal Pradesh	41	41	32
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	42	29
10.	Jharkhand	48	51	27
11.	Karnataka	35	38	28
12.	Kerala	12	13	9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	69	75	40
14.	Maharashtra	26	32	18
15.	Odisha	66	70	39
16.	Punjab	31	35	24
17.	Rajasthan	57	63	32
18.	Tamil Nadu	23	26	17
19.	Uttar Pradesh	64	68	44
20.	West Bengal	35	37	26

Ramping up of deworming programme

306. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to ramp up its deworming programme to cover 48 crore children across the country this year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the World Health Organisation had earlier estimated 241 million children in the 1-14 age group to be at risk of soil transmitted helminthes or parasitic worms in India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Government of India initiated Deworming program in 11 States/UTs in 2015. Now in 2016, the deworming program has been expanded across the country reaching 27 crore children in the age group 1-19 years of age. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes. As per the World Health Organization (WHO) database (2012), it is estimated that 241 million children (68%) between the ages of 1–14 years in India are at risk of parasitic intestinal worms.

Statement

State-wise details of deworming programme initiated by the Government of India

Name of State/UT	Total No. of children targeted on National Deworming Day
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	106891
Andhra Pradesh	10500000
Arunachal Pradesh	529580
Assam	10028003
Bihar	43561977
Chandigarh	252786
Chhattisgarh	2360937
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	118372
Daman and Diu	38690
Delhi	3594400

1	2
Goa	326378
Gujarat	5046955
Haryana	2853093
Himachal Pradesh	2314011
Jammu and Kashmir	5310784
Jharkhand	12685756
Karnataka	14963173
Kerala	7602314
Lakshadweep	19000
Madhya Pradesh	15101901
Maharashtra	14947315
Manipur	1067247
Meghalaya	1166350
Mizoram	258463
Nagaland	851659
Odisha	16800000
Puducherry	437418
Punjab	9500000
Rajasthan	24968744
Sikkim	197518
Tamil Nadu	24317457
Telangana	8100000
Tripura	1084575
Uttar Pradesh	10500408
Uttarakhand	2292603
West Bengal	16032263
TOTAL	269837021

Rise in infertility cases

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

(a) whether Government has taken note of the rise in infertility rates among people, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons behind the same, if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to address the same; and

(d) whether Government would initiate awareness programmes to control infertility due to preventable causes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) (a) and (b) No State/UT Government has reported rising cases of infertility. Neither this Ministry has received any such report on rising number of infertility cases. In fact, according to National Family Health Survey (NFHS) data, infertility has decreased by 7.7% from NFHS-2 to NFHS-3.

(c) and (d) To address the possible causes of infertility and to improve the reproductive health of the people, the State Governments are running Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme. The Government of India is funding such RCH Programmes under the NHM.

The Ministry had developed Guidelines on “Prevention and Management of Infertility in the Primary Health Care System”. General aspects of infertility, clinical management of infertility and prevention and management of infertility in the primary health care system are dealt in the guidelines.

The preventable causes of infertility include prevention of overexposure to certain chemicals and toxins, such as pesticides, radiation, tobacco smoke, alcohol, marijuana, and steroids (including testosterone). In addition, frequent exposure to heat, such as in saunas or hot tubs, can elevate the testicular temperature, impairing sperm production. Government has initiated awareness programs to curb the use of tobacco, to prevent substance abuse, to prevent exposure to high temperatures and radiation in certain occupations. Among women, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), genital tuberculosis and polycystic ovarian disease are important preventable causes of infertility. Early diagnosis and treatment of reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted infections (RTIs/STIs) using syndromic approach has been included in the RCH Programme of the Government.

Medical students failing to pass FMGE

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

(a) whether Government has the details of the Indian medical students who completed their MBBS degrees from foreign universities during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the majority of MBBS pass outs from foreign universities are failing to qualify in the mandatory Foreign Medical Graduate Examination (FMGE) examination conducted by MCI (Medical Council of India); and

(c) if so, the details of total students appeared and qualified during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As informed by National Board of Examinations (the Board which conducts FMGE), the number of candidates who have completed their MBBS degrees from foreign Universities in last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of students graduated
2013-14	1992
2014-15	2120
2015-16	1410

(b) and (c) The total no. of candidates who have appeared in FMGE during the last three years is 31014 out of which 4073 candidates have qualified the Exam.

Promotion of health research

309. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for health research, only 2.9 per cent of the total health budget has been allocated this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that private sector spending on health research in India is also abysmally low; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to promote health research in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The total budget allocated for

the Department of Health and Family Welfare for the financial year 2016-17 is ₹ 40,657. 57 crores while ₹ 1,144. 80 crores has been allocated to the Department of Health Research. This is 12.44 per cent (%) increased allocation over the financial year 2015-16. In addition to the research budget of Department of Health Research, other scientific organisations *viz.* Department of Science and Technology, Department of Bio-Technology and Indian Council of Agricultural Research also carry out research projects on health related topics for which separate budget is earmarked.

(b) Health Research is primarily being done with the Government spending on research projects.

(c) In addition to the research projects of ICMR, Department of Health Research has initiated five new developmental schemes to promote health research in the country, namely, (1) Multi-Disciplinary Research Units (MRUs), (2) Model Rural Health Research Units (MRHRUs), (3) Viral Research and Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDLs), (4) Human Resource Development (HRD) and (5) Grant-in-Aid Scheme (GIA).

Impact of funding crunch affecting ICMR's projects

310. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether research projects run by Indian Council of Medical Research had suffered owing to lack of fund and biomedical research projects being conducted in all 32 scientific organizations of ICMR spread across the country had been affected owing to resource crunch;

(b) whether ICMR had asked ₹ 10,000 crore for Twelfth Five Year Plan from 2012 to 2017 as ICMR had plans to spend that amount and ICMR expenditure has been 100 per cent every year, but it received only just half of the amount demanded; and

(c) if so, whether many of ICMR projects are not on track?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Biomedical research projects being conducted in all the 32 scientific organisations of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) spread across the country have actually not suffered due to the resource crunch as grant allocated for ICMR is increasing for last 10 years.

Year	RE Amount (₹ in crores)
2006-07	394.00
2007-08	266.65
2008-09	525.97

Year	RE Amount (₹ in crores)
2009-10	599.40
2010-11	602.85
2011-12	681.85
2012-13	693.00
2013-14	779.25
2014-15	820.18
2015-16	894.00

The resource crunch was only reflected in the Extra-Mural research projects which are research projects not of the ICMR but research projects of other scientific institution funded by ICMR.

(b) The approved outlay for the 12th five year Plan from 2012 to 2017 for the Department was ₹ 10029 crores. Out of the approved allocation, an allocation of ₹ 7872 crores has been earmarked for the schemes/programmes during the Twelfth Plan period. Out of this, funds were released as per the availability of grant from the Government.

(c) ICMR carries out intra-mural research through its institutes/centres. ICMR funded a total of 1745 research projects including fellowships during 2015-16 while 292 new research projects including fellowships were approved. However, out of the total funds allocated 94% has been utilised for upgrading the infrastructure and salaries of the ICMR Scientist and only 6% have been utilised towards the actual research activities. The situation is being reviewed by carrying out a financial and procedural audit of ICMR.

The Government, in the view of the resource crunch in ICMR has allocated BE ₹ 610.00 crores under Plan Scheme and ₹ 284.00 crores under Non-Plan Scheme for ICMR. Thus total Budget allocation is of ₹ 894.00 crores for the financial year 2016-17.

Programmes to check anaemic cases

311. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the prevalence and determinants of anaemia among women in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of women suffering from anaemia in the country, category-wise e.g.- Rural and Urban, SC, ST and Others, for each State;

- (c) the cases of anaemia in the country according to NFHS-4;
- (d) the details of the schemes/programmes being implemented by Government to check anaemia cases in the country; and
- (e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year, programme/scheme wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-III (2005-06), prevalence of anaemia in women is 55.3%. State-wise prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age group (15-49 years) as per the latest survey data is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The main determinants of anaemia among women are iron loss during menstruation and post-partum haemorrhage, increased iron requirement due to tissue, blood and energy requirements during pregnancy, teenage pregnancy, repeated pregnancies with less than 2 years interval, poor iron stores from infancy, insufficient quantity of iron and iron enhancers in diet and low bioavailability of dietary iron, iron loss due to parasite load (*e.g.* malaria, intestinal worms), Haemoglobinopathies (Sickle cell anaemia and Thalassemia) along-with poor environmental sanitation, unsafe drinking water and inadequate personal hygiene.

The steps taken by Government to prevent and treat anaemia among women are as follows:

- (i) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2013 launched “National Iron Plus Initiative” as a comprehensive strategy to combat the public health challenge of Iron Deficiency Anaemia prevalent across the life cycle. There are age specific interventions with Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation and Deworming for improving the haemoglobin levels and reducing the prevalence of anaemia for all age groups, that is children 6-59 months, 5-10 years, adolescent girls and boys (11-19 years), pregnant and lactating women and women in reproductive age group (20-49 years).
- (ii) Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all pregnant women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits through the existing network of sub-centres and primary health centres and other health facilities as well as through outreach activities at Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs).
- (iii) Every pregnant woman is given iron and folic acid, after the first trimester, to be taken 1 tablet daily for 6 months during ante-natal and post-natal period. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given additional tablet for taking two tablets daily.

- (iv) Government of India has given directions to the States for identification and tracking of severely anaemic cases at all the sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.
- (v) Health and nutrition education through IEC and BCC to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
- (vi) To tackle the problem of anemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- (vii) Health management information system and Mother Child tracking system is being implemented for reporting the cases of anemic and severely anaemic pregnant women
- (viii) MCP Card and Safe Motherhood Booklet is being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA
- (ix) 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified and prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.
- (x) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material in the form of posters, hoardings, wall-writings and audio-visuals have been developed to promote prevention of anaemia
- (xi) Videos and job-aids for nutrition and health education has also been disseminated to the States/UTs

(e) The releases to the States/UTs under National Health Mission (NHM) are made pool-wise and not activity wise and interventions to address anaemia among children, adolescents and women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years) is an integral part of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme. Under NHM, the funds are being utilized for various interventions of Maternal and Child Health programmes including for tackling anaemia and not funded separately as a scheme.

Statement
State-wise details of prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age group as per the latest survey data

Sl. No.	States	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-3 (2005-06) Urban	NFHS-3 (2005-06) Rural	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-4 (2015-16) Urban	NFHS-4 (2015-16) Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	All India	55.3	50.9	57.4	NA	NA	NA
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA	65.8	65.4	65.9
3.	Andhra Pradesh	62.9	59.7	64.6	60.2	57.2	61.1
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.6	53.0	49.7	NA	NA	NA
5.	Assam	69.5	65.9	70.2	NA	NA	NA
6.	Bihar	67.4	66.7	67.6	60.4	58.7	60.5
7.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Chhattisgarh	57.5	49.4	59.8	NA	NA	NA
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Delhi	44.3	44.3	44.2	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Goa	38	38.9	36.8	31.4	30.8	
13.	Gujarat	55.3	50.9	58.7	NA	NA	NA
14.	Haryana	56.1	55.2	56.4	63.1	60.8	63.9
15.	Himachal Pradesh	43.3	38.2	43.9	NA	NA	NA
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.7	49.7	53.1	NA	NA	NA
17.	Jharkhand	69.5	58.6	73.3	NA	NA	NA
18.	Karnataka	51.5	48.3	53.5	44.8	43	46.2
19.	Kerala	32.8	34.1	32.2	NA	NA	NA
20.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Madhya Pradesh	56	46.9	59.6	52.4	49.7	53.8
22.	Maharashtra	48.4	46.0	50.6	48	48.2	47.8
23.	Manipur	35.7	38.5	34.3	26.4	26.5	26.4
24.	Meghalaya	47.2	42.7	48.7	56.5	45.2	59.6
25.	Mizoram	38.6	31.0	48.3	NA	NA	NA
26.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27.	Odisha	61.2	55.9	62.3	NA	NA	NA
28.	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	53.4	51.4	54.8

29.	Punjab	38	39.1	37.4	NA	NA	NA
30.	Rajasthan	53.1	48.0	55.2	NA	NA	NA
31.	Sikkim	60	53.3	61.9	35.2	34.3	35.1
32.	Tamil Nadu	53.2	52.0	54.2	55.4	53.4	56.8
33.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	56.9	55	58.1
34.	Tripura	65.1	69.8	64.1	54.5	55.6	54.1
35.	Uttar Pradesh	49.9	48.7	50.3	NA	NA	NA
36.	Uttarakhand	55.2	50.4	56.9	45.1	43.4	46.2
37.	West Bengal	63.2	59.4	64.8	62.8	58.2	64.4

Inclusion of medical colleges in Tamil Nadu under CSS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that not even a single Medical College in Tamil Nadu is being funded under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges, with funding pattern of 75 per cent by Central Government and 25 per cent by State Governments for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will come forward to include Government Medical Colleges from the State of Tamil Nadu in the near future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) No. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Strengthening and up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG disciplines and increasing PG seats was launched in XI Five Year Plan Period (2007-2012). While evaluating and selecting the medical colleges for starting new PG disciplines and increasing PG seats, preference was given to unserved and underserved States. No further Medical Colleges are being considered under this Scheme at present.

**Decline in viewership/TRP of Doordarshan
and Akashvani channels**

313. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Television Rating Points (TRPs) and subscribers/viewership of Doordarshan and Akashvani channels have decreased/come down over the past several years;

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

(c) whether the number of advertisements telecast/transmitted on Doordarshan and Akashvani have also come down during the said period, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government/Prasar Bharti in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Television Rating Points (TRP) and Viewership details of DD National as per

Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) data including rural viewership initiated in October, 2015, fluctuates on weekly basis. The data of viewership as reported by Prasar Bharati for the last 3 years besides the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

As far as Akashvani is concerned, there is no mechanism to measure Rating Points at regular intervals.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that revenue of Akashvani has gone up substantially but Doordarshan has suffered a setback because of sharp drop in number of terrestrial TV viewers.

(d) **Doordarshan:** It is a constant endeavor of Doordarshan to improve upon its programmes by reviewing the content and quality from time-to-time with the view to sustain the interest of the viewers. Doordarshan procures content through various notified schemes. Adaptive and flexible business strategies are imperative to survive in a highly competitive Television market. Accordingly, DD is re-prioritising its current approach with a new policy on 'Slot Sales'. Prasar Bharati Board has also decided to invite good external programmes to be telecast on all its channel, in different phases.

AIR: Several measures/initiatives taken/ proposed to be taken to boost listenership as well as revenue, are indicated hereunder:-

- FMization to supplement broadcast on medium wave to enable access through mobile devices and Car Radios.
- Optimization of transmission hours.
- Relay of Vividh Bharati Service from 10 am to 5 pm on the local radio station network.
- Switching over of Vividh Bharati Service at the four metros from medium wave to FM Mode.
- Constant and close monitoring of performance of CSU and CBS Centres on a weekly basis.
- Enlist support and cooperation of Heads of stations to tap their revenue-yielding potential.
- Replacement of old, worn-out transmitters by solid state.
- Creating a mechanism to contain transmission break-downs.

