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Tuesday

22 November, 2016

1 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 22nd November, 2016/1st Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, वित्त मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी रोज देश की जनता को * दे रहे हैं। इस माहौल में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए। Let me do the formal Business. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन, यह सरकार * देती है। सरकार ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(Interruptions).... Papers to be laid on the Table.

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, 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. 5386/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Insurance Companies and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under subsection (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938; and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—

- (1) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/18/108/2015, dated the 3rd November, 2015, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Surveyors and Loss Assessors) Regulations, 2015.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5405/16/16]
- (2) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/3/115/2016, dated the 21st March, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Registration of Indian Insurance Companies) (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (3) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/7/119/2016, dated the 9th May, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Assets, Liabilities, and Solvency Margin of General Insurance Business) Regulation, 2016.
- (4) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/8/120/2016, dated the 9th May, 2016, repealing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Qualification of Actuary) Regulations, 2004 with effect from the date of its publication.
- (5) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/9/121/2016, dated the 9th May, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Assets, Liabilities, and Solvency Margin of Life Insurance Business) Regulations, 2016. [Placed in Library. For (2) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 5318/16/16]
- (6) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/10/122/2016, dated the 9th May, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Actuarial Report and Abstract for Life Insurance Business) Regulations, 2016. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5405/16/16]
- (7) F. No. IRDA/Reg/11/123/2016, dated the 9th May, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Appointment of Insurance Agents) Regulations, 2016.
- (8) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/13/125/2016, dated the 12th May, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Loans or Temporary advances to the Full Time Employees of the Insurers) Regulations, 2016.

- (9) F.No. IRDAI/Reg/15/127/2016, dated the 17th May, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (General Insurance - Reinsurance) Regulations, 2016.
- (10) F.No. IRDAI/Reg/16/128/2016, dated the 15th June, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Issuance of e-Insurance Policies) Regulations, 2016.
- (11) F.No. IRDAI/Reg/17/129/2016, dated the 18th July, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2016.
- (12) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/20/132/2016, dated the 1st August, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Registration of Indian Insurance Companies) (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (7) to (12) *See* No. L.T. 5318/16/16]

- (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under subsection (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938:—

- (1) F. No. IRDAI/Reg./12/124/2016, dated the 9th May, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Expenses of Management of Insurers Transacting General or Health Insurance Business) Regulations, 2016.
- (2) F. No. IRDAI/RI/18/130/2016, dated the 18th July, 2016, specifying the percentage and terms and conditions for the reinsurance cessions to the "Indian Reinsurer" during the financial year 2016-17 in compliance with Section 101A of the Insurance Act, 1938, with approval of the Central Government.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5318/16/16]

- (3) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/22/134/2016, dated the 11th August, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Investment) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5405/16/16]

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

- (1) F. No. IRDAI/IAC/19/131/2016, dated the 21st July, 2016, appointing Chairman-cum-Managing Director, National Insurance Co. Ltd. as a

member of the Insurance Advisory Committee by excluding Chairman-cum-Managing Director, United India Insurance Co. Ltd.

- (2) F. No. IRDAI/Reg./21/133/2016, dated the 1st August, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India Staff (Officers and Other Employees) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5318/16/16]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 835 (E), dated the 30th August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 468 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 850 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 857 (E), dated the 6th September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 902 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2016, exempting taxable service provided by State Government Industrial Development Corporations/Undertakings to industrial units by way of granting long term (thirty years, or more) lease of industrial plots from so much of service tax leviable thereon under section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994 as is leviable on the one time upfront amount (called as premium, salami, cost, price, development charges or by any other name) payable for such lease.
- (5) G.S.R. 923 (E), dated the 28th September, 2016, notifying the Service Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 5406/16/16]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 760 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 641 (E), dated the 24th August, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (2) G.S.R. 762 (E), dated the 4th August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 473 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 763 (E), dated the 4th August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 829 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 5th August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 363 (E), dated the 29th March, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 773 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 877 (E), dated the 8th December, 2014, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 774 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 775 (E), dated the 20th October, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 775 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 641 (E), dated the 18th August, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 776 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on PVC Flex Films originating in or exported from People's Republic of China pursuant to final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties for a period of five years from the date of publication of the Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 777 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Viscose Staple Fibre excluding Bamboo Fibre originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and Indonesia, pursuant to final findings in anti-dumping investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties for a period of five years from the date of publication of the Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 778 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on the imports of Hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, Japan, Korea RP, Russia, Brazil and Indonesia, for a period of six months in the manner prescribed, pursuant to the preliminary findings of the Designated Authority, Director General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.

- (11) G.S.R. 799 (E), dated the 17th August, 2016, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on the imports of Cold-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel originating in or exported from Peoples' Republic of China, Japan, Korea RP and Ukraine, for a period of six months in the manner prescribed, pursuant to the preliminary findings of the Designated Authority, Director General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (12) G.S.R. 806 (E), dated the 19th August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 634 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2011, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 807 (E), dated the 19th August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 640 (E), dated the 24th August, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 846 (E), dated the 1st September, 2016, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Glass Fibre and Articles thereof" falling under heading 7019 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, originating in, or exported from, the Peoples' Republic of China for a period of five years from the date of publication of the Notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 864 (E), dated the 7th September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 667 (E), dated the 9th September, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 960 (E), dated the 6th October, 2016, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on Narrow Woven Fabric (Hook and Loop Velcro Tapes) of specified types, originating in or exported from, the Peoples' Republic of China for a period of five years from the date of publication of the Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (16) *See* No. L.T. 5411/16/16]

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

- (1) S.O. 2566 (E), dated the 29th July, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 274 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 795 (E), dated the 13th August, 2016, seeking to exempt duty free import of only fabrics (including interlining) into India

against a valid Special Advance Authorization Scheme notified by Department of Commerce in para 4.04A of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 in terms of which the fabric has to be incorporated in the garments manufactured and exported subject to certain conditions.

- (3) G.S.R. 813 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 851 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 873 (E), dated the 8th September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 891 (E), dated the 16th September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 901 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 907 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 909 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 931 (E), dated the 29th September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 937 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2016, amending certain notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) as specified in column (2) of the Table given in the said notification by substituting certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 947 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.

- (13) G.S.R. 948 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 569 (E), dated the 16th December, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (13) *See* No. L.T. 5408/16/16]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 823 (E), dated the 26th August, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert substitute/certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 852 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 874 (E), dated the 8th September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 935 (E), dated the 30th September, 2016, seeking to exempt the service tax payable under section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994 on the service of transportation provided by educational institutions to the students, faculty and staff of such institutions for the period from 01.04.2013 to 10.07.2014.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 5410/16/16]

- (H) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 796 (E), dated the 13th August, 2016, amending Notification No. 861 (E), dated the 16th November, 2015 to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944; and under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5409/16/16]

- (I) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) S.O. 1949 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2016, publishing the Incometax (14th Amendment) Rules, 2016.

- (2) S.O. 2151 (E), dated the 20th June, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (15th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (3) S.O. 2213 (E), dated the 27th June, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (18th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (4) S.O. 2671 (E), dated the 9th August, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (20th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (5) S.O. 2747 (E), dated the 19th August, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (21st Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (6) S.O. 3075 (E), dated the 28th September, 2016, regarding Central Government notifying Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts of the State of Andhra Pradesh as backward areas under the first proviso to clause (iia) of sub-section (1) of Section 32 and sub-section (1) of Section 32AD of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (7) S.O. 3078 (E), dated the 29th September, 2016, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 892 (E), dated the 31st March, 2015.
- (8) S.O. 3079 (E), dated the 29th September, 2016, regarding Central Government notifying the income computation and disclosure standards to be followed by all assesses (other than an individual or a Hindu undivided family who is not required to get his accounts of the previous year audited in accordance with the provisions of Section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961).
- (9) S.O. 3080 (E), dated the 29th September, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (23rd Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (10) S.O. 3145 (E), dated the 4th October, 2014, publishing the Income-tax (24th Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) *See* No. L.T. 5407/16/16]

- (J) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 914 (E), dated the 26th September, 2016, directing to exempt the service tax payable under Section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994, on the services provided by way of advancement of Yoga provided by entities registered under Section 12 AA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period from 01.07.2012 to 20.10.2015, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944; and under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5410/16/16]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the United India Insurance Company Ltd., Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5319/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5404/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते): महोदय, मैं खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम, 2006 की धारा 93 के अधीन स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग) की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) No. 3-16/Specified Foods/Notification (Food Additive)/FSSAI-2014, dated the 4th May, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Second Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (2) No. 3-16/Specified Foods/Notification (Food Labelling)/FSSAI-2014, dated the 4th May, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) First Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (3) F. No. 1(94)2015/Notification P&L/Enf/FSSAI, dated the 25th May, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Second Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (4) F. No. 15-03/Enf/FSSAI/2014, dated the 14th June, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Third Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (5) F. No. P. 15025/264/13-PA/FSSAI, dated the 4th November, 2015, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.

- (6) F. No. P. 15025/264/13-PA/FSSAI, dated the 12th February, 2016, publishing Corrigenda to Notification F. No. P. 15025/264/13-PA/FSSAI, dated the 4th November, 2015.
- (7) F. No. P. 15025/264/13-PA/FSSAI, dated the 4th May, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, toxins and Residues) Third Amendment Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 6179/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

II. MoU (2016-17) between Airports Authority of India and Chandigarh International Airport Ltd.

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 797 (E), dated the 16th August, 2016, publishing the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts, Budget and Annual Report) Rules, 2016, under Section 53 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5316/16/16]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Airports Authority of India and the Chandigarh International Airport Ltd., for the year 2016-17.
- (ii) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5315/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

II. Report (2015-16) of the Competition Commission of India

III. Statement regarding trends in budget at the end of first quarter of 2016-17

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949; and Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959:—

- (1) S.O. 3015 (E), dated the 21st September, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1634 (E), dated the 4th May, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5324/16/16]

- (2) G.S.R. 922 (E), dated the 28th September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 855 (E), dated the 6th September, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1693 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (2) and (3) *See* No. L.T. 5322/16/16]

- (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013, along with delay statement:—

- (1) G.S.R. 728 (E), dated the 21st September, 2015, publishing the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and other Members) Rules, 2015.

- (2) G.S.R. 729 (E), dated the 21st September, 2015, publishing the National Company Law Tribunal (Salary-Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of President and other Members) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5464/16/16]

- (C) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. 1-CA (5)/67/2016, dated the 28th September, 2016, publishing the Audited Accounts and Report of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for the year ended 31st March, 2016, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5323/16/16]

- (D) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. F. No. 104/36/Accts-1, dated the 30th September, 2016, presenting the Thirty Sixth Annual Report and audited statements of consolidated accounts along with the Auditors' Report thereon for the year ended March 31, 2016, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5320/16/16]

- (E) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G/18-CWA/9/2016., dated the 30th September, 2016,

publishing the 57th Annual Report of the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India and the Audited Accounts of the said Institute for the year ended 31st March, 2016, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants of Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5321/16/16]

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

(a) Annual Report of the Competition Commission of India, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5325/16/16]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, at the end of the first quarter of the financial year 2016-17, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5358/16/16]

Report of the CAG for the year ended on March, 2015

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

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2015 on Performance Audit of Allowance of deduction to the assesseees engaged in infrastructure development – Union Government, Department of Revenue - Direct Taxes, Report No. 28 of 2016; and

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5356/16/16]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2015 - Union Government (Communications and IT Sector), Report No. 29 of 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5357/16/16]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry:—

(i) Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth Report on Action Taken on the 274th Report

- of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises);
- (ii) Two Hundred and Seventy-seventh Report on Action Taken on the 273rd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry);
- (iii) Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report on Action Taken on the 275th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and
- (iv) Two Hundred and Seventy-ninth Report on Action Taken on the 272nd Report of the Committee on Review of provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility under the Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises).

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

श्री दिलीपभाई पंड्या (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं लाभ के पदों संबंधी संयुक्त समिति के दसवें, ग्यारहवें और बारहवें *प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shantaram Naik to lay the Reports of the Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I delegate my powers to Shri Bhupender Yadav. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. When you are there and I have called your name, you have to do that. *...(Interruptions)...* What happened to you? *...(Interruptions)...* Okay, Shri Bhupender Yadav.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2016-17):-

- (i) Fifty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Role and Functioning of Indian Coast Guard";

*ये प्रतिवेदन 14 अक्टूबर, 2016 को लोकसभाध्यक्ष और 14 अक्टूबर, 2016 को राज्य सभा के सभापति को प्रस्तुत किए गए थे। लोकसभाध्यक्ष ने प्रतिवेदन के मुद्रण, प्रकाशन और परिचालन का आदेश दे दिया था।

- (ii) Fifty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Procurement of Allopathic Drugs in CGHS";
- (iii) Fifty-third Report on the subject "Land Management in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited" based on Para 5.1 of the C&AG Report No. 17 of 2014;
- (iv) Fifty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Railways Finances";
- (v) Fifty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Civil Engineering Workshops in Indian Railways, Delay in Building the New Rail Bridge over River Sone and Signal and Telecommunications";
- (vi) Fifty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Non-compliance by Ministries/Departments in timely submission of Action Taken Notes on the Non-selected Audit Paragraphs of C&AG of India";
- (vii) Fifty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)";
- (viii) Fifty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twentieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Non-compliance by Ministries/Departments in timely submission of Action Taken Notes on the Non-selected Audit Paragraphs of C&AG of India"; and
- (ix) Fifty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Indigenous Construction of Indian Naval Warships".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shantaram Naik, in such a case, you should inform the Chair in advance. Your name is here. You have agreed to do so. When the Chair calls your name, you have to do it. Otherwise, you should inform the Chair in advance. This will... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, both the names are there. *...(Interruptions)...*
Anyone can... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Anyhow, this procedure is not acceptable.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-second and Two Hundred and Seventy-seventh Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-second and Two Hundred and Seventy-seventh Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Demands for Grants (2015-16) and (2016-17) respectively, pertaining to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

RE. DEMAND FOR SEEKING PRESENCE OF PRIME MINISTER IN THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO DISCUSSION ON DEMONETIZATION

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, एक मिनट... सर, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 70 लोग, देश भर में जो नोटबंदी हुई है, इसके चलते लोगों की हलक से एक तरह से(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): पहले पूरी चर्चा होने दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री शरद यादव: मैं अलग से कुछ और नहीं कहना चाहता। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी। ...(*व्यवधान*)... शरद यादव जी। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री शरद यादव: चूंकि यह देश के हित में फैसला है, इसलिए मेरा आपसे कहना है कि इन सभी लोगों को, ...(*व्यवधान*)... चूंकि सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है, इनके लिए आपको दस लाख रुपए का मुआवजा देना चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: इसलिए हम चर्चा शुरू करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: चर्चा तो करनी पड़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चर्चा करने से ही कुछ निकलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: कम से कम दस लाख रुपए देने चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, चर्चा शुरू करने से पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी को इधर बुलाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभापति जी, चर्चा शुरू करने से पहले माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मामला अति महत्वपूर्ण है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरे देश में सरकार ने आर्थिक इमरजेंसी जैसा माहौल पैदा किया हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरे देश के अन्दर 90 प्रतिशत भारतीय लोग आसमान के नीचे खड़े हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 90 प्रतिशत लोग लाइन लगा कर आसमान के नीचे खड़े हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am ready to listen to everybody. Why don't you resume your seats? ..**(Interruptions)**..

सुश्री मायावती: लोग मर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे लोगों की दुख-तकलीफों को सुनें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I am ready to listen to everybody. You take your seats. I will listen to everybody. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: सरकार को मुआवजा देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो लोग मर गए हैं, उनकी तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): प्रधान मंत्री जी आएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की अनुपस्थिति में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, जो लोग इनके इस गलत फैसले से मर गए हैं, उनको सरकार मुआवजा दे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...**(Interruptions)**... कुमारी मायावती जी, वही मैं कह रहा हूँ कि सब लोग बैठ जाइए, उसके बाद मैं एक-एक मैम्बर को अवसर दूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, आप discussion शुरू करिए न, यह क्या होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप discussion शुरू करिए, जो चर्चा अधूरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह नहीं होगा कि आप यह discussion शुरू करें, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: सभी लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: फिर कहेंगे कि discussion नहीं हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो discussion शुरू हो चुका है, उसे continue किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर सुनना है, तो

पहले हमारी सुन लीजिए, फिर सुनाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह नहीं होगा कि सुना कर भाग जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले आप सुनिए, फिर सुनाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, if the Leader of the House wants to speak, he can speak any time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: He can speak any time. There is no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will call him. ...**(Interruptions)**... He can ask me; you sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... You need not ask me. He can ask me. I will allow him. You sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, चर्चा शुरू कराइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, हम discussion के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आएँ। हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी चर्चा शुरू हो जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके बगैर चर्चा कैसे शुरू होगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** سر، ہم ڈسکشن کے لیے تیار ہیں، لیکن مانیتے پردھان منتری جی آئیں۔ ہم چرچہ کے لیے تیار ہیں، ---**(مداخلت)**--- ابھی چرچہ شروع ہوجائیگی ---**(مداخلت)**--- اس کے بغیر چرچہ کیسے شروع ہوگی؟ ---**(مداخلت)**---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, don't do that. ..**(Interruptions)**..

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इसका एक ही अर्थ हो गया कि ये discussion के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और केवल बहानेबाजी कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हर दिन एक नई कहानी, एक नया बहाना। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, don't do that, please. ..**(Interruptions)**... I have never seen CPI people doing like this. ..**(Interruptions)**.. Don't do that. Go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no; please. ..**(Interruptions)**.. Please go back to your seat and say that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please go back to your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not the way to do it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I am ready to admit your 267 notice. Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...**(Interruptions)**... You go back and say what you want to say. ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot speak in the Well. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shouting in the Well is of no use. If you go back to your seats, I will give you time. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I am ready to admit your 267 notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am ready to admit the 267 notice of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad if only there is order in the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Minister, why should the Treasury Benches do it? ..**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: They want a discussion, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... They want to continue the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... इसलिए ये चर्चा को continue करना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... वह इनका अधिकार है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is blatant indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... It is very unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, आप चर्चा शुरू कराइए।...(व्यवधान)... हमारी तरफ लोग चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Treasury Benchers, why do you do it? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: They want to discuss ...(Interruptions)... डिस्कशन कंटीन्यू करना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I see both the sides...(Interruptions)... Both the sides perhaps do not want the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Not only the Opposition, the Treasury Benches are also disrupting the House. ...(Interruptions)... That is very unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)... I am very sorry. ...(Interruptions)... I adjourn the House up to 11.30 a.m.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, 74 लोग मर गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)... केंद्र सरकार उनको 50-50 लाख रुपये का मुआवज़ा देगी नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद इस सदन में आएंगे नहीं।...(व्यवधान)... न प्रधान मंत्री जी सुनेंगे और न ही जवाब देंगे।...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह का * रवैया कभी चला नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... देश में कई आपातकाल हुए, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are the Treasury Benches disturbing? ...(Interruptions)... I fail to understand why the Treasury Benches are disturbing. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naqvi, why are your people disturbing? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इनकी चिंता यह है कि विपक्ष ने जिस चर्चा को शुरू किया है, उस चर्चा को कंटीन्यू करें।...(व्यवधान)... हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am also trying the same thing.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि यहां चर्चा के बीच में चर्चा हो रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**.. इसलिए जिन लोगों ने नहीं बोलना है...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर उन्हें नहीं बोलना है, तो आपसे अनुरोध है कि जो सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, आप उनके नाम को बुलाइए और यह चर्चा शुरू करवाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is correct. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, you sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... We will start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): इस चर्चा को बंद करवाने वाले आप लोग हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री यहां आकर इस चर्चा को सुनें और उसके बाद जवाब दें।...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री यहां क्यों नहीं आ रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप पहले चर्चा तो शुरू करिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: वे देश के बाहर और पार्लियामेंट के बाहर बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन वे यहां पर क्यों नहीं आ रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, ये चर्चा चाहते हैं, लेकिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां आएँ, *।...**(व्यवधान)**... *।...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर उन्होंने इस तरह का निर्णय नहीं लिया होता...**(व्यवधान)**...

آجناب غلام نبی ازاد: سر، یہ چرچہ چاہتے ہیں، لیکن پہلے پردھان منتری جی یہاں آئیں، *۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ *۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ اگر انہوں نے اس طرح کا فیصلہ نہیں لیا ہوتا۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please don't do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Members, Parliament is for debate and discussion, not for disruption. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am telling both sides. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, let it be very clear that the Opposition is for discussion and debate. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let the hon. Prime Minister be present. ...**(Interruptions)**... We will start the debate immediately. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, आप चर्चा शुरू करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चर्चा शुरू करिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

آجناب محمد علی خان: سر، اپ چرچہ شروع کرئیے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ چرچہ شروع کرئیے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should you do this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why should the Treasury Benches disturb? ...**(Interruptions)**...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the demand for the Prime Minister to be inside this House is not anti-national. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, one second please. *...(Interruptions)...* What I fail to understand is why the Treasury Benches should disturb. *...(Interruptions)...* All of you keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me sort out your problem. What is your complaint? Let us sort that out. *...(Interruptions)...* One of you stand up and speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Treasury Benches are disturbing. Why should they do that? *...(Interruptions)...* You say what your complaint is. *...(Interruptions)...* You go back. This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* What is your complaint? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हमारी कोई कंफ्लेंट नहीं है। 16 तारीख को जब सदन शुरू होना था, उस समय सभी सदस्यों ने चर्चा की मांग की थी। सरकार ने कहा कि हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप एक घंटे, दो घंटे, दो दिन, चार दिन, दस दिन चर्चा करिए, हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* हम आपके हर सवाल का जवाब देंगे, माकूल जवाब देंगे। *...(व्यवधान)...* चर्चा शुरू हुई, लेकिन जब चर्चा शुरू हो गई, उसके बाद कोई तर्क नहीं, कोई तथ्य नहीं। *...(व्यवधान)...* पूरे दिन हम तर्क और तथ्यों के दिवालियापन से जूझते रहे और उसके बाद उन्होंने दो दिन, तीन दिन, चार दिन सदन चलने नहीं दिया। *...(व्यवधान)...* हमारी कंफ्लेंट कोई नहीं है, लेकिन हमारी अपील यह है कि यह चर्चा टुकड़ों में नहीं हो। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप चर्चा को तत्काल शुरू करवाइए और जो रिमेनिंग मेम्बर्स हैं *...(व्यवधान)...* अभी 27 लोग हैं, जो इस चर्चा में बोलने वाले हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप चर्चा शुरू करवाइए, हम जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, the point is very simple. You see, we have already started a discussion and you have made a demand that the hon. Prime Minister should come and reply. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He should be present. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please understand one point. *...(Interruptions)...* The debate started on an announcement made by the hon. Prime Minister. He made the announcement of demonetisation. We want him to be here when we are debating. *...(Interruptions)...* This is on his statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji and Ahmed Patelji, listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* I can understand your demand that the hon. Prime Minister should come and reply or intervene. *...(Interruptions)...* But when you say that he should be present, I cannot... *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* That is not possible. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you have allowed the Government. Now, let me speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can speak. ...(Interruptions)...