- Broadcasting interactive programmes to increase direct participation of the listeners through phone-in devices and field recordings.
- An All-India toll free number to enable present/prospective clients to interact with AIR functionaries.
- On-line booking facility through virtual registered advertising agency.

Statement

Details of Hindi General Entertainment Channels (GECs) Average Yearly Viewership in Rating % across TV Universe Market: All India, 4

Channel	Television Rating Point-TRP % (TAM)		Rating % (BARC)	
	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016 (till Wk 14-16)
Star Plus	0.57	0.75	0.56	0.34
Colors	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.33
Zee TV	0.43	0.49	0.39	0.31
Life OK	0.29	0.36	0.30	0.20
SONY SAB	0.32	0.31	0.25	0.16
DD National	0.29	0.17	0.10*	0.15
Sony TV	0.35	0.31	0.23	0.15

*Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) did not release Rural viewership from April, 2015 to October, 2015. Hence, this data is not truly reflecting of rating of full year.

Expansion of DD/AIR network

314. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) stations in the country, place and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to expand the DD/AIR network by establishing more number of stations in various States in the country, where Doordarshan/Radio broadcast is not available;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Karnataka; and

(d) the details of projects likely to be completed during the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that as far as All India Radio (AIR) is concerned, total 418 nos. of AIR Stations are functioning in the country including 194 nos. of Low Power 100 W FM Relay transmitters for localised coverage. Location and State/UT-wise details of these stations are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As regards Doordarshan (DD), at present, there are 67 Doordarshan Kendras (Studio Centres) and 1420 transmitters in the country. State/UT-wise locations of above DD Stations are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Under Twelfth Plan, total 84 nos. of new AIR Broadcasting Stations including 54 nos. of Low Power 100 W FM Relay Transmitters have been approved to be set up in the country. State/UT-wise and location-wise details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*) including details of projects likely to be completed during the current year.

As regards DD, all the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission (including those located in Karnataka) alongwith rest of the country, have been provided with multi-channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service "DD Free Dish". DTH signals can be received anywhere in the country with the help of a small sized dish receive unit.

Following new TV transmitter projects in Jammu and Kashmir are presently under implementation:

1. HPTs Rajouri (DD1 and DD News)
2. HPT, Green Ridge
3. HPT, Himbotingla
4. HPT, Natha Top (Patnitop)

Details of projects likely to be completed during the current year are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

*List of Existing A.I.R. Broadcasting Centre along with details of
AM/FM/SW Transmitters*

Sl. No.	Stations	States	Transmitter Power/Type		
			MW	FM	SW
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
3.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW	1 KW	
4.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
5.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
6.	Machrela	Andhra Pradesh		3 KW	
7.	Merkapuram	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
8.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
9.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
10.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
11.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh		1 KW	
12.	Tirupathi	Andhra Pradesh		10 KW	
				3 KW	
13.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	
			1 KW	1 KW	
14.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	
15.	Along	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
16.	Basar	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
17.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
18.	Deomali	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
19.	Geku	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
20.	Hawai	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
21.	Hunli	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
22.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
23.	Kalaktang	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
24.	Miao	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
26.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	10 KW	100 W	
27.	Roing	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
28.	Seepa	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
29.	Taliha	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
30.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	20 KW	100 W	
31.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	10 KW	100 W	
32.	Yomcha	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
33.	Zemithang	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
34.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW	100 W	
35.	Dhubri	Assam		6 KW	
36.	Dibrugarh	Assam	300 KW	1 KW 100 W	
37.	Diphu	Assam	1 KW		
38.	Guwahati	Assam	100 KW 20 KW	10 KW 100 W	50 KW* 50 KW*
39.	Haflong	Assam		6 KW	
40.	Jorhat	Assam		10 KW	
41.	Kokrajhar	Assam	20 KW	100 W	
42.	Margherita	Assam		100 W	
43.	Nazira	Assam		100 W	
44.	North Lakhimpur	Assam		100 W	
45.	Nowgong	Assam		6 KW	
46.	Silchar	Assam	20 KW	100 W	
47.	Tezpur	Assam	20 KW	1 KW	
48.	Tinsukia	Assam		100 W	
49.	Aurangabad	Bihar		100 W	
50.	Betiah	Bihar		100 W	
51.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	20 KW	100 W	
52.	Darbhanga	Bihar	20 KW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Forbesganj	Bihar		100 W	
54.	Gaya	Bihar		100 W	
55.	Kishan Ganj	Bihar		100 W	
56.	Madhubani	Bihar		100 W	
57.	Motihari	Bihar		100 W	
58.	Muzaafarpur	Bihar		100 W	
59.	Patna	Bihar	100 KW	6 KW 10 KW	
60.	Purnea	Bihar		6 KW	
61.	Sasaram	Bihar		6 KW	
62.	Sitamarhi	Bihar		100 W	
63.	Supaul	Bihar		100 W	
64.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	20 KW		
65.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh		6 KW	
66.	Dongargarh	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
67.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	100 KW	100 W	
68.	Kanker	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
69.	Kharod	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
70.	Konta	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
71.	Korba	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
72.	Manendragarh	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
73.	Pandaria	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
74.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh		6 KW	
75.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	100 KW	10 kW	
76.	Saraipalli	Chhattisgarh		1 KW	
77.	Delhi	Delhi	200 KW 'A' 100 KW 'B' 20 KW 'C' 10 KW 'D' 20 KW NC	20 KW 20 KW 10 KW	100 KW (2 nos.) 250 KW (7 nos.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
78.	Panaji	Goa	100 KW 20 KW	6 KW	250 KW 250 KW
79.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	200 KW	10 KW	
80.	Ahwa	Gujarat	1 KW	100 W	
81.	Bharuch	Gujarat		100 W	
82.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat		100 W	
83.	Bhuj	Gujarat	20 KW		
84.	Dwarka	Gujarat		100 W	
85.	Godhra	Gujarat		6 KW	
86.	Himmatnagar	Gujarat	1 KW		
87.	Jamnagar	Gujarat		100 W	
88.	Junagadh	Gujarat	1 KW		
89.	Mehasana	Gujarat		100 W	
90.	Porbandar	Gujarat		100 W	
91.	Rajkot	Gujarat	300 KW 1000 KW	10 KW	
92.	Surat	Gujarat		10 KW	
93.	Vadodra	Gujarat		10 KW	
94.	Ambala	Haryana		100 W	
95.	Hissar	Haryana		6 KW	
96.	Kurukshetra	Haryana		10 KW	
97.	Rohtak	Haryana	20 KW	10 KW	
98.	Sirsa	Haryana		100 W	
99.	Barmour	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
100.	Berthein	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
101.	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
102.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
103.	Chaurikhas	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
104.	Dharmshala	Himachal Pradesh		10 KW	
105.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
106.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh		10 KW	
107.	Keylong	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
108.	Kinnaur (Kalpa)	Himachal Pradesh	1 KW		
109.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh		6 KW	
110.	Manali	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
111.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
112.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
113.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
114.	Sunder Nagar	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
115.	Bhadarwah	Jammu and Kashmir		6 KW	
116.	Bimbargalli	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
117.	Diskit	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW		
118.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW	100 W	
119.	Gurej	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
120.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	300 KW	3 KW 10 KW	50 KW*
121.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW 200 KW	100 W	
122.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir		10 KW	
123.	Khalsi	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW		
124.	Kupwara	Jammu and Kashmir	20 KW		
125.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	20 KW	100 W	10 KW
126.	Mangla Devi Fort	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
127.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	20 KW		
128.	Nyoma	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW		
129.	Padum	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW	100 W	
130.	Pahalgam	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
131.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir		6 KW	
132.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir		10 KW	
133.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	300 KW 10 KW	10 KW 10 KW	50 KW

1	2	3	4	5	6
134.	Tiesuru	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW	100 W	
135.	Tithwal	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
136.	Tral	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
137.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
138.	Uri	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
139.	Bokaro	Jharkhand		100 W	
140.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand		6 KW	
141.	Chatra	Jharkhand		100 W	
142.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand		10 KW	
143.	Deoghar	Jharkhand		100 W	
144.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand		100 W	
145.	Dumka	Jharkhand		100 W	
146.	Ghatsila	Jharkhand		100 W	
147.	Gridih	Jharkhand		100 W	
148.	Gumla	Jharkhand		100 W	
149.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand		6 KW	
150.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1 KW	6 KW	
151.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	100 KW	6 KW 10 KW	50 KW*
152.	Bangalore	Karnataka	200 KW	10 KW 10 KW 1 KW	500 KW (6 nos.)
153.	Bellary	Karnataka		10 KW	
154.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	20 KW	1 KW	
155.	Bijapur	Karnataka		6 KW	
156.	Chitradurga	Karnataka		6 KW	
157.	Davangere	Karnataka		100 W	
158.	Dharwad	Karnataka	200 KW	10 KW	
159.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	20 KW	10 KW	
160.	Hassan	Karnataka		6 KW	
161.	Hosdurg	Karnataka		100 W	
162.	Hospet	Karnataka		10 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
163.	Karwar	Karnataka		3 KW	
164.	Kumata	Karnataka		100 W	
165.	Madikeri (Mercara)	Karnataka		6 KW	
166.	Mangalore/Udipi	Karnataka	20 KW	10 KW	
167.	Mysore	Karnataka		10 KW	
168.	Raichur	Karnataka		6 KW	
169.	Sagar	Karnataka		100 W	
170.	Sringeri	Karnataka		100 W	
171.	Tumkur	Karnataka		100 W	
172.	Alappuzha (Alleppy)	Kerala	200 KW		
173.	Devikulam (Idduki)	Kerala		6 KW 100 W	
174.	Kalapetta	Kerala		100 W	
175.	Kannur	Kerala		6 KW	
176.	Kasargode	Kerala		100 W	
177.	Kochi	Kerala		10 KW 10 KW	
178.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Kerala	100 KW	10 KW	
179.	Manjeri	Kerala		3 KW	
180.	Punalur	Kerala		100 W	
181.	Thruvananthapuram	Kerala	20 KW	10 KW	0 KW
182.	Trissure	Kerala	100 KW	1 KW	
183.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
184.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
185.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW	6 KW	0 KW
186.	Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
187.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	20 KW		
188.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
189.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
190.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	20 KW		
191.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
192.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	200 KW	6 KW	
193.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	200 KW	10 KW	
194.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
195.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
196.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh		1 KW	
197.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
198.	Neemach	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
199.	Panchmadi	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
200.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh		3 KW	
201.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
202.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	20 KW		
203.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
204.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
205.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
206.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
207.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh		5 KW	
208.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra		6 KW	
209.	Akola	Maharashtra		6 KW	
210.	Amravati	Maharashtra		10 KW	
211.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra		10 KW	
212.	Beed	Maharashtra		6 KW	
213.	Brahmpuri	Maharashtra		100 W	
214.	Buldhana	Maharashtra		100 W	
215.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra		6 KW	
216.	Dhule	Maharashtra		6 KW	
217.	Gadhchiroli	Maharashtra		100 W	
218.	Gondia	Maharashtra		100 W	
219.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	20 KW		
220.	Jalna	Maharashtra		100 W	
221.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
222.	Malegaon	Maharashtra		100 W	
223.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	100 KW 'A'	10 KW	100
			100 KW 'B'	10 KW	KW
			50 KW	5 KW	50
					KW*
224.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	300 KW	10 KW	
			1000 KW		
225.	Nanded	Maharashtra		6 KW	
226.	Nasik	Maharashtra		6 KW	
227.	Oras	Maharashtra		5 KW	
228.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra		6 KW	
229.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	20 KW	1 KW	
230.	Pune	Maharashtra	100 KW	10 KW	
231.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	20 KW	1 KW	
232.	Sangli	Maharashtra	20 KW	1 KW	
233.	Satara	Maharashtra		6 KW	
234.	Sholapur	Maharashtra		10 KW	
235.	Wardha	Maharashtra		100 W	
236.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra		6 KW	
237.	Chandel	Manipur		100 W	
238.	Churachandpur	Manipur		6 KW	
239.	Imphal	Manipur	300 KW	10 KW	50
					KW
240.	Kangpokpi	Manipur		100 W	
241.	Moreh	Manipur		100 W	
242.	Parbung	Manipur		100 W	
243.	Senapati	Manipur		100 W	
244.	Cherrapunji	Meghalaya		100 W	
245.	Jowai	Meghalaya		6 KW	
246.	Nongstoin	Meghalaya	1 KW		
247.	Shillong	Meghalaya	100 KW	10 KW	50
				100 W	KW
248.	Tura	Meghalaya	20 KW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
249.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	1 KW		
250.	Aizawal	Mizoram	20 KW	6 KW	10 KW
251.	Laisawei	Mizoram		100 W	
252.	Lawngtlai	Mizoram		100 W	
253.	Lunglei	Mizoram		6 KW	
254.	Rangdil	Mizoram		100 W	
255.	Saiha	Mizoram	1 KW	100 W	
256.	Dimapur	Nagaland		100 W	
257.	Kohima	Nagaland	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
258.	Mokokchung	Nagaland		6 KW	
259.	Mon	Nagaland	1 KW		
260.	Samtore	Nagaland		100 W	
261.	Tuensang	Nagaland	1 KW		
262.	Angul	Odisha		100 W	
263.	Baligurha	Odisha		100 W	
264.	Baripada	Odisha		5 KW	
265.	Berhampur	Odisha		6 KW	
266.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	200 KW		
267.	Bolangir	Odisha		6 KW	
268.	Cuttack	Odisha	300 KW 1 KW	6 & 10 KW	
269.	Deogarh	Odisha		100 W	
270.	Jeypore	Odisha	100 KW		50 KW
271.	Joranda	Odisha	1 KW		
272.	Keonjhar	Odisha	1 KW	10 KW	
273.	Nuapara	Odisha		100 W	
274.	Paradeep	Odisha		100 W	
275.	Paralekhamundi	Odisha		100 W	
276.	Puri	Odisha		3 KW	
277.	Rairangpur	Odisha		1 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
278.	Rayagada	Odisha		100 W	
279.	Rourkela	Odisha		6 KW	
280.	Sambalpur	Odisha	100 KW	5 KW	
281.	Soro	Odisha	1 KW		
282.	Sundergarh	Odisha		100 W	
283.	Bhatinda	Punjab		6 KW	
284.	Fajilka	Punjab		20 KW	
285.	Firozpur	Punjab		100 W	
286.	Gurdaspur	Punjab		100 W	
287.	Jallandhar	Punjab	300 KW 200 KW	10 KW 10 KW	
288.	Ludhiana	Punjab		5 KW 100 W	
289.	Patiala	Punjab		6 KW	
290.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	200 KW		
291.	Alwar	Rajasthan		10 KW	
292.	Anupgarh	Rajasthan		100 W	
293.	Banswara	Rajasthan		10 KW	
294.	Barmer	Rajasthan	20 KW		
295.	Bhartpur	Rajasthan		100 W	
296.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	20 KW	10 KW	
297.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan		10 KW	
298.	Churu	Rajasthan		6 KW	
299.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 KW		
300.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1 KW	10 KW 6 KW	50 KW
301.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan		10 KW	
302.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan		6 KW	
303.	Jhun-Jhunu	Rajasthan		100 W	
304.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	300 KW	6 KW	
305.	Karoli	Rajasthan		100 W	
306.	Kota	Rajasthan	20 KW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
307.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan		6 KW	
308.	Nagaur	Rajasthan		6 KW	
309.	Nathwara	Rajasthan		100 W	
310.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan		6 KW	
311.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	300 KW		
312.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	20 KW	1 KW (INT. SET UP)	
313.	Gangtok	Sikkim	20 KW	100 W 10 KW	10 KW
314.	Namchi	Sikkim		100 W	
315.	Rongli	Sikkim		100 W	
316.	Rongpo	Sikkim		100 W	
317.	Tashiding	Sikkim		100 W	
318.	Yangyang	Sikkim		100 W	
319.	Zothang	Sikkim		100 W	
320.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	200 KW 'A' 20 KW 'B' 20 KW	20 KW 20 KW 10 KW	50 KW 100 KW
321.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	20 KW	10 KW	
322.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu		10 KW	
323.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu		10 KW	
324.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	20 KW	10 KW	
325.	Nagarcoil	Tamil Nadu		10 KW	
326.	Oottacamund	Tamil Nadu	1 KW	100 W	
327.	Rameshwaram	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
328.	Salem (Yercaud)	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
329.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
330.	Thirupattur	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
331.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	100 KW	10 KW	
332.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	20 KW	10 KW	
333.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	200 KW	1 KW	
334.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
335.	Adilabad	Telangana	1 KW	10 KW	
336.	Banswada	Telangana		100 W	
337.	Hyderabad	Telangana	200 KW 20 KW	10 KW 10 KW	50 KW
338.	Kammareddy	Telangana		100 W	
339.	Karimnagar	Telangana		5 KW	
340.	Khammam	Telangana		100 W	
341.	Kothagudam	Telangana		6 KW	
342.	Mehboobnagar	Telangana		10 KW	
343.	Nizamabad	Telangana		6 KW	
344.	Suryapet	Telangana		1 KW	
345.	Warangal	Telangana		10 KW	
346.	Agartala	Tripura	20 KW	10 KW	
347.	Amarpur	Tripura		100 W	
348.	Belonia	Tripura		6 KW	
349.	Dharmanagar	Tripura	1 KW		
350.	Kailashahar	Tripura		6 KW	
351.	Khowai	Tripura		100 W	
352.	Sabroom	Tripura		100 W	
353.	Teliamura	Tripura		100 W	
354.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)		6 KW 10 KW	
355.	Daman	Daman and Diu (UT)		3 KW	
356.	Kavaratti	L and M Islands (UT)	1 KW	100 W	
357.	Port Blair	A and N Islands (UT)	100 KW	10 KW	10 KW
358.	Silvasa	Dadar and Nagar Haveli (UT)		100 W	
359.	Karaikal	Puducherry (UT)		6 KW	
360.	Pondicherry	Puducherry (UT)	20 KW	10 KW	
361.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW		
362.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	250 KW (4 NOS.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
363.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW	10 KW	
364.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh		5 KW	
365.	Baharaich	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
366.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh		10 KW	
367.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
368.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
369.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
370.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW*
371.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
372.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
373.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh		10 KW 1 KW	
374.	Lakhimpurkheri	Uttar Pradesh		10 KW	
375.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	300 KW	10 KW 10 KW	50 KW
376.	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
377.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1 KW	100 W	
378.	Maunath Bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh		10 KW	
379.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 KW		
380.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
381.	Orai	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
382.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
383.	Rai Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh		5 KW	
384.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW	1 KW	
385.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	
386.	Almora	Uttarakhand	1 KW		
387.	Bacher	Uttarakhand		100 W	
388.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand		5 KW	
389.	Bhatwari	Uttarakhand		100 W	
390.	Garsain	Uttarakhand		1 KW	
391.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)	Uttarakhand	1 KW	100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
392.	Kalagarh	Uttarakhand		100 W	
393.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand		100 W	
394.	Khetikhan	Uttarakhand		100 W	
395.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand		10 KW	
396.	Nainital	Uttarakhand		100 W	
397.	New Tehri	Uttarakhand		1 KW	
398.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	1 KW	100 W	
399.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	1 KW	100 W	
400.	Pratap Nagar	Uttarakhand		100 W	
401.	Rajgarhi	Uttarakhand		100 W	
402.	Ranikhet	Uttarakhand		100 W	
403.	Tanakpur	Uttarakhand		100 W	
404.	Ukhimath	Uttarakhand		100 W	
405.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	1 KW		
406.	Asansole	West Bengal		6 KW	
407.	Balurghat	West Bengal		100 W	
408.	Coochbehar	West Bengal		100 W	
409.	Darjeeling	West Bengal		100 W	
410.	Farakka	West Bengal		100 W	
411.	Kolkata	West Bengal	200 KW 'A' 100 KW 'B' 20 KW 1000 KW	20 KW 10 KW 10 KW	50 KW
412.	Krishna Nagar	West Bengal		100 W	
413.	Kurseong	West Bengal	1 KW	5 KW	50 KW
414.	Medinipur	West Bengal		100 W	
415.	Murshidabad	West Bengal		6 KW	
416.	Purulia	West Bengal		100 W	
417.	Shantiniketan	West Bengal		3 KW	
418.	Siliguri	West Bengal	200 KW	10 KW	