शुश्री ढायावती: ढाननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you also. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... LoP first.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, यह पूरे अपोजिशन की ढांग है। ढैं अपनी तरफ से ढहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि सारी अपोजिशन यह चाहती है। हम डिस्कशन चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبي آزاد: سر، یہ پورے اپوزیشن کی مانگ ہے۔ میں اپنی طرف سے نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں، بلکہ ساری اپوزیشن یہ چاہتی ہے۔ ہم ڈسکشن چاہتے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)... Then, do that. ...(Interruptions)... Do it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हम लोग उनकी पीड़ा समझते हैं, लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आएँ और एमपीज़ की बात सुनें। ...(व्यवधान)... पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ की बात सुनें। ...(व्यवधान)... उनका दुख-दर्द सुनें। ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी पीड़ा सुनें। ...(व्यवधान)... 70 आदमी अभी तक मर चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी पीड़ा क्यों ढहीं सुन रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبي آزاد: ہم لوگ ان کی پیڑا سمجھتے ہیں، لیکن مانئیے پردھان منتری جی ائیں اور ایم پیز کی بات سنیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ پالیٹیکل پارٹیز کی بات سنیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ان کا دکھ درد سنیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ان کی پیڑا سنیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ 70 آدمی ابھی تک مرچکے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ان کی پیڑا کیوں نہیں سن رہے ہیں؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: During the discussion, ...(Interruptions)... Naqviji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Do not do that. ...(Interruptions)... You go back. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय प्रधान मंत्री इस सदन में क्यों ढहीं आते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... वे यहाँ आएँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبي آزاد: مانئیے پردھان منتری اس سدن میں کیوں نہیں آتے ہیں؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ وہ یہاں آئیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; see. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ghulam Nabiji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: अगर वे उत्तर प्रदेश में या देश के अन्दर भाषण दे सकते हैं, तो सदन में क्यों नहीं आ सकते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اگر وہ اترپردیش میں یا دیش کے اندر بھاشن دے سکتے ہیں، تو سدن میں کیوں نہیں آ سکتے ہیں؟ ...*(مداخلت)*---

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If the Prime Minister can speak outside, ...*(Interruptions)*... He is speaking outside every day. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is speaking outside every day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... During the discussion, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ghulam Nabi, during the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, हमारी, हम सब की एक ही माँग है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...
...*(मداخلत)*--- †جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، ہماری، ہم سب کی ایک ہی مانگ ہے۔ ...*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... During the discussion, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, पूरे विपक्ष की एक ही माँग है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...
...*(मداخلत)*--- †جناب غلام نبی آزاد: مانئیے سر، پورے وپکش کی ایک ہی مانگ ہے۔ ...*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: During the discussion, each one of you can demand that the PM should be here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the Prime Minister has already spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is your right. ...*(Interruptions)*... But let us allow the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: But he has already spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mayawatiji, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do then? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you do not start the discussion, I cannot do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The hon. Prime Minister should know what the feelings of the Members of the Parliament are. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह नोटबंदी का मामला काफी गम्भीर एवं संवेदनशील है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... जल्दबाजी में लिए गए फैसले से 70 से ज्यादा लोग अभी तक मर चुके हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... हालात बड़े खराब हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... पूरे देश में इमरजेंसी जैसा वातावरण है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... जो लोग मर चुके हैं, सरकार से हमारी मांग है कि उनको उचित मुआवजा मिले। ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्रधान मंत्री जी को यहां बुलाया जाए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... मैं क्या करूँ? ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं कैसे बुलाऊँ ? ...(*व्यवधान*)... It is not within my right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावती: काले धन पर ...(*व्यवधान*)... वे हाउस के बाहर बोलते हैं। हाउस के अन्दर बोलते हुए उनको तकलीफ क्यों हो रही है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you ask me that the Finance Minister is to be here, I can ask him because it is discussion on his subject. ...(*Interruptions*)... But Prime Minister, I cannot, because it is an issue of the Finance Ministry. ...(*Interruptions*)... ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, I will have to adjourn the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह भागने का बहाना है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह भागने का बहाना है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह तर्क से दिवालियों का भागने का बहाना है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot. ...(*Interruptions*)... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am asking you a question, as the Chair of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is it following our tradition that the Prime Minister is speaking outside? ...(*Interruptions*)... Can the Prime Minister speak outside? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, I cannot. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Could you please allow the Question Hour? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो आर्थिक इमरजेंसी लागू की, उसमें उन्होंने वित्त मंत्री जी को भी confidence में नहीं लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji, please ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उन्होंने किसी मंत्री को confidence में नहीं लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह बहुत गंभीर बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई जवाब ही नहीं दे सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, देश की हालत बहुत खराब है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोग भुखमरी की स्थिति में आ गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप सब लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Don't shout slogans. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is most unbecoming. ...**(Interruptions)**... कृपया आप यह मत कीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... Please don't do this. ...**(Interruptions)**... यह मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is very wrong. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is very wrong. ...**(Interruptions)**... कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please no posters here. ...**(Interruptions)**... No posters here. ...**(Interruptions)**... यह मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, no. Don't do this. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is very bad. ...**(Interruptions)**... No posters here, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... No posters, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please don't do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please don't do it. Go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**... The House is adjourned for 30 minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 61. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Please, please..

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए भारत सरकार क्या कर रही है? आज गांवों में इतनी दुर्दशा है कि गरीब किसान, मजदूर और खेत-खलिहान में काम करने वाले लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के अभाव में गांवों से 20-20, 30-30 या 40-40 किलोमीटर दूर जाना पड़ता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब तक नोटबंदी के कारण 74 लोग मर चुके हैं। आज भी 4-5 लोग मरे हैं। सरकार ने उनके लिए क्या घोषणा की है? कुछ घोषणा तो करिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्या रवैया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सरकार कहती है कि विपक्ष सदन में चर्चा नहीं चाहता ...**(व्यवधान)**... विपक्ष अपनी बात कह चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: पहले क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। बाकी बाद में सोचेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: कभी-कभी रास्ते में ही लोग मर जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा देश जहां इतना आगे बढ़ चुका है और दूसरी तरफ लोग चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के अभाव में मर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: अब आपने अपनी बात कह दी। वह ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास रेलवे और डिफेंस या दूसरे महकमों के पास जितनी जमीन खाली पड़ी है, क्या सी.एस.आर. के तहत वहां सरकार छोटे-छोटे अस्पताल बनवाकर ग्रामीण लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराएगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We seek your protection. We are debating on the announcement on demonetization by the Prime Minister. When we are debating he should be present here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Sir, we want the Prime Minister to listen to the debate here.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं देने के लिए, उनकी देखभाल करने के लिए विचार कर रही है?...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the House move, only then will it be possible. ...**(Interruptions)**.. No posters, please.

श्री शरद यादव: इनका कहना है कि यह फैसला इन्होंने देश की खातिर लिया है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you please protect us. We are saying you have allowed the debate on the Prime Minister's announcement on demonetization. We want the Prime Minister to listen to us. It is as simple as that.

श्री शरद यादव: यह फैसला इन्होंने देश की खातिर लिया है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: भाई, शरद जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: आप यह बताइए कि देश के 70-80 लोग मर गए, आज चार-पांच लोग और मर गए, उनके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Lack of medical facilities in rural areas**

†*61. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several people face severe problems due to lack of modern health and medical facilities in the rural areas;

(b) whether any scheme is under consideration of Government to expand modern medical facilities in the rural areas; 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 the National Health Profile 2016 of Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, there are 216793 beds in Rural Hospitals and 537931 beds in Urban Hospitals in the Public Sector. This indicates that people in rural areas lack adequate access to modern health facilities as compared to urban areas.

Public Health, Hospitals and Dispensaries, is a State subject and primary responsibility to provide modern medical facilities in rural areas is that of State Governments.

The flagship programme of National Rural Health Mission (now under National Health Mission) was rolled out essentially to provide financial and technical support to the States/UTs to strengthen their health care systems to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care especially to the rural population.

Facility for minimal access surgery at IMS (BHU)

†*62. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Institute of Medical Sciences of Banaras Hindu University (BHU), the study, treatment and operations of 'Minimal Access Surgery' are not done; and

(b) whether, it is also a fact that last year, doctors were appointed, instruments and equipments were also purchased to start Minimal Access Surgery there, but Medical treatment thereof, is yet to commence, if so, by when this would start?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per information provided by the Ministry of Human

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Resource Development, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University has the facility for study of Minimal Access Surgery and Operations involving Minimal Access Surgery since 1998 (for last 18 years). Operations involving minimal access surgery (also known as laparoscopic surgery) are being regularly carried out in all the units of the Department of General Surgery.

Every year more than 800 laparoscopic cholecystectomies (removal of gall bladder) are carried out in the department. In addition, laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair and laparoscopic repair of incisional hernias are also carried out. There is also facility for laparoscopic surgery at Trauma Centre where patients with abdominal trauma have been treated by operations involving minimal access surgery.

There is a regular training programme for postgraduate students and an endo-trainer laboratory for training of the students. A skills lab is being developed to further enhance the training of postgraduate students in minimal access surgery.

(b) Laparoscopic equipment and instruments have been regularly purchased in the Department of General Surgery since 1998. The Department has purchased laparoscopic equipment and instruments as per their requirement. In the last 18 years, eight laparoscopic sets were purchased from time to time. At present there are three functioning laparoscopic sets in the Department of General Surgery in the Sir Sunderlal Hospital and one laparoscopic set in Trauma Centre. Depending upon availability of funds, whenever the laparoscopic equipment and instruments become non-functional, due to breakdown or attrition, new equipment and instruments are purchased.

One Assistant Professor was appointed in Minimal Access Surgery in Department of General Surgery in 2014 on a new post sanctioned under the XI Plan. Since this post is in the Department of General Surgery, the clinical and teaching duties assigned to the Assistant Professor in Minimal Access Surgery are identical to those assigned to other Assistant Professors in the Department. There is no separate Department of Minimal Access Surgery in IMS, BHU at present because as per the Medical Council of India norms, to create a separate Department, the following faculty positions must be filled: One Professor, One Associate Professor and One Assistant Professor.

Loss on account of Debit/ATM card frauds

†*63. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cash has been withdrawn in an organised manner from the accounts of bank account holders, after stealing data from their Debit or ATM cards;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the amount withdrawn through such frauds in the last three years and number of bank accounts where such frauds were carried out;

(c) details of the steps taken for the prevention of such frauds; and

(d) the amount of loss incurred by the banks and account holders in such frauds, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) In September 2016, banks reported misuse of a limited number of debit cards for withdrawals. Frauds involving Rupees one lakh and above are required to be reported by Banks to the RBI. The details of frauds reported by commercial banks in India relating to ATM/Debit cards during the last three financial years and current year, to RBI, is as follows:-

(Amt ₹ in crores)

Area of operation	April 2013-March 2014		April 2014-March 2015		April 2015-March 2016		April 2016-June 2016		July 2016-November 2016*	
	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount
ATM/Debit Cards	1307	8	2498	14	6585	31	1328	6	315	15

*Data for July–Nov., 2016 quarter is for frauds above ₹ 1 lakh only.

Under RBI's instructions on cyber security, Banks are required to, *inter-alia* have a Board approved cyber security policy distinct from an IT security policy, arrangement for continuous surveillance, security conducive IT architecture, network and database security, protection of customer information, cyber crisis management plan, sharing of information with RBI, supervisory reporting framework with organizational arrangements for the same and reporting of such incidents to The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). In terms of Section 70 B of IT Act, all cyber security incidents are to be reported to CERT-In. Banks have been advised to report all cyber security incidents to CERT-In within two to six hours of the occurrence of any incident.

The total amount of loss incurred by banks in ATM/Debit card fraud cases of ₹ 1 lakh and above during the last three years is ₹ 25 crore, as reported by RBI.

Steps taken for smooth implementation of GST

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

(a) whether public and private sector banks are readying themselves to handle collection, accounting and money transfers under the Goods and Service Tax (GST) structure, if so, details thereof; and

(b) what steps Government has taken to upgrade bank's Information Technology Management System to ensure that the GST is implemented smoothly and effectively?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes; The Public and Private Sector Banks are readying themselves to handle collection of taxes under GST regime and remitting it to Government Account with Reserve Bank of India. For this purpose, they are developing and making necessary changes in their Information Technology Systems for integration with Reserve Bank of India and Goods and Services Tax Portal of Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN).

(b) Detailed protocols, for integration of the Banks' Information Technology Systems with RBI and GST portal of Goods and Services Tax Network, have been prepared and finalized by the Reserve Bank of India and Goods and Services Tax Network respectively in consultation with Government of India.

Illegal use of carbide gas for ripening fruits

*65. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite a ban, dangerous chemical like Calcium Carbide (CaC_2) is being used unchecked to artificially ripen fruits;

(b) whether the use of carbide gas in ripening of fruits is prohibited under the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulation, 2011;

(c) whether as per the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) regulations, there is a provision of penalty or imprisonment with penalty for the persons who store/sell/distribute/import any article for consumption which is unsafe; and

(d) if so, the details of persons who have been penalised and imprisoned for storing/selling artificially ripened fruits?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per information available with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), some reports have appeared in the media

regarding use of calcium carbide for ripening fruits. FSSAI is responsible for making regulations and setting standards, import of food, notifying labs and coordination to ensure cooperation between FSSAI and States. The responsibility for implementation of the Act is that of the State/UT Governments and it is discharged through the Commissioner of Food Safety, Designated Officers and Food Safety Officers. The drawing of samples, getting them tested and launching prosecution, etc. is the mandate of the State/UT Governments.

(b) and (c) Yes.

(d) While, separate information about penalties/convictions for storing/selling artificially ripened fruits is not maintained centrally, as per information made available by States/UTs, the total number of samples examined, samples found non-conforming to the prescribed standards, number of prosecutions launched, number of penalties/convictions and the amount of penalties during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Total No. of samples examined	No. of Samples found non-conforming	No. of prosecutions launched	No. of penalties/convictions	Amount of penalties raised (in ₹)
2013-14	72,200	13,571	10,235	3,863	7,34,45,974
2014-15	75,282	14,716	10,675	4,197	11,28,45,522
2015-16	65,833	14,283	9,852	3,999	21,19,08,436

Discontinuation of Alliance Air operations from Kolkata

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Alliance Air operations from Kolkata to different sectors have been discontinued in the last few years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) Alliance Air was operating flights from Kolkata to North East under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with North East Council (NEC) since January, 2003. These flights also included intra-North East operations. As per the MoU, NEC would fund Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to cover losses on the operations in the North East. Alliance Air received VGF from NEC up to calendar year 2011. In spite of discontinuance of VGF, Alliance Air continued services in the North East upto 31st December, 2012.

Alliance Air restructured ATR operations in the North East from 1st January, 2013 and consequently ATR services were discontinued from Kolkata to Agartala, Dimapur, Jorhat, Lilabari, Shillong and Tezpur due to non payment of VGF. The full schedule of ATR flights which were being operated ex-Kolkata prior to withdrawal is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Alliance Air actively followed up for payment of VGF for calendar year 2012 with Ministry of Development of North East Region (DONER) and North East Council. However, till date, Alliance Air has not been paid the VGF.

The services were restored from 1st August 2014 and operated till 31st March 2015. Further, the MoU was extended for the year 2015-16 and again has been extended on a three monthly basis in the current year 2016-17. The current MoU is valid till 31st December 2016. Effective from 1st November 2016 at the request of NEC, the operations have again been restructured, the details of which are as follows:

- (i) Kolkata-Guwahati-Lilabari-Guwahati-Kolkata-4 flights per week
- (ii) Kolkata-Guwahati-Tezpur-Guwahati-Kolkata-3 flights per week
- (iii) Kolkata-Shillong-Kolkata-6 flights per week

Effective from 1st November, 2016, Alliance Air has also commenced flights on Kolkata-Ranchi-Kolkata 5 flights per week, without any VGF arrangements.

In addition to North East, Alliance Air also commenced flights between Kolkata and Durgapur from 18th May, 2015 with VGF arrangements between Alliance Air and Durgapur Airport. At the request of Durgapur Airport, flights were withdrawn from 21st December, 2015. The total VGF for these flights was amounting to ₹ 4.27 crores. Alliance Air has received only ₹ 1.23 crores till date and ₹ 3.04 crores is still outstanding.

Statement

Details of Schedule of ATR flights which were being operated ex-Kolkata prior to withdrawal w.e.f. 01.01.2013

1. Kolkata/Silchar/Kolkata-4 freq/week
2. Kolkata/Silchar/Tezpur/Silchar/Kolkata-3 freq/week
3. Kolkata/Dimapur/Kolkata-4 freq/week
4. Kolkata/Shillong/Kolkata-3 freq/week
5. Kolkata/Shillong/Jorhat/Kolkata-3 freq/week
6. Kolkata/Agartala/Kolkata-Daily

7. Kolkata/Guwahati/Lilabari/Guwahati/Kolkata-5 freq/week
8. Kolkata/Guwahati/Kolkata-4 freq/week

Inking of Rafale deal with French Government

*67. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has inked a deal with French Government for supply of 36 Rafale fighter jets for the Indian Air Force;
- (b) by when the delivery of 36 Rafale fighter jets is going to be effective; and
- (c) the total number of Rafale fighter jets to be supplied under the new contract with the details of the terms and conditions of the new deal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Government decided to procure 36 Rafale aircraft from the Government of France to meet the critical operational necessity of fighter aircraft in the IAF. An Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) has been signed with the French Government on 23rd September, 2016.

The deliveries of the aircraft will commence in September, 2019 and will be completed in April, 2022.

The Rafale aircraft will be equipped with advanced Beyond Visual Range Air to Air METEOR Missiles, short and medium range MICA Air to Air Missiles and precision guided Air to Ground SCALP Missiles, which will enhance the capability of the Air Force and also provide strategic deterrence *vis-a-vis* our adversaries.

The terms of the procurement include five years' Performance Based Logistics (PBL) with options for additional seven year extension. The terms also provide for 50 years' product support by the manufacturer. The procurement includes a provision for offsets of 50 per cent of the value of the Aircraft and Weapons Package (excluding the value of PBL and Simulator Annual Maintenance).

Resumption of international flights from Amritsar Airport

*68. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee (SGRDJ) International Airport, Amritsar which was once running into profit is now running into losses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to start direct international flights

from SGRDJ International Airport, Amritsar to provide connectivity to various destinations like London, Toronto, Vancouver, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand etc. where a majority of the Punjabi community reside; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Amritsar Airport has not been profitable for several years. The details of loss at Amritsar Airport for last 15 years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Indian carriers are free to mount services from any point in India including Amritsar airport to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air services arrangements whereas foreign airlines can operate only on designated point of call available under the bilateral arrangements. However, actual operations are always guided by commercial judgement of airlines.

At present following airlines are operating international flights at Amritsar Airport:-

Airlines	City connected	Flights/week
Air India	Birmingham	07
Air India Express	Dubai	07
Uzbekistan Airlines	Tashkent	02
Malindo Air	Kuala Lumpur	07
Qatar Airways	Doha	07
Turkmenistan Airlines	Ashgabat	05
Flyscoot	Singapore	04
Spicejet	Dubai	07

Statement

*Details of profit/loss for the financial year 2001-02 to 2015-16
of Amritsar Airport*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Profit/Loss
1.	2001-02	5.95	8.2	-2.25
2.	2002-03	6.56	11.39	-4.83
3.	2003-04	6.87	12.67	-5.8
4.	2004-05	9.93	19.81	-9.88

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Profit/Loss
5.	2005-06	15.61	22.23	-6.62
6.	2006-07	21.64	32.87	-11.23
7.	2007-08	32.16	38.14	-5.98
8.	2008-09	31.32	56.27	-24.95
9.	2009-10	35.53	84.71	-49.18
10.	2010-11	57.00	87.03	-30.03
11.	2011-12	66.46	103.63	-37.17
12.	2012-13	59.96	105.14	-45.18
13.	2013-14	67.67	120.95	-53.28
14.	2014-15	77.64	127.92	-50.28
15.	2015-16	87.27	137.74	-50.47

Inclusion of Government schemes in DBT

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to bring nearly half of its schemes under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) from the next financial year to track beneficiaries, improve efficiency and check leakage;

(b) whether Government has initiated any comprehensive study in this regard; and;

(c) if so, number of schemes already brought under DBT and number of schemes identified across Ministries for inclusion in DBT, and the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) was launched with the objective to uniquely identify the beneficiary and transfer the benefits directly without delay, by using Information and Communications Technology (ICT), so as to curb pilferage and duplication. The scope of DBT has been expanded in March, 2016 to include 'in kind' transfers as well as transfers to various 'enablers' of Government schemes, in addition to 'cash transfers' in social welfare schemes. DBT Cells have been constituted in 76 Central Ministries/Departments and in 30 States/Union Territories. These DBT Cells in Central Ministries/Department have examined 1128 schemes/scheme components for DBT applicability. Out of 1128 schemes/scheme components examined by Ministries/Departments, 489 schemes/scheme components have been identified to be DBT applicable. As on 31.10.2016, 78 schemes/

scheme components out of 489 schemes/scheme components have been on-boarded on DBT platform. List of 78 DBT on-boarded schemes/scheme components is given in the Statement (*See below*). The list of all such schemes is also uploaded at the DBT Mission website at the portal <https://dbt Bharat.gov.in>.

Statement

Details of Schemes/Scheme Components on DBT as on 31.10.2016

Name of Ministry/Department	Name of Scheme/Scheme Component
M/o Rural Development	MGNREGS NSAP (IGNOAPS, IGWPS and IGNDPS)
M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas	PAHAL (DBTL)
M/o Women and Child Development	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
D/o School Education and Literacy	National Scheme for Incentive for the Girl Child For Secondary Education National Means Cum Merit Scholarship
D/o Higher Education	Fellowship Schemes of AICTE P.G. Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child P.G. Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC or ST candidates P.G. Scholarship for University Rank Holders Post-Doctoral Fellowship for SC or ST Candidates Kothari PDF in Sciences NETJRF EMERITUS Post Doctoral–Fellowship for Women BSR Doctoral–Fellowship in Sciences DSRPDFHS SVSGC

Name of Ministry/Department	Name of Scheme/Scheme Component
	NER
	NFOBC
	Scholarship to Universities/College Students
M/o Minority Affairs	Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minorities
	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minorities
	Merit Cum Means Scholarship for Minorities
	Maulana Azad National Fellowship.
M/o Labour and Employment	Stipend to children in the special schools under the NCLP
	Scholarship to the Children of Beedi Workers
	Housing Subsidy to Beedi Workers
	Stipend to Trainees under the Scheme of Welfare of SC/ST Job Seekers
	Stipend to Differently Abled Candidates under Scheme of Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped (VRCs)
	Scholarship to the Children of Cine Workers
	Scholarship to the Children of Iron/Manganese/Chrome Ore Workers
	Scholarship to the Children of Lime Stone and Dolomite (LSDM) Workers
	Housing Subsidy to Iron/Manganese/Chrome Ore Workers
	Housing Subsidy to Lime Stone and Dolomite (LSDM) Workers
	Rehabilitation Assistance

Name of Ministry/Department	Name of Scheme/Scheme Component
M/o Tribal Affairs	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children-Pre-Matric Scholarship (Class IX and X) for ST Students
	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children-Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) for ST Students
	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students-Scholarship (Formerly Top Class Education for Scheduled Tribe Students)
	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students-Fellowship (Formerly Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students)
M/o Social Justice and Empowerment	Post Matric Scholarship for SC Student Upgradation of Merit of SC Students.
	Pre Matric Scholarship for Children of Those Engaged Unclean Occupations
	Pre Matric Scholarship for SC
	Top Class Education Scheme for SC
	Post Matric Scholarship for OBC RGNF-SC
D/o Empowerment of persons with Disability	Pre-matric scholarship for Persons with disabilities
	Post-matric Scholarship for Persons with Disabilities
	Scholarship for Top Class Education Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for students with disabilities
M/o Health and Family Welfare	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
D/O Financial Services-LIC	AABY-CLAIMS

Name of Ministry/Department	Name of Scheme/Scheme Component
M/o Culture	PMJDY
	AABY-Scholarships
	Tagore Cultural Complexes
	Salary Grant
	Production Grant
	Scheme for Building Grant and Studio Theatre
	Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund
	Financial Assistance to Cultural Organization with National Presence
	Financial Assistance for the Cultural Function Grant Scheme (CFGS)
	Scheme for the Award of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in the field of Culture
	Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artistes in different Cultural fields
	Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research
	Financial Assistance for the development of Buddhist/Tibetan Organizations
	Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Himalayan Cultural Heritage for Himalayas
International Cultural Relation	
M/o Defence-Kendriya Sainik Board (KSB)	Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme
	RMDF Scheme (Funded from AFFD Fund)
	Assistance for Treatment of Listed Serious Diseases

Name of Ministry/Department	Name of Scheme/Scheme Component
	Assistance for Treatment of Cancer and Dialysis
	Assistance for Procurement of Modified Scooter
	Assistance for Purchase of Tool Kits
	Interest subsidy on Home Loan upto max ₹ 1.0 lakhs taken from Nationalised or PSU Banks etc.
D/o Science and Technology	Scholarship-INSPIRE
D/o Food and Public Distribution	Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy
M/o AYUSH	Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth

Deaths due to Dengue and Chikungunya

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

(a) how many deaths occurred during the current year till date due to the diseases like dengue and chikungunya in various parts of the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) how many were detected positive as per the official data for dengue and chikungunya; and

(c) the reasons for the steep increase in the number of patients affected by these dreaded diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) During 2016 (till 13th Nov), a total number of 179 deaths due to Dengue and no death due to Chikungunya have been reported in the country. State/UT-wise deaths is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

The number of positive cases for Dengue and Chikungunya in the country during 2016 (till 13th Nov) are 90,277 and 21,094 respectively.