* 50 KW SW transmitters at Guwahati (2 Nos.), Jammu, Ranchi, Mumbai and Gorakhpur have been closed down *w.e.f.* 16.09.2014 till further orders *vide* DG: AIR order no.15/13/2014-E.II (Part), dated 11.09.2014 due to acute shortage of transmitting tubes.

Statement-II*State/UT-wise locations of DD Stations*

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Doordarshan Stations			
Andhra Pradesh	Studios (2)		
	Vijaywada	Tirupati	
	HPTS (10)		
	Anantapur	Tirupati	Vijaywada (DD News)
	Kurnool	Vijaywada	Vishakhapatnam (DD News)
	Nandyal	Vishakhapatnam	Rajamundry (DD News)
	Rajamundry		
	LPTS (44)		
	Adoni	Kandukur	Srikakulam
	Alagadda	Kavali	Tamblapalli
	Amalapuram	Kuppam	Tekkali
	Bheemadolu	L.R. Pally	Tirupati
	Bheemavaram	Macherla	Tuni
	Bobbili	Machilipatnam	Udaigiri
	Chitoor	Madnapalli	Vinukonda
	Cuddapah	Mandassa	Vishakhapatanam
	Darsi	Markapur	Atmakur (DD News)
	Emmiganur	Nellore	Kakinada (DD News)
	Giddalur	Ongole	Narsaraopet (DD News)
	Guntakal	Produttur	Nellore (DD News)
	Hindupur	Pulamaner	Pedanandipadu (DD News)
	Kadiri	Punganur	Vishakhapatnam (DD News)
	Kakinada	Rajampet	
	VLPTS (RLS) (8)		
	Duttalur	Kanigiri	Paderu
	Ichchapuram	Madipardu	Parwatipuram
Maripadu	Seetampeta		

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Arunachal Pradesh	Transposer (1)		
	Vijaywada		
	Studio (1)		
	Itanagar		
	HPT (2)		
	Itanagar	Itanagar (DD News)	
	LPTS (3)		
	Miao	Tezu	Passighat
	VLPTS (39)		
	Along	Hawai	Raga
	Baririjo	Hayuliang	Roing
	Basar	Hunli	Rupa
	Boleng	Inkiyong	Sagalee
	Bomdilla	Kalaktang	Sangram
	Changlang	Khimyong	Seijosa
	Chayangtajo	Khonsa	Seppa
	Daporizo	Mariyang	Taliha
	Darak	Mechuka	Tawang
	Assam	Deomali	Mukto
Dirang		Nampong	Tuting
Geku		Namsai	Yomcha
Gensi		Palin	Ziro
Studios (4)			
Guwahati		Dibrugarh	
PPC Guwahati		Silchar	
HPTS (7)			
Dibrugarh		Kokrajhar	Guwahati (DD News)
Guwahati		Silchar	Silchar (DD News)
Guwahati (Dtt)			
LPTS (21)			
Bokakhat		Haflong	Nazira

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Bihar	Bongaigaon	Hatsinghmari	North Lakhimpur
	Dhubri	Hojai	Satrasal
	Diphu	Jorhat	Sonari
	Goalpara	Lumding	Tezpur
	Gohpur	Margheritta	Tinsukhia
	Golaghat	Nagaon	Dibrugarh (DD News)
	VLPT (1)		
	Digboi		
	Transposer (1)		
	Guwahati		
	Studios (2)		
	Patna	Muzaffarpur	
	HPTS (7)		
	Katihar	Patna	Patna (DD News)
	Muzaffarpur	Saharsa	Muzaffarpur (DD News)
	Patna (Dtt)		
	LPTS (34)		
	Aurangabad	Jamui	Raxaul
	Banka	Khagaria	Rosera
	Begusarai	Kishanganj	Sasaram
	Bettiah	Lakhisarai	Sheikhpura
	Bhabhua	Madhepura	Sikandra
	Bhagalpur	Madhubani	Simri Bakhtiarpur
	Buxar	Motihari	Sitamarhi
	Darbhanga	Munger	Siwan
	Daudnagar	Nawada	Supaul
	Forbesganj	Phoolparas	Gaya (DD News)
	Gaya	Ramnagar	Darbhanga (DD News)
	Gopalganj		
	VLPTS (2)		
	Masrakh	Marhaura	

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Chhattisgarh	Studios (2)		
	Jagdalpur	Raipur	
	HPTS (6)		
	Jagdalpur	Ambikapur	Raipur (DD News)
	Raipur	Bilaspur	Raipur (Dtt)
	LPTS (15)		
	Bailadilla	Konta	Pandaria
	Champa	Korba	Pendra Road
	Dungargarh	Kurasia	Raigarh
	Kanker	Manindergarh	Rajhara Jharandili
	Kharod	Narayanpur	Sakti
	VLPTS (8)		
	Bijapur	Kondagaon	Pathalgaon
	Devbhog	Koylibeda	Sarangarh
	Jashpurnagar	Pakhanjore	
Goa	Studio (1)		
	Panaji		
	HPTS (2)		
	Panaji	Panaji (DD News)	
Gujarat	Studios (2)		
	Ahmedabad	Rajkot	
	HPTS (12)		
	Ahmedabad	Radhanpur	Rajkot (DD News)
	Bhuj	Surat	Surat (DD News)
	Dwarka	Vadodra	Vadodra (DD News)
	Rajkot	Ahmedabad (DD News)	Ahmedabad (Dtt)
	LPTS (54)		
	Ahwa	Godhara	Palitana
	Ambaji	Ider	Porbander
	Amod	Jamjodhpur	Punandro (Mobile)

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Haryana	Amreli	Jamnagar	Rajpipla
	Bantva	Jhagadia	Rajula
	Bharuch	Junagarh	Rapar
	Bhavnagar	Kevadia Colony	Sanjeli
	Botad	Khambalia	Shamlaji
	Chhota Udaipur	Khambat	Songarh
	Dediapara	Limbdi	Surendranagar
	Deesa	Lunawada	Tharad
	Devgadh Baria	Mahuva	Umergaon
	Dhandhukha	Mangrol (Junagarh)	Una
	Dharangadhra	Mangrol (Surat)	Valsad
	Dhari	Mehsana	Veraval
	Dharmpur	Modassa	Bhavnagar (DD News)
	Dhorajee	Morvi	Jamnagar (DD News)
	Dohad	Palanpur	Gandhinagar (DD News)
	VLPTS (RLS) (3)		
	Kakrapar	Netrang	Sagwara
	Studio (1)		
	Hissar		
	HPT (3)		
	Karnal	Hissar	Hissar (DD News)
	LPTS (20)		
	Bhiwani	Meham	Bhiwani (DD News)
	Charkhi Dadri	Narnaul	Karnal (DD News)
	Fatehabad	Rewari	Kurukshetra (DD News)
	Firozpur Jhirka	Rohtak	Mandi Dabwali (DD News)
	Jind	Sirsa	Narnaul (DD News)
	Kaithal	Tohana	Yamunanagar (DD News)
	Mahendergarh	Ambala (DD News)	

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Himachal Pradesh	Studio (1)		
	Shimla		
	HPTS (5)		
	Dharamshala	Shimla	Kasauli (DD News)
	Kasauli	Shimla (DD News)	
	LPTS (8)		
	Bilaspur	Mandi	Sujanpur
	Kullu	Rampur	Mandi (DD News)
	Manali	Sunder Nagar	
	VLPTS (39)		
	Ajhu Fort	Dalhausi	Nehri
	Ashapuri	Diar	Nichar
	Awah Devi	Hamirpur	Palampur
	Baijnath	Holi	Parwanoo
	Bandla	Jahalma	Pirbhayanu
	Banjar	Jatingiri (Phooladhar)	Rohru
	Bharmour	Jogindernagar	Sarkaghat
	Bharthi	Kaja	Shivbadar
	Bijli Mahadev	Kalpa	Thanedar
	Chamba	Karsog	Tissa
	Chaupal	Keylong	Udaipur
	Chauri Khas	Khara Pathar	Una
	Chirgaon	Kotkhai	Veer
	Transposers (2)		
	Rajgarh	Solan	
Jharkhand	Studios (2)		
	Daltonganj	Ranchi	
	HPTS (6)		
	Daltonganj	Jamshedpur	Ranchi (DD News)
	Ranchi	Jamshedpur (DD News)	Ranchi (DTT)

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Jammu and Kashmir	LPTS (19)		
	Barharwa	Giridh	Mushabani
	Bokaro	Godda	Noamundy
	Chaibasa	Gumla	Saraikella
	Deoghar	Hazaribag	Chatra
	Dhanbad	Kodarma	Bokaro (DD News)
	Dumka	Lohardaga	Dhanbad (DD News)
	Ghatshila		
	VLPT (3)		
	Simdega	Ramgarh Hill	Garhwa (DD News)
	Studios (4)		
	Srinagar	Jammu	
	Rajouri	Leh	
	HPTS (19)		
	Jammu	Samba	Srinagar (DD News)
	Kathua	Gurez	Gurez (DD News)
	Leh	Tithwal	Srinagar (Kashir Ch.)
	Poonch	Jammu (DD News)	Tithwal (Kashir Ch.)
	Srinagar	Naushera (DD News)	Kupwara (Kashir Ch.)
	Kupwara	Samba (DD News)	Poonch (Kashir Ch.)
	Naushera		
	LPTS (18)		
	Anantnag (Mobile)	Patnitop (Mobile)	Riasi
	Bandipore (Mobile)	Pattan (Mobile)	Wusan (Mobile)
	Chowkibal (Mobile)	Quazigund (Mobile)	Udhampur
	Darhal (Mobile)	Sonarwani (Mobile)	Baramulla (Mobile) (DD News)