(c) The reasons for steep increase in the number of patients are as follows:

- Water storage practices
- Poor solid waste management
- Construction activities

- Large migratory population
- Inadequate vector management, and
- Lack of protective immunity in the affected population and short incubation period of Chikungunya expanded sharp increase in Delhi.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of Dengure lab confirmed positive case
and deaths in the country*

Sl. No.	State	2016 (Prov. till 13th Nov.)	
		Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2832	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0
3.	Assam	3993	4
4.	Bihar	1607	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	324	2
6.	Goa	113	0
7.	Gujarat	5371	13
8.	Haryana	2284	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	251	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	77	0
11.	Jharkhand	388	1
12.	Karnataka	5375	8
13.	Kerala	6620	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2321	5
15.	Meghalaya	91	0
16.	Maharashtra	5653	22
17.	Manipur	35	0
18.	Mizoram	29	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	8142	11

1	2	3	4
21.	Punjab	9314	8
22.	Rajasthan	3051	16
23.	Sikkim	8	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2044	4
25.	Tripura	49	0
26.	Telangana	2269	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6698	33
28.	Uttarakhand	2125	3
29.	West Bengal	11069	28
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90	0
31.	Chandigarh	836	0
32.	Delhi	3913	4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2821	0
34.	Daman and Diu	64	0
35.	Puducherry	407	2
TOTAL		90277	179

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of lab confirmed positive Chikungunya cases in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016 (Prov. till 13th Nov.)	
		Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	0
3.	Assam	38	0
4.	Bihar	472	0
5.	Goa	42	0
6.	Gujarat	215	0
7.	Haryana	1747	0

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0
10.	Jharkhand	14	0
11.	Karnataka	1249	0
12.	Kerala	119	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	444	0
14.	Meghalaya	48	0
15.	Maharashtra	2280	0
16.	Odisha	0	0
17.	Punjab	1323	0
18.	Rajasthan	1502	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	59	0
20.	Telangana	57	0
21.	Tripura	51	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1947	0
23.	Uttarakhand	10	0
24.	West Bengal	77	0
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
26.	Chandigarh	76	0
27.	Delhi	9192	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0
30.	Puducherry	16	0
TOTAL		21,094	0

AIIMS-like institutes

*71. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AIIMS-like Institutes set up under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), and the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated for establishing each AIIMS-like Institutes and the utilisation of the same, and the details thereof; and

(c) whether there are any new proposed AIIMS-like Institutes which are going to be set up, particularly in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Establishment of six (06) new AIIMS like Institutes at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh was taken up in the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). All these six AIIMS have become functional.

Under Phase-II of PMSSY, AIIMS at Rae Bareli is under construction.

(b) As per Cabinet approval, the estimated cost for setting up of AIIMS-like institutions at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh, under Phase-I of PMSSY, was ₹ 820 crore per institute and the recurring cost ₹ 3097.62 crore for all the institutes. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Apart from above, in Phase-II of PMSSY allocation, as approved for establishment of the two AIIMS-like institutions at Rae Bareli in Uttar Pradesh and Kalyani in West Bengal, was ₹ 1646 crores, that is ₹ 823 crore per AIIMS. While AIIMS at Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh, is under construction, the site of AIIMS at West Bengal has been changed from Raiganj to Kalyani. It is being taken up now under Phase-IV of PMSSY.

The details of expenditure under various heads, AIIMS wise is given in Statement-II and III respectively (*See below*). The total fund utilized for AIIMS under Phase-I and II is ₹ 6126.79 crore.

(c) In the Budget 2014-15, setting up of new AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Purvanchal in UP, and in the Budget 2015-16, setting up of new AIIMS in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar have been announced. Status in this regard is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

So far as the AIIMS in Tamil Nadu is concerned, the State Government of Tamil Nadu had suggested the following 5 (Five) locations suitable for setting up AIIMS in Tamil Nadu:

- (i) Chengalpattu in Kancheepuram District
- (ii) Pudukkottai town in Pudukkottai District
- (iii) Sengipatti in Thanjavur District
- (iv) Perundurai in Erode District, and
- (v) Thoppur in Madurai District

The Central team has inspected the above sites offered by Government of Tamil Nadu and have submitted its report. The report of the Committee is under consideration.

Statement-I

(A) Details of cost per AIIMS like institute as approved by cabinet

Sl. No.	Description	Residence and Hostel	Hospital and College	Cost of Medical Equipment	Total Cost
1.	Bhopal	110.342	507.28	200	817.70
2.	Bhubaneswar	103.05	497.44	200	800.49
3.	Jodhpur	67.70	488.88	200	756.58
4.	Patna	125.28	513.15	200	838.43
5.	Raipur	111.58	458.90	200	770.48
6.	Rishikesh	103.05	480.10	200	783.15
TOTAL		621.002	2945.75	1200	4766.83

Plus ₹ 25 crore consultancy fee per institute amounts amounting to approx ₹ 820 crore per institute

(B) Details of recurring cost per AIIMS like institute as approved by cabinet under phase-I of PMSSY

XIth Plan	2007 – 08	
	2008 – 09	
	2009 – 10	7.50
	2010 – 11	7.50
	2011 – 12	7.50
XIIth Plan	2012 – 13	232.44
	2013 – 14	489.78
	2014 – 15	748.32
	2015 – 16	787.20
	2016 – 17	817.38
TOTAL		3097.62

Statement-II

Details of expenditure including construction, salary and others (except procurement of medical equipments) of new AIIMS in Phase-I and II of PMSSY year-wise release of funds to seven new AIIMS

Sl. No.	Name of Site/State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	0	0.26	4.14	89.71	122.41	154.8	113.22	108.11	163	170.09	925.74
2.	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	0	19.93	0	38.35	112.5	140.72	186.91	120.96	198	53.42	870.79
3.	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	4.73	16	9.84	59.48	120.51	133.5	116.69	106.71	220	140	927.46
4.	Patna (Bihar)	0	8.04	12.85	118.26	149.38	121.26	100.19	97.87	199	115	921.85
5.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	0	12.07	18.33	77.04	98.56	122.48	133.67	113.85	187	189.26	952.26
6.	Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)	0	15.52	36.59	86.85	105.68	117.83	112.92	123.42	170	286.5	1055.31
7.	Rae Bareli (Uttar Pradesh)	4.73	0	0	0	0	0	81.52	44	42	0	167.52
TOTAL			71.82	81.75	469.69	709.04	790.59	845.12	714.92	1179	954.27	5820.93

In addition to above, ₹ 14.9 crore have been incurred on construction of boundary wall for all AIIMS.

Statement-III

Details of Funds released by the Ministry for procurement of medical equipments for new AIIMS under phase I of PMSSY

Sl. No.	AIIMS	Total fund released from the Ministry (₹ in crore)
1.	Bhopal	67.46
2.	Bhubaneswar	47.62
3.	Jodhpur	37.18
4.	Raipur	45.16
5.	Rishikesh	37.18
6.	Patna	56.28
TOTAL		290.88

Statement-IV

Details of the status of setting up of new AIIMS announced in budget 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	New AIIMS	Project Cost/ Budget allocated	Location	Area of Site	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	AIIMS, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 1618 crore	Mangalagiri in Guntur District	193 acres	MoU has been signed with the State Government. Pre-investment activities of soil survey, topographical survey completed. HSCC (I) has been appointed as executing agency for project of this new AIIMS.
2.	AIIMS, Maharashtra	₹ 1577 crore	Nagpur in Nagpur District	150 acres	MoU has been signed with the State Government.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Pre-investment activities of soil survey, topographical survey completed. HSCC (I) has been appointed as executing agency for project of this new AIIMS.
3.	AIIMS, Purvanchal	₹ 1011 crore	Mahadev Jharkhandi, Tehsil Sadar, Gorakhpur	112.05 acres	HSCC (I) Ltd. has been appointed as the Executing Agency for carrying out pre-investment activities
4.	AIIMS, West Bengal	₹ 1754 crore	Kalyani in Nadia District	179.82 acres	MoU has been signed with the State Government. Pre-investment activities of soil survey, topographical survey completed. HSCC (I) has been appointed as executing agency for project of this new AIIMS.
5.	AIIMS, Assam	Yet to be decided	Village Jalah, Mouza Sila Sinduri Ghopa, Kamrup District	189 acres	HITES has been appointed as the Executing Agency for pre Investment activities
6.	AIIMS, Bihar	Yet to be decided			Locations not yet offered by State Government

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	AIIMS, Himachal Pradesh	Yet to be decided			Central Team report under consideration by the Ministry
8.	AIIMS, Jammu	Yet to be decided	Vijaypur in Jammu region	258 acres	CPWD has been appointed as the executing agency for the Construction work.
9.	AIIMS, Kashmir	Yet to be decided	Awantipora in Kashmir region	221 acres	CPWD has been appointed as the executing agency for the Construction work.
10.	AIIMS, Punjab	₹ 925 crore	Bathinda in Punjab	180 acres	HITES has been appointed as the Executing Agency for pre investment activities. Pre-investment activities of soil investigation and Topographical survey completed
11.	AIIMS, Tamil Nadu	Yet to be decided			Central Team report under consideration by the Ministry

Upgradation of Jabalpur airport

*72. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are plans to develop and upgrade the Dumna Airport in the city of Jabalpur, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any plan to increase the size of Airstrips and develop the terminal building of the airport;

(c) if so, the quantum of funds proposed for the overall development of the Dumna Airport; and

(d) whether looking at the importance of Jabalpur as a centre of Eco-tourism, National Park, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Bhedaghat etc. there is any proposal to upgrade the airport to international level, like that of Indore and Bhopal?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already taken action for upgradation of the existing Dumna Airport in Jabalpur at an estimated cost of ₹ 384 crores for operation of A-320 type of aircraft by extension of runway, construction of new apron, isolation bay, new terminal building to handle 500 passengers at a time, ATC control tower cum technical block, installation of approach lights at both runway and other allied work.

(d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

Measures to eradicate Anaemia

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

- (a) what is the percentage of children affected by Anaemia in the country;
- (b) whether it has increased or decreased over the period of last three years;
- (c) what measures other than those which were continued from the last Government have been introduced to eradicate Anaemia; and
- (d) whether Centre is providing some special assistance to the States which are worst affected by Anaemia?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06), 69.5 per cent children below five years are affected by Anaemia in the country. The recent available data on National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16), shows reduction in prevalence of Anaemia in children as compared to NFHS-3 (2005-06), ranging from 17 percentage points reduction (Manipur) to 1 percentage point reduction (Haryana).

(c) In order to control Anaemia, the Government has introduced mass deworming of children, provision of additional doses of Iron and Folic Acid supplementation during pregnancy and lactation beside close monitoring of Iron and Folic Acid supplementation among adolescents. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has also recently released draft Fortification Regulations for fortification of wheat flour and rice with Iron and Folic Acid to address the problem of anaemia.

(d) Under National Health Mission, special assistance is provided to 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs), selected on the basis of poor maternal and child health indicators including anaemia.

Equal Opportunities Commission

*74. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Equal Opportunities Commission for all the communities in the country so as to provide equal opportunities to all the deprived sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the schemes being implemented/likely to be implemented by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) In pursuance of one of the recommendations made by the High-Level Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Rajinder Sachar, popularly known as Sachar Committee, the Government had set up an Expert Group to examine and determine, *inter-alia*, the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) to address the grievances of deprived groups.

Based on the Expert Group Report and examination by the Government, the draft EOC Bill has been re-circulated for inter-Ministerial consultations as per laid down procedure.

To enable the minorities to avail opportunities in development process of the country, the Ministry of Minority Affairs is already implementing various welfare and development schemes/programmes and has taken initiatives for educational empowerment, infrastructure development, skill development, economic empowerment, women empowerment and also to meet the special needs of the communities. Moreover, under Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities (PM's New 15-PP), 24 schemes/programmes of 11 Ministries/Departments including 7 exclusive schemes of this Ministry are covered. A list of the schemes/programmes/initiatives taken up by the Ministry of Minority Affairs exclusively for minorities, and various scheme of other Central Ministries/Departments under PM's New 15-PP and Sachar Committee recommendations are given in the Statement.

Statement

(A) Details of schemes/programmes/initiatives taken up by Ministry of Minority Affairs for the welfare of minorities

1. Educational Empowerment:

- (i) Scholarship Schemes:
 - (a) Pre-Matric Scholarship
 - (b) Post-Matric Scholarship
 - (c) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship
- (ii) Coaching Schemes:
 - (a) Naya Savera
 - (b) Exclusive new component for meritorious students of Science stream
- (iii) 'Nai Udaan'- Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions, etc., for preparation of Mains Examination
- (iv) 'Padho Pardesh'- Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies
- (v) Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF)
- (vi) Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), which implements following two schemes:
 - (a) Maulana Azad National Scholarship for meritorious girl students
 - (b) Grant-in-Aid to NGOs

2. Area/Infrastructure Development:

- (i) Multi-sectoral Development Programme

3. Economic Empowerment:

- (i) Skill Development:
 - (a) 'Seekho Aur Kamao' (Learn and Earn)-Skill Development initiative for minorities.
 - (b) Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)
 - (c) 'Nai Manzil'- A Scheme to provide education and skill training to the youth from minority communities.
- (ii) Concessional loans to minorities through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

4. Women Empowerment:

‘Nai Roshni’- The Scheme for Leadership Development of minority women

5. Special Needs:

(i) ‘Hamari Dharohar’- To preserve rich heritage and culture of minorities

(ii) ‘Jiyo Parsi’- Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community

(iii) Waqf Management through:

(a) Central Waqf Council

(b) National Waqf Development Corporation (NAWADCO)

(iv) Haj Management

(B) Schemes/Programmes of other line Ministries/Departments covered under Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme and decisions taken by the Government on Sachar Committee Report

Sl. No.	Implementing Ministry/ Department	Scheme/Programme covered in PM’s New 15-PP	Scheme/Programme covered as follow-up action on Sachar Committee Report
1	2	3	4
1.	Ministry of Human Resource Development [D/o School Education and Literacy and D/o Higher Education]	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI) Greater Resources for Teaching Urdu	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Saakshar Bharat/ Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan Setting up of Jan Shiksha Sansthans

1	2	3	4
			Establishment of Block Institutes of Teachers Education Setting up of women's hostels Mid Day Meal Scheme
2.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme providing services through Anganwadi Centres	
3.	Department of Rural Development	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) (Earlier: Indira Awaas Yojana)	
4.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana– National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
5.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence	Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence

1	2	3	4
6.	D/o Financial Services	Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending	Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending Opening of new Bank Branches/awareness campaigns
7.	Ministry of Urban Development	Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) Representation of minorities in urban local bodies Exemption of Waqf Properties from Rent Control Act
8.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	
9.	Department of Personnel and Training	Revised guidelines dated 8th January, 2007 for giving special consideration for recruitment of minorities	Preparation of appropriate training modules
10.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revised guidelines on communal harmony dated Jul-08	Enactment of “The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations)” Bill

1	2	3	4
11.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		Multi-media campaigns for dissemination of information through electronic and print media
12.	Ministry of Culture		Annual Meeting with CWC and protect of Waqf monuments
13.	NITI Aayog (<i>erstwhile</i> Planning Commission)		Setting up of Assessment and Monitoring Authority
14.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation		Setting up of National Data Bank
15.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj		Representation of minorities in rural local bodies
16.	Ministry of Law and Justice		Delimitation Act
17.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		Dissemination of information in vernacular languages

Increase in fee structure of MBBS course

*75. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has increased the fee of MBBS course in Government as well as for Private Medical Colleges;

(b) if so, the details of new fee structure for Government and Private Medical Colleges both; and

(c) the reasons for such increase in medical education fee structure?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) No. The fees of Central autonomous institutions *viz* AIIMS Delhi, PGIMER Chandigarh and JIPMER Puducherry has not been increased this year. However, in case of State Government medical colleges, the respective State

Governments are responsible for fixation of fees. In the case of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It is for the Committee to decide whether the fee proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Ayurvedic hospitals and research institutes

†641. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM:
SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:
SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:
SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL:

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

- (a) the details of AYUSH hospitals and research institutes presently functioning in the country;
- (b) the funds allocated/released and achievements/progress made by them during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to open more such hospitals and institutes in the country;
- (d) if so, the details and the locations thereof, State and UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;
- (e) the further plan of Government to give boost to research and development in Ayurvedic products; and
- (f) the share of Indian Ayurvedic products in the world market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The details of AYUSH hospitals functioning in the country are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Further, the Government has setup five autonomous Research Councils, namely, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(CCRYN), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) with the mandate to undertake research in their respective system. A total of 82 research institutes/units are functioning under these Councils.

(b) The public health being the State subject, the funds allocation for the State/UT AYUSH hospitals is under the purview of the States/UTs. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) the funds released for upgradation of AYUSH hospitals during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Further, the Ministry of AYUSH provides grant to Central Research Councils under Central Sector Scheme. The consolidated fund allocated, utilized during last three years and current year is given in Statement-III (*See below*). The achievements/progress made by the Councils are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision for Setting up of New 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals in the States/UTs as per their State Annual Action Plan (SAAP). The details of Integrated AYUSH Hospitals supported by the Central Government are given in Statement-V (*See below*). No proposal for setting up of new 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospital received from Chhattisgarh.

Further, the Government has approved establishment of two Central Research Institutes (CRI) for Yoga and Naturopathy at Nagmangala, Karnataka and Jhajjar, Haryana. First phase construction of these two CRIs has been completed. Second phase construction has started. Further, the Ministry of AYUSH has also obtained a cost free land near Bhubaneswar from State Government of Odisha for construction of a CRI. In addition to this, State Governments of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have also offered land for construction of CRIs in their States.

(e) The CCRAS in order to boost Research and Development of Ayurvedic products have recently focused on following areas:

- (i) Clinical trials
- (ii) Collaboration with respected organization like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)
- (iii) Ayurgenomics
- (iv) Molecular based study in consultation with Indian Council of Medical Research.

(f) There is no specific data available on the share of Indian Ayurvedic products in the world market. However, estimated global herbal market is around 70 USD bn. As per available information, India's export of AYUSH and value added products of medicinal plants during 2015-16 was 358.60 bn USD.

Statement-I

*State-wise/System-wise details of Number of AYUSH Hospitals
functioning in the country as on 1.4.2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
A. States/Union Territories									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
4.	Bihar	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	1	0	1	0	3	0	15
6.	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
7.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
8.	Gujarat	41	0	0	0	6	16	0	63
9.	Haryana	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	31
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
13.	Karnataka	169	19	0	3	9	27	0	227
14.	Kerala	126	0	2	0	2	31	0	161

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
16.	Maharashtra	63	6	0	0	0	46	0	115
17.	Manipur	0	2	0	0	13	7	0	22
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	10
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
21.	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
22.	Punjab	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
23.	Rajasthan	118	11	0	1	2	0	0	132
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	271	1	0	1	0	276
26.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1771	204	0	0	0	8	0	1983
28.	Uttarakhand	402	2	0	0	0	1	0	405
29.	West Bengal	5	1	0	0	0	12	0	18
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	6
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

60 *Written Answers to*

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	7	3	0	0	1	5	0	16
TOTAL (A)		2818	257	274	7	35	207	0	3598
B. CGHS and Central Government Organizations		15	8	5	0	1	5	0	34
TOTAL (A+B)		2833	265	279	7	36	212	0	3632

Statement-II

Details of status of State/UT-wise upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals (2014-15)		Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals (2015-16)		Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals (2016-17)	
		No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non-Recurring Hospitals	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non-Recurring Hospitals	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non-Recurring Hospitals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	4	1	1	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	1	-	-	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	4	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	33	-	-	-	35	2
13.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	31	2	15	32
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	-	2	-	4	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	65	-	65	-	130	-
18.	Kerala	98	2	13	3	21	21
19.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-

20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	-	-	1	1	9	1
27.	Puducherry	-	-	1	-	1	-
28.	Punjab	5	-	5	-	6	-
29.	Rajasthan	139	-	-	-	135	-
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Telangana	-	1	1	2	5	1
33.	Tripura	-	-	2	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	2
35.	Uttarakhand	8	-	8	-	-	-
36.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		355	9	131	13	361	59

Statement-III

Details of consolidated fund allocated and utilized by Central Research Councils during last three years and current year under Central Sector Scheme.

(₹ in crores)

Name of the Council	Year 2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised as on 30.09.2016
CCRAS	72.50	72.50	57.06	57.06	96.00	96.00	86.00	38.31
CCRYN	4.50	4.50	3.83	3.83	17.05	16.85	27.00	16.50
CCRUM	64.77	64.77	26.71	31.58*	42.66	43.92*	66.00	38.25
CCRS	11.00	11.00	2.00	2.00	7.32	6.55	13.00	4.28
CCRH	62.00	62.00	30.00	29.25	60.00	60.00	65.00	29.76

*The amount includes revenue earned/unspent balance from previous years.

Statement-IV

Details of achievements/progress made by Central Research Councils

Recently, for the management of diabetes mellitus, the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) has developed a formulation namely, AYUSH-82 from 05 Ayurvedic medicinal plants.

In addition to its research work, the 82 institutes under the Council also provide healthcare facilities. The CCRH through its programme namely, Homoeopathy for Healthy Child enrolled 40,000 children with an aim to help them during dentition period and treatment of disease. The CCRUM has informed that till such time patent is obtained for drugs related to Vitiligo, Rhematoid Arthritis, Psoriasis, Eczema etc., the drugs are made available at post trial treatment (PTA) OPD. Over, 41,929 patients were benefitted during the last three years including 2015-16.

In order to converge the research approach existing in AYUSH system with the modern system of medicine, the Ministry of AYUSH during 2015-16, has completed preliminary deliberation with Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) and has provided specific leads to them to enable molecular based study.

In additions to Projects undertaken as Intra Mural Research and Collaborative Research by all the Councils. During 2015-16, the Councils initiated following programmes with support from the modern system of medicines:

- (i) Integration with the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) by CCRAS, CCRUM

and CCRH in six districts namely Bhilwara in Rajasthan, Surendranagar (Gujarat), Gaya (Bihar), Darjeeling (WB), Krishna (AP) and Lakhimpur Khiri (UP).

- (ii) Swastha Rakshan Programme through Research Insitutes under CCRAS, CCRUM and CCRH.

Statement-V

Status of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposal approved	Unit Approved during 2014-15	Unit Approved during 2015-16	Unit Approved during 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Kakinada	1	-	-
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Visakhapatnam.	-	-	1
2.	Assam	50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital	-	-	1
		50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital	-	-	1
3.	Bihar	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga) Hospital at Patna	-	1	-
4.	Goa	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at North Goa.	-	1	-
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at South Goa	-	1	-
5.	Gujarat	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Indian System of Medicine	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
		and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Surender Nagar			
6.	Haryana	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Panchakula, Haryana	-	1	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Sowa Rigpa, Yoga and Naturopathy and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Distt. Kullu, HP	-	-	1
8.	Karnataka	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Gadag in Distt. Gadag	-	-	1
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Mangalore	-	-	1
9.	Manipur	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Moreh, Chandel District	-	-	1
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at and Churancandpur District	-	-	1
10.	Nagaland	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Noklak, Tuensang District	-	1	-
11.	Odisha	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Dhenkanal Distt.	-	-	1
12.	Puducherry	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha) Hospital	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
		at Dhanwantari Nagar, Gorimedu			
13.	Sikkim	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Kyongsa, Near Bhanu Shalling Area, Gyalshing, West Sikkim	-	1	-
14.	Telangana	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Anantgiri, Vikarabad, Rangareddy Distt.	-	-	1
15.	Uttar Pradesh	50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Kushi Nagar	-	1	-
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Bilhour, Kanpur	-	1	-
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at West Katli, Lucknow	-	1	-
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Badrasi, Varanasi	-	1	-
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Nawab Ganj, Baraily	-	1	-
		50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Basti	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	
16	West Bengal	50 bedded Integrated (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Topsikhata, District Alipurduar.	AYUSH	1	-	-
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Paschim District Mednapur		-	-	1
TOTAL				2	12	13

Standardisation of yoga education

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

(a) whether Government has constituted/proposes to constitute any expert panel/committee for the standardisation of Yoga education, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time by which the said panel/ committee is likely to submit its report;

(c) whether the UGC has recognised Yoga in the form of a full-fledged curriculum at graduate and post-graduate level and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of full-time/part-time courses being run for preparing yoga instructor for universities/colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (M/HRD) *vide* their Order dated 15.1.2016 constituted a Committee on Yoga Education in Universities. The Committee has already submitted its report to M/HRD on 19.4.2016.

(c) and (d) Yes. As per letter received from M/HRD dated 28th June, 2016, the Committee has prescribed the curriculum for the following five courses:

(i) Bachelors of Science (Yoga)

(ii) Masters of Science (Yoga)

(iii) Doctor of Philosophy (Yoga)

(iv) Post Graduate Diploma in Yoga

(v) Post Graduate in Yoga Therapy

The Committee has also prescribed the details of courses to be run and qualification of yoga faculty in its report.

The courses mentioned at (i) to (v) above, may also form the basis for selection of Yoga Instructor for Universities/colleges.

Development oriented annual target of Ministry

†643. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state the development oriented annual target for each department under the Ministry of AYUSH from year 2014 onwards and overall details of measures adopted to make them people friendly and status of outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): The schemes of the Ministry of AYUSH are demand driven. The proposals are received from various State/UT Governments and other agencies and funds are released subject to viability of projects and availability of funds.

The Ministry has adopted various measures to make the AYUSH systems of medicines people friendly through various Central Sector Schemes *viz.* Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Public Health Initiative (PHI), Centre of Excellence (COE), Research Councils, National Institutes etc. and Centrally Sponsored Scheme *viz.* National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

As a result of aforesaid measures many achievements/positive outcomes, *e.g.* Development of medicine through Research like AYUSH-82 for diabetes Mellitus , Training and Accreditation of Yoga Instructors, the NABH accreditation of AYUSH Colleges initiated; Signing of MOUs with various countries including USA.

National Ayurveda Day

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

(a) whether Government is planning to hold the National Ayurveda Day every year;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the First National Ayurveda Day Programme was a major success which was organised this year;

(c) if so, the details of the event and number of delegates/participating organizations joined in the programme; and

(d) the outcome of holding the Ayurveda Day?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Ministry had celebrated National Ayurveda Day by organizing a seminar on theme “Ayurveda for Prevention and Control of Diabetes” on 28.10.2016 at Constitution Club of India, New Delhi:

- A documentary film on ‘Ayurveda and Diabetes was released during the seminar.
- The seminar had four sessions. Hon’ble Dr. Jitendra Singh, Minister of State for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Prime Minister Office, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space was the chief guest of the event which was presided over by the Minister of AYUSH.
- “A Protocol for Prevention and Control of Diabetes through Ayurveda” developed by Ministry of AYUSH was released during the inaugural function.
- A compendium of selected research papers on Ayurveda for diabetes care was also released.
- Five key-note addresses were delivered by eminent speakers on various aspects of diabetes.
- 3 Legends in the field of Ayurveda were felicitated with National Dhanwantri Award.
- “Mission Madhumeha through Ayurveda” was launched for Prevention and Control of Diabetes through Ayurveda.
- On the sideline to the seminar a Poster presentation on Prevention and Control of Diabetes was conducted.
- An Expo of Ayurvedic products was also organised by the All India Ayurvedic Congress (AIAC) in which 22 companies participated.
- Diabetes detection camp was also organized.

Total no. of 865 participants from following organizations participated in the event:

Arogya Bharti, Vigyan Bharti, National Ayurveda Students and Youth Association (NASYA), Integrated Medical Association (IMA), National Integrated Medical Association (NIMA), Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidhyapeeth (RAV), All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA), Chaudhary Brahm Prakash Ayurved Charak Sansthan (CBPACS), Employee's State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Association of Manufacturers of Ayurvedic Medicines (AMAM) and Ayurvedic Drug Manufacturers Association (ADMA).

(d) Outcome of holding National Ayurveda Day:

- A Protocol for Prevention and Control of Diabetes through Ayurveda was prepared.
- A documentary film on Ayurveda and Diabetes was developed.
- Awareness generated in the society about the role of Ayurveda in Prevention and Control of Diabetes.
- Conducted numerous camps on diabetes by Ayurveda colleges throughout the country.

Setting up of AYUSH hospitals

645. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AYUSH hospitals set up in the country during the last three years, State-wise and UT-wise particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether Government has received any request from various States to establish AYUSH hospitals particularly Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof, and the response therein of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) 14 new 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals have been approved under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) since its inception from 2014-15 to 2015-16. The State/UT-wise details including the State of Tamil Nadu is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Central Government has received proposals from various States including supplementary State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) Tamil Nadu for establishment of

50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals during current year and the action taken by the Government is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of status of approved 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposal received	Units	Amount Approved during 2014-15	Amount Approved during 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Kakinada.	1	30.00	50.00
2.	Bihar	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga) Hospital at Patna	1		102.695
3.	Goa	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at North Goa.	1		107.05
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at South Goa	1		107.05
4.	Haryana	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Panchakula	1		83.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Nagaland	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Noklak, Tuensang District	1		333.33
6.	Puducherry	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha) Hospital at Dhanwantari Nagar, Gorimedu	1		70.00
7	Sikkim	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Kyongsa, Near Bhanu Shalling Area, Gyalshing, West Sikkim	1		444.44
8	Uttar Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Kushi Nagar	1		83.332
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Bilhour, Kanpur	1		83.332
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at West Katli, Lucknow	1		83.332

1	2	3	4	5	6
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Badrasi, Varanasi	1		83.332
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Nawab Ganj, Bareilly	1		83.332
9.	West Bengal	50 bedded integrated (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Topsikhata, District Alipurduar.	1	300.00	300.00
10	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			14	330.00	2014.565

Note: During 2013-14, no funds released for the above purp.

Statement-II

*Details of status of proposal received and approved 50 bedded
integrated AYUSH Hospitals, under National AYUSH
Mission (NAM) during 2016-17*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposal received	Units	Amount approved/ comments
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Visakhapatnam	1	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Goalpara district	1	100.00
		50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Majuli district	1	100.00
3.	Gujarat	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Surender Nagar	1	200.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Sowa Rigpa, Yoga and Naturopathy and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Distt. Kullu, HP	1	100.00
5.	Karnataka	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Gadag in Distt. Gadag	1	300.00
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Mangalore	1	300.00
6.	Manipur	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Moreh, Chandel District	1	96.00
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at and Churancandpur District	1	96.00
7.	Odisha	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Dhenkanal Distt.	1	300.00
8.	Telangana	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Anantgiri, Vikarabad, Rangareddy Distt.	1	200.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Basti	2	390.00

1	2	3	4	5
10.	West Bengal	50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Paschim District Mednapur	1	300.00
11.	Lakshadweep	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital (Kavaratti)	1	195.80
12.	Jharkhand	Setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Ranchi	1	Proposal could not be considered as State has not formed the State AYUSH Society
13.	Maharashtra	Setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sindhudurag	1	Proposal could not be considered as State has not formed the State AYUSH Society
		Setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Ahmadnagar	1	
		Setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Satara	1	
		Setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Nashik	1	
		Setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Gadchiroli	1	
14.	Meghalaya	Setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Osamanabad	1	Proposal was not as per the NAM guidelines
		50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sohra (Cherapunje), CHC, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	1	

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Rajasthan	50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals	5	Proposal was not as per the NAM guidelines
16	Tamil Nadu	50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital (Siddha and Yoga and Naturopathy unit (i)Theni and (ii) Thiruvannaamai)	2	Proposal was not as per the NAM guidelines
17	Madhya Pradesh	50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital 2 units at (i) Chitrakoot Satna and (ii) at Bhopal	2	Proposal was not as per the NAM guidelines
18	Punjab	50-bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals, 2 units at Mohali and Tarntarn District	2	Proposal was not as per the NAM guidelines
TOTAL			34	2777.80

Co-locating AYUSH facilities with health centres

646. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to co-locate AYUSH facilities of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) in all the States and UTs including the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, details of the States, UTs and Districts including the State of Tamil Nadu in which co-locating AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) has been completed; and

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to complete this on PanIndia basis and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Public Health is a State subject. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to States/UTs including the State of Tamil Nadu for strengthening their health care systems including mainstreaming of

AYUSH facilities through co-location based on their requirements projected by the States/UTs in their Program Implementation Plans (PIPs). This also includes support for engagement of AYUSH doctors/Paramedics on contractual basis in co-located public health facilities. Similarly, under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) financial support is provided to States/UTs including the State of Tamil Nadu for better access to AYUSH Services through co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) as per the requirement projected by them in their State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs).

(b) The details of the States/UTs including the State of Tamil Nadu in which co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) as on 31.03.2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government of India has not fixed any time-frame to complete this on Pan-India basis.

Statement

Details of State-wise co-location with AYUSH facilities as on 31.03.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	DH	CHC	PHC	Other than CHC at or above block level but below district level	Other health facilities above SC but below block level
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	63	524	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	37	36	0	6
3.	Assam	24	52	193	13	324
4.	Bihar	36	0	0	0	1348
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	98	454	0	0
6.	Delhi	20	0	133	0	0
7.	Goa	2	5	10	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	8	704	0	0
9.	Haryana	21	92	100	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	32	102	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	11	398	0	485

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Jharkhand	22	48	97	0	267
13.	Karnataka	13	10	583	10	0
14.	Kerala	0	0	750	0	750
15.	Madhya Pradesh	36	78	388	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	23	238	20	0	704
17.	Manipur	7	17	77	1	0
18.	Meghalaya	3	18	68	0	0
19.	Mizoram	8	8	4	1	0
20.	Nagaland	10	21	9	0	0
21.	Odisha	3	314	1162	0	0
22.	Punjab	22	70	159	23	0
23.	Rajasthan	0	16	78	1	0
24.	Sikkim	4	1	4	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	31	385	537	232	0
26.	Telangana	8	46	479	42	137
27.	Tripura	3	18	84	11	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	102	666	627	0	105
29.	Uttarakhand	13	55	44	7	0
30.	West Bengal	11	226	317	32	1576
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	4	20	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	1	2	1	0	13
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	7	0	1
34.	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	1	3	4	0	0
36.	Puducherry	4	4	39	0	0
ALL INDIA		497	2649	8214	373	5716

Cancellation charges of air tickets by various airlines

†647. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding irregular cancellation charge of all airlines;

(b) whether Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has formulated rules/guidelines for cancellation charges of air tickets by various airlines;

(c) if so, the details thereof and since when, it will be put into force;

(d) whether the rules will be applied uniformly on all the airlines and for all types of fares offered by airlines; and

(e) what is the position in case of change of date of journey or flight and why passengers are charged in the same way, as for cancellation, and what relief is proposed to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No complaint substantiating violation of published fare and charges have been received by this Ministry. Under the provisions of Rule 135, the Aircraft Rules 1937, every air transport undertaking is required to establish tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff and publish them on their respective websites.

(b) to (e) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has not issued any guidelines specific to levying of cancellation charges. However, the provisions of Rule 135, the Aircraft Rules 1937 with regard to tariff is applicable for levying charges separately by airlines including cancellation charges. The Rule is effective since its latest amendment carried out *vide* GSR 254(E) in 16.04.2009 and applicable uniformly to every air transport undertaking operating in accordance with sub-rule (1) and (2) of rule 134. DGCA *vide* its Air Transport Circular 2 of 2015 dated 06.07.2015 has decided to allow some services to be unbundled and charged separately on opt-in basis.

With the repeal of Air Corporations Act in March 1994, the earlier provision of Rule for approval of tariff was dispensed with by the Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Air fares including levy of charges are not regulated by the Government as they are determined by the interplay of market forces.

Excess baggage charges by airlines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all domestic airlines allow free checked-in baggage upto 15 kgs except Air India which allows free baggage upto 23 kgs;

(b) as per the new regulation of Tective from July 1, 2016, whether Government has asked airlines to charge ₹ 100/- per extra kg till 20 kg, ranging from ₹ 220 to ₹ 350 as against their current rates; and

(c) whether all airlines are strictly following the new regulation effective from July 1, 2016 and charging only ₹ 100/- per kg. for every extra kg. upto 20 kgs or still charging at their current rates, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) For domestic flights, all private scheduled airlines including Airline Allied Services Limited (A wholly owned Subsidiary of Air India Limited) provides free baggage allowance of 15 kgs. Air India provides free baggage allowance of 25 kgs on domestic flights.

(b) As per the provisions contained at Para 2(iv) of Air Transport Circular 02 of 2016, "Unbundling of services and fees by scheduled airlines" issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), effective from 1st July 2016, Government has allowed to charge separately the check-in baggage above 15 kgs. of free check-in baggage allowance. Between 15-20 kgs of checked-in baggage, the charge per kg shall not be more than INR 100.

However, airliries are also allowed to offer "no check-in baggage/hand baggage only fare" scheme subject to the condition that the penalty to be imposed on a passenger, who avails such schemes but turns up with baggage for check-in at airline counter, cannot exceed the amount of incentive offered compared to lowest fare.

(c) No complaint substantiating violation of the above provision of the air transport circular have been received by DGCA.

Development of airports in small cities

†649. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop airports in small cities of the country and connect them to air services, if so; the details thereof State-wise;

(b) the name of the cities in North-Eastern Regions, including the State of Assam, and Uttar Pradesh where these airports are proposed to be developed; and

(c) the progress made towards development of airports in these areas and by when this would be accomplished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The newly approved National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 provides for promoting Regional Connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips of State Government and Airports Authority of India (AAI). However, selection of these airports under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) is 'demand driven', *i.e.* depending on firm demand from the airline operators on a particular route and also subject to the State Government commitment to provide various concessions envisaged in the Policy.

Revival of non operational airports

650. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government wishes to make all non operational airports functional in the country, soon;

(b) if so, the details of such airports selected for the reoperation, State-wise;

(c) the details of estimated time and financial involvement on each airport separately; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The newly approved National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 provides for promoting Regional Connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips of State Government and Airports Authority of India (AAI). However, selection of these airports under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) is 'demand driven', *i.e.* depending on firm demand from the airline operators on a

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

particular route and also subject to the State Government commitment to provide various concessions envisaged in the Policy.

Aviation security force

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

- (a) the details of airports not under CISF protection in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the agencies entrusted with the task of securing such airports not under CISF protection in the country, airport-wise;
- (c) whether the Ministry is aware that despite the passage of five years since the recommendation made by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a dedicated Aviation Security Force has not been established coupled with the absence of CISF cover, severely undermines the security of airports; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Ministry to solve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The details, State-wise, of airports not manned by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) along with the name of the security agency manning them (airport-wise), are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) To address the issue of creation of Aviation Security Force, a study was conducted in 2011, through a Study Team of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) which *inter-alia* recommended for creation of a dedicated Aviation Security Force. Accordingly, a proposal for creation of Aviation Security Force was drafted and inter-Ministerial consultations were done.

Statement

List of airports (State-wise) which are not manned by CISF along with the names of the security agency manning them (Airport-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of Airports	State/UT	Name of the Security Agency/Force
1	2	3	4
1.	Puttaparthi	Andhra Pradesh	State Police
2.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	State Police
3.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	State Police
4.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	State Police

1	2	3	4
5.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	State Police
6.	Kandla	Gujarat	State Police
7.	Keshod	Gujarat	State Police
8.	Surat	Gujarat	State Police
9.	Kangra (Gaggal)	Himachal Pradesh	State Police
10.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	State Police and CRPF
11.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	State Police and CRPF
12.	KBR Airport Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	State Police and CRPF
13.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	State Police
14.	Belgaum	Karnataka	State Police and Karnataka State Industrial Security Force (KSISF)
15.	Hubli	Karnataka	State Police and KSISF
16.	Mysore	Karnataka	State Police
17.	Agatti	Lakshadweep	UT Police
18.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	State Police
19.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	State Police
20.	Nanded	Maharashtra	State Police
21.	Juhu	Maharashtra	State Police
22.	Solapur	Maharashtra	State Police
23.	Gondia	Maharashtra	State Police
24.	Jalgoan	Maharashtra	State Police
25.	Lengpui	Mizoram	State Police and CRPF
26.	Puducherry/Pondicherry	Puducherry	Indian Reserve Battalion (IRBn.)
27.	Ludhiana	Punjab	State Police
28.	Pathankot	Punjab	State Police
29.	Kota	Rajasthan	State Police
30.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	State Police
31.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	State Police
32.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	State Police
33.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	State Police
34.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	State Police

1	2	3	4
35.	Pant Nagar	Uttarakhand	State Police
36.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	State Police
37.	Durgapur	West Bengal	State Police
38.	Andal	West Bengal	State Police
39.	Safdarjung	New Delhi	Delhi Police and Nagaland Police
40.	Beas	Punjab	State Police
41.	Bathinda	Punjab	State Police
42.	Begumpet	Telangana	State Police

Commercial pilot license issued by DGCA

652. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of commercial pilot licenses issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) during the last three years, year-wise and how many of them have been issued on the basis of license acquired from abroad;

(b) the number of foreign students who have been issued commercial pilot license by DGCA during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of vigilance cases pending against various officials of DGCA, Airports Authority of India (AAI), Air India and Pawan Hans;

(d) the present status of each of them; and

(e) the rise/decline of vigilance cases in each department during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The total number of Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) during last three years is as follows:-

Year	CPL issued
2013	591
2014	896
2015	394
2016 (Till Oct 2016)	361

The data regarding conversion from foreign CPL to Indian CPL is being maintained only from Aug 2015 and is as follows:-

Year	CPL issued
2015 (Aug to Dec)	44
2016 (Till Oct 2016)	152

(b) The data regarding issuing of Indian CPL to foreign students is also being maintained from August 2015 and is as follows:-

Year	CPL issued
2015 (Aug to Dec)	NIL
2016 (Till Oct 2016)	3

(c) to (e) Year-wise information regarding vigilance cases against various officials of Airports Authority of India is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Year-wise information regarding Vigilance cases against various officials of DGCA is given in Statement-II (*See below*). For the last three years, no new vigilance related disciplinary cases have been initiated against any officer of DGCA.

Year-wise information regarding vigilance cases against various officials of Pawan Hans is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Year-wise information regarding vigilance cases against various officials of Air India is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

Statement-I

Year-wise details regarding vigilance cases against various officials of AAI

(A) Details of Vigilance cases in AAI raised/declined during the period from April-2013 to October-2016

Period	Opening Balance (Pending)	Cases received (Rise)	Cases disposed off (Decline)	Closing balance (Pending)
1	2	3	4	5
April, 2013 to March, 2014	72	30	45	57
April, 2014 to March, 2015	57	44	48	53

1	2	3	4	5
April, 2015 to March, 2016	53	29	28	54
April, 2016 to Oct., 2016	54	15	20	49
TOTAL		118	141	

(B) The Status of Pending Vigilance Cases in AAI for the month ending on 31st October, 2016

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of Charged Officer	Date of issue of C/s	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	L. L. Krishnan, ED (Comml.)	10.01.13	Inquiry is in progress.
2.	M. Ravi Verma, GM (Fin.)	10.01.13	
3.	R. L. Saran, Jt. GM (Fin.)	10.01.13	
4.	P. K. Chadha, Jt. GM (Ops.)	10.01.13	
5.	Arun Mehan, Jt. GM (Ops.)	10.01.13	
6.	Pradeep Kumar, GM (E-C)	24.07.13	Inquiry report received. Further action is in hand.
7.	Gour Narayan Mohanty, AGM (ATC)	16/18.08.13	Inquiry is in progress.
8.	D. Paul Mannickam, APD, Jodhpur	15/20.01.14	Inquiry report received. Further action is in hand.
9.	Gautam Biswas, Jt. GM (E-C) (Case 1)	23/28.05.14	Inquiry is in progress.
10.	S. K. Batabyal, AGM (E-C) (Case 1)	23/28.05.14	
11.	Binod Hansda, SM (E-C) (Case 1)	23/28.05.14	
12.	Shibashis Kundu, JE (E-C)	23/28.05.14	
13.	Gautam Biswas, Jt. GM (E-C) (Case 2)	02.06.14	Inquiry report received. Further action is in hand.
14.	S. K. Batabyal, AGM (E-C) (Case 2)	02.06.14	
15.	Binod Hansda, SM (E-C) (Case 2)	02.06.14	
16.	G. S. Rathore, AM (Fin.)	17/18.11.14	Matter is <i>sub-judice</i> before the Hon'ble Court, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4
17.	G. N. Mohanty, AGM (ATC)	03/08.12.14	Inquiry is in progress.
18.	Md. Junush Ali, Supervisor (HR)	03/08.12.14	Inquiry is in progress
19.	Umesh Sharma, AGM (E-E)	04/12.03.15	Inquiry is In progress.
20.	R. N. Singh, DGM (E-C)	18.05.15	Inquiry is in progress.
21.	B. S. Parmar, DGM (E-C)	13/19.06.15	Inquiry is in progress.
22.	Satyajit Patoa, AGM (E-C)	13/19.06.15	Inquiry is in progress
23.	Ms. Parmeshwari Rana, AGM (Fin.)	07.07.15	Inquiry is in progress.
24.	Manoj Pant, GM (Fin.)	17/24.08.15	Reply of CO received. Further action is in hand.
25.	Jagdish Kumar, Jt. Gm (CNS)	17/24.08.15	
26.	S. K. Manshukani, AGM (CNS)	17/24.08.15	
27.	P. K. Arora, AGM (CNS)	17/24.08.15	
28.	A. K. Bara, AGM (Fin.)	17/24.08.15	
29.	G. D. Gupta, GM (E-C)	24.11.15	Inquiry is in progress.
30.	Anupam Verma, Jt. GM (E-C)	24.11.15	
31.	Alakesh Biswas, DGM (E-C)	24.11.15	
32.	K. S. L. Narasimhan, Jt. GM (ATC)	14.12.15	Inquiry is in progress.
33.	V. K. Punyal, Jt. GM (Arch.)	14.12.15	
34.	R. P. Sharma, JE (OL)	10/17.12.15	Inquiry is in progress.
35.	Krishna Dutt Verma, AGM (E-C)	11/18.12.15	Inquiry is in progress
36.	Praveen K. Mgr (E-C)	11/18.12.15	
37.	Manoj Deshmukh, Mgr (E-C)	11/18.12.15	
38.	N. K. Shukla, GM (E-C)	23/29.02.16	Inquiry is in progress.
39.	K. L. Aggarwal, Jt. GM (E-E)	23/29.02.16	
40.	Rajendra K. Amritkar, AGM (E-C)	18/28.03.16	
41.	U. V. Mahadane, SM (E-E)	18/28.03.16	Reply received. Further action is in hand.
42.	Neeraj Prakash Tagore, AM (ATC)	18/28.03.16	
43.	B. S. Dalal, GM (IT) (Case-1)	05.07.16	Inquiry is in progress.

1	2	3	4
44.	B. S. Dalal, GM (IT) (Case-2)	21/22.09.16	IO/PO appointed. Inquiry is in progress.
45.	B. S. Parmar, DGM (E-C)	12/17.10.16	Reply awaited.
46.	Amit Avachar, Manager (E-C)	12/17.10.16	
47.	Rahul Sharma, Manager (E-C)	12/17.10.16	
48.	Abhay Ram, AGM (E-C)	12/17.10.16	
49.	Sunil Kumar, AM (E-C)	12/17.10.16	

Statement-II

Details regarding status of pending vigilance cases in DGCA for the month ending on 31st October, 2016

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of Charged Officer	Charges	Status
1.	Shri A. K. Bhardwaj	Minor Penalty	Pending at DoPT for difference of opinion between eve and Disciplinary Authority
2.	Shri Rajee Bhatnagar	Major Penalty	Referred back to Inquiry Officer
3.	Shri B. S. Nehra	Major Penalty	File is under submission for approval of competent authority for final order
4.	Shri R. K. Khanna	Minor Penalty	Pending at eve for second sage advice

Statement-III

Year-wise details regarding vigilance cases against various officials of Pawan Hans

(A) Details of Vigilance cases in Pawan Hans raised/declined during the period from 2014 to 2016

Year	No of Cases
2014	03
2015	01
2016 (Till Oct.)	02

(B) The Status of Pending Vigilance Cases in Pawan Hans for the month ending on 31st October, 2016

Sl. No.	Year	Case Details	Status
1.	2013	Financial Irregularities in Kavaratti (Lakshadweep) Base	Charge sheet under Major penalty Proceedings have been issued. Further CBI is also investigating this case and proceedings is in progress.
2.	2013	Irregularities in Reinstatement of Pilot	Charge sheet under major penalty proceeding: was issued to one officer and departmental inquiry is in progress. Charge sheet to two others officers under major penalty proceedings and one officer under minor penalty proceedings is under issuance
3.	2014	Procurement of spare part of Ecrueuil Helicopter	Charge sheet under minor penalty proceedings issued to two officials.

Statement-IV

Year-wise details regarding vigilance cases against various officials of Air India

(A) Details of Vigilance cases in Air India raised/declined during the period from 2014 to 2016

Year	No of Cases
2014	144
2015	151
2016 (Till Oct.)	56

(B) The Status of Pending Vigilance Cases in Air India for the month ending on 31st October, 2016

Sl. No.	Complaint Details	Present Status
1.	Alleged irregularities in appointment of GSA's in Gulf	Investigation completed Final Report being submitted to CVC.