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
	Kargil	Poonch	Kathua (DD News)
	Kulgam (Mobile)	Rajouri	Leh (DD News)
	VLPTS (84)		
	Abran	Hanle	Padam
	Ardh Kumari	Hira Nagar	Pahalgam
	Arnas	Ichar	Panamik
	Ashmuqam	Jajjar Kotli	Panicker
	Bani	Kalakot	Poni
	Banihal	Kangan	Pulwama
	Baramulla	Kargil	Ramban
	Basecamp (Siachin)	Khaltsi	Ramkot
	Basgo	Khatlai	Ramnagar
	Basoli	Khrew	Ringdom Gomp
	Batalik	Kishtwar	Sakti
	Batot	Kotranka	Sanasar
	Bhadarwa	Kud	Sankoo
	Bilawar	Lati	Shopian
	Bodh Khurboo	Lollab Valley	Sonmarg
	Boniyar	Loran	Sudh- Mahadev
	Budhal	Machil	Tangmarg
	Chakroi	Mahore	Tangste
	Chanani	Mandi	Tatapani
	Chumathang	Manigam	Thanamandi
	Chushul	Manjakot	Thathri
	Dah	Mansur	Timsogam
	Daskit	Mendhar	Tral
	Dhar	Mulbekh	Turtok
	Doda	Nagrota	Uri
	Domchuk	Nimu	Uri
	Dras	Nowgam	Yusmarg
	Gujjaron Nagrota	Nyema	Zangla
	Transposer (1)		
	Surankot		

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Karnataka	Studios (2)		
	Bengaluru	Gulbarga	
	HPTS (13)		
	Bengaluru	Hassan	Bengaluru (DD News)
	Dharwad	Mangalore	Gulbarga (DD News)
	Gulbarga	Mysore	Dharwad (DD News)
	Shimoga	Raichur	Mysore (DD News)
	Bengaluru (DTT)		
	LPTS (49)		
	Arsikere	Gangawati	Mudigere
	Athani	Gokak	Mundargi
	Bagalkot	Harphanhalli	Pavagada
	Bantwal	Hattihal	Puttur
	Basava Kalyan	Hiriyur	Ramadurg
	Belgaum	Holenarsipur	Ranibennur
	Bellary	Hosdurg	Sagar
	Belthangadi	Hospet	Sandur
	Bhatkal	Hungond	Sindhur
	Bidar	Indi	Sirsi
	Bijapur	Karwar	Talikota
	Chickmagalur	Kolar Gold Field	Tiptur
	Chikodi	Koppa	Tumkur
	Chitradurga	Kumta	Udipi
	Dandeli	Medikeri	Bellary (DD News)
	Davangere	Mudhol	Davangere (DD News)
	Gadag Betgari		
	VLPTS (7)		
	Badami	Madhugiri	Sringeri
	Huvin Hippargi	Sakleshpur	Sulya
	Kudligi		

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Kerala	Studios (3)		
	Thiruvanthapuram	Thrissur	Kozhikode
	HPTS (7)		
	Kozhikode	Cannanore	Kochi (DD News)
	Kochi	Kozhikode (DD News)	Thiruvanthapuram (DD News)
	Thiruvanthapuram		
	LPTS (22)		
	Adoor	Kayamkulam	Punalur
	Attapadi	Kottarakara	Shoranur
	Changanacherry	Mallapuram	Tellicherry
	Chengannur	Manjeri	Thodupuzha
	Idukki	Pala	Thrissur
	Kalpetta	Palghat	Cannanore (DD News)
	Kanhangarh	Pathanamthitta	Trichur (DD News)
	Kasargod		
	VLPTS (4)		
	Devikolam	Kanjirapalli	
	Eratuppeta	Mundakayam	
Madhya Pradesh	Studios (3)		
	Bhopal	Indore	Gwalior
	HPTS (14)		
	Bhopal	Shahdol	Bhopal (DD News)
	Gwalior	Guna	Indore (DD News)
	Indore	Sagar	Jabalpur (DD News)
	Jabalpur	Chhatrapur	Gwalior (DD News)
	Indore (DTT)	Bhopal (DTT)	
	LPTS (60)		
	Agar	Jaora	Neemuch
	Ashoknagar	Jhabua	Panchmarhi
	Bada Malhera	Karaira	Panna
	Badwani	Kelaras	Piparia

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Maharashtra	Balaghat	Khandwa	Raghogarh
	Bareli	Khargaon	Rajgarh
	Betul	Khurai	Ratlam
	Bhander	Kukdeswar	Rewa
	Bhanpura	Kukshi	Satna
	Bhind	Kurwai	Seoni
	Bijaipur	Lahar	Shajapur
	Burhanpur	Lakhnadon	Sheopur
	Chanderi	Maihar	Shivpuri
	Chhindwara	Malanjkhanda	Sidhi
	Damoh	Mandla	Sindhwa
	Datia	Mandsaur	Singrauli
	Gadarwara	Multai	Sironj
	Garot	Murwara	Sitamau
	Harda	Nagda	Tikamgarh
	Itarsi	Narsimhapur	Ujjain
	VLPTS (6)		
	Alirajpur	Budhni	Parasia
	Alot	Diamond Mining Proj.	Singrauli
	Studios (3)		
	Mumbai	Pune	Nagpur
	HPTS (15)		
	Ambajogai	Pune	Pune (DD News)
	Aurangabad	Ratnagiri	Aurangabad (DD News)
	Chandrapur	Jalgaon	Ambajogai (DD News)
	Mumbai	Mumbai (DD News)	Mumbai (DTT)
	Nagpur	Nagpur (DD News)	Aurangabad (DTT)
	LPTS (88)		
	Achalpur	Jalna	Rajapur
	Acot	Kankauli	Raver

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
	Aheri	Karad	Rissod
	Ahmednagar	Karanja	Sangamner
	Akalkot	Khamgaon	Sangli
	Akluj	Khanapur	Satana
	Akola	Khopoli	Satara
	Amalner	Kinwat	Shahad
	Amravati	Kolhapur	Shirdi
	Arvi	Mahad	Shirpur
	Badlapur	Malegaon	Sholapur
	Barshi	Mangal Wedha	Sironcha
	Bhamragad	Mangaon	Tumsar
	Bid	Manmad	Umerga
	Brahampuri	Mehekar	Umerkhed
	Buldana	Mhasle	Wani
	Chandur	Morshi	Wardha
	Chikhli	Nanded	Washim
	Chiplun	Nandurbar	Yavatmal
	Daryapur	Nasik	Akola (DD News)
	Deorukh	Navapur	Amravati (DD News)
	Dhadgaon	Osmanabad	Bhandara (DD News)
	Dharmabad	Pandharkawada	Dhule (DD News)
	Dhule	Pandharpur	Kolhapur (DD News)
	Diglur	Parbhani	Malegaon (DD News)
	Garhchiroli	Patan (Satara)	Nanded (DD News)
	Gondia	Phaltan	Nasik (DD News)
	Hinganghat	Pulgaon	Sangli (DD News)
	Hingoli	Pusad	Sholapur (DD News)
	Ichalkaranji		
	VLPTS (20)		
	Ambet	Karanja (Wardha)	Pimpalner-Sakri
	Arjuni	Karjat	Sakoli

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Manipur	Ashti	Khed	Sindewahi
	Bhokar	Koregaon	Tiwsa
	Chikaldhara	Kurkheda	Vasantgarh
	Chimur	Malkapur	Wai
	Junnar	Malwan	
	Studio (1)		
	Imphal		
	HPT (3)		
	Imphal	Imphal (DD News)	Churachandpur
	LPT (1)		
Meghalaya	Ukhrul		
	VLPTs (4)		
	Chandel	Moreh	
	Kangpokpi	Senapati	
	Studios (2)		
	Shillong	Tura	
	HPTs (4)		
	Shillong	Tura (DD News)	
	Tura	Shillong (DD News)	
	LPTS (3)		
Mizoram	Jowai	Williamnagar	Cherapunji
	VLPTs (2)		
	Baghmara	Nongstoin	
	Studio (1)		
	Aizawl		
	HPTs (3)		
	Aizawl	Aizawl (DD News)	Lunglei
	LPT (2)		
	Lawngtlai	Lunglei (DD News)	

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Nagaland	VLPTs (2)		
	Champhai	Saiha	
	Studio (1)		
	Kohima		
	HPTs (3)		
	Kohima	Kohima (DD News)	Mokokchung
	LPTs (3)		
	Dimapur	Tuensang	Mokokchung (DD News)
	VLPTs (6)		
	Mon	Satakha	Wokha
Odisha	Phek	Shamtoria	Zunheboto
	Transposers (2)		
	Kohima	Bara Basti	
	Studios (3)		
	Sambalpur	Bhawanipatna	Bhubaneswar
	HPTs (8)		
	Baleshwar	Sambalpur	Cuttack (DD News)
	Bhawanipatna	Berhampur	Sambalpur (DD News)
	Cuttack	Cuttack (DDT)	
	LPTs (69)		
	Anandpur	Jeypore	Patnagarh
	Angul	Joda	Phulbani
	Athamalik	Kabisuryanagar	Puri
	Bahalda	Kamakhyanager	Rairangpur
	Balangir	Karanjia	Rajgangapur
	Baligurha	Keonjhar	Rajranapur
	Banapur	Khandpara	Rayagada
	Bargarh	Khariar	Redhakhola
	Baripada	Koraput	Rourkela
	Bhadrak	Kotpad	Similigurha
	Bhanjanagar	Kuchinda	Sohela

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
	Bhuban	Lutherpunk	Sonepur
	Birmitrapur	Malkangiri	Sundergarh
	Bonai	Mohana	Talcher
	Boudh	Narsinghpur	Tushara
	Brajrajnagar	Navrangpur	Umerkote
	Chikti	Nuapara	Baleshwar (DD News)
	Dasrathpur	Padampur	Baliapal (DD News)
	Deogarh	Padmapuram	Bhubneshwar (DD News)
	Dhenkanal	Padua	Dhenkanal (DD News)
	Durgapur	Pallahara	Dudharkot (DD News)
	G.Udaigiri	Paradeep	Kendrapara (DD News)
	Gondiya	Parlakhemundi	Tirtol (DD News)
	VLPTs (18)		
Punjab	Aul	Koksara	Subdega
	Bada Barbil	Lanjigarh	Simlipalgarh
	Chitrakonda	Machhkund	Sukinda
	Jayapatna	Nagchi	Thoumal Rampur
	Kalampur	Nayagarh	Rourkela (DD News)
	Kashipur	Paikamal	Lalitgiri (DD News)
	Transposer (1)		
	Sunabeda		
	Studios (2)		
	Jalandhar	Patiala	
	HPTs (8)		
	Amritsar	Fazilka	Amritsar (DD News) (Int.)
	Bhatinda	Jalandhar (DD News)	Bhatinda (DD News)
	Jalandhar	Jalandhar (DTT)	
	LPTs (5)		
	Firozpur	Pathankot	Abohar (DD News)
	Gurdaspur	Patiala	

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Rajasthan	Studio (1)		
	Jaipur		
	HPTs (11)		
	Barmer	Jodhpur	Bundi (DD News)
	Bundi	Ajmer	Jaipur (DD News)
	Jaipur	Bikaner	Jodhpur (DD News)
	Jaisalmer	Ajmer (DD News)	
	LPTs (69)		
	Alwar	Jhalawar	Raisinghnagar
	Anupgarh	Jhunjhunun	Rajgarh (Churu)
	Bali	Karanpur	Ratangarh
	Banswara	Karauli	Rawatsar
	Baran	Kesriaji	Sagwara
	Bari Sadri	Khajuwala	Salumber
	Barmer	Khetri	Sardarshahr
	Basava	Kishnagarh-Vas (Alwar)	Sawaimadhopur
	Bhadra	Kotputli	Shahpura
	Bharatpur	Kushalgarh	Sikar
	Bhilwara	Makrana	Sirohi
	Bhinmal	Mount Abu	Sojat
	Chirawa	Nagar	Sridungargarh
	Chittaurgarh	Nagaur	Sujangarh
	Churu	Nathdwara	Suratgarh
	Deeg	Navalgarh	Taranagar
	Dungarpur	Nohar	Tonk
	Ganganagar	Nokha	Udaipur
	Gangapur (S.M.Pur)	Pali	Vallabhnagar
	Hanumangarh	Phalodi	Alwar (DD News)
	Hindaun	Pilani	Bansi (DD News)
	Jaisalmer	Pirawa	Bikaner (DD News)

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Sikkim	Jalore	Pratapgarh	Udaipur (DD News)
	VLPT (17)		
	Amet	Gangapur (Bhilwara)	Rajgarh (Alwar)
	Andhi	Kotra	Rawatbhata
	Bhim	Kumbhalgarh	Sikrai
	Chaumahla	Laxmangarh	Tibi
	Deogarh	Mandalgarh	Viratnagar
	Fatehpur	Neem Ka Thana	
	Transposers (2)		
	Jamua Ramgarh	Lalsot	
	Studio (1)		
	Gangtok		
	HPTs (2)		
	Gangtok	Gangtok (DD News)	
	VLPTs (6)		
Tamil Nadu	Gyalshing	Namchi	Singtam
	Mangan	Rangpo	Zorethang
	Studios (3)		
	Chennai	Madurai	Coimbatore
	HPTs (10)		
	Chennai	Dharmapuri	Kodaikanal (DD News)
	Kodaikanal	Tirunelveli	Chennai (Podigai Channel)
	Rameshwaram	Chennai (DD News)	Chennai (DTT)
	Kumbakonam		
	LPTs (53)		
	Arani	Nagapattinam	Tiruvannamalai
	Ambasamudram	Nagarcoil	Tuticorin
	Ambur	Nattam	Udagamandalam
	Arcot	Neyveli	Udumalpet

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Telangana	Attur	Palani	Vandavasi
	Cheyyar	Pattukottai	Vaniyambadi
	Chidambaram	Peranampet	Vellore
	Coimbatore	Pollachi	Villupuram
	Coonoor	Pudukottai	Coimbatore (DD News)
	Courtalam	Rajapalayam	Erode (DD News)
	Cuddalore	Salem	Madurai (DD News)
	Denkanikotta	Shankarankovil	Salem (DD News)
	Erode	Thanjavur	Tiruchirapalli (DD News)
	Gudiyatam	Thiruvaiyaru	Tirunelveli (DD News)
	Kallakurchi	Tindivanam	Tirupattur (DD News)
	Krishnagiri	Tiruchendur	Tuticorin (DD News)
	Marthandam	Tiruchirapalli	Vellore (DD News)
	Mayuram	Tirupattur	
	VLPTs (7)		
	Gingee	Tiruvanamalai	Valparai
	Kanchipuram	Valliur	Vaza Padi
	Mettupalayam		
	Transposers (1)		
	Dindigul		
	Studios (2)		
	Hyderabad	Warangal	
	HPT (4)		
	Hyderabad	Warangal	
	Mehboobnagar (Int. Set Up)	Hyderabad (DD News)	
	LPT (36)		
	Adilabad	Khammam	Veldanda
	Belampalli	Kothegudam	Wanaparthi
	Bhainsa	Yellandu	Medak
	Nirmal	Achampet	Siddipet
	Sirpur	Gadwal	Zahirabad