Sl. No.	Complaint Details	Present Status
2.	Alleged irregularities in recruitment of cabin crew (2008/2009 exercise) by the then Executive Director-Personnel	Investigation conducted and report submitted. Further information sought by eve under investigation.
3.	Intensive examination and investigation of work of PPC (A-320 Division) of Engineering Department of Air India.	Investigation is in progress.
4.	Arrest of a Captain in a criminal case	Investigation completed. Final under submission
5.	Irregularities by officials of Air India in various Tenders in Australia (Sydney and Melbourne)	Investigation is in progress.
6.	Recovery of Training cost from First Officers (Pilots) who have joined AI effective 01.04.2008 and subsequently left.	Action yet to be initiated
7.	Alleged acceptance of illegal gratification from the complainant for membership in Tamil Nadu TNCA while he was Sports Secretary in <i>esrtwhile</i> Indian Airlines.	Under investigation
8.	Alleged misuse/unauthorised use of transport for SODs in SR by officials of Air India	Under investigation
9.	Alleged suppression of information pertaining to her marriage by Chief Cabin Crew at the time of appointment in <i>erstwhile</i> Indian Airlines	Under investigation
10.	Complaint against Mr. K. Rajesh, Dy. Manager Fit Operations, Bangalore with regard to misuse of his authority.	Under investigation
11.	E-mail complaint of Mr. Mohamed Ali alleging that some employees of AI and AT SATS steal and sells AI Catering property to outsiders	Under investigation
12.	Alleged irregularities by then Executive Director-Customer Services	Under investigation

Sl. No.	Complaint Details	Present Status
13.	Alleged unauthorized upgradation by AI Officials	Under investigation
14.	Alleged that a GSA has been given additional monetary benefits by way of fuel surcharge by violating tender guidelines, thus establishing a nexus between the GSA and the Director- Commercial	Under investigation
15.	Alleged illegal salary paid to Senior Flight Purser for 3 years, despite not undertaking flight-duties.	Under investigation
16.	Alleged obtaining of CPL by a Pilot on the basis of fudged records and employment in Air India by using the influence of his father, who is also a senior official of the Operations Department.	Under investigation
17.	Alleged bribery and corruption by Officials of Air India with respect to supplies of disposable Lemon scented hot and cold Terry hand towels by M/s. Flight Parts to Air India Ltd.	Under investigation
18.	Alleged irregularities by AI Officials in restoring increments to Mr. M. K. Pandey.	Under investigation
19.	Alleged rebooking of cargo consignment by Asst. Officer-Commercial and Asst. Manager-Commercial in collusion with Cargo Agent	Under investigation
20.	Alleged acceptance of Passenger by Officer-Commercial who had changed his reservations Without levying applicable charges	Under investigation
21.	Alleged acceptance of Passenger by Officer-Commercial who had changed his reservations Without levying applicable charges	Under investigation

Sl. No.	Complaint Details	Present Status
22.	Alleged unauthorized upgradation of a passenger holding spot fare tickets with Malafide intention by Asst. Manager-Commercial and Commercial Assistant	Under investigation
23.	Alleged unauthorised waiver of Excess Baggage Charges	Under investigation

Actions against scheduled and non-scheduled operators

653. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deficiencies found against various scheduled and non-scheduled operators during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what are the number and the details of Show-Cause Notices issued for the same;

(c) whether enforcement action has been taken against any of these operators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The total number of deficiencies found against various Scheduled and Non Scheduled operators during the last three years, year-wise is given below:—

Year	No. of deficiency
2014	2819
2015	2452
2016 (upto September)	1740

Deficiencies were given to the operator for compliance action and same were closed after ensuring satisfactory compliance action.

(b) The show cause notices issued to Scheduled and Non Scheduled operators year-wise are given below:

Year	No. of Show Cause Notice
2014	14
2015	06
2016 (upto September)	31

The details of show cause notices issued given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The total number of enforcement action taken against Scheduled and Non Scheduled operators year-wise is given below:

Year	Warning	Suspension withdrawal of Air Operator Permit	Others	Total
2014	5	–	4	9
2015	7	–	2	9
2016	11	5	7	23

The details of enforcement action against operators are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Show Cause Notices for the period 2014 to 2016 (Up to September)

Sl. No.	Year	Post Holder	Operator	Show Cause for
1.	2014	CEO	M/s SpiceJet	Seious Viloations observed in the Engineering audit
2.	2014	CEO	M/s Jet Airways	PPC violations by Jet Airways pilots and carrying out training activities without approval of DGCA
3.	2014	Accountable Manager	M/s Air One Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Over writing on the validity of FATA 1026/09 of Capt. Edmond Danvers Clifford
4.	2014	Accountable Manager	M/s Karnavati Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Various deficiencies observed during audit
5.	2014	Accountable Manager	M/s Sobha Purvankara Aviation Ltd.	Liqour in excess of 4 Its found in aircraft cabin
6.	2014	Accountable Manager	M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd.	Partially consumed alcohol bottle found in aircraft cabin
7.	2014	Accountable Manager.	M/s North East Shuttle Pvt. Ltd	Failure to monitor/ensure the compliancance to applicable requirements and regulations
8.	2014	Continuing Airworthiness Manager	M/s Spirit Air Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Failed to discharge the responsiblity as a CAM entrusted on CAM.

Sl. No.	Year	Post Holder	Operator	Show Cause for
9.	2014	Continuing Airworthiness Manager	M/s Spirit Air Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Failed to discharge the responsibility as a CAM entrusted on CAM.
10.	2014	Maintenance Manager	M/s HAL Helicopter Div	Non Compliance with CAR 145.A.30D
11.	2014	Continuing Airworthiness Manager	M/s HAL Helicopter Div	Non Compliance with CAR M, M.A 201(a) 4
12.	2014	Quality Manager	M/s Spice Jet	On B737-800 aircraft VT-SPM heat damage due to APU fire not reported and aircraft operated on 20.04.2014 from Delhi-Istanbul without ferry flight permission.
13.	2014	Continuing Airworthiness Manager	M/s Spice Jet	On B737-800 aircraft VT-SPM heat damage due to APU fire not reported and aircraft operated on 20.04.2014 from Delhi-Istanbul without ferry flight permission.
14.	2014	Accountable Manager	M/s Spice Jet	On B737-800 aircraft VT-SPM heat damage due to APU fire not reported and aircraft operated on 20.04.2014 from Delhi-Istanbul without ferry flight permission.
15.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Summit Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	None of pilots had undergone the mandatory recurrent simulator training of critical emergencies (once in a two years) on the type of helicopter flown by them.
16.	2015	Accountable Manager	M/s Taj Air	Preflight BA test without doctor; signing PFMC register on doctor's behalf

Sl. No.	Year	Post Holder	Operator	Show Cause for
17.	2015	CEO	M/s Aerotech Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Procedural violations in PFMC tests; No post flight medical done
18.	2015	Accountable Manager	M/s Sobha Puravankara Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Not recording all 78 parameters of FDR as per CAR
19.	2015	Accountable Manager	M/s Air Pegasus Pvt. Ltd.	Non Compliance with CARM
20.	2015	Accountable Manager	M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Withdrawl of Security clearance by MHA. The permit No. 35/2008 was cancelled w.e.f. 31.12.2015. However the matter in under appeal to Secy. MOCA under rule 38 of Rule 1937, as per direction form the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.
21.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Taj Airways	Observations pertaining to Safety and Operations of previous regulatory audit pending at time of current audit
22.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Air Car Airlines	Show cause for significant non-compliances/violations observed during Regulatory Audit
23.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Jet Airways	PPC violation by cockpit crew and manual tampering with Rostering System
24.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s UT Air India Pvt. Ltd.	For various safety violations in Helicopter operations at Phata helipad
25.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Heritage Aviation Pvt Ltd	Accountable Manager failed to maintain oversight for ensuring compliance in safety and operational areas for Kedarnath Operations.

Sl. No.	Year	Post Holder	Operator	Show Cause for
26.	2016	CEO	Uttarakhand CAD	For various safety violations in Helicopter operations at Shastradhara heliport
27.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Air Costa	FDTL vioalctions observed in respect of two cockpit crew
28.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Jet Airways	FDTL violation for 28 cockpit crew
29.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Air Pegasus	FDTL violations by 7 cockpit crew
30.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Ligare Ltd.	FDTL extensions, more landings, improper post flight BA tests by cockpit crew
31.	2016	Accountable Manager	Government of Uttarakhand	Helicopter crew not undergone bi-annual simulator refresher for critical emergencies
32.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Pinnacle Air Pvt. Ltd.	Using aircraft of other operator on wet lease without permission
33.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Heritage Aviation Pvt Ltd	Incorrect techlog entries; L&T sheets being prepared by untrained personnel
34.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Summit Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Hill check not done before Kedarnath Operation; L&T sheets being prepared by untrained personnel
35.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Air Car Airlines	Significant non-compliances/ violations were observed
36.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Taj Air Ltd.	Failed to ensure that the appropriate corrective action was taken with regard to the observations raised in the previous regulatory audit
37.	2016	Continuing Airworthiness Manager	M/s KIAAN Airways Pvt. Ltd.	Failed to discharge the responsibilities entrusted on CAM

Sl. No.	Year	Post Holder	Operator	Show Cause for
38.	2016	Quality Manager	M/s KIAAN Airways Pvt. Ltd.	Failed to discharge the responsibilities entrusted on QM
39.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s KIAAN Airways Pvt. Ltd.	Failed to discharge the responsibilities entrusted on AM
40.	2016	Continuing Airworthiness Manager	M/s EON Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Failed to discharge the responsibilities entrusted on CAM
41.	2016	Quality Manager	M/s EON Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Failed to discharge the responsibilities entrusted on QM
42.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s EON Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Failed to discharge the responsibilities entrusted on AM
43.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Deccan Charter Pvt. Ltd.	Change of ownership of Bell 206 B3 Helicopter VT DCA
44.	2016	Continuing Airworthiness Manager	M/s Air Pegasus Pvt. Ltd.	Failed to discharge the responsibilities entrusted on CAM
45.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Thumbby Aviation	Concealment of factual information that the only aircraft endorsed on the permit was withdrawn on 09.09.2015, when the operator applied for endorsement of Bell 412H VT-ASL in the AOP on 12.02.2016.
46.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s EON Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	The Security clearance for grant of Air Operator permit has been denied by MHA
47.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Supreme Transport	Concealment of factual information that the lease agreement of the only aircraft VT-PRS endorsed on New AOP 02/2016 issued on 06.05.2016, was terminated before issuance of AOP.

Sl. No.	Year	Post Holder	Operator	Show Cause for
48.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s E-factor Bailon	Unauthorised test flying of Hot Air Baillon Without permission from ATC
49.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s GVK Projects and Technical Services	The operator appointed certain persons in the board of Director without any prior intemation/without obtaining the requisit security clearance from MHA
50.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Turbo-Megha	Before deploying the aircraft for the operation, the aircraft shall be endorsed on the permit, where as ATR 72-500 VT-TMU was put into operation. with effect from 30th March, 2016.
51.	2016	Accountable Manager	M/s Air Pegasus Pvt. Ltd.	All the 3 aircarfts endorsed on the Regional SOP permit have been deregistered and no aircarft is available for the operations

Statement-II

*Details of Action taken by DGCA against operators from 2014 to 2016
(up to September)*

Sl. No.	Year	Organization	Action Taken
1.	2014	M/s Bhushan Aviation Ltd.	Warning to Accountable Manager with regard to deficiencies observed during ramp inspection by DGCA
2.	2014	M/s Sobha Puravankara Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Warning to Accountable Manager with regard to deficiencies observed during ramp inspection by DGCA
3.	2014	M/s RCDL	Warning to Accountable Manager with regard to deficiencies observed during ramp inspection by DGCA

Sl. No.	Year	Organization	Action Taken
4.	2014	M/s Poonawalla Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Warning to Accountable Manager with regard to deficiencies observed during ramp inspection by DGCA
5.	2014	All Scheduled and Non-scheduled Operators	Advisory to CEO cautioning strict action on violation of PPC
6.	2014	All Scheduled and Non-scheduled Operators	Advisory to CEO cautioning strict action on violation of AIC 03/1997
7.	2014	M/s Spice Jet	Form-4 of Shri. Shankar Krishnan was suspended for 3 months
8.	2014	M/s Spice Jet	Form-4 of Shri. N. Krishna Moorthy was suspended for 3 months
9.	2014	M/s Spice Jet	Warning issued to Accountable manager Shri Sanjay Kapoor to be care full in future
10.	2015	All Scheduled and Non-scheduled Operators	Advisory to Chief of Flight Safety cautioning strict action on violation of DFDR/FOQA Monitoring
11.	2015	M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd.	Warning to Accountable Manager for not ensuring Compliance to the proviso of CAR Section 8, Series-F, Part-II
12.	2015	M/s Vistara	Warning to Accountable Manager for not ensuring Compliance to the proviso of CAR Section 5, Series-F, Part-III
13.	2015	M/s Jet Airways	Warning to Accountable Manager for not ensuring proper flight planning
14.	2015	M/s Taj Air Ltd.	Warning to Accountable Manager for not ensuring compliance PFMC area
15.	2015	M/s Global Vectra Helicorp Ltd.	Warning to Accountable Manager for not ensuring compliance for FDTL requirements
16.	2015	M/s Himalayan Heliservices Pvt. Ltd.	Warning to Accountable Manager for not ensuring compliance for FDTL requirements

Sl. No.	Year	Organization	Action Taken
17.	2015	M/s UTair India Pvt. Ltd.	Warning to Accountable Manager for not ensuring compliance for FDTL requirements
18.	2015	M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Although the permit was cancelled the same is being extended from time to time as the appeal in the matter is pending with Secy (CA) under rule 3B of Rule 1937, as per direction from the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.
19.	2016	Government of Chhattisgarh	Warning to Accountable Manager for flying CM in single engine helicopter
20.	2016	M/s SIMM SAMM Airways	Warning to Accountable Manager for not ensuring compliance in Pre-flight medical
21.	2016	M/s EON Aviation	Warning to Accountable Manager for not ensuring compliance in Pre-flight medical
22.	2016	M/s Air Pegasus	Warning to Accountable Manager as crew overlogged training hours
23.	2016	M/s Air Pegasus	Warning to Accountable Manager as crew violated FDTL
24.	2016	M/s Heritage Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Operation from Sersi helipad and Sahastradhara heliport for Char Dham Charter operation suspended till proper safety measures put in place.
25.	2016	M/s UT Air India Pvt. Ltd.	Operation from Phata helipad and Sahastradhara heliport for Char Dham Charter operation suspended till proper safety measures put in place.
26.	2016	Government of Uttarakhand	Operation from Sahastradhara heliport suspended till proper safety measures put in place.
27.	2016	M/s KIAAN Airways Pvt. Ltd.	Withdrawal approval of Ms. Nirmala Jaiswar as CAM
28.	2016	M/s KIAAN Airways Pvt. Ltd.	Warning issued to Shri. Devbrat Singh (QM) to be be care full in future
29.	2016	M/s KIAAN Airways Pvt. Ltd.	Warning issued to Ms. Niharika Agrawat (AM) to be careful in future

Sl. No.	Year	Organization	Action Taken
30.	2016	M/s EON Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Withdrawal approval of Ms. Zeenat Khan as CAM
31.	2016	M/s EON Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Warning issued to Shri S.P. Subrahmanyam (QM) to be careful in future
32.	2016	M/s EON Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Warning issued to Shri Rakesh Kacker (AM) to be careful in future
33.	2016	M/s Deccan Charter Pvt. Ltd.	Acceptance of Accountable Manager Withdrawn
34.	2016	M/s Air Pegasus Pvt. Ltd.	Continuing Airworthiness Manager Shri P. Vinodh Kumar suspended for one month
35.	2016	M/s Thumbby Aviation	Warning issued to Accountable Manager to be careful in future
36.	2016	M/s EON Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	AOP has been cancelled
37.	2016	M/s Supreme Transport	Permit suspended for two months w.e.f. 14.06.2016
38.	2016	M/s E-factor Ballon	Permit suspended for one month w.e.f. 26.09.2016
39.	2016	GVK Projects and Technical Service	Warning issued
40.	2016	M/s Turbo-Megha	Suspension of C of R of VT-TMU for 15 days w.e.f. 24.06.2016 to 08.07.2016
41.	2016	M/s Air Pegasus Pvt. Ltd.	AOP has been suspended w.e.f. 08.11.2016

Global aviation hub

654. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government wants to make India a Global Aviation Hub in the coming years;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to change the FDI in Civil Aviation Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government with a view to promote the growth of Indian Aviation sector in a significant manner has released the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016 on 15.06.2016. The aim of the Government is to provide an ecosystem for the harmonised growth of various aviation subsectors, *i.e.* Airlines, Airports, Cargo, Maintenance Repairs and Overhaul Services (MRO), General Aviation, Aerospace Manufacturing, Skill Development, etc. The broad key features of the NCAP are as under:

- (i) Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for operation under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS).
 - (ii) Revival of un-served or under-served routes under RCS.
 - (iii) Introduction of a new Category 'Schedule Commuter Operator' under Commercial Air Transport Operations.
 - (iv) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) on the basis of criteria given in NCAP 2016.
 - (v) The requirement of 5 years and 20 aircrafts for international operation has been modified to 0 years and 20 aircrafts or 20% of the total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
 - (vi) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements (ASA).
- (c) With a view to aid in modernization of the existing airports to establish a high standard and help ease the pressure on the existing airports, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has now been allowed in Brownfield Airport projects. This move would also serve in further developing the domestic aviation infrastructure. Further, FDI limit for Scheduled Air Transport Service/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline and regional Air Transport Service has been raised from 49% to 100%, with FDI up to 49% permitted under automatic route and FDI beyond 49% through Government approval. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. However, foreign airlines would continue to be allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital and subject to the laid down conditions in the existing policy. Increasing the FDI limit for these aviation services shall not only encourage competition by lowering prices but shall also accord choice to consumers.

New domestic and international airports

655. SHRI B. K HARIPRASAD:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set . up new domestic as well as International airports in various States/UTs of the country including Greenfield airport;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof including airports to be set up under Public-Private Partnership mode, State/UT-wise, along with estimated cost;

(c) the details of the proposals received by Government from various State Governments/UTs in this regard during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether Government plans to start construction of any airport in 2016; and

(e) the time by which these new airports are likely to be set up and made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per the Greenfield Airports Policy, 2008, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) accords two stages clearances *i.e.* “site clearance” followed by “in principle” approval. MoCA has granted ‘in principle’ approval for setting up of 18 Greenfield Airports across the country. Out of these 18 airports, the airport project at Pakyong (₹ 553.53 crore approx.) in Sikkim belongs to Airports Authority of India. The Airport projects at Navi Mumbai (₹ 16704 crore approx.), Sindhudurg (₹ 350 crore approx.), Shirdi (₹ 320.54 crore approx. in Phase-I) in Maharashtra, Mopa (₹ 3000 crore approx.) in Goa, Bijapur (₹ 150 crore approx.), Gulbarga (₹ 13.78 crore approx. in phase-I), Hasan (₹ 592.07 crore approx.) and Shimoga (₹ 38.91 crore approx.) in Karnataka, Kannur (₹ 1892 crore approx.) in Kerala, Kushinagar (₹ 448 crore approx.) in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera (₹ 1378 crore approx.) in Gujarat, Dagadarthi (Nellore) (₹ 193.10 crore approx.), Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram) (₹ 4502.03 crore approx.) and Oravakallu (Kurnool) (₹ 200.49 crore approx.) in Andhra Pradesh are proposed by the respective State Governments’ while the remaining three *i.e.* airport project at Durgapur (₹ 670 crore approx.), Gwalior (₹ 200 crore approx.) and Karaikal (₹ 170 crore approx.) are promoted by the private developers. The airport projects at Durgapur and Kannur have been completed.

(c) Between 2014. to 2016, MoCA has received the following proposals for setting up of Greenfield Airports: Ankleshwar in Gujarat and Bhiwadi in Rajasthan,

Dagadarthi (Nellore), Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram), Tadepalligudem (West Godavari), Oravakallu (Kurnool) and Kuppam (Chittoor) in Andhra Pradesh, Chingleput near Chennai, Gwalior and Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Hisar in Haryana, Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana, Noida International Airport near Jewar and Saifai (Etawah) in Uttar Pradesh. Out of the above proposals, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to the projects at Bhogapuram, Tadepalligudem and Oravakallu in Andhra Pradesh and 'site clearance' to Government of Rajasthan for setting up of airport at Bhiwadi and Government of Telangana for setting up of airport at Kothagudem.

(d) and (e) Government of Goa has issued Letter of Award to the successful bidder for the new airport project at MoPA in Goa and Foundation Stone for the airport was laid on 13.11.2016. The first phase of construction of the airport is likely to be completed in the year 2019.

Affordable air connectivity in North East Region

656. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether road map for saturating the North East Region (NER) with affordable air connectivity is under consideration of Government and if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government realizes that air connectivity is the only solution for opening up the socio-economic potential of NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has released Regional Connectivity-UDAN on 21st October, 2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country including States of North Eastern Region. The prime objective of RCS-UDAN is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable for masses.

The lists of small airports/airstrips which are underserved and unserved have been provided along with the Regional Connectivity Scheme. Airlines who are interested to operate any route connecting such underserved/unserved airport/airstrips shall provide their interest, based on which the development/revival of that underserved/unserved airport/airstrip will be carried out and the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) will be given to the competitive airline on the particular RCS Routes. VGF will be shared by MoCA and the State Government in the ratio of 80:20 respectively. For the North-Eastern States, this ratio will be 90:10.

Air connectivity between smaller cities

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

(a) whether Government is planning to ply more number of domestic/local flights from a small city to another small city located in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when such operations will start; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and Government's action plan for decongestion of huge number of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) As per Winter Schedule (WS)- 2106, scheduled domestic flights are operating to/from 75 airports within country which includes small cities also. State-wise air connectivity as per WS-2106 is given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition, Ministry of Civil Aviation has released Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN on 21.10.2016. The primary objective of RCS-UDAN is to facilitate/stimulate air connectivity by making it affordable for masses.

With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Further, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better connectivity of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDG issued by Government.

Statement***Details of State-wise Air Connectivity as per Winter Schedule 2016***

Sl. No.	States	Name of Cities Air linked	No. of Airports
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Cuddapah	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur	6
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara	7
9.	Haryana	-	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise	4
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli	4
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho	5
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune	4
17.	Manipur	Imphal	1
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	1
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1
22.	Punjab	Amritsar	1
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur	3
24.	Sikkim	-	
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin	5
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi	5

1	2	3	4
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pant Nagar	2
30.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata	2
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	1
2.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	1
3.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
5.	Daman and Diu	Diu	1
Number of cities connected by scheduled domestic carriers			75

Grounding of commercial pilots

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

(a) whether a number of commercial pilots were grounded recently by various airlines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, airlines-wise;

(c) whether grounding of commercial pilots adversely affected the operations of flights, particularly Air India and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how the airlines, particularly Air India, managed the commercial pilots shortage due to suspension of commercial pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) DGCA has grounded 137 commercial pilots in the year 2016 for involvement in accident/incident and safety violations. In Air India Express, only one commercial pilot was grounded in the past one year.

(c) and (d) The total number of pilots who may be grounded/suspended due to above reasons at any point of time is catered for. Air India has sufficient number of pilots to maintain scheduled operations.

Measures to establish Air India as the most preferred airlines

659. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether net losses of Air India have reduced to about 12 per cent during the year 2014-15, passenger revenue increased by 9.2 per cent and cargo revenue

increased by 26 per cent besides substantial improvements in operational and functional performance, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what further measures are being taken to make Air India profitable and should one expect that by 2016-17 the official carrier will post profit at par with other private airlines and there would be an overall improvement in its functional and operational performance; and

(c) what other professional measures have been introduced or contemplated to establish Air India as the most preferred airline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Air India Limited has improved its performance in the FY 2014-15 as compared to the previous year. There have also been improvements in Passenger Revenue and Cargo Revenue earnings as compared to the previous year.

A brief synopsis of the achievements in Financial and Operational performance in FY 2014-15 as compared to FY 2013-14 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) In view of the losses suffered by Air India up to 2010-11 and its mounting debt burden, Government had 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 upto 2021 subject to achievement of certain milestones as laid down in the TAP/FRP.

The Company has achieved the Targets set out in the TAP milestones, and has made substantial progress in both Operational as well as Financial Areas.

As a part of the Turnaround Strategy for Air India Ltd., the company with the overall support of the Government has initiated a number of steps in order to cut costs and losses. These steps, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- (i) Route rationalization of *erstwhile* AI and IA route and elimination of route network involving parallel operations.
- (ii) Rationalization of certain loss making routes.
- (iii) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost.
- (iv) Joining of Star Alliance.
- (v) Enhanced utilization of new fleet resulting in production of higher Available Seat Kilometers (ASKMs).
- (vi) Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations.

- (vii) Introduction of PSS (Passenger Service System) to have single code and SAP ERP based solutions throughout the organization in terms of increase in revenue and decrease in cost.
- (viii) Upgradation of IT infrastructure and implementation of Quick Win IT solution.

These steps have enabled Air India Ltd. to earn, an operating profit of ₹ 105.00 crore in 2015-16 as compared to the operating loss of ₹ 2636.18 crore in the previous year. Net loss has also reduced from ₹ 5859.91 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 3836.78 crore in 2015-16, thereby reducing the net loss by 34.5%.

Further, in view of the improvements in performance registered by Air India in 2014-15 and 2015-16 with the continued support of the Government and also due to the changed aviation environment such as drop in fuel rates, exchange rates variation etc., improved performance of Air India Ltd. is expected in the future also.