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Tripura	Jagatial	Jadcherla	Devarkonda
	Karimnagar	Kollapur	Miriyalguda
	Peddapalli	Kosgi	Nalgonda
	Ramagundam	Madugulla	Banswada
	Sirsilla	Nagarkurnool	Kamareddy
	Vemalwada	Narayanpet	Nizamabad
	Bhadrachalam	Talakondapali	Tandur
	VLPT (RLS) (1)		
	Srisalem		
	Studio (1)		
Uttar Pradesh	Agartala		
	HPT (2)		
	Agartala	Agartala (DD News)	
	LPTs (6)		
	Ambasa	Amarpur	Jolaibari
	Kailasahar	Teliamura	Kailasahar (DD News)
	VLPT (1)		
	Dharma Nagar		
	Transposer (1)		
	Bellonia		
Uttar Pradesh	Studios (7)		
	Allahabad	Mau	Bareilly
	Gorakhpur	Varanasi	Mathura
	Lucknow		
	HPTS (19)		
	Agra	Mau	Allahabad (DD News)
	Allahabad	Varanasi	Bareilly (DD News)
	Bareilly	Banda	Gorakhpur (DD News)
	Gorakhpur	Lakhimpur	Kanpur (DD News)
	Kanpur	Faizabad	Lucknow (DD News)
	Lucknow	Agra (DD News)	Varanasi (DD News)

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
	Lucknow (DTT)		
	LPTs (62)		
	Akbarpur	Jagdishpur	Rae Bareli
	Aligarh	Jhansi	Rampur
	Amroha	Karwi	Rath
	Athdama	Kasganj	Rudauli
	Auraiya	Kosi	Sambhal
	Bahraich	Lalganj (Rae Bareilly)	Shahjahanpur
	Ballia	Lalitpur	Sikanderpur
	Balrampur	Mahoba	Sultanpur
	Basti	Mahroni	Talbehata
	Bidhuna	Mainpuri	Thirwa
	Chhibramau	Mathura	Aligarh (DD News)
	Deoria	Mau Ranipur	Azamgarh
	Dudhinagar	Mohammadabad	Jhansi (DD News)
	Etah	Moradabad	Lalganj (Pratapgarh) (DD News)
	Etawah	Nanpara	Mau (DD News)
	Farrukhabad	Narora	Moradabad (DD News)
	Fatehpur	Naugarh	Rampur (DD News)
	Ganj Dundwara	Obra	Rasra (DD News)
	Gauriganj	Orai	Shahjahanpur (DD News)
	Gonda	Pilibhit	Sultanpur (DD News)
	Hardoi	Puranpur	
	VLPTs (4)		
	Khubia Nangal	Mankapur	
	Manikpur	Thakurdwara (DD News)	
Uttarakhand	Studio (1)		
	Dehradun		
	HPTs (2)		
	Mussoorie	Mussoorie (DD News)	

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
West Bengal	LPTs (17)		
	Bachher	Kashipur	Pauri
	Champawat	Khetikhan	Pithoragarh
	Dak Pathar	Kotdwar	Tanakpur
	Haldwani	Naini Danda	Haridwar (DD News)
	Haridwar	Nainital	Khetikhan (DD News)
	Kalagarh	New Tehri	
	VLPTs (33)		
	Almora	Dugadda	Munsiari
	Aroli (Banoli)	Fata	Nandprayag
	Badrinath	Gajja	Naugaonkhal
	Bageshwar	Ghandyal	Okhimath
	Basot	Gopeshwar	Pokhri
	Bhatiari	Joshimath	Pratapnagar
	Chaukhatia	Kaljikkhal	Rajgrahi
	Devprayag	Karan Prayag	Ranikhet
	Dewal	Kausani	Ruderprayag
	Dharchula	Maneshwar	Tharali
	Didihat	Manila	Uttrakashi
	Transposers (2)		
	Mussoorie	Srinagar	
	Studios (3)		
	Kolkata	Shantiniketan	Jalpaiguri
	HPTs (14)		
	Asansol	Shantiniketan	Asansol (DD News)
	Kolkata	Balurghat	Kolkata (DD News)
	Krishnanagar	Kharagpur	Kolkata (Bangla Channel)
	Kurseong	Kurseong (DD News)	Kolkata (DTT)
	Murshidabad	Murshidabad (DD News)	

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	LPTs (20)		
	Alipurduar	Darjeeling	Maldah
	Baghmandi	Farakka	Medinipur
	Balrampur	Garhbeta	Puruliya
	Bardhaman	Jhalda	Rayna
	Bishnupur	Jhargram	Shantiniketan (DD News)
	Contai	Kalimpong	Basanti (DD News)
	Cooch Bihar	Kalna	
	VLPT (1)		
	Egra		
	Studio (1)		
	Port Blair		
	HPTs (2)		
Chandigarh	Port Blair	Port Blair (DD News)	
	LPTs (2)		
	Car Nicobar	Car Nicobar (DD News)	
	VLPTs (25)		
	Baratang	Kalighat	Swaraj Gram
	Campbel Bay	Katchal	Teressa
	Chowra	Long Island	Campbel Bay (DD News)
	Diglipur	Mayabunder	Diglipur (DD News)
	Harinagar	Nancowry	Hutbay (DD News)
	Havelock	Neil Island	Mayabunder (DD News)
	Hutbay	Rama Krishan Puram	Nancowry (DD News)
	Kadamtala	Rangat	Rangat (DD News)
	Joginder Nagar		
	Studio (1)		
	Chandigarh		

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	LPTs (1)		
	Chandigarh		
	LPT (1)		
Daman and Diu	Silvassa		
	LPTs (2)		
	Daman	Diu	
Delhi	Studios (2)		
	Delhi	CPC Delhi	
	HPTs (4)		
Lakshadweep	Delhi	Delhi (DD News)	Delhi (Digital)
	Delhi (DTT)		
	LPT (1)		
	Kavaratti		
	VLPTs (15)		
	Minicoy	Kadmat	Kavaratti (DD News)
	Agatti	Kalpeni	Minicoy (DD News)
	Amini	Kilton	Andrott (DD News)
	Andrott	Agatti (DD News)	Kadmat (DD News)
	Chetlat	Amini (DD News)	Kalpeni (DD News)
Puducherry	Studio (1)		
	Puducherry		
	HPT (1)		
	Puducherry		
	LPTs (2)		
	Karaikal	Puducherry (DD News)	
	VLPTs (2)		
	Mahe	Yanam	

Statement-III

Details of projects to set up new AIR Broadcasting Stations being undertaken in the Twelfth Plan including Cont. Schemes of previous Plans

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of new FM station	Projects likely to be completed during the current year
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Anini/Roing	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW	-----
2.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW	Yes
3.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW	Yes
4.	Golpara	Assam	1 KW	Yes
5.	Karim Ganj	Assam	1 KW	Yes
6.	Lumding	Assam	1 KW	Yes
7.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 KW	-----
8.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 KW	Yes
9.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 KW	Yes
10.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 KW	Yes
11.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 KW	Yes
12.	Phek	Nagaland	1 KW	Yes
13.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 KW	Yes
14.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 KW	-----
15.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW	Yes
16.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 KW	Yes
17.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 KW	Yes
18.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 KW	-----
19.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 KW	Yes
20.	Green Ridge	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW	-----
21.	Himbotingla	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW	-----
22.	Nathatop	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW	-----
23.	Bundi (TV site)	Rajasthan	10 KW	-----

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW	-----
25.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW	-----
26.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 KW	Yes
27.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 KW	-----
28.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 KW	-----
29.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 KW	Yes
30.	Chauntan Hill	Rajasthan	20 KW	Yes
31.	Baririzo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
32.	Bhalukpong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
33.	Boleng	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
34.	Chayangtajo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
35.	Gensi	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
36.	Hayuliang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
37.	Koyu	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
38.	Mariang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
39.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
40.	Nampong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
41.	Palin	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
42.	Raga	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
43.	Rumgong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
44.	Sagalee	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
45.	Sangram	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
46.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
47.	Yachuli	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
48.	Yingkiong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W	Yes
49.	Bakuliaghat	Assam	100 W	Yes
50.	Barpeta	Assam	100 W	Yes
51.	Dudnoi	Assam	100 W	Yes
52.	Lanka	Assam	100 W	Yes
53.	Sarihajan	Assam	100 W	Yes
54.	Udalguri	Assam	100 W	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
55.	Chingai	Manipur	100 W	-----
56.	Tamei	Manipur	100 W	-----
57.	Baghmara	Meghalaya	100 W	Yes
58.	Chiahphuri	Mizoram	100 W	Yes
59.	Khawbung	Mizoram	100 W	Yes
60.	Pukzing	Mizoram	100 W	Yes
61.	Vanlaiphai	Mizoram	100 W	Yes
62.	Zawnrgin	Mizoram	100 W	Yes
63.	Henima (Tenning)	Nagaland	100 W	Yes
64.	Meluri	Nagaland	100 W	Yes
65.	Chungthang	Sikkim	100 W	Yes
66.	Dentam	Sikkim	100 W	Yes
67.	Gyalshing	Sikkim	100 W	Yes
68.	Lachen	Sikkim	100 W	Yes
69.	Lachung, Forest Guest House	Sikkim	100 W	Yes
70.	Mangan	Sikkim	100 W	Yes
71.	Namthang, Police Thana	Sikkim	100 W	Yes
72.	Soreng	Sikkim	100 W	Yes
73.	Yuksum	Sikkim	100 W	Yes
74.	Ambassa	Tripura	100 W	Yes
75.	Chowmanu	Tripura	100 W	Yes
76.	Damchhara	Tripura	100 W	Yes
77.	Gandachhara	Tripura	100 W	Yes
78.	Jolaibari	Tripura	100 W	Yes
79.	Sakhan	Tripura	100 W	Yes
80.	Silachari	Tripura	100 W	Yes
81.	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	Tripura	100 W	Yes
82.	Diu	UT (Daman and Diu)	100 W	Yes
83.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	100 W	Yes
84.	Basanti	West Bengal	100 W	Yes

Statement-IV*Details of projects likely to be completed during the current year*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Details of projects likely to be completed during 2016-17
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Vijayawada.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Itanagar.
3.	Assam	Full digitalization of Studio Centres at Dibrugarh, PPC Guwahati and Silchar. Replacement of Old High Power Transmitter at Dibrugarh
4.	Bihar	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Muzaffarpur.
5.	Chhattisgarh	Full digitalization of Studio Centres at Raipur and Jagdalpur
6.	Goa	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Panaji. Upgradation of Earth Station at Panaji.
7.	Gujarat	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Rajkot.
8.	Haryana	Upgradation of Earth Station at Hisar.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Shimla.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Jammu. Installation of HPTs (DD1 and DD News) at Rajouri. Digital Transmitter (DTT) at Srinagar Replacement of Earth Station Compression Equipment at Srinagar
11.	Jharkhand	Full digitalization of Studio Centres at Ranchi and Daltonganj.
12.	Karnataka	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Gulbarga.
13.	Kerala	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Thrissur. Digital Transmitter (DTT) at Thiruvananthapuram
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Full digitalization of Studio Centres at Gwalior and Indore.
15.	Maharashtra	Commissioning of HDTV transmitter at Mumbai Full digitalization of Studio Centres at Nagpur and Pune.
16.	Manipur	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Imphal. Construction of Earth Station Building at Imphal
17.	Meghalaya	Full digitalization of Studio Centres at Shillong and Tura.

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Aizawl.
19.	Nagaland	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Kohima. Construction of Earth Station Building at Kohima.
20.	Odisha	Full digitalization of Studio Centres at Sambalpur and Bhawanipatna.
21.	Punjab	Commissioning of DD1 and DD News HPTs in pmt. Set up at Amritsar.
22.	Rajasthan	Replacement of Old High Power Transmitter at Jaisalmer
23.	Sikkim	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Gangtok.
24.	Tamil Nadu	Commissioning of HDTV transmitter at Chennai. Setting up of HD Studio at DDK, Chennai. Strengthening of Tower (300 mtr) at Rameshwaram.
25.	Telangana	Digital Transmitter (DTT) at Hyderabad
26.	Tripura	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Agartala.
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Full digitalization of Studio Centres at Allahabad, Bareilly, Mau, Varanasi and Mathura. New Earth Station (Uplinking Facility) at Gorakhpur.
28.	Uttarakhand	Replacement of Earth Station Compression Equipment at Dehradun.
29.	West Bengal	Commissioning of HDTV transmitter at Kolkata. Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Jalpaiguri and Shantiniketan. Upgradation of one Studio at DDK, Kolkata for HD production
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Port Blair. Upgradation of Earth Station at Port Blair.
31.	Chandigarh	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Chandigarh. Upgradation of Earth Station at Chandigarh. Construction of Staff Quarter at Chandigarh.
32.	Delhi	Commissioning of HDTV transmitter at Delhi. Multi-Camera mobile production facility. Automated Playback facility at CPC, Delhi. Replacement of Integrate News Automation system (part equipment) at News HQ, Delhi.

1	2	3
		Augmentation of Central Archives. Augmentation of facilities at CPC, Delhi for Kisan Channel.
33.	Puducherry	Full digitalization of Studio Centre at Puducherry.

**Improvement in contents of programmes aired
through FM channels**

315. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to improve contents of the programmes aired through Government FM channels *viz.* FM Gold, FM Rainbow, which are mostly entertainment oriented wholly dependent on Cinema;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will come forward to make programmes which will be pro-educative, useful to listeners in preparing themselves for competitive examination, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) There is no proposal pending with the Government to improve contents of the programmes aired through Government FM Channels *viz.* FM Gold and FM Rainbow. However, it is the constant endeavour of All India Radio to improve presentation and content of FM Gold and Rainbow on the basis of feed-back of surveys etc. so that programmes are tailored to suit the tastes, concerns and aspirations of the changing society.

(c) and (d) Such programmes which are broadcast on AIR FM Rainbow and Gold, include Career Counsellor and Skill Development etc. Rainbow Channel also broadcasts a series "Parwaz Hai Kaam Tera" in which career opportunities are highlighted. A live quiz broadcast "Rainbow Genius" is broadcast every Sunday for one hour.

Quality of DD and AIR programmes

316. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to enhance the quality of various programmes of Doordarshan and All India Radio;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the future course of action of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) **Doordarshan:** Prasar Bharati has informed that it is a constant endeavor of Doordarshan to improve upon its programmes by reviewing the content and quality from time to time with the view to sustain the interest of the viewers. Doordarshan has been procuring content through various notified schemes such as Self Finance Commissioning (SFC), Revenue Sharing Mode (RSM) for producers/simulcast, Advertisement Funded Programme (AFP) and Acquisition Category. The Revenue Sharing Scheme (Producers/Simulcast) also allows Doordarshan to collaborate with some private channels for sourcing some high quality software in the simulcast mode, on favorable terms.

As a part of ongoing review, the Prasar Bharati Board has decided to invite good programmes from production houses to be telecast initially on its national channel, under a new policy of slot sale.

All India Radio: Improving and upgrading the quality and standard of programmes is a continuous process. The popularity, content and quality of programmes broadcast by AIR are being monitored regularly.

Under future plans of AIR, following proposals are in pipeline:

- (i) Replacement of existing analogue equipment by digital equipment in all the studios.
- (ii) Replacement of existing valve based MW/SW Transmitters by solid state MW/SW transmitters.
- (iii) Replacement of existing old FM Transmitters by new FM transmitters.
- (iv) Setting up of FM transmitters at new locations in the country.

Irregularities in determining the seniority of Clerk and Stenographers in Prasar Bharati

317. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the irregularities in determining the seniority of Clerks and Stenographers in Prasar Bharati, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has received any grievances in this regard, if so, the details thereof along with concrete steps taken to redress them;

(c) whether the seniority list of such employees has been prepared by the Prasar Bharti as per DoPT guidelines, if so, the details thereof along with criteria fixed for the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which the seniority list of such employees is likely to be prepared and issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that no irregularity in maintaining the seniority list of Clerks/ Stenographers has been found.

(b) Details of recent grievances received, as informed by Prasar Bharati, alongwith replies is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that as per clarification of DoP&T, the seniority list of Stenographer Grade-III (Re-designated Grade-II *w.e.f.* 01.01.2006), has been prepared up to 1995 on the basis of date of joining as per past practice applicable till 1995 and from 1996 onward on the basis of SSC ranking.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

*Details of recent grievances received, as informed by Prasar Bharati,
alongwith replies*

Sl. No.	Details of Grievance	Details of reply
1.	Online Grievance petition dated 11.7.14 from Shri Vigyan Singh, Stenographer Grade-I in DDK, Gorakhpur.	Replied by Prasar Bharati on 18.04.2016.
2.	Representation of Smt. Vimlavati Singh received from Standing Committee on Petitions <i>vide</i> letter dated 03.09.2015.	Reply sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat, Committee on Petitions on 07.04.2016.
3.	Representation of Smt. Vimlavati Singh received from Standing Committee on IT <i>vide</i> letter dated 23.4.15.	Reply sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat, Standing Committee on IT on 07.04.2016.
4.	O.M. dated 21.3.16 received from Standing Committee on IT forwarding therewith a letter from Shri Kamlesh Paswan,	Matter is under consideration in Prasar Bharati.

Sl. No.	Details of Grievance	Details of reply
	MP enclosing representation from Shrimati Vimlavati Singh.	
5	A complaint from ADASA, Zonal Council (Bihar and Jharkhand) received in AIR, Patna and forwarded to AIR Directorate <i>vide</i> letter dated 25.11.14.	All India Radio, Patna has been advised to maintain the seniority list as per SSC ranks of the employees as governed by DoP&T instructions on the subject.

Introduction of state of art technologies to reach people

318. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has adopted any new strategies using state-of-art technologies to increase the efficiency of various departments under the I & B Ministry such as PIB, Directorate of Field Publicity and other such departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds earmarked and disbursed so far during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to include all kinds of social media networking facilities and video conferencing facilities to reach the people living in the length and breadth of the country; and

(d) the compositions, roles and responsibilities of various committees constituted under the I & B Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Ministry of I&B and the Media Units under the administrative control of the Ministry make efforts to use the state of art technology to increase their efficiencies. A gist of some initiatives is given below:

Initiatives	Funds Allocated
Cable TV Network is being digitized in four phases throughout the Country. Phases 1 and 2 have already been completed.	Out of the total Plan provision of ₹ 13.02 crore, one crore is ear-marked for the MIS.

Initiatives	Funds Allocated
<p>Phase 3 which was scheduled to be completed by 31st Dec, 2015 has been completed to a large extent. However, some High Courts have granted stays on the date of implementation.</p> <p>Phase 4 is to be completed by 31st Dec, 2016.</p> <p>For completion of phase 3 and 4, a Plan Scheme titled “Mission Digitisation” was approved at a capital cost of ₹ 13.02 crore.</p>	
<p>Press Information Bureau’s (PIB’s) officers are being equipped with Laptops/Smart Phones to enable them to effectively use Information Technology to disseminate information.</p>	<p>Adequate provisions have been made in the Scheme ‘Modernization of PIB’ to equip the officers with Laptops/Smart Phones.</p>
<p>Private FM Radio e-auction on Electronic Auctions System (EAS) on simultaneous Multi Round Ascending (SMRA) e-auction methodology ensured transparency and facilitated in discovering true market price of FM Radio waves, a natural resource.</p>	<p>No specific funds have been provided for the purpose of using state of art technology.</p>
<p>Mobile applications like WhatsApp has been utilized by Department of Field Publicity during Beti Bachao Beti Padoo campaign in Rajasthan during March, 2015 and other Special Outreach Programmes.</p>	

(c) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and most of the Media Units under its control has presence on various social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, blog, Google+, YouTube and Instagram. These platforms are being used by them to disseminate information due to easy accessibility and wider reach of these platforms.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting's twitter account has 517K followers, its Facebook account has more than 1.1 million likes, YouTube has 4,866,791 views, blog page has 2,404,064 page views and Instagram has 1087 followers.

PIB's website is being revamped and new technologies such as live streaming, smart phones, hi-speed broad band etc. are being used for this purpose. Video conferencing facilities are also being installed to carry out the live streaming of press conferences by important news makers.

To address the queries of the people regarding ongoing cable TV digitization in the country, a multi-lingual Toll Free Helpline (1800 180 4343) has been established under Mission Digitisation Project.

(d) Details regarding the committees of the Ministry are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the committees constituted under the Ministry of

Information and Broadcasting

- (a) To take cognizance *suo moto* or to look into specific complaints regarding content on private TV channels on any platform including DTH and FM Radio with regard to violation of the Programme and Advertising Code as defined in Rule 6 and 7 of the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 for TV channels and applicable Content Code for Radio. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted with members from M/o I&B, Home Affairs, Law and Justice, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, External Affairs, Defence, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and a representative of the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI).
- (b) For examination of applications for grant of permission for setting up of Community Radio Station (CRS) and financial assistance under Plan Scheme following two committees have been constituted.
 - (i) An Inter-Ministerial Committee consisting of Secretary (I&B) as its Chairman and members from various Ministries *viz.* 5 members from M/o I&B, and one member each from M/o Communications and Information Technology, M/o Home Affairs, M/o HRD, M/o Defence and M/o Finance; and
 - (ii) A Screening Committee consisting of Joint Secretary (I&B) as its Chairperson, and ten members representing various Stake holders in the field of CRS.

- (c) To steer the digitization of cable TV network in the country in the remaining 2 phases, a Task Force has been constituted. All stakeholders viz. broadcasters, multi-system operators, cable TV operators, DTH operators, HITS operators, ASSOCHAM, CII, FIFFI, TRAI, State/UTs, Department of Electronics and IT, Department of Telecommunication, AIR, Doordarshan, BIS, Consumer Electronics and Manufactures Association (CEAMA) and one consumer forum from each region have been made members of this body. 14 (Fourteen) meetings of the Task Force have been held so far.
- (d) As per the Official Language Policy, following two committees have been constituted:
- (i) Official Language Implementation Committee consisting of Joint Secretary, M/o Information and Broadcasting as its Chairperson and Officers from the Ministry and Media Units of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as its members.
 - (ii) Hindi Advisory Committee consisting of Hon'ble Minister of Information and Broadcasting as its Chairman, Hon'ble Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting as its Vice Chairman and 48 other members including members from the Ministry of Information of Broadcasting and its Media Units and 15 Non-Government members.

Auction of prime time slots of DD

319. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to auction certain prime time slots of Doordarshan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to increase the poor viewership as well as falling revenues of Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that they are considering to auction certain prime time slots of Doordarshan (DD). The option of sale of time slot/time bands on DD National Channel, as a strategy to source high quality content at no cost has been considered as the mode of acquiring programmes through Commissioning/Self Finance Commissioning (SFC) route had resulted in dipping of the viewership of DD National and consequently decreasing revenue. SFC Scheme was launched in 2005 and it worked well for DD

for initial years. However, in the recent years SFC serials did not deliver either on increasing viewership or revenue. Prasara Bharati Board advised DD to proceed with an alternative policy by opening-up prime time slots for sale. DD was directed to come up with a Slot Sale policy so that genuine external and creative professionals can mount their programmes on DD Channels through slot purchase. In this scheme, DD would stop financing production through “Pay Out” modes and instead have revenue assurance in the form of a slot fee. The policy envisages that producers are made stake holders in the Scheme. They would invest in the content and recover the same from the market through sale of associated commercial time. In such a situation, market forces would ensure that high quality standards are maintained for the content mounted, while assuring revenue for Doordarshan.

It is a constant endeavour of Doordarshan to improve upon its programmes by reviewing the content and quality from time to time with the view to sustain the interest of the viewers and improve revenue.

Community radio stations in the country

320. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) how many community radio stations are working in our country at present;
- (b) whether Government is planning to set up more such stations in the rural areas; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) At present 191 Community Radio Stations are working in the country.

(b) and (c) Grant of permission to organisations to set up Community Radio Stations is a continuous process. Eligible organizations can apply to set up Community Radio Station in any part of the country including rural areas. Permission is granted in accordance with Policy Guidelines for setting up Community Radio Stations in India, subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria and receipt of clearances from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of Ministry of Communication and IT, as the case may be. Policy guidelines are available on Ministry's website: www.mib.nic.in.

The House then adjourned at thirty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock,

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. PROCEEDINGS IN UTTARAKHAND ASSEMBLY

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह सदन नियमों से चलता है, परम्पराओं से चलता है...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)... क्या कहा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: इस सदन की निर्धारित परम्परा है, यह किसी भी हालत में दूसरे सदन का जो सदस्य होता है, उसके प्रिसाइडिंग ऑफिसर के किसी निर्णय का...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... What are you talking? ...(Interruptions)... Let me listen. ...(Interruptions)... आप मेरी बात सुनिए! Do you not want me to listen? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, सर... First, you say; then I will speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह सदन नियमों से चलता है, परम्पराओं से चलता है।

श्री उपसभापति: हां, ठीक है। यह नियमों से चलता है। Have you any doubt?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, something has been committed, which has infringed the law. That is why I am raising this issue.

श्री उपसभापति: क्या है?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने यहां पर उत्तराखंड के प्रिसाइडिंग ऑफिसर के निर्णय का हवाला देते हुए, उनकी आलोचना की है। हर हाउस के प्रिसाइडिंग ऑफिसर की एक ऑटोनॉमी, एक इंडिपेंडेंस होती है। Sir, we love you. We respect you. आपके निर्णय की अगर किसी हाउस में आलोचना की जाए, तो हमें बुरा लगेगा। वैसे ही किसी सदन में, उत्तराखंड के सदन में जो वहां के सभापति ने, जो वहां के अध्यक्ष ने निर्णय दिया है, वह सर्वोच्च है। उसे किसी दूसरे सदन में चुनौती नहीं दी जा सकती है। यह संविधान भी कहता है और उसका उल्लेख भी नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं बहुत स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तराखंड में निर्वाचित सरकार का बहुमत था, विधान सभा अध्यक्ष ने विनियोग विधेयक को पारित माना। उसको यहां बैठी हुई सरकार अगर चुनौती देती है, तो यह लोकतंत्र की हत्या है। ...(व्यवधान)... संविधान की हत्या है। तो क्या उस पर कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठाया जा सकता? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इस पर आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ। मैं आपसे एक व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर प्रस्ताव लाकर भारत सरकार के इस कदम की निन्दा की जाए और भारत सरकार क्षमा याचना करे। ...(व्यवधान)... वह माफी मांगे। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने क्यों एक निर्वाचित सरकार को अपनी

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

सत्ता लिप्सा के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... इनमें जनता के बीच जाने की हिम्मत तो नहीं है बिहार में हारने के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... ये लोगों को विभाजित करके ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I got your point. ...(Interruptions)... I got your point. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you can. ...(Interruptions)... अभी आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है, उसको आप कार्यवाही से बाहर निकालिए। ...(व्यवधान)... उनसे कहिए कि वे क्षमा याचना करें। ...(व्यवधान)... उनके खिलाफ निन्दा प्रस्ताव आए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, भारत सरकार के खिलाफ इस सदन में एक निन्दा प्रस्ताव आना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इसके लिए आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... वे इसके लिए क्षमा याचना करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, मुझे लगता है कि इस पर कोई डिस्कशन नहीं होना है, इस पर कोई डिस्कशन हो भी नहीं रहा है। ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ द ओपोजिशन ने और ऑनरेबल आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो इश्यू उठाया था, उसके बारे में जो factual position थी, उस factual position को बताया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको हंगामा करना ही करना है। आपने सदन चलने नहीं देना है। ...(व्यवधान)... तो इसलिए कोई नया पंगा मत लीजिएगा। हमारा आपसे अनुरोध यही है कि एस.सी. से संबंधित बिल लगा हुआ है और यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, उस पर आप चर्चा करिए, जिस पर आम सहमति बन चुकी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया, आप बैठ जाइए। Now, you take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Tiwariji, you have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... तिवारी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। Yes. ...(Interruptions)... Let them sit. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, what has been raised here, has to be taken more seriously. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard it. I heard it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You have heard it, Sir. But it is not only hearing, Sir. We would appeal to you and, through you, to our other hon. Members that if this House does not respect its own rules and if this House allows a situation where the Rule Book is flouted by the Leader of the House, I am talking of Rule 238 (iii) ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, it is the Chair which looks into it. ...(Interruptions)... Your statement is wrong. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Who are you to decide it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am addressing the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will deal with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on Rule 238(iii). ...*(Interruptions)*... Just now the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs has said something. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 238(iii) is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Your statement is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, I am demanding a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: He has made a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, I have and I stand by that statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has flouted Rule 238(iii). ...*(Interruptions)*... Any offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of the Houses or any State Legislature... *(Interruptions)*... What Pramod Tiwariji referred to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He was talking about the...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The issue before the House is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I stand by what I have said. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House must withdraw that. ...*(Interruptions)*... He must be made to withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Badnoreji, if you don't allow me to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He violated the Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Badnoreji, if you don't allow me to listen to him, I will ask you to sit here and then you will have to do the job. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a difficult job, I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a limited submission. It is not a question of scoring any debating point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yesterday and today, the Rule Book was quoted to us. Yesterday, Rule 267 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are talking about today's observation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Today's.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't say 'yesterday.'