Statement

*Details of achievements in Financial and Operational Performance in
FY 2014-15 as compared to FY 2013-14*

Financial Performance	2013-14	2014-15	% Improvement over 2013-14
	(₹ in crores)		
Passenger Revenue	14150.73	15793.26	11.61
Cargo Revenue	1065.91	1155.03	8.36
Operating Revenue	18370.96	19801.71	7.79
Operating Expenses	22348.85	22437.89	(0.40)
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(3977.89)	(2636.18)	33.73
Total Revenue	20140.59	20606.27	2.31
Total Expenses	26420.19	26466.17	(0.17)
After Tax	(6279.60)	(5859.90)	6.68
Operational Performance	2013-14	2014-15	% Improvement over 2013-14
ASKms (Million)	45428.000	48859.070	7.55
RPKms (Million)	33279.000	35999.770	8.18
Passenger LF (%)	73.3	73.7	0.61
No. of Rev Passengers (Million)	15.43	16.88	9.40

Levy of cess on non-RCS route customers

660. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what specific amount of levy is to be charged to domestic consumers on Non-RCS Routes under Regional Connectivity Scheme;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain what percentage of middle class domestic fliers will be affected by the resultant increase in airfares, if so, the details thereof, if not, whether any such study will be undertaken; and

(c) what are the shares of the States and Ministry of Civil Aviation in the Viability Gap Fund and what increase is expected on the expenses burden of the State's exchequer on operation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Central Government has decided to impose a levy on scheduled flights operated within India to fund Regional Air Connectivity Fund, in the following manner:

- (i) ₹ 7,500 with stage length upto 1,000 km.,
- (ii) ₹ 8,000 with stage length more than 1,000 km to 1,500 km., and
- (iii) ₹ 8,500 with stage length above 1,500 km.

However, following flights shall be exempted from the said levy:

- (i) Flights operated on CAT III CAT IIA routes as specified in Route Dispersal Guidelines issued under Rule 134 (IA).
- (ii) Flights operated on Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) routes.
- (iii) Flights operated with aircraft having maximum certified take off mass not exceeding 40,000 kg.

(b) and (c) As provided in National Civil Aviation Policy-2016, payment of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) will be made to the selected airline operators from the Regional Connectivity Fund and the State Governments will be asked to reimburse the applicable share (20% for States other than for North-Eastern States and Union Territories of India, where the ratio will be 10%) towards VGF for respective RCS routes.

Wi-Fi on flights

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

- (a) what constraints is the Ministry facing to permit Wi-Fi on flights;

(b) what is the extent of apprehensions that hackers on ground may use it as a missile or hijackers on board taking directions from their handlers, etc.; and

(c) what is the position in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The proposal for providing on-board Wi-Fi services involves amendment of provisions of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Indian Telegraph Rules made there under. The Department of Telecommunications has already moved a proposal for providing in-flight connectivity for voice, data and video services for consideration of the Committee of Secretaries.

(b) As of now, Wi-Fi In-flight Entertainment System (Transmitting-Portable Electronic Device) is an independent system and is not connected to aircraft control systems making it safe for aircraft operations.

(c) In-flight Wi-Fi services are allowed in many countries such as the USA.

Safety violation by flight crew

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the incidents of safety violation by flight crew in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of cases of safety violations including crew being drunk, reported during last three years along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to curb the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) During the last three years and the current year, a total of 409 safety violations by flight crew of Scheduled Operators, Non-Operators and General Aviation have been reported to DGCA. The details of safety violations for the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The corrective steps taken by DGCA are as follows:

(i) DGCA issues guidance to the industry and personnel from time to time regarding safety violation and consequences with the available data.

(ii) DGCA has a structured procedure for issuance of Civil Aviation Requirements to ensure that instructions issued are unambiguous.

(iii) Ambiguity in the Pilot Proficiency Requirements has been corrected.

- (iv) DGCA carries out Surveillance/Audit as per Annual Surveillance Program. Deficiencies observed are followed with concerned operator for appropriate corrective action.

Statement

*Details of safety violations by Flight Crew of Scheduled Operators,
Non-Scheduled Operators and General Aviation*

Year	Violations related to Breathalyzer testing	Operating flight beyond validity of Pilot Proficiency Check	Allowing unauthorized entry into cockpit	Violation of cockpit/ cabin discipline	FDTL Violations	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2013	41	02	03	Nil	Nil	46
2014	51	68	03	01	Nil	123
2015	56	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	76
2016 (upto 31.10.16)	55	3	Nil	03	103	164
TOTAL	203	73	06	04	123	409

Upgradation of metropolitan and non-metropolitan airports

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

(a) the number of metropolitan and non-metropolitan airports in the country which are functional;

(b) whether Government proposes to modernise all metropolitan and non-metropolitan airports under the Public Private Partnership mode, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received requests from various States for modernizing/upgrading airports and helipads, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps being taken by Government to upgrade various airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIT JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) is owing and managing 125 Airports and Civil Enclaves in the country. Out of this 94 airports/civil enclaves are operational, the list of which is given in the Statement-I.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Details of Airports/Civil Enclaves for which requests has been received from State Government for development, expansion, upgradation during last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Upgradation/Expansion of Airports is continuous process which is undertaken by Airports Authority of India from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, traffic demand, technical feasibility etc.

Statement-I

List of operational airports in the country.

Name of State/UT	Airport/Civil Enclave	
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	
	Rajamundry	
	Tirupati	International
	Vijayawada	
	Visakhapatnam (CE)	Customs
Assam	Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)	
	Guwahati (LGBI)	International
	Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)	
	Jorhat (CE)	
	Silchar (CE)	
	Tezpur (CE)	
Andamand and Nicobar Islands	Portblair (CE)	International
Bihar	Gaya	Customs
	Patna	Customs
Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh (CE)	Customs
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	
Delhi (UT)	Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi (JV Airport)	International
	Safdarjung (Delhi)	
Goa	Goa (CE)	International
Gujarat	Ahmedabad (SVBPI)	International
	Bhavnagar	

Name of State/UT	Airport/Civil Enclave	
	Bhuj (CE)	
	Kandla	
	Keshod (Junagarh)	
	Jamnagar (CE)	
	Porbandar	
	Rajkot	
	Surat	
	Vadodara	
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Gaggal)	
	Kullu (Bhuntar)	
	Shimla	
Jharkhand	Ranchi	
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu (CE)	
	Leh (CE)	
	Srinagar (CE)	International
Karnataka	Bangalore (CE)	
	Belgaum	
	Hubli	
	Mangalore	International
	Mysore	
Kerala	Calicut	International
	Thiruvananthapuram	International
Lakshadweep Island	Agatti	
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	
	Gwalior (CE)	
	Jabalpur	
	Khajuraho	
	Indore	
Maharashtra	Akola	
	Aurangabad	Customs

Name of State/UT	Airport/Civil Enclave	
	Gondia	
	Jalgaon	
	Juhu (Mumbai)	
	CSI Airport, Mumbai (JV Airport)	International
	Kolhapur	
	Mihan, Nagpur (JV Airport)	International
	Pune (CE)	Customs
	Sholapur	
Manipur	Imphal	International
Meghalaya	Shillong (Umroi)	
Nagaland	Dimapur	
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	International
Punjab	Amritsah	International
	Bhatinda (CE)	
	Ludhiana	
	Pathankot (CE)	
Puducherry	Puducherry	
Rajasthan	Bikaner (CE)	
	Jaipur	International
	Jaisalmer (CE)	
	Jodhpur {CE)	
	Kota	-
	Udaipur	
Telangana	Hyderabad (Begumpet)	
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	International
	Chennai	International
	Madurai	Customs
	Salem	
	Tiruchirapalli	International
	Tuticorin	

Name of State/UT	Airport/Civil Enclave	
Tripura	Agartala	
Uttar Pradesh	Agra (CE)	
	Allahabad (CE)	
	Gorakhpur (CE)	
	Kanpur (Chakeri) (CE)	
	Kanpur (Civil)	
	Lucknow	International
	Varanasi	International
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	
	Pantnagar	
West Bengal	Bagdogra (CE)	Customs
	Kolkata (NSCBI)	International
	Cooch Behar	

Statement-II

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

Sl. No.	Name of State	Airports	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Tirupati	Integrated Terminal Building constructed and inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Work commenced for installation of 2 numbers of Passenger Boarding Bridge.
2.	Bihar	2. Patna	PMC tender process initiated for construction of new Terminal Building.
3.	Chhattisgarh	3. Raigarh	MoU Signed. State Government is taking action for acquisition of 592 acres of land required for development of land.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Airports	Remarks
4.	Haryana	4. Hissar 5. Karnal	As per request of State Government, feasibility study carried out and comments forwarded to the State Government Consultant appointed by State Government to develop Hissar as Aviation Hub.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6. Kullu 7. Shimla	State Government to carryout reclamation of land by river diversion/training and thereafter transfer of the land to AAI for extension of runway. Re-carpeting and widening of Runway work completed. Prevention of soil erosion measures and other works are planned.
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	8. Jammu (CE) 9. Leh	Army/State Government to transfer land for Extension of Runway and to carryout Diversion of Canal, realignment of HT lines, diversion of public road. State Government to hand over 138 acres of land for infrastructure development at CE on Tawi river side. 11.8 acres of land transfer from IAF is required for construction of new Terminal Building.
7.	Jharkhand	10. Deoghar	MoU Signed. State Government is taking action for acquisition of 603.8 acres of land. There is proposal of forming JV with State Government.
8.	Karnataka	11. Belgaum	Development of Belgaum Airport including New Terminal Building, Extension and strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, isolation bay and other ancillary work initiated.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Airports	Remarks
		12. Hubli	Development of Hubli Airport including New Terminal Building, Extension and Strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, isolation bay and other ancillary work commenced.
9.	Odisha	13. Jharsuguda	Compound wall and pavement works are in progress. Terminal Building and other works in Tendering Stage.
10.	Punjab	14. Ludhiana	State Government is to hand over 404 acres of land for further development.
		15. Adampur	New Civil Enclave to be established. Techno Economic Feasibility Report submitted by the consultant.
11.	Rajasthan	16. Kishangarh	Work in progress. 69 acres of land yet to be handed over to AAI.
		17. Jodhpur (CE)	IAF willing to hand over 37 acres of land subject to re-location of existing structures and handing over of equal land by the State Government.
12.	Tamil Nadu	18. Coimbatore	State Government is to hand over 1566 acres of land for expansion and up gradation of airport with two parallel runways for simultaneous operation of aircrafts.
		19. Tuticorin	State Government is to hand over 586 acres of land for operation of A320 in phase-1 and subsequently for B767 type of aircraft.
13.	Tripura	20. Agartala	New Integrated Terminal Building, apron, link taxiway and other associated works and hangar for A-321 type of aircraft planned. Tenders for project management consultancy opened.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Airports	Remarks
		21. Kailashar	There is plan to develop the airport for ATR-72 type of aircraft. For this purpose, AAI has forwarded the Master Plan to State Government which involved acquisition of 75 acres of land to be provided by State Government free of cost and free from all encumbrances.
14.	Union Territory	22. Agatti	Environment clearance obtained. Lakshadweep Administration to hand over 18.6 acres of land for development of Agatti Airport. Engg. Consultant appointed.
		23. Puducherry	Work for extension of runway, apron and New Terminal Building completed for operation of ATR-72 operation. Airport commissioned. State Government to hand over the balance land for further development.
15.	Uttar Pradesh	24. Gorakhpur (CE)	Suitable land adjoining IAF airport premises to be identified by IAF and State Government for construction of new Civil Enclave. Tenders called for construction of Terminal Building.
		25. Kanpur (Chakeri) CE	State Government to hand over 50 acres land for the proposed new Civil Enclave.
		26. Agra (CE)	State Government to hand over 55.29 acres land for the proposed new Civil Enclave.
		27. Allahabad (CE)	State Government to hand over 50 acres land for the proposed new Civil Enclave.
		28. Bareilly (CE)	State Government to hand over 25 acres land for the proposed new Civil Enclave.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Airports	Remarks
		29. Meerut	MoU signed. Consultant is being appointed for Techno Economic Feasibility Study. Environmental clearance obtained.
		30. Moradabad	MoU signed. Consultant is being appointed for Techno Economic Feasibility Study. Environmental clearance obtained.
		31. Faizabad	MoU signed. Consultant is being appointed for Techno Economic Feasibility Study. Environmental clearance obtained.

Note: Development of Airports is subject to availability of land by the State Government free of cost and free from all encumbrances, traffic demand and budgetary support wherever applicable.

UDAN scheme

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

- (a) the salient features of UDAN scheme;
- (b) to what extent UDAN helps to jumpstart the regional aviation in the country;
- (c) what are the reasons for proposing cess on long distance travellers; and
- (d) when the auction is going to be held and by when airlines will start flying their flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21.10.2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Promoting affordability of Regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) financial support (viability gap funding or VGF) to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes. RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake

assessment of demand on particular routes. An indicative list of underserved, unserved airports in India is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) A Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) has been created under powers conferred under Rule 88-B of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 to provide the VGF requirements under the scheme. The Central Government has decided to impose a levy on the scheduled flights being operated within India to fund the Regional Connectivity Fund. However, following flights has been exempted from the above mentioned levy:

- (i) Flights operated on CAT II/CAT IIA routes as specified in Route Dispersal Guidelines issued under Rule 134 (IA).
- (ii) Flights operated on RCS routes.
- (iii) Flights operated with aircraft having maximum certified take off mass not exceeding 40,000 kg.

The payment of VGF will be made to selected airline operators from the RCF.

(d) Selection of airlines will be done through transparent bidding process and RCS flights are expected to start from January, 2017 onwards.

Statement-I

List of Underserved Airports/Airstrips in the country

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
1.	Car Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Jorhat	Assam
4.	North Lakhimpur (Lilabari)	Assam
5.	Tezpur	Assam
6.	Jamnagar	Gujarat
7.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
8.	Kullu (Bhuntar)	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Thoise	Jammu and Kashmir
10.	Agatti	Lakshadweep Islands
11.	Shillong (Barapani)	Meghalaya
12.	Diu	Daman and Diu (U.T.)

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
13.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
14.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Pantnagar	Uttarakhand
17.	Andal (Durgapur)	West Bengal

Statement-II

List of Unserved Airports/Airstrips in the country

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
1.	Campbell Bay	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2.	Shibpur	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3.	Bobbili	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Donakonda	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Ellore	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Nagarjuna Sagar	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Sri Sathya Sai Puttapurthy (Pransanthinilyam)	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Alinya	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Along	Arunachal Pradesh
10.	Daparizo	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh
12.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh
13.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh
14.	Vijaynagar	Arunachal Pradesh
15.	Walong	Arunachal Pradesh
16.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh
17.	Yinghiong	Arunachal Pradesh
18.	Zero	Arunachal Pradesh
19.	Bograjeng	Assam

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
20.	Borengajuli	Assam
21.	Chabua	Assam
22.	Darrang	Assam
23.	Dinjan	Assam
24.	Doomur Dullang	Assam
25.	Kokrajhar	Assam
26.	Kolapni	Assam
27.	Lakhipur	Assam
28.	Ledo	Assam
29.	Mackebpur	Assam
30.	Misa	Assam
31.	Misa Mari	Assam
32.	Mornai	Assam
33.	Nazira	Assam
34.	Panneri	Assam
35.	Rupsi	Assam
36.	Sadiya	Assam
37.	Sorbhog	Assam
38.	Sukerating (Dum Duma)	Assam
39.	Arrah	Bihar
40.	Begusarai	Bihar
41.	Bettiah	Bihar
42.	Bhabua	Bihar
43.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
44.	Bhowrah	Bihar
45.	Bihar Shariff	Bihar
46.	Bihita	Bihar
47.	Birpur	Bihar
48.	Buxur	Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
49.	Chhapra	Bihar
50.	Dalbhundarh	Bihar
51.	Darbhanga	Bihar
52.	Dehri	Bihar
53.	Giridhi	Bihar
54.	Hathwa	Bihar
55.	Jehanabad	Bihar
56.	Jogbani	Bihar
57.	Katihar	Bihar
58.	Kishanganj	Bihar
59.	Kursela	Bihar
60.	Madhubani	Bihar
61.	Monghyr	Bihar
62.	Motihari	Bihar
63.	Munger	Bihar
64.	Muzzafarpur	Bihar
65.	Naria	Bihar
66.	Panchanpur	Bihar
67.	Purnea	Bihar
68.	Raxaul	Bihar
69.	Safiabad	Bihar
70.	Saharsa	Bihar
71.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh
72.	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh
73.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
74.	Durg	Chhattisgarh
75.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh
76.	Jashpurnagar	Chhattisgarh
77.	Kargid	Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
78.	Korba	Chhattisgarh
79.	Raigarh (Jindal)	Chhattisgarh
80.	Raigarh (Kondatarai)	Chhattisgarh
81.	Raigarh (Sariya)	Chhattisgarh
82.	Raipur (Baikunth)	Chhattisgarh
83.	Tilda (Kohaka)	Chhattisgarh
84.	Amreli (Amroli)	Gujarat
85.	Chela	Gujarat
86.	Chhand Bet	Gujarat
87.	Drangadhara	Gujarat
88.	Deesa (Palanpur)	Gujarat
89.	Kandla	Gujarat
90.	Keshod	Gujarat
91.	Khambalia	Gujarat
92.	Khavada	Gujarat
93.	Limbdi	Gujarat
94.	Mandvi	Gujarat
95.	Mehsana	Gujarat
96.	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Gujarat
97.	Morvi	Gujarat
98.	Mundra	Gujarat
99.	Naliya	Gujarat
100.	Parsoli	Gujarat
101.	Porbandar	Gujarat
102.	Radhanpur	Gujarat
103.	Wadhwan	Gujarat
104.	Wankaner	Gujarat
105.	Ambala	Haryana
106.	Bhiwani	Haryana

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
107.	Gurgaon	Haryana
108.	Hissar	Haryana
109.	Karnal	Haryana
110.	Narnaul	Haryana
111.	Pinjore	Haryana
112.	Sirsa	Haryana
113.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
114.	Akhnur	Jammu and Kashmir
115.	Awantipur	Jammu and Kashmir
116.	Chamb	Jammu and Kashmir
117.	Chushal	Jammu and Kashmir
118.	Fukche	Jammu and Kashmir
119.	Gurex	Jammu and Kashmir
120.	Jhangar	Jammu and Kashmir
121.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir
122.	Kishtwar	Jammu and Kashmir
123.	Mantalai	Jammu and Kashmir
124.	Miran Sahib	Jammu and Kashmir
125.	Panzgarn	Jammu and Kashmir
126.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir
127.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir
128.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir
129.	Bokaro	Jharkhand
130.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand
131.	Chakulia	Jharkhand
132.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand
133.	Deoghar	Jharkhand
134.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
135.	Dumka	Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
136.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand
137.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
138.	Sindri	Jharkhand
139.	Ammasandra	Karnataka
140.	Baldota/Koppal	Karnataka
141.	Bangalore (lis)	Karnataka
142.	Bellary	Karnataka
143.	Bidar	Karnataka
144.	Chikmagalur	Karnataka
145.	Ginigera (Hospet)	Karnataka
146.	Harihar	Karnataka
147.	Hassan	Karnataka
148.	Jakkur	Karnataka
149.	Karwar	Karnataka
150.	Kolar	Karnataka
151.	Kushalnagar	Karnataka
152.	Mysore (Mandacally)	Karnataka
153.	Raichur	Karnataka
154.	Shahbad	Karnataka
155.	Vidyanagar	Karnataka
156.	Yadgiri	Karnataka
157.	Yehlanka	Karnataka
158.	Chillari	Kerala
159.	Amla	Madhya Pradesh
160.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
161.	Birlagram (Nagda)	Madhya Pradesh
162.	Birwa	Madhya Pradesh
163.	Burhar (Shahdol)	Madhya Pradesh
164.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
165.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh
166.	Datia	Madhya Pradesh
167.	Dhana	Madhya Pradesh
168.	Gandhisagar	Madhya Pradesh
169.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh
170.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
171.	Jhabua (Ranpet)	Madhya Pradesh
172.	Kanha (Mandla)	Madhya Pradesh
173.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh
174.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh
175.	Lalpur	Madhya Pradesh
176.	Nagda	Madhya Pradesh
177.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh
178.	Nowgong	Madhya Pradesh
179.	Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh
180.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
181.	Raisen (Chiklod)	Madhya Pradesh
182.	Rajhara (Dhalli)	Madhya Pradesh
183.	Rakhikol	Madhya Pradesh
184.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
185.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh
186.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
187.	Sarangarh	Madhya Pradesh
188.	Sarani	Madhya Pradesh
189.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh
190.	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh
191.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh
192.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
193.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
194.	Sitamanu (Sitamaw, Mandasore)	Madhya Pradesh
195.	Tekanpur	Madhya Pradesh
196.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
197.	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh
198.	Ahemad Nagar	Maharashtra
199.	Akola	Maharashtra
200.	Amravati	Maharashtra
201.	Baramati	Maharashtra
202.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
203.	Darna Camp	Maharashtra
204.	Deotali	Maharashtra
205.	Dhulia	Maharashtra
206.	Gondia	Maharashtra
207.	Hadapsar, Pune	Maharashtra
208.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
209.	Jath	Maharashtra
210.	Kalyan	Maharashtra
211.	Karad	Maharashtra
212.	Kawalpur	Maharashtra
213.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
214.	Kudal	Maharashtra
215.	Latur (MADC)	Maharashtra
216.	Lonavala Amby Valley	Maharashtra
217.	Mumbai (Juhu)	Maharashtra
218.	Nanded	Maharashtra
219.	Nasik Road	Maharashtra
220.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
221.	Ozar (Nasik)	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
222.	Phaltan	Maharashtra
223.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
224.	Shirpur	Maharashtra
225.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
226.	Waluj	Maharashtra
227.	Imphal (Korangee)	Manipur
228.	Palel	Manipur
229.	Dwara	Meghalaya
230.	Sheila	Meghalaya
231.	Tura	Meghalaya
232.	Aizawl	Mizoram
233.	Kohima	Nagaland
234.	Amarda Road	Odisha
235.	Angul	Odisha
236.	Barbil	Odisha
237.	Baripada	Odisha
238.	Birasal	Odisha
239.	Cuttack	Odisha
240.	Gonapur	Odisha
241.	Gopalpur	Odisha
242.	Gudari	Odisha
243.	Hirakund	Odisha
244.	Jayakpur	Odisha
245.	Jeypore	Odisha
246.	Jharsuguda	Odisha
247.	Keonjhar	Odisha
248.	Khandpara	Odisha
249.	Konarak	Odisha
250.	Lanjigarh	Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
251.	Nawapara	Odisha
252.	Padampur	Odisha
253.	Rairangpur	Odisha
254.	Raisuan	Odisha
255.	Rangeilunda	Odisha
256.	Rourkela (Sail)	Odisha
257.	Sarlake	Odisha
258.	Theruboli	Odisha
259.	Tushra	Odisha
260.	Utkela	Odisha
261.	Adampur	Punjab
262.	Bakshiwala	Punjab
263.	Beas	Punjab
264.	Bhatinda	Punjab
265.	Dablan	Punjab
266.	Faridkot	Punjab
267.	Ferozpur	Punjab
268.	Gurdaspur	Punjab
269.	Halwara	Punjab
270.	Jawalapur	Punjab
271.	Jullandhar	Punjab
272.	Khemkaran	Punjab
273.	Ludhiana	Punjab
274.	Nabha	Punjab
275.	Nanak Sar	Punjab
276.	Pathankot	Punjab
277.	Patiala	Punjab
278.	Abu Road	Rajasthan
279.	Ajmer	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
280.	Alwar	Rajasthan
281.	Banar	Rajasthan
282.	Banasthali	Rajasthan
283.	Banswara (Tilwara)	Rajasthan
284.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
285.	Bhawi	Rajasthan
286.	Bikaner (Nal)	Rajasthan
287.	Bundi	Rajasthan
288.	Dholpur	Rajasthan
289.	Falna Road (Pali)	Rajasthan
290.	Gadra Road	Rajasthan
291.	Hamirgarh	Rajasthan
292.	Isarda	Rajasthan
293.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
294.	Jawai	Rajasthan
295.	Jhalawar (Brijnagar)	Rajasthan
296.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
297.	Kankoroli	Rajasthan
298.	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
299.	Kota	Rajasthan
300.	Lalgarh	Rajasthan
301.	Malapura	Rajasthan
302.	Mathania	Rajasthan
303.	Merta Road	Rajasthan
304.	Nagaur	Rajasthan
305.	Pilani	Rajasthan
306.	Salawas	Rajasthan
307.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
308.	Shahpur	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
309.	Sheo	Rajasthan
310.	Sirohi	Rajasthan
311.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan
312.	Uterlai	Rajasthan
313.	Arkonam	Tamil Nadu
314.	Chetnad	Tamil Nadu
315.	Cholavaram	Tamil Nadu
316.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu
317.	Kayattar	Tamil Nadu
318.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu
319.	Ramnad	Tamil Nadu
320.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
321.	Sulur	Tamil Nadu
322.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu
323.	Tanjore	Tamil Nadu
324.	Ulundurpet	Tamil Nadu
325.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu
326.	Adilabad	Telengana
327.	Aleru	Telengana
328.	Basant Nagar	Telengana
329.	Hyderabad (Dundigal)	Telengana
330.	Hyderabad (Hakimpet)	Telengana
331.	Kagazpur (Sirpur)	Telengana
332.	Nadirgul	Telengana
333.	Nalgonda	Telengana
334.	Warangal	Telengana
335.	Kailashahar	Tripura
336.	Kamalpur	Tripura
337.	Khowai	Tripura

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
338.	Daman	Daman and Diu (U.T.)
339.	Pondicherry	Puducherry (U.T.)
340.	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh
341.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
342.	Bakshi Ka Talab	Uttar Pradesh
343.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
344.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
345.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
346.	Fursatganj (Igrua)	Uttar Pradesh
347.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
348.	Hindan	Uttar Pradesh
349.	Iradatganj	Uttar Pradesh
350.	Jagatpur	Uttar Pradesh
351.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
352.	Jhingura	Uttar Pradesh
353.	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Uttar Pradesh
354.	Kanpur (Civil)	Uttar Pradesh
355.	Kanpur (Kalyanpur)	Uttar Pradesh
356.	Kasia	Uttar Pradesh
357.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
358.	Madhosingh	Uttar Pradesh
359.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
360.	Muirpur (Korba)	Uttar Pradesh
361.	Phaphamau	Uttar Pradesh
362.	Pirthinganj	Uttar Pradesh
363.	Rajwari	Uttar Pradesh
364.	Saharanpur (Sarsawa)	Uttar Pradesh
365.	Sah-baj-quli	Uttar Pradesh
366.	Sardarnagar	Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
367.	Shravasti	Uttar Pradesh
368.	Sultanpur (Amhai)	Uttar Pradesh
369.	Chinyalisaur	Uttarakhand
370.	Gaucher	Uttarakhand
371.	Hardwar	Uttarakhand
372.	Pithoragarh (Naini-Saini)	Uttarakhand
373.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand
374.	Ambari	West Bengal
375.	Asansol	West Bengal
376.	Balurghat	West Bengal
377.	Barrackpore	West Bengal
378.	Behala	West Bengal
379.	Behrampur	West Bengal
380.	Bhatpara	West Bengal
381.	Bishnupur	West Bengal
382.	Burnpur	West Bengal
383.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal
384.	Dhubalia	West Bengal
385.	Digri	West Bengal
386.	Dudhkundi	West Bengal
387.	Grassmore	West Bengal
388.	Guskhara	West Bengal
389.	Hashimara	West Bengal
390.	Kadambini	West Bengal
391.	Kalaikunda	West Bengal
392.	Kanchrapara	West Bengal
393.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
394.	Kohinoor	West Bengal
395.	Madhaiganj	West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
396.	Maheshganj	West Bengal
397.	Malda	West Bengal
398.	New lands	West Bengal
399.	New Teli Para	West Bengal
400.	Panagarh	West Bengal
401.	Pandeveswar	West Bengal
402.	Panga	West Bengal
403.	Piardora	West Bengal
404.	Prasadpur (Ganga Sagar)	West Bengal
405.	Rampurhat	West Bengal
406.	Sal Bani	West Bengal
407.	Saugaoon	West Bengal

SFIO investigations for providing justice to investors

665. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ordered for investigation into the affairs of any companies through Serious Fraud Investigation Office;

(b) if so, the details thereof and their current status;

(c) the effective measures taken by Government to expedite the investigation process and to avoid any delay in providing justice to the people who lost their savings through these companies; and

(d) the total value of amount restored and given back to the affected customers in the last 3 years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Year-wise details of the investigations ordered through the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) during the last three years and the current year, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has taken various measures to strengthen the SFIO to check fraud/irregularities by companies, including:

- (i) the term “Fraud” has been defined in the Companies Act, 2013;
- (ii) Statutory status to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO);
- (iii) Increasing application of technology for early detection of frauds through data mining and forensic audit, etc.
- (d) The mandate under the Companies Act, is to conduct investigation, find out the violations of Companies Act, 1956 and take penal action for appropriate punishment provided under the Companies Act, 1956.