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Today, a matter was raised. The Leader of the House has every right to respond to what the LOP and I have said. But the Rule Book specifically forbids any reference or any expression about the conduct of the proceedings in a State Legislature. What has been said about the Speaker of the Uttarakhand Assembly is not only deplorable ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He must be made to withdraw it. And we want your ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ऑनरेबल आनन्द शर्मा जी का यह कहना है कि Rule 238(iii) में उत्तराखंड में स्पीकर का जो कंडक्ट था, उस पर किसी ने कोई discussion नहीं किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to decide on it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is about use of offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of the Houses or any State Legislature. It is all right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, address the Chair.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप उत्तराखंड पर चर्चा भी करना चाहते हैं और वहां की जो factual position है, आप उसको सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। वहां पर जो कुछ हुआ, वहां पर जिस तरह से ...*(व्यवधान)*... व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से चरमरा गई ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इन्हें क्या लगता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे लगता है कि इनको सुबह से लेकर शाम तक एक बहाना करना है। उस बहाने के आधार पर सदन की कार्यवाही को रोकना इनका मकसद है। इसके अलावा इनकी और कोई मंशा नहीं है। यहां जो कुछ भी कहा गया, वहां जो वास्तविकता थी, वहां की जो factual position थी, उसके बारे में कहा गया।

जब आपने उसको यहां उठाया, तो आपको यह बात बताई गई और आपको उसकी जानकारी दी गई। इसमें कोई किसी को...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, अब जब नेता सदन ने यह बात उठाई, तो उन्होंने उत्तराखंड के स्पीकर को quote किया कि उन्होंने ऐसा किया। श्रीमन्, अगर ये यह सफाई दे रहे हैं, तो वहां जो President's Rule लागू हुआ, वह गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट पर लागू हुआ। गवर्नर ने केंद्र सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी, केंद्र सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट को accept किया और महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को भेज दिया। गवर्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में उत्तराखंड के स्पीकर का जो कंडक्ट था, उसको कहीं भी ब्रीफ नहीं किया। मैं कहता हूं कि आप गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट देख लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें कहीं भी ब्रीफ नहीं किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When we will take up ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: तो फिर उसका ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहां से आएगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कैसे स्पीकर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing its merit.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जो Rule 238 (iii) है, यह बिल्कुल क्लीयर है। इस वजह से मैं चाहूंगा कि लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने जो कहा है, उसको प्रोसीडिंग से निकाल दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको यह रूलिंग देनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: रूलिंग देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have understood. सुनिए, we are not discussing the merits. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... We are not discussing. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): यह पहली बार है जब बिना राज्यपाल की सहमति से यह राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह लोकतंत्र की हत्या है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please remember that we are not discussing the merits of the issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me make it clear. ...**(Interruptions)**... All that we are discussing is this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, let me speak first. Then, you can decide. हम आज इस वक्त जिस राष्ट्रपति शासन पर डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं, वह तो शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है। सिवाय हमारे साथियों और विपक्ष के जो दूसरे साथी हैं, आज, जब बीच में उन्होंने बात उठाई कि उत्तराखंड में किस तरह से सरकार गिराई गई, तो माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने, जो बड़े विद्वान हैं, अच्छी तरह से कानून जानते हैं, जिन्होंने इस सदन में हमेशा स्पीकर की गरिमा को प्रोटैक्ट किया है, जब हमने कई दफा यह कहा कि कोई एक बिल मनी बिल नहीं होना चाहिए, वह साधारण बिल होना चाहिए, तब माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने कहा कि स्पीकर का जो निर्णय है, वह अंतिम है, उसको कोई भी चैलेंज नहीं कर सकता है। हमने हर बार उनकी इस बात को रखा और लोक सभा के ऑनरेबल स्पीकर ने जो भी निर्णय लिया, चाहे वह कोई भी निर्णय हो, उसको इस सदन में मान

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

दिया। यह हमें राज्य सभा के लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने बताया। लेकिन आज मुझे बहुत अफसोस होता है कि लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस खुद एक दूसरी विधान सभा, उत्तराखंड विधान सभा के स्पीकर के बारे में कहते हैं कि उन्होंने माइनॉरिटी गवर्नमेंट को मेजॉरिटी गवर्नमेंट करार दिया है। ये दो मापदंड नहीं चलेंगे। जहां रूलिंग पार्टी, बीजेपी पार्टी का स्पीकर हो, वह चाहे दिल्ली में हो या दिल्ली से बाहर किसी राज्य में हो, वह जो फैसला करेगा, उसे क्वेश्चन नहीं किया जाएगा लेकिन कांग्रेस का स्पीकर या चेयरमैन विधान सभा के अंदर कोई फैसला करेगा, निर्णय लेगा, उसको चैलेंज किया जाएगा और उसको एक आधार मानकर दिल्ली में बैठी केंद्र सरकार किसी सरकार को ही भंग कर देगी, यह एक बहुत ही गलत परंपरा इस सरकार ने शुरू की है। यदि कल पूरे देश की विधान सभाओं के स्पीकर्स अपनी विधान सभाओं में जो निर्णय लेंगे, और हर विधान सभा के स्पीकर के डिसीजन को अगर इसी तरह से चैलेंज किया जाएगा, केंद्र सरकार उसके निर्णय को अनसुना करके राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा देगी या राज्य सभा अथवा लोक सभा में उन स्पीकर्स या चेयरमैन के फैसलों की निन्दा करेगी, तो हमारी यही गुजारिश है कि माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस श्री अरुण जेटली जी, जो कि बहुत ही विद्वान हैं, हम सबका उनका आदर करते हैं, मैं उनका बहुत आदर करता हूं, तो मेरी उनसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि यह गतिरोध अभी एक सेकंड में खत्म हो जाएगा, वे यह कह दें कि यह गलती हुई है, ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए था। यह बात यहीं खत्म हो जाएगी, मेरी उनसे यह रिक्वेस्ट है।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : Sir, let me speak first. Then, you can decide.

decide. ہم آج اس وقت جس راشٹریٹی ٹاسن پر ٹسکشن کر رہے ہیں، وہ تو شروع بھی نہیں ہوا ہے۔ سوائے ہمارے ساتھیوں اور ایوزیشن کے جو دوسرے ساتھی ہیں، آج، جب بیچ میں انہوں نے بات اٹھائی کہ اٹراکھنڈ میں کس طرح سے سرکار گرائی گئی، تو مائٹے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس نے، جو بڑے ودوان ہیں، اچھی طرح سے قانون جانتے ہیں، جنہوں نے اس سڈن میں ہمیشہ اسپیکر کی گریما کو پروٹیکٹ کیا ہے، جب ہم نے کئی دفعہ یہ کہا کہ کوئی ایک بل 'منی بل' نہیں ہونا چاہئے، وہ عام بل ہونا چاہئے، تب مائٹے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس نے کہا کہ اسپیکر کا جو فیصلہ ہے، وہ آخری فیصلہ ہے، اس کو کوئی بھی چیلنج نہیں کر سکتا ہے۔ ہم نے ہر بار ان کی اس بات کو رکھا اور لوک سبھا کے آنریبل اسپیکر نے جو بھی فیصلہ لیا، چاہے وہ کوئی بھی فیصلہ ہو، اس کو اس سڈن میں عزت دی۔ یہ ہمیں راجیہ سبھا کے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس نے بتایا۔ لیکن آج مجھے بہت افسوس ہوتا ہے کہ لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس خود ایک دوسری ودھان سبھا، اٹراکھنڈ ودھان سبھا کے بارے میں کہتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے مائنارٹی گورنمینٹ کو میجورٹی گورنمینٹ قرار دیا ہے، یہ دو پیمانے نہیں چلیں گے۔ جہاں رولنگ پارٹی، بی جے پی۔ پارٹی کا اسپیکر ہو، وہ چاہے دہلی میں ہو یا دہلی سے باہر کسی راجیہ میں ہو، وہ جو فیصلہ کرے گا، اس سے کونشن نہیں کیا جائے گا لیکن کانگریس کا اسپیکر یا جیٹرمین ودھان سبھا کے اندر کوئی فیصلہ کرے گا، فیصلہ لے گا، اس کو چیلنج کیا جائے گا اور اس کو ایک آدھار مان کر دہلی میں بیٹھی مرکزی سرکار، کسی سرکار کو ہی بھنگ کر دے گی، یہ ایک بہت ہی غلط پرمیرا اس سرکار نے شروع کی ہے۔ اگر کل پورے دیش کی

उदहन सभ्याउं के एसिक्कर्स अइने उदहन सभ्याउं में जो फिस्ले लीं गे, ओर ये उदहन सभ्या के एसिक्कर्स के फिस्ले को असी तरह से चिल्ले किया जाये गा, मरक़ी सरकार अ के फिस्ले को अ-सना करके राश्ट्रियी शासन लगा दे गी या राजी सभ्या ओर लोक सभ्या में अ एसिक्कर्स या जियरमिन के फिस्लों की नन्दा करे गी, तो प्मारी यी ग़ज़ारश है के मन्ते लीटर ऑफ़ दी बाउंस शरी अरुन जियली जी, जो के बेत यी उदुअन बीन, म सभ अ की عزत करते बीन, में अ की बेत عزत करता हूँ, तो मीरी अ से रीक़ुयिस्ट है के ये गी-रुदहे अबी अीक़ सिक्कन्ट में खतम हो जाये गा, ओ ये के दीन के ये छली हूँ, अीसा नहीन करना चाहे था- ये बात यीन खतम हो जाये गी- मीरी अ से ये रीक़ुयिस्ट है-

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर, ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): तरुण जी, आपका गला मुझसे अच्छा है, आप बाद में बोलिएगा।

उपसभापति जी, मैंने कल भी रूल 267 पर कहा था, आज भी रखा है, क्योंकि नेता सदन और नेता प्रतिपक्ष भी यहां मौजूद हैं, इसलिए मैं दो तीन चीजें कहना चाहता हूं। इस देश में अब तक 103 बार राष्ट्रपति शासन लग चुका है। लगभग 67 बार राष्ट्रपति शासन तब लगा है, जब सदन में सर्वेन पोलिटिकल पार्टी का बहुमत था। इसके दुरुपयोग का क्लाइमेक्स पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू के समय में भी हुआ था। जब वे कांग्रेस के प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो पंजाब की संयुक्त सरकार के जो चीफ़ मिनिस्टर थे, गोपीचंद भार्गव, वे उनसे नाराज थे, तब राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा था। जब हम एनडीए में थे, तो हमारे नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी थे। वे कल्याण सिंह जी से इतने नाराज थे कि एक स्टेज ऐसी आई कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कल्याण सिंह जी को हटाकर राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया गया था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब संविधान के निर्माण के समय Constituent Assembly में इस पर बहस चल रही थी, तब ऐसा नहीं सोचा गया था कि दिल्ली में किसी और की सरकार होगी और राज्य में किसी और की सरकार होगी। ये गलतियां सबने की हैं, लेकिन जो बीच की पार्टियां हैं, जैसे बसपा, सपा, सीपीएम और सबसे ज्यादा अकाली दल, क्योंकि इनसे ज्यादा ज्यादा तो देश में पिछले 60 साल में किसी पर नहीं हुई कि 11 या 12 बार अकाली दल की सरकार गिरी है। इसलिए मैं नेता सदन से भी और नेता प्रतिपक्ष से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आर्टिकल 356 है, यह सारी बीमारियों की जड़ है। अब आप भी बलवान हैं, ये भी बलवान हैं और हम बीच वाले मेमने हैं। कभी आप हमें खाते हैं, कभी ये खाते हैं। हम इनके साथ धरने पर दर्जन बार बैठे हैं। कल्याण सिंह जी की सरकार जा रही थी, बूटा सिंह जी नीतिश कुमार जी को शपथ नहीं दिला रहे थे, हमने वे दिन भी देखे हैं, लेकिन अब मेरा यह कहना है कि सभी इसके शिकार हो चुके हैं। मैं आपसे खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि ये भी अब उसी रास्ते पर हैं, जिस रास्ते पर आप थे, मुझे माफ़ करना, केंद्र में जिसकी सरकार है। अरुण जी, मैं आपसे भी कहना चाहता हूं, मैं आपको इसीलिए सबसे विशिष्ट मानता हूं। हमने, आपने अटल जी के नेतृत्व में, आडवाणी जी, चौधरी चरण सिंह जी, चंद्रशेखर जी के समय में Anti-defection law बनाया था, लेकिन क्या हो रहा है देश में? टीआरएस का मेरा कोई दोस्त यहां हो, तो बुरा न माने, अपोजिशन का अपोजिशन ही खत्म हो गया। यह जो आपने moral ground पर politics की, इतनी कम उम्र में आप जेल चले गए थे, आप वहां 19 महीने रहे थे, जब आपकी जवानी भी ठीक से नहीं आई थी। आप किसके लिए जेल गए थे? इन्हीं values के लिए गए थे। आज आपके रहते हुए भी वे सारे काम हो रहे हैं। दल-बदल चलता था, पहले

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

हम इन पर आरोप लगाते थे। जब भजनलाल ने ऐसा किया था, तो हम और आप साथ-साथ थे। भजनलाल पूरी की पूरी सरकार लेकर चले गए थे, तो हमने बुरा माना था। 60 सालों में तो आपकी और हमारी सरकारों के साथ ज्यादातियां हुई हैं। इसलिए Anti-defection law पर आपके जैसे moral pedestal पर politics करने वाले लोगों से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई भी आदमी दल बदलता है, तो उस पूरे सत्र में उसको मंत्री न बनाया जाए, क्योंकि वह इसीलिए दल बदलता है। यह * है, यह एमएलए/एमपी की चोरी है और वह सरकार भी * है, जो defection करा कर किसी को एमएलए, एमपी या चीफ मिनिस्टर बना दे। इस पर बहस हुई। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ठीक बात है। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, एक मिनट, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, लॉ मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं, यहां पर आप बैठे हैं, नेता प्रतिपक्ष बैठे हैं, कि हम क्यों नहीं इस सवाल पर एक हो सकते हैं कि अगर आज के बाद दल-बदल होता है, तो ऐसा किया जाएगा? कैसे 11 दिन तक दल-बदल चल सकता है? आप तो उस जमाने में थे कि अगर ये 1/3 नहीं होंगे, तो दल-बदल नहीं माना जाएगा। यह अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भी हुआ, अब यह उत्तराखंड में भी हुआ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: त्यागी जी, ठीक है।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: इन सब चीजों पर ब्योरेवार बहस चलाई जानी चाहिए।

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Shri Anand Sharma and his colleagues have raised this issue of the reference that I have made in the morning to what happened in the Uttarakhand State Assembly. Sir, what is the scheme in the Constitution? The scheme in the Constitution is that under article 356, sub-clause (iii), once President's rule is imposed and a proclamation comes in, the proclamation is to be placed before both Houses of Parliament, and when it is placed before both the Houses of Parliament, both Houses on that substantive motion will discuss that proclamation. That is the procedure. Now, the Congress Party did not want to follow that procedure. It was in a hurry. It did not wait for the proclamation to be laid before the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha to discuss, and they wanted to anticipate a situation and have an advanced discussion on the proclamation. This is something which in any case is not permissible. What will happen is proclamation is placed, each of the grounds on which article 356 has been imposed would be justified by the Government, possibly opposed by the Opposition; I have no difficulty on that. When that substantive motion is discussed which is the proclamation, the entire discussion will take place. Now, when the Speaker's ruling has a finality in the House under article 212 ... Under article 212, Speaker's rulings have finality *qua* courts. Courts can't question the Speaker's rulings.