Statement

*Details of cases referred to SFIO during the last three years
and the current year*

Year	Investigations referred to SFIO	Investigations completed	Investigations under progress	Investigations Quashed/stayed by Courts
2013-14	83	78	04	01
2014-15	71	49	19	03
2015-16	184	11	172	01
2016-17 (till date)	52	01	50	01
TOTAL	390	139	245	06

Corporate contributions towards CSR activities

666. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the contribution of various corporate entities made under the Corporate Social Responsibility towards Government programmes/projects in the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there are cases (in the last three years and the current year), wherein the corporates have not adhered to the ‘CSR’ as mentioned in the Companies Act, 2013, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of penalties imposed by the Government in each case of the aforementioned non-adherence on the part of the Corporates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Sector-wise CSR expenditure including that

on Government projects/programmes of the 7334 companies for the year 2014-15, for which data have been compiled, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Show cause notices have been issued by Registrar of Companies to 496 companies for non-compliance of Section 135 read with Section 134(3)(o) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Statement

Details of Sector-wise CSR expenditure (FY 2014-15)

Sl. No.	Subject in Schedule VII	CSR Expenditure (in ₹ crores)
1.	Health/Eradicating Hunger, Poverty and Malnutrition/ WASH	2245.58
2.	Education/Differently Abled/Livelihood	2728.11
3.	Gender Equality/Women Empowerment/Old Age Homes/Reducing Inequalities	325.96
4.	Environment and Animal Welfare	1212.63
5.	Heritage Art and Culture	157.20
6.	Encouraging Sports	159.64
7.	PM National Relief Fund	192.24
8.	Rural Development	1016.98
9.	Slum Development	122.75
10.	Swatch Bharat Kosh	121.47
11.	Clean Ganga Fund	19.25
12.	Any Other Fund	36.31
13.	Other Sectors of Schedule VII (incl. Technology Incubator and Benefits to Armed Forces, Adm. Overheads, Contribution to Corpus)	305.50
14.	Others (*)	159.38
TOTAL		8803.00

* A total of ₹ 159.38 crore was not accounted for as some companies did not mention the entire CSR activities undertaken against their Actual CSR Spend.

Non-compliance of CSR obligations by corporate companies

667. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 20 per cent companies are not meeting CSR obligations and not providing valid reasons therefor, if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether any notice has been sent to corporate companies which have not complied with the CSR rules, for explanation, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) in view of poor performance of CSR programmes, what action is proposed to be taken including conducting any workshop or training programme for corporate companies to familiarize with CSR programmes, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) An assessment of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure of 7334 companies for the year 2014-15 indicates that 4195 companies did not incur any expenditure on CSR. The reasons given for not spending included, *inter-alia*, 'multi year projects', 'suitable implementing agency not found', 'first year of implementation of CSR legislation', 'delay in formation of CSR committee', and 'inability to formulate well-conceived CSR Policy'.

(b) Show Cause Notices have been issued by Registrars of Companies to 496 companies for non-compliance of Section 135 read with Section 134 (3) (o) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) With a view to facilitate implementation of CSR by companies in compliance with provisions of Companies Act, 2013, and rules made thereunder, the Ministry has issued clarificatory circular and FAQs on 18th June, 2014 and 12.01.2016 respectively.

Government action in case of fraudulent transactions by companies

668. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for Government intervention in the affairs of a Public Limited Company when there are allegations of fraudulent transactions and unethical practices;

(b) whether cases of frauds and illegal accounts/transactions by companies and corporate houses have come to the notice of Government during the last three years;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government in such cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Section 206 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) empowers the Central Government (CG) and the Registrar of Companies to make an inquiry or inspection in cases of allegations of fraudulent or unlawful business activities and the CG may also order investigation under section 210 of the Act. From 2013-14 up to 31.10.2016, the Ministry has ordered Investigation through the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) into the affairs of 390 companies allegedly indulging in fraudulent/unethical/illegal activities. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Steps taken by the Ministry include:

- (i) The term “Fraud” has been defined in the Companies Act, 2013;
- (ii) Stricter norms of Corporate Governance and their implementation in the Companies Act, 2013;
- (iii) Statutory status to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO);
- (iv) Increasing application of technology for early detection of frauds through data mining and Forensic Audit, etc.

Statement

Details of cases referred to SFIO during the last three years and the current year

Year	Investigations referred to SFIO	Investigations completed	Investigations under progress	Investigations Quashed/ stayed by Courts
2013-14	83	78	04	01
2014-15	71	49	19	03
2015-16	184	11	172	01
2016-17 (till date)	52	01	50	01
TOTAL	390	139	245	06

Role of London based arms dealer in defence deals

669. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the London based arms dealer Sudhir Chowdhrie had any role in various arms purchases made by India during the last decade;

(b) whether the said London based arms dealer, had received 10 million pounds as kickbacks, linked to India's deal with British Aerospace in the purchase of Hawk advance jet trainers;

(c) whether a closure report was filed in a case against Sudhir Chowdhrie and /or one of his companies before a Delhi Court in 2011; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) As per the information received from CBI, a criminal case was registered by CBI against one Shri Sudhir Chowdhrie and others in April 2007 in the matter of the award of the capital contract for upgunning of guns, in March, 2000. The CBI Report, *inter-alia*, indicates that the available evidence was insufficient to implicate the accused on the charges involving alleged payment of commission to the agents/middlemen. CBI subsequently informed that after completing the investigation, a closure report was filed in the concerned Court on 29.09.2010 and the same was accepted on 10.08.2011. The Court has also directed the Enforcement Directorate to further investigate the matter.

Government is aware of recent media reports alleging *inter-alia*, payments by defence vendors to various companies belonging to Shri Sudhir Chowdhrie. This matter has been referred to the relevant agencies for investigation.

Import value of defence related equipments

670. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total value of all import contracts, in rupee terms, signed by Government to meet the requirements of the armed forces after 2014 and the details thereof, year-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): During 2015-16, 17 contracts with value of ₹ 29171.75 crore have been signed with foreign vendors including those from USA, Russia, Israel, Sweden, UK and Germany for Capital procurement of Defence equipment such as rockets, simulators, aircraft, helicopters, ammunition and radars.

During the current financial year (upto October, 2016), 15 contracts with value of ₹ 71953.60 crore have been signed with foreign vendors including those from France, USA, Russia, Israel, UK, and Germany for Capital procurement of various Defence equipment including aircraft, missiles and ammunition.

Spike in infiltration bids across LoC

671. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any spike has been reported in infiltration bids across the Line of Control (LoC) after killing of terrorist Burhan Wani and prior to the Uri attack; and

(b) if so, the action taken to prevent such infiltrations in order to avoid any untoward incident of the like which took place in Uri Army Base in September, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir. As per assessment, there has been increase in infiltration attempts after the killing of Burhan Wani.

(b) Indian Army has adopted a robust counter infiltration strategy along the Line of Control (LoC) which has an appropriate mix of technology and human resources to check infiltration effectively. Innovative troop deployment, proactive use of surveillance, monitoring devices and the Anti-Infiltration Obstacle System have enhanced the ability to detect and intercept terrorists attempting to infiltrate/exfiltrate.

Persons affected by Dengue, Chikungunya and other diseases

672. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons affected by Dengue, Chikungunya and other diseases during the last six months, in the country in general and particularly States of Gujarat and Jharkhand;

(b) whether this number has increased in comparison to the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken to prevent outbreak of such diseases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) **Dengue**-The total number of Dengue cases reported in the country in general and particularly States of Gujarat and Jharkhand during the last six months (May-Oct.,) during current year and last three years are as under:

Year (May-Oct.)	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gujarat	4600	1253	4052	4415
Jharkhand	85	25	91	359
COUNTRY TOTAL	54,332	25,402	73,471	76,181

The number of reported dengue cases has increased during the current year in the country. As compared to 2013, the number of reported dengue cases has increased during the current year in the State of Jharkhand and Gujarat.

Chikungunya-The total number of clinically suspected Chikungunya cases reported in the country in general and particularly States of Gujarat and Jharkhand during the last six months (May-Oct.) during current year and last three years are as under:

Year (May-Oct.)	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gujarat	2312	239	268	817
Jharkhand	61	10	3	34
COUNTRY TOTAL	11,908	10,777	21,269	39,022

The number of reported clinically suspected Chikungunya cases has increased during the current year in the country. As compared to 2013, the number of reported clinically suspected Chikungunya cases has decreased during the current year in both the States of Gujarat and Jharkhand.

Malaria-The total number of Malaria cases reported in the country in general and particularly States of Gujarat and Jharkhand during the last six months (May-Oct.) during current year and last three years are as under:

Year (May-Oct.)	2013	2014	2015	2016 (up to September)
Gujarat	42295	29334	33158	27037
Jharkhand	56811	57908	59386	38861
COUNTRY TOTAL	544167	683082	740985	547622

JE/AES-The total number of JE/AES cases reported in the country in general and particularly States of Gujarat and Jharkhand during the last six months (May-Oct.) during current year and last three years are as under:

Year (May-Oct.)	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gujarat		Not reported		
Jharkhand	188	146	139	207
COUNTRY TOTAL	5120	8146	6412	8166

Kala-azar-The total number of Kala-azar cases reported in the country in general and particularly States of Gujarat and Jharkhand during the last six months (May-Oct.) during current year and last three years are as under:

Year (May-Oct.)	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gujarat		Not reported		
Jharkhand	1336	286	674	663
COUNTRY TOTAL	7252	4673	4456	3201

(d) Government of India (GoI) has taken the following measures for prevention and control of Dengue, Chikungunya and other Vector Borne Diseases in the country during 2016:

- GoI provides Technical Guidelines to the States for prevention and control, clinical management and vector control in respect of Dengue and Chikungunya and also uploaded on National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) website www.nvbdc.gov.in.
- Periodic reviews are done at the higher level. Since January, 2016, a total of 22 review meetings at the level of Hon'ble HFM, Secretary, H&FW and DGHS were held.
- Periodic advisories have been issued from time. Since January, 2016, 12 advisories have been issued at the levels of Secretary (H&FW) and Addl. Secretary (H&FW).
- States/UTs were requested to declare Dengue and J.E. as notifiable diseases and the same has been uploaded on the website for taking action accordingly by all the States and UTs.
- Capping of Dengue test at ₹ 600/-: States were requested to curtail out of pocket expenditure by fixing the rate for testing @ ₹ 600/-.
- Dengue and Chikungunya diagnosis is provided through 542 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 15 Apex Referral Laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country.
- First version draft of 'Strategy and Plan of action for Effective Community Participation for Prevention and Control of Dengue' has been uploaded on the NVBDCP website.
- Focused IEC/BCC activities are carried out at National and State level with media mix strategies focusing on source reduction and personal protective measures.
 - ◆ A user friendly Dengue App "India Fights Dengue" has been launched by HFM, on 7th April, 2016.

- ◆ 'National Dengue Day' has been observed on 16th May 2016 throughout the country.
- Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are also involved in source reduction activities for Dengue prevention and control of such diseases.
- Periodic field visits were made by NVBDCP Officials to States/UTs for review and to provide technical guidance etc for prevention and control of such diseases.

Financial: Funds are provided by Government of India to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Dengue and Chikungunya to implement the public health activities.

7th CPC recommendation on disability pension of ex-servicemen

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

(a) the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission regarding pension of ex-servicemen particularly relating to disability pension of ex-servicemen;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has accepted the recommendations of the 7th CPC regarding disability pension of ex-servicemen; and

(c) if so, what will be the impact of this decision and whether this will lead to reduction of pension amount of disabled soldiers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Government *vide* Notification dated 30th September 2016 have issued detailed recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission relating to pensionary benefits of Defence Forces Personnel and the decisions taken thereon by the Government. The 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC) recommended the following on disability pension:-

The Commission is of the considered view that the regime implemented post VI CPC needs to be discontinued, and recommended a return to the slab based system. The slab rates for disability element for 100 per cent disability would be as follows:

Rank	Levels	Rate per month (INR)
Service Officers	10 and above	27000
Honorary Commissioned Officers		
Subedar Major/Equivalent	6 to 9	17000
Subedar/Equivalent Naib Subedar/ Equivalent		

Rank	Levels	Rate per month (INR)
Havildar/Equivalentents	5 and below	12000
Naik/Equivalentents		
Sepoy/Equivalentents		

The above recommendation has been accepted with the approval of the Cabinet and Resolution dated 30.09.2016 issued accordingly.

The 6th CPC dispensation of the calculation of disability element on percentage basis, however, continues for civil side which has resulted in an anomalous situation. The issue has accordingly been referred to the Anomaly Committee.

Stationing of Army personnel in foreign countries

674. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Army personnel are stationed in various countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the purpose for which they are stationed in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Indian Army personnel are deployed in United Nations Peacekeeping Missions as part of our national commitment to United Nations. Indian Army Personnel are also deployed as part of Indian Army Training Teams/ Indian Military Training Teams in friendly foreign countries for the purpose of providing military training including training related to IT, Telecommunication, English Language, etc. Further, to enhance defence cooperation, Indian Army Personnel are also stationed on deputation in various countries as Military/Defence Attaches, etc., to Defence Wings of our Embassies/High Commissions. Presently over 8,000 army personnel are deployed for above purposes in various countries.

Joint strategic undertaking for manufacturing parts of Rafale Jets

†675. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian defence requirements will be fulfilled from the procurement deal of Rafale fighter jets;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether in this agreement there is a deal to establish a joint strategic undertaking in India;

(c) the system upon which an agreement has been reached with a private company for providing parts of Rafale jets manufactured in the country to the Indian Air Force by establishing joint strategic undertaking;

(d) the reasons for which any agreement has not been reached with any Government company for the manufacturing of the parts of Rafale jets; and

(e) the detailed status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Government constantly reviews the security environment and ensures that the IAF is fully equipped to meet the security challenges. The induction of two squadrons of Rafale will enhance the operational capabilities of the Indian Air Force (IAF).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise, in view of (b) above.

Defence deals with domestic companies

676. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deals signed with the Indian companies in Defence Sector in the last three years and the details thereof;

(b) since Government is not only just the buyer but also the market maker, whether Government would ensure or promise regular and long-term buying of defence equipment from these companies as they have to invest heavily on infrastructure and on research and development; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) During last three financial years, 94 contracts with a total cumulative value of ₹ 82979.70 crore have been signed with Indian vendors for capital procurement of Defence equipment including naval vessels aircraft, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), missiles, helicopters, electronic systems, simulators and wagons.

Capital procurement of defence equipment is progressed as per provisions of the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP).

Filling vacancies in AFT

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

(a) the steps undertaken to fill up vacancies of Judicial Members in Armed Forces Tribunal (AFT) courts across the country;

(b) by when the vacancies are likely to be filled;

(c) whether Government would consider bringing the AFT under the Ministry of Law and Justice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Ministry has initiated action as per provisions of AFT Act, 2007 to fill up all the existing and anticipated vacancies of Judicial Members upto 31.12.2016.

(b) Ministry takes action from time to time to fill up the vacancies expeditiously. However, different Government Organizations/Departments are involved in the process of appointments of Members of Armed Forces Tribunal. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate a definite timeline.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Functioning of the Armed Forces Tribunal is distinct as it exclusively handles the matters of the Armed Forces of the Country arising out of specific Acts governing them. Armed Forces Tribunal has protection of Articles 227(4) and 136(2) of the Constitution and thus Armed Forces Tribunal stands on a different footing as compared to any other Tribunal.

Deficiencies in functioning of ECHS

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

(a) the steps undertaken to address gross irregularities and deficiencies in the functioning of the Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) as detailed in the CAG report in December, 2015;

(b) whether there is a system of audit for quality of medicines supplied to ECHS polyclinics;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to correct the circulation of excess ECHS cards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Corrective steps taken/being taken to overcome the shortcomings/deficiencies include outsourcing of pharmacy, authorization of local chemists, enhancement of financial power of Officer in-charge of ECHS polyclinic to obviate the shortage of medicines, processing of medical bills of all 28 Regional Centres on-line as per rules, appropriate use of ECHS funds by the service hospitals, adherence to the terms and conditions of Memorandum of Agreement by the empanelled hospitals, recruitment of the manpower in ECHS polyclinics, de-duplication of ECHS smart cards etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. An exercise was carried out to identify the ineligible dependents in 2014. This has led to a reduction of approx. 1.6 lakh cards of dependants who have become ineligible and beneficiaries who have passed away being removed from the total list of beneficiaries. Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) recommendation for New ECHS Smart Cards has been accepted by the competent authority. The new smart card system will ensure that duplicate cards get eliminated.

Imparting compulsory military training through NCC

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to impart compulsory military training through NCC to the students and colleges in order to inculcate discipline amongst them;

(b) presently what is the percentage of the student community who are enrolled in the NCC junior and senior divisions in the entire country;

(c) whether there is a proposal to impart compulsory NCC training, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The data on percentage of the student community who are enrolled in the NCC Junior and Senior Division across the entire country is not maintained. The enrolled cadet strength in NCC in the Senior and Junior Division as on 31st March, 2016 is 4,83,074 and 7,89,146 cadets respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) NCC training is entirely a voluntary scheme. It is upto the schools and colleges to opt for it.

Welfare measures for families of martyred soldiers

†680. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any provisions to provide free education, health and other facilities to the children of martyred soldiers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any mechanism is in place to ensure that families/dependents of martyred soldiers are provided with uniform and adequate financial assistance; and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The details regarding educational concessions, healthcare and other facilities for children of martyred soldiers are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) An institutionalized mechanism at all levels down to the unit at Services' Hqs. exists to ensure that families/dependents of martyred soldiers are provided with uniform and adequate financial assistance. Kendriya Sainik Board Secretariat, an attached office of Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare implements other facilities/welfare measures for ex-servicemen including martyred soldiers.

Statement

Details regarding educational concessions, healthcare and other facilities for children of martyred soldiers

(i) Educational Concessions:

1. The following educational concessions are provided to the Children of Armed Forces Officers/Personnel Below Officer Ranks, Missing/Disabled/Killed in action:

(i) **Tuition Fees:** Full reimbursement of tuition fee (Capitation fee and caution money not included) levied by the educational institutions concerned (including charges levied for the school bus maintained by the school or actual fare paid for railway pass for students or bus fare certified by the Head of Institutes).

(ii) **Hostel Charges:** Full reimbursement of Hostel charges for those studying in boarding schools and colleges.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) **Cost of books/stationery:** ₹ 1,000/- (Rupees One Thousand Only) per annum per student or the amount claimed by the student, whichever is less.
- (iv) **Cost of Uniform where Compulsory:** ₹ 1,700/- (Rupees One Thousand Seven Hundred Only) at the maximum during 1st year and ₹ 700/- (Rupees Seven Hundred Only) for the subsequent years per annum per student or the amount claimed by the student, whichever is less.
- (v) **Clothing:** ₹ 500/- (Rupees Five Hundred Only) for the 1st year and ₹ 300/- (Rupees Three Hundred Only) for the subsequent years per annum per student or the amount claimed by the student, whichever is less.
2. The above educational concessions are admissible only for undertaking studies in Government/Government aided schools/educational institutes, Military/Sainik Schools and other Schools or Colleges recognized by the Central or State Governments including the autonomous organizations financed entirely by the Central/State Governments.
3. Reimbursement of Children Education Allowance (CEA) shall have no nexus with the performance of the child in his/her class. In other words, even if a child fails in a particular class, the re-imburement of CEA shall not be stopped.
- (ii) **Healthcare:** Central Organization, Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme provides for free healthcare to all dependents of martyred soldiers. The dependents of martyred soldiers are also exempted from payment of one time contribution for becoming ECHS members.
- (iii) **Other facilities:**
- (a) The wards of Defence/Coast Guard Personnel killed in action are the first priority for award of Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme under which 5500 Scholarships are awarded annually to the wards of ex-servicemen/widows in order to support their higher technical/professional education.
- (b) The wards of Defence Personnel killed in action are the first priority for MBBS/BDS seats (normally 20-24 MBBS and 2-3 BDS seats annually) reserved for Defence personnel.
- (c) Recurring grant of ₹ 1350/-p.m. is provided to War Memorial Hostels for the children of War Widows/war-disabled.

Mechanism for monitoring welfare of families of martyred jawans

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no mechanism to monitor and ensure implementation of decisions taken by Government and announcements made by various institutions for families of martyred jawans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the manner in which Government ensures implementation of the decisions taken for the welfare of families of martyred jawans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) There is a well-established procedure/system to monitor and ensure implementation of decisions taken by Government and announcements made by various institutions for families of martyred jawans. The Government decisions and announcements are forwarded by the respective Services' Headquarters to the Units which implement these decisions/announcements and submit the compliance report to the Services' Headquarters through their higher formations.

Handing over of border roads in Himachal Pradesh to BRO

682. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation in the month of August, 2016 and October, 2016 regarding handing over of Shimla-Dodrakwar and Rampur-Rohru roads in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh to the Border Roads Organisation (BRO);

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

(c) whether Government will give special attention to those projects for the overall development of the area as well as for making fool-proof arrangement to vigil along side the China border, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has received representations in the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

month of August, 2016 and October, 2016 for taking over Shimla–Dodrakwar and Rampur–Rohru roads by Border Roads Organisation (BRO). At present these two roads are with Himachal Pradesh State Government.