Sir, the Leader of the Opposition said that we are guilty of double standards, that here we are trying to question the Speaker's ruling. We are not doing that. We are

not questioning the Speaker's ruling. The courts can't question it. The simple question is: If the proceedings inside a House give a ground that there is a breakdown of a Constitutional machinery, it is a ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is a serious issue. Please try and understand it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. आप सुनिए! ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... You have to listen. He was listening all through. You have to listen.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The case of the Government is that the Appropriation Bill had been defeated in the Assembly. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Your saying 'no' doesn't make a difference because 35 out of the 67 MLAs gave it in writing. ...(Interruptions)... 67 में से 35 विधायकों ने लिखकर दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...(Interruptions)... You have to listen first. ...(Interruptions)... You have to listen. ...(Interruptions)... First listen, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Then, please allow a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... You raised that point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You wanted a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raised that point and he is replying. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: आपने डिस्कशन मांगा है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raised a point and he is replying to that. Go back. ...(Interruptions)... This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Go back. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. LoP... ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. LoP, please. You listen. ...(Interruptions)... I don't agree with this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You want a discussion and you don't have the patience to have a reply. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raised... *...(Interruptions)...* You listen. You raised a point. Hon. LoP raised a point. Mr. Anand Sharma raised a point, and he is replying. You have to listen to that. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* That is another thing. *...(Interruptions)...* Your Leader would take care of that. Go back to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* You have to allow him to reply. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. That is unfair. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, when the substantive motion on the Proclamation is discussed, every ground on which that application of article 356 is based will be discussed. And in those proceedings, did the proceedings in the Uttarakhand Assembly indicate that there was a breakdown of Constitutional machinery, that a defeated Appropriation Bill is declared to be approved and a Government which should have resigned continued to function. That is the ground for the breakdown of the Constitutional machinery. *...(Interruptions)...* You must have a large heart, then, to listen to this reply. इस देश में आज तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि हारे हुए बिल को पारित घोषित कर दिया गया हो। विधान सभा में जो हुआ, substantive motion में 238(v) में चर्चा हो सकती है। Mr. Anand Sharma stopped at Rule 238(iii). Rule 238(v) says, "No person while speaking shall reflect upon the conduct of a person in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion." *...(Interruptions)...* तो आर्टिकल 356 का जो proclamation आएगा, उसका जो substantive motion होगा, उसमें ये सारे तथ्य रखे जाएंगे। स्पीकर का आचरण यह disclose करता था कि breakdown of constitutional machinery है। एक हारी हुई सरकार सत्ता में कंटिन्यू नहीं कर सकती।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Leader of the House has referred to what I have said. Rule 238(iii) is very clear.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Read 238(v).

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He has said, "...unless a substantive motion is moved." No. Please read it. The Chair must read it. Rule 238 is only on the rules to be observed while speaking. Rule 238(iii) talks about the "...use of offensive expression about the conduct or proceedings of the House...". It does not say that you can speak only when a substantive motion is moved. It does not say that at all.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please read (v). *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I am saying. When the proclamation comes up, that will be a substantive motion. *...(Interruptions)...* In that substantive motion, the conduct of the Uttarakhand Speaker would be taken into consideration. *...(Interruptions)...* You can't have a discussion on this subject without discussing what happened in the Uttarakhand Assembly. 70 सालों

में यह पहली बार हुआ है कि हारा हुआ Appropriation Bill पारित माना जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we will be having a discussion. Anyhow, proclamation has been placed on the Table of the House. There has to be a discussion. At that time, we will see from both the sides. We will see the pros and cons. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): I am saying that the hon. Leader of the House seems to have a problem with figures. He has just said that the Speaker disregarded a written request by 33 Members of the Uttarakhand Vidhan Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I didn't say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry, Soniji, I didn't say that. Let us be clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMBIKA SONI: Thirty-five. You said thirty-five. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let us be clear on facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMBIKA SONI: Thirty-five. You said thirty-five.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please let me clear what I said. Thereafter, 35 MLAs wrote to the Governor. That is what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can check the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let us not dispute on facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the proceedings of the Assembly say that Members got up and asked for a division. ...*(Interruptions)*... Division was not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Appropriation Bill was declared passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thereafter, 35 MLAs write to the Governor saying कि हमने खिलाफ में वोट डाला है। जब 67 में से 35 विधायकों ने खिलाफ में वोट डाला है, तो फिर वह पास कैसे हो गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, anyhow, ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I can listen to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, the point is both the sides are disputing the facts. When there is a Substantive Motion and discussion, facts can be brought out. At that time, we will understand. There is no point in fighting now over the facts because I don't know...*(Interruptions)*... See, I have no record with me to say this is fact or that is fact. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, it is no use in discussing now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take up the next item. *...(Interruptions)...* I think we will take the next item because I don't have the facts with me. *...(Interruptions)...* This side is saying one thing. *...(Interruptions)...* That side is saying a different thing. There is no point in discussing now. *...(Interruptions)...* At the time of Substantive Motion, we will bring *...(Interruptions)...* So, let us take the next subject. *...(Interruptions)...* Next subject *...(Interruptions)...* Let us take the next subject. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point in discussing. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no point in discussing now. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am not talking about the facts. I would simply answer what the hon. Leader of the House has said. He said that the Congress Party, Congress Members have been raising this issue since yesterday. They could have waited for a discussion on the proclamation. I would just like to remind the hon. Leader of the House one thing. He wanted us to wait for a week and we do not know when the discussion is going to take place on that subject. But, I would like to ask this Government that on 20th March, hon. Governor of Uttarakhand directed the State Government, the Chief Minister that he should prove his majority on the floor of the House before 28th March which the Chief Minister agreed upon and through the Government conveyed its desire to convene the House and the Speaker issued the notification and 28th March was fixed to prove the majority. Did BJP Government, did the Central Government wait till 28th March? They did not wait for 24 hours. On 27th March, they imposed the Central rule. *...(Interruptions)...* They did not wait *...(Interruptions)...* They did not. *...(Interruptions)...* They could have waited *...(Interruptions)...* It was not that the Congress President had fixed the date. It was the Governor, the Head of the Constitution of the State, who had fixed the date. The date was fixed between the Governor, the State Government and the Speaker. These were the three Constitutional authorities who had decided the date, agreed upon the day and they did not wait for the outcome of the result till that date. *... (Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, please *...(Interruptions)...* Why? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there is only a part correction. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the Governor asked the Chief Minister to do it in two days and not on 28th March. *...(Interruptions)...* वे दो दिन के अन्दर करने को कह रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

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

*The House reassembled at three of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015 and The Repealing and Amending (Third) Bill, 2015

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015 and the Repealing and Amending (Third) Bill, 2015. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can move the Bills, Mr. D. V. Sadananda Gowda. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):

Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to repeal Appropriation Acts [including
Appropriation (Railways) Acts], as passed by
Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also beg to move:

That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to
amend certain other enactments, as passed by
Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak?

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then speak.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, this is a part of the resolve ...*(Interruptions)*... to bring reforms in the legal system of the country, to make it more accessible to the common men and to imbibe the principles of rule of law ...*(Interruptions)*... The Central Government has begun with ...*(Interruptions)*... review of the enactments which are obsolete, redundant and unnecessary. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has undertaken a comprehensive review of laws and the legal system with a view to removing incoherent and redundant laws. ...*(Interruptions)*... In continuation of achieving the aforesaid objectives, the above two Bills, which I have mentioned above, that is, the Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015 and the Repealing and Amending (Third) Bill, 2015, have been taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

[Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda]

Sir, Lok Sabha has already passed these Bills unanimously. *...(Interruptions)...* Across the party lines, everybody has supported the Bills and they have appreciated that this exercise is one of the best exercises to have the legal reforms in the country. *...(Interruptions)...* So, in the Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015, it has been proposed to repeal 758 Acts, including Appropriation of Railways enacted by the Parliament during the period of 1950 to 2012, which also include 111 State Appropriation Acts as enacted by the Parliament during 1950 to 1976, when the States were under the President's rule. *...(Interruptions)...* The said Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 11th May, 2015, *...(Interruptions)...*

Another Bill, that is, the Repealing and Amending (Third) Bill, 2015 to repeal 295 Acts has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 6th August 2015. *...(Interruptions)...* Yesterday, the Chair gave a decision that both the Bills could be taken up together and could be passed. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, practically, I have moved small amendments also in this, that is, two amendments in the Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015, and one amendment in the Repealing and Amending (Third) Bill, 2015 which were the inadvertent errors. *...(Interruptions)...* I moved a small amendment also *...(Interruptions)...* In the Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015, I am also proposing to omit the entry relating to the Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1952, which was already repealed by the State Government in the year 1952 and there were provisions under the Constitution that they could repeal within a short span of one year. *...(Interruptions)...* Similarly, I also propose to omit the entry relating to Appropriation No. 6. It has already been entered in two places. *...(Interruptions)...* So, I propose to omit it at one place. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the amendment that I propose to move. *...(Interruptions)...* That is another proposal. *...(Interruptions)...* And, in the Repealing and Amending (Third) Bill, 2015, I propose to omit an entry relating to Pensions Act. *...(Interruptions)...* Earlier, when the Bill was placed before the Parliament, it was passed, but, subsequently, DoPT said that it is necessary. *...(Interruptions)...* So, that amendment to omit that I also propose to move. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the above Bills have been wholeheartedly accepted by the Lok Sabha and everybody has appreciated the move made by the Government. *...(Interruptions)...* So, I pray that the Bills may kindly be passed. *...(Interruptions)...*

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Motions moved. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* This is an innocuous Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Why don't you allow it? *...(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, motion is already moved. *...(Interruptions)...* Please put the question to pass it because motion is already moved. *...(Interruptions)...* This is a very important Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why can't you allow it? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, please put the question and pass the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You allow it. *...(Interruptions)...* Why don't you allow these Bills to be passed? *...(Interruptions)...* These are innocuous Bills. *...(Interruptions)...* These are innocuous Bills. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, it is the established practice of this House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These are innocuous Bills. *...(Interruptions)...* These are innocuous Bills. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have given a notice deploring the toppling of the Government... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* What is the established practice? *...(Interruptions)...* It is only to disturb the Parliament. 'Disturbing' the House! What is the established practice, Sir? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: To move any motion to discuss... *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति: श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप क्या बोल रहे हैं, I am not hearing. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस सदन की यह परम्परा रही है कि जब तक हाउस आर्डर में नहीं है, इस सदन में न कोई बिल पेश होगा, न किसी बिल पर विचार होगा और न कोई बिल पास होगा। जब इस बात की परम्परा रही है तो फिर यह जो बिल रखा है, उसे माना कैसे जाएगा? *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: माना जाएगा, बिल्कुल माना जाएगा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह बिल रखा ही नहीं जा सकता है। *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यह परम्परा है, नियम नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* जब परम्पराएं बनती हैं तो *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं इस कारण से इसका विरोध करता हूँ कि इस सदन की परम्पराओं को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ये उन परम्पराओं को तोड़ रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... किसने कहा है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बिल पास नहीं हुआ। Bills are only moved. These are not passed. He has moved the Bills. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इसको पास कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ये मूव भी नहीं कर सकते। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कोई बात नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जब हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है तो मूव भी नहीं कर सकते। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ऑर्डर में आपने ...(व्यवधान)... आपने डिस्ऑर्डर किया हुआ है, हमने नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मूव हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Moving is one thing, and passing is another thing. मूविंग एक बात है, पारसिंग दूसरी बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... मूव हो गया, लेकिन पास नहीं हुआ, डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)... मूविंग ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मूव करते समय इन्होंने क्या-क्या कहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been moved. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... मूव हो गया है, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, क्या परम्परा यह है कि वे हाउस को ...(व्यवधान)... क्या यह परम्परा है कि देश के विकास में बाधा डालें? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उन्होंने क्या कहा है, क्यों हम मूव कर रहे हैं, वह ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यह देश के विकास को बंधक बनाने की कोशिश है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने उन्हें बुलाया ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए। मैंने मंत्री जी को बुलाया, उन्होंने मूव कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अब इसे पास कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मूव हो गया, अब इसे पास कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मूव हो गया है। मैं क्या करूँ? मूव हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप पास भी कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: पास नहीं हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप पास भी कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, मैंने मंत्री जी को बुलाया। उन्होंने मूव कर दिया ...(व्यवधान)...

वह रिकॉर्ड में है, मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: यह पास भी हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: पास नहीं हुआ, चर्चा नहीं हुई। ...(व्यवधान)...

पास होने के लिए चर्चा होनी है। चर्चा नहीं हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मूव करते वक्त, क्या रीजन है, क्यों मूव कर रहे हैं, उसका हमें ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: रिकॉर्ड में आ गया है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप सुनें तभी ...(व्यवधान)...

उन्होंने रीजन बताया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, ये चर्चा नहीं, खर्चा करना चाहते हैं। They don't want *charcha*, only *kharcha*. This is the problem. ...(Interruptions)...

देश के गरीबों की गाढ़ी कमाई ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

Yes, Mr. Rangarajan, you tell me.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, when the House is not in order, there is no question of moving it. ...(Interruptions)...

The Bills are innocuous, no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, it is moved and then passed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is moved. It is my duty to call the Minister. And if the Minister moved them, they are moved. I cannot do anything else. ...(Interruptions)...

There is no discussion and they are not passed. I agree. ...(Interruptions)...

There was no discussion. So, they are not discussed, and they are not passed. ...(Interruptions)...

That I agree. But I have called him. ...(Interruptions)...

I called the Minister; he stood up and moved them. ...(Interruptions)...

What do I do? ...(Interruptions)...

I cannot ask him not to move them. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, उन्होंने मूव कर दिया है, लेकिन पास नहीं हुआ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मूव हो गया।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यहां ऑनरेबल गहलोत साहब बैठे हुए हैं। यह SC का बिल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is a very important Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, it is a very important Bill. सर, यह SC का बिल पास कर लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोई और बिल पास न हो, तो कोई बात नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Everybody is ready. यह दलितों के लिए न्याय से संबंधित है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनकी सुरक्षा से संबंधित है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am also ready. But the House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we want the protection of the Scheduled Castes. That is why, Mr. Gehlot is here. Please allow him to move his Bill and pass it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will take it up when the House is in order, the LOP said it yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government is deliberately ...*(Interruptions)*... Our question is before the House to adopt the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*... You adopt the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Please instruct the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Anand Sharma to bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप उनको instruct करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपने मेम्बर्स को वहां बैठा लें और बिल लिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 27th April, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 27th April, 2016.*