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

Complaints over OROP

†683. SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the anomalies reported by L. Narsimha Reddy Committee on OROP along with the points and recommendations made thereon, the steps taken by Government to implement the said recommendations and by when these recommendations would be implemented and the details thereof;

(b) whether Government, after due deliberations, would implement the principal demands of Ex-servicemen wherein OROP for soldiers getting pre-mature retirement, review of pension on annual basis etc. is included, if not, the reasons therefor and details thereof; and

(c) the number of complaints received from Ex-Servicemen with regard to OROP benefits not reaching to them, and the steps taken by Government to resolve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) A Judicial Committee headed by Justice L. Narasimha Reddy, retired Chief Justice of Patna High Court was appointed to look into the anomalies of implementation of OROP. The Committee has submitted its report on 26.10.2016 which is under examination.

(c) Out of 20,63,529 pensioner beneficiaries, 1429 complaints have been received from Ex-Servicemen and the Family Pensioners with regard to OROP benefits. Public Grievance Cell in the Department is receiving grievances of the pensioners/family pensioners and taking up the matters with the concerned Departments for redressal of their grievances. Disposal of grievances is monitored at the highest level in the Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Welfare programmes for ex-servicemen

†684. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes being run by Ministry of Defence for the welfare of ex-servicemen;

(b) the efforts being undertaken by Ministry of Defence to provide re-employment to ex-servicemen; and

(c) whether Ministry of Defence have formulated any plan to set up a call centre in Rajasthan to provide assistance to ex-servicemen, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The details of welfare programmes/Schemes run by Ministry of Defence for Ex-servicemen are given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below).

(b) (i) Details of re-employment schemes for Ex-servicemen are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(ii) Army Welfare Placement Organisation (AWPO) functions for placement of Ex-Servicemen in their second career.

(iii) For Naval Personnel, Indian Naval Placement Agency (INPA) assists ESM to find suitable jobs after their retirement.

(iv) IFA Placement Cell conducts placements obtain vacancies from the corporate for placement of Air Veterans.

(c) No, Sir. However, Directorate of Ex-Servicemen Affairs (DESA) has dedicated a toll free help line No. 1800-11-3999 for all Naval ESM and widows. There is also a toll free help line 1800-220-560 at Naval Pension Centre for queries related to pension of Naval ESM/widows. CO, ECHS has all India Tele Helpline No. 1800 114 115 for ECHS related help.

Statement-I

Details of benefits given to ESM and their families in the country

1. Benefits given from AFFD Fund:-

Sl.No.	Grants	Amount (in ₹)
(a)	Penury Grant (65 Yrs and above) (Non-Pensioners upto Hav. Rank)	1,000/- pm (Life time)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Grants	Amount (in ₹)
(b)	Education Grant (upto two children) (i) Boys/Girls upto Graduation (ii) Widows for PG.	1,000/-pm
(c)	Officer Cadet Grant (for Cadets of NDA only) Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav Rank)	1,000/-pm
(d)	Disabled Children Grant (Pensioner/Non-pen upto Hav. Rank)	1,000/-pm
(e)	House Repair Grant (Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav. Rank)	20,000/-
(f)	Daughter's Marriage Grant (upto 02 Daughters) (Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav. Rank) Widow Re-Marriage Grant (Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav. Rank) *If married solemnly on or after 21st April, 2016.	*50,000/-
(g)	Funeral Grant (Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav. Rank)	5,000/-
(h)	Medical Treatment (Non-pensioner upto Hav. Rank)	30,000/- (Max)
(i)	Orphan Grant (Pensioner/Non-pen All Ranks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daughters of ex-servicemen till she is married • One Son of ex-servicemen upto 21 years of age. 	1,000/- pm
(j)	Vocational Trg Grant For Widows (Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav. Rank)	20,000/- (One Time)

2. Financial assistance for treatment of identified serious diseases:-

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Serious Diseases:- | 75%/90% of Total expenditure
(Officer and PBOR respectively) Upto a maximum of ₹ 1.25 Lac. |
| Angioplasty, Angiography, CABG, Open Heart Surgery, Valve Replacement, Pacemaker Implant, Renal Implant, Prostate Surgery, Joint Replacement and Cerebral Stoke.
Other Diseases: Where more than ₹ 1.00 Lac has been spent on treatment. | |
| (b) Dialysis and Cancer Treatment | 75%/90% of Total expenditure
(Officer and PBOR respectively) Upto a maximum of ₹ 75,000/- per annum. |

3. **Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme:** For financially supporting degree level professional education for the wards of War widows (all ranks) and ESM (PBOR) ex-including Coast Guard personnel. The total 5500 scholarship are provided to eligible boy and girl the wards on equitable basis on merit for the duration of the courses. Priority is given to wards of War widows/War disabled Soldiers. The rates of Scholarship are as follows, which given full duration of the courses out of the fund provided by PMO from NDF budget:-

- (i) ₹ 2000/-per month for boys.
- (ii) ₹ 2250/-per month for girls.

4. **Financial support to institutions involved in rehabilitation of ESM:-**

Sl.No.	Organisation	Quantum of Aid/Grant
(a)	Paraplegic Rehabilitation Centers	Estb Inmates
	(i) Kirkee	₹ 20,00,000/- ₹ 30,000/-
	(ii) Mohali	₹ 10,00,000/- pa per inmate (w.e.f. April 2015)
(b)	St. Dunstan's after care organization, Dehradun for blinded ex-servicemen	₹ 14,00,000/-pa
(c)	All India Gorkha Ex-servicemen welfare association, Dehradun	₹ 8,00,000/- pa
(d)	Cheshire Homes:	₹ 9,000/- pa per inmate
	(i) Lucknow	
	(ii) Dehradun	
	(iii) Delhi.	
(e)	War Memorial Hostels: To provide shelter to the children of War Widows/War disabled and attributable and non attributable cases, for their scholarship.	₹ 1350/- per month.

5. **Modified Scooter Grant:** ₹ 57,500/- provides to those ESM, who are disabled after service with a disability of 50% or more and who are not covered under the scheme of AG's Branch of IHQ (Army, Navy and Air Force).

6. **Tool Kit of Ex-servicemen Technicians:** Out of Armed Forces Flag Day Fund Tool Kits are provided at a cost not exceeding ₹ 8,000/- subject to fulfilling the following conditions:-

- (a) The individual holds the qualifications to utilize the tool kits.
- (b) The individual has the appropriate infrastructure to set up for himself the proposed trade.

Statement-II*Details of measures for welfare of ex-servicemen by the Government*

- (a) **Children Education Concession:-** Children's Educational Concession being given to the wards of Armed Forces Personnel killed/missing/permanently disabled in various operations.
- (b) **Travel Concessions.**
- (i) **Rail Concession:** Kirti and Shaurya Chakra Gallantry Awardees and their widows are provided with First Class/AC-II Tier Complimentary Card Pass alongwith one companion in all express/mail trains except Rajdhani and Shatabadi Express trains. Awardees and widows of posthumous awardees of PVC, MVC, VrC and Ashok Chakra are entitled to travel by Shatabadi and Rajdhani Express trains. War Widows and Widows of Defence personnel killed in action against terrorists and extremists are facilitated with 75% concession for travel in 2nd class Mail/Express trains.
- (ii) **Air Travel Concession:** Recipients of Level-I and Level-II Gallantry Awards, Pre-Independence Awards Level-I and Level-II, War disabled officers of 1962, 1965, 1971 war and Kargil war and war widows of Indian Armed Forces Personnel killed in action are eligible for 75% concession in normal economy class INR fare for travel in domestic flights by Air India.
- (c) **Telephone Concession:** The Chakra Series Gallantry Award Winners, War Widows and Disabled Soldiers get exemption from registration charges, installation charges including full and 50% concession in rental charges. They are also given priority under NON-OYT Special category for release of telephone connection.

Statement-III*Details of re-employment schemes for ex-servicemen***Background:**

1. Resettlement and welfare of Ex-servicemen is a nations social responsibility. There are approx 24 lacs ex-servicemen in the country and approx 60,000 are added each year. These brave soldiers spend their prime years of their life and retire at a fairly early age of 45 yrs with a lot of unfinished social and financial liabilities. Hence there is a inescapable requirement of providing resettlement avenues to these ex-servicemen. There is a exclusive department of Ex-servicemen welfare in MoD to look after and the resettlement, rehab

and welfare of Ex-servicemen. Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR) is an attached office of DESW mandated for all resettlement activities for ESM.

Policy:

2. The Central Government has provided a large number of reservations and to Ex-servicemen for their second career in Central Government jobs, these were notified *vide* Government orders dt. 15 Dec 1979 and amendments thereafter. Following are the salient provisions for ESM:-
 - (a) 10% direct recruitment vacancies in Gp 'C' posts are reserved for Ex-servicemen.
 - (b) 20% direct recruitment vacancies in Gp 'D' posts reserved for Ex-servicemen.
 - (c) 10% reservation in the post of Asstt Comdt in all para military forces.
 - (d) 100% reservation in Defence Security Corps (DSC).
 - (e) Job reservation in PSU and Nationalised Banks.
 - (i) 14.5% jobs in Gp 'C' (including 4.5% reservation for widows and disabled soldiers)
 - (ii) 24.5% jobs in Gp 'D' posts (including 4.5% reservation for widows and disabled soldiers)
3. **Reservation in State Government Jobs:** A varying degree of reservation for ESM exists in all State Government, however there are five States with Nil jobs reservation for ESM. Details are given in the Statement-III (A)

Resettlement Avenues Through DGR:

4. **Resettlement Training:**

An option to undergo resettlement courses in reputed institutes pan India is provided to Officers, JCO/OR and retired personnel's through the office of DGR to enhance their educational qualifications and increase employment options post retirement. An exemption of 100% of the course fees is given to JCOs/OR and 60% to officers. The exempted amount against the course fees is paid by the office of DGR.

5. **Reservation in allotment of oil product agencies under 8% Defence Quota:** The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has reserved 8% quota for LPG Distributorship and Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets for armed forces personnel, Central/State Government employees, Central/State PSU employees and CAPF. This reservation is applicable to widows/dependents of those members of Armed Forces who died in war or in harness due to attributable

or aggravated causes to Military Service. The eligibility certificate for the above distributorship is issued by the office of DGR.

6. **Provision for Allotment of Class V Surplus Vehicle:** All retired personnel and widows have an option of applying for allotment of one Class V surplus vehicle of their own choice that is available on a subsidized rate as per GoI MoD OM No 10(1)2006/D(O-II) dated 20 April 2006 and corrigendum dated 08 August 2008. The initial registration is done by DGR and the final allotment is made by MGOs Branch as per the waiting period of the said vehicle.
7. **Self Employment Options:**
 - (a) **ESM Coal Loading and Transportation Scheme:** Based on a MoU signed between CIL and DGR on 12 Dec 2013, this Scheme involves formation and running of a coal loading and transportation Company which is formed by ex-servicemen officers against demand by Coal Subsidiaries. The said company is registered as a Private Limited Company and carries out loading and transportation work at a designated site. It initially commences operations with 01 pay loader and 10 tippers which subsequently increases to maximum of 04 Pay loaders and 40 Tippers. All pay loaders are owned by the ESM Company.
 - (b) **Tipper Attachment Scheme:** This Scheme is linked with the ESM Coal Loading and Transportation Scheme run under the aegis of DGR. Retired JCOs/OR/Widows/Dependents who have registered for the said scheme are required to attach a tipper truck with the above company. Ex-servicemen JCOs/OR pay the seed money to procure the tipper.
 - (c) **Management of CNG Stations:** DGR has tie up with IGL to operate Company Owned and Company Operated CNG stations of Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) in NCR and Delhi by ex-serviceman officers. Retired Defence Officers who have registered for the said scheme are sponsored to IGL for interview. On selection, the officer is contracted for management of a CNG station on a yearly contractual basis for a maximum period of five years. The scheme is presently operational in Delhi/NCR and Pune.
 - (d) **Management of Company Owned Company Operated Retail Outlets:** Retired defence officers who have registered for the said scheme are sponsored to concerned oil company for interview to manage the COCO retail outlet of the concerned oil company. On selection, the officer is contracted for management of the retail outlet on a contractual basis for a maximum period of three years. The scheme is operational in Pan India.

- (e) **Management of Mother Dairy Booths/Safal Outlets:** Retired JCOs/ NCOs who have registered for the said scheme are sponsored to Mother Dairy Corporation for interview to manage their milk booths/safal outlets in Delhi and NCR area. An initial training for the selected candidates is provided by Mother Dairy.
- (f) **Management of Gopaljee Dairy Booths:** Retd. JCOs/NCOs who have registered for the said scheme are sponsored to Gopaljee Dairy for interview to manage their milk booths in Delhi and NCR area.
- (g) **Assistance for Jobs in Private sector:** A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between DGR and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) with the aim to generate employment opportunity for ESM in the corporate sector in August 2014. To meet the above aim, five DGR ESM job fairs have been organised pan India between Aug., 14 to date. A large number of reputed corporate houses participated in the above fairs and provided ample job vacancies for ESM. These fairs provided a suitable platform to the ESM and Corporate employers for a one to one meeting and on the spot interview. In addition to the job fairs a number of corporate houses like Uber, Ola, DLF Primaafica etc. have come out with exclusive schemes for ESM.
- (h) **Training:** In compliance with Government of India notification dated 8 Aug., 2015 as amended, DGR has already implemented NSDC protocol as part of Skill India Mission in resettlement training of DGR. Last year approximately 29000 retiring/retired service personnel received training in 168 Training Institutes.

Statement-III (A)

Reservation in State Government Jobs

State/UT	Reservation			
	GP 'A' %	GP 'B' %	GP 'C' %	GP 'D' %
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh (UT)	13	13	13	13
Himachal Pradesh	15	15	15	15
Karnataka	10	10	10	10
Punjab	13	13	13	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Haryana	5	5	14	14
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	6	6
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	10	20
Mizoram	0	0	10	20
Nagaland	0	0	5	5
Odisha	0	3	3	3
Telangana	0	2	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2	2
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	10	20
Assam	0	0	2	2
Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	20
Delhi	0	0	10	20
Goa	0	0	2	2
Gujarat	1	1	10	20
Maharashtra	0	0	15	15
Manipur	0	2	3	5
Puducherry	0	0	10	20
Rajasthan	0	0	12.5	15
Sikkim	0	0	2	2
Tamil Nadu	0	0	5	10
Tripura	0	0	2	2
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	5	5
Uttarakhand	0	5	0	5
West Bengal	0	0	5	10

Terror camps operating in PoK

685. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of terrorist training camps are still operating in PoK;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when those camps are proposed to be smashed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor especially when Pakistan occupied Kashmir is also a part of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Government has been receiving inputs regarding presence of terrorist training camps in PoK. Inputs on these camps are regularly updated. Pakistan has been reminded repeatedly through diplomatic and military channels to respect its January, 2004 commitment for not allowing its soil or territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India. However, based on the threat assessment, Government takes all necessary measures from time to time.

Development of strategic roads

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

(a) whether Government has identified roads of strategic importance along international borders in the country

(b) if so, the names of roads duly identified along with the States having international borders; and

(c) whether such roads also exist on borders which are under construction for decades and remain incomplete till date, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Government has identified 73 roads as strategic Indo-China Border Roads (ICBR).

(b) and (c) Out of the 73 roads, 61 roads have been entrusted to Border Roads Organisation (BRO) with a length of 3418 km which were planned to be completed by 2012. The summary of roads identified along with the States with international borders is given below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State	Roads completed		Roads under progress	
	Nos.	Length (in km)	Nos.	Length (in km)
Arunachal Pradesh	11	412.70	15	1331.26
Himachal Pradesh	4	59.63	1	56.00
Jammu and Kashmir	4	198.70	8	894.44
Sikkim	1	8.46	2	53.52
Uttarakhand	2	27.75	12	327.05
TOTAL	22	707.24	38	2662.27

Works on Road Timbu-Mago-Chuna in Arunachal Pradesh of length 48 km is yet to commence due to forest clearance/non availability of surface connectivity to the Start Point.

The revised completion schedule of 39 ICBRs is as under:-

(i)	2016	- 5 Roads
(ii)	2017	- 8 Roads
(iii)	2018	- 12 Roads
(iv)	2019	- 8 Roads
(v)	2020	- 6 Roads.

Reduction in disability pension for soldiers

687. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the order/notification dated 30.09.2016 whereby Ministry of Defence has notified for reduction in disability pension for soldiers disabled during military service;

(b) the reasons and rationale for the same;

(c) the details of final authority who have decided for slashing the disability pension for soldiers;

(d) whether Government would inquire into it and fix responsibility in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (e) The 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC) recommended the following on disability pension:-

The Commission is of the considered view that the regime implemented post VI CPC needs to be discontinued, and recommended a return to the slab based system. The slab rates for disability element for 100 per cent disability would be as follows:

Rank	Levels	Rate per month (INR)
Service Officers	10 and above	27000
Honorary Commissioned Officers		
Subedar	6 to 9	17000
Major/Equivalentents		
Subedar/Equivalentents		
Naib		
Subedar/Equivalentents		
Havildar/Equivalentents	5 And below	12000
Naik/Equivalentents		
Sepoy/Equivalentents		

The above recommendation has been accepted with the approval of the Cabinet and Resolution dated 30.09.2016 issued accordingly.

The 6th CPC dispensation of the calculation of disability element on percentage basis, however, continues for civil side which has resulted in an anomalous situation. The issue has accordingly been referred to the Anomaly Committee.

Challenging notification of OROP

688. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the notification of OROP has been challenged in any Tribunal or Court;
- (b) if so, how many petitions have been filed by the affected parties in this regard; and
- (c) the points of major disagreement between Government and the ex-servicemen and the details of main points raised in the aforesaid petitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One.

(c) The petitioners, namely, Indian Ex-Servicemen Movement and Ors. have, *inter-alia*, prayed as under:

- (i) The pension of past Defence Forces pensioners be automatically and contemporaneously enhanced, whenever there is any future increase or enhancement in the rates of their pension, instead of enhancement every five years;
- (ii) Fixation of pension of Defence Forces pensioners must be on the basis of highest pension of such pensioners during the financial year 2014-15 and not on the basis of calendar year 2013, and
- (iii) The payment of their revised pension be made with effect from 01.04.2014 instead of 01.07.2014.

Depletion in fighter squadrons strength

689. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force has 33 fighter squadrons as against the stipulated strength; if so, reasons therefor; and

(b) how Government is planning to bridge the gap in the fighter squadrons strength?

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

Rafale fighter jets deal

690. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rafale deal will assist in meeting the IAFs increasing need for more fighter planes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has stood to gain from the current deal as opposed to the earlier purchase and transfer of technology of 126 fighter planes as per original bids put in, if so, how;

(c) whether the purchase of Rafale jets and the transfer of technology is more expensive than the Euro fighters, if so, details thereof; and

(d) if so, why the other competitors were not considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The induction of 36 Rafale aircraft will enhance the operational capabilities of the IAF.

(b) to (d) The costs of the 36 aircraft cannot be directly compared to the cost of the original MMRCA bids since the deliverables are significantly different. Although there is no Transfer of Technology (ToT) involved in the procurement of the 36 aircraft, the provision for 50% offsets has been retained. The delivery schedule, maintenance arrangement and product support under the Inter-Governmental Agreement are also more beneficial.

Acquisitions for the armed forces

691. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved major acquisition for the Indian Navy, Indian Army and the Indian Air Force during the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to buy more arms and weaponry technology in near future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) During the last three years and the current year a total of 177 contracts have been signed with Indian and foreign vendors for the Armed Forces and for Capital procurement of Defence equipment such as Ships, Missiles, Rockets, Simulators, Aircrafts, Helicopters, Ammunition and Radars.

Capital procurement of defence equipment is a continuous process undertaken as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). Capital procurement proposals flow from the planning process. The Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP) covers a period of 15 years. Currently the LTIPP 2012-27 is in vogue wherein the requirements specific to Army, Navy and Air Force include Guns, Rockets, Missile Systems, Non-Lethal Weapons, Flight Control Systems, UAVs, Amphibious Aircraft, Air-Launched Weapon and Submarines. The LTIPP is translated into specific assets to be acquired, in the form of Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP), covering a five year period. The Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP) of each service is a two year roll on plan for capital acquisition and consists of the schemes from approved five years SCAP.

Sainik Schools in Uttar Pradesh

692. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction for three Sainik Schools in three Districts of Uttar Pradesh is in progress, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested Government to establish two more Sainik Schools in Districts Kannauj and Rampur; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to approve the same and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that a provision of ₹ 150.00 crore has been made during 2016-17 for establishment of 1st phase of three Sainik Schools at Mainpuri, Jhansi and Amethi. Progress of construction is as under:-

- (i) **Sainik School Mainpuri:** Till date ₹ 59.52 crore has been sanctioned for the School. Ground and 1st Floor of Administrative and Academic building, Dining hall are at finishing level. Hostel building, Residence and Boundary Wall are under construction.
- (ii) **Sainik School Jhansi:** Till date ₹ 38.00 crore has been sanctioned for the School. Ground Floor of Administrative and Academic Building and Boundary Wall are at Finishing level. Hostel Building and Dining hall are under construction.
- (iii) **Sainik School Amethi:** To establish Sainik School, land has been earmarked in District Amethi and ₹ 16.47 crore has been sanctioned to procure the land.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As three Sainik Schools at Mainpuri, Jhansi and Amethi in Uttar Pradesh have already been approved, there is no plan to open more Sainik Schools in U.P.

Delay in acquisition of bulletproof jackets

693. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2009, it had been decided to purchase 1.86 lakh bulletproof jackets for soldiers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Request for Proposal (RFP) had been issued to 39 bulletproof jacket manufacturing companies and out of them 6 such companies have submitted their sales proposal; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in acquisition of bulletproof jackets for soldiers, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) had accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) in October, 2009 for procurement of 3,53,765 Bullet Proof Jackets (BPJs), including quantity 1,86,138 to be procured in the 11th Army Plan. The Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued to 36 vendors on 3.3.2011, but had to be retracted on 8.12.2011 to address issues in respect of conduct of trials. The RFP was issued again on 7.12.2012 to 39 vendors. However, as none of the BPJs produced by the vendors for trials were found to be compliant to the RFP parameters, the RFP was retracted on 5.10.2015. A fresh RFP has been issued on 4.4.2016. On completion of the technical evaluation of the offers, trials will be scheduled by Army Headquarters. However, to meet the immediate requirement of BPJs, an order for supply of 50,000 BPJs, through revenue expenditure route, has been placed on 31.3.2016, against which the first consignment of 5000 BPJs has been delivered on 15.10.2016.

Regional office of RBI at Durgapur, West Bengal

694. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India had a proposal to set up a Regional Office at Durgapur, West Bengal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that RBI was allotted requisite quantity of land during 2006-07 for the purpose by Asansol Durgapur Development Authority by the side of CMERI and opposite NIT Durgapur; and

(c) if so, present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that there was a proposal to set up an Office/Sub Office at Durgapur, West Bengal. Eighteen acres of land was allotted on lease basis for 33 years by Durgapur Steel Plant/Steel Authority of India Ltd. to RBI in July 1984 and not by Asansol Durgapur Development Authority. Further, RBI has informed that subsequently, it was decided to surrender the plot back to the lessors, Durgapur Steel Plant/Steel Authority of India Ltd.

**Abolishing of car advance for Government employees
as per CPC recommendations**

695. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that car advance to Government employees has been abolished in Seventh Central Pay Commission implementation; and
- (b) if so, what is the rationale behind it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government has decided to abolish Motor Car Advance based on the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission in this regard. The Commission had recommended the abolition of Motor Car Advance observing that quite a few schemes for purchase of vehicles are available in the market from time to time and the employees should avail of these schemes. This recommendation of the Commission has been accepted by the Government.

Declaration of black money

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

- (a) the number of persons declaring their undisclosed black money and the amount thereof by the end of the deadline of 30th September, 2016, fixed by Government;
- (b) the income tax recovered by Government under this declaration scheme; and
- (c) the measures being adopted by Government to curb black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) 64,275 (**Provisional*) declarants have made declaration of undisclosed income of ₹ 65,250 (**Provisional*) crore under the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016.

(b) Under the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 the amount of tax, surcharge and penalty is payable in three instalments. The notified date for payment of first instalment is 30th November, 2016. Hence, the quantum of tax collected as part of the Scheme cannot be quantified at this stage.

(c) Government has taken several measures, by way of policy initiatives and enforcement action, to curb black money. Such measures 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.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Enactment of 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' to specifically deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad. The Act *inter-alia* provides stringent provisions for concealment penalties (equal to three times the amount of tax payable) and contains stringent provision for prosecution.
- (iii) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks.
- (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) Joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).
- (vi) Renegotiation of DTAAs with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and TIEAs with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency.
- (vii) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015.
- (viii) Enactment of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter-alia*, enable confiscation of Benami Property and provide for prosecution. The provisions of the amended Prohibition of Benami Property Transaction Act, 1988 have come into effect from 01.11.2016.
- (ix) Initiation of the information technology based 'Project Insight' by the Income Tax Department for strengthening the non-intrusive information driven approach for improving tax compliance and effective utilization of available information.
- (x) Withdrawal of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denominations of Bank Notes of the existing series issued by Reserve Bank of India *vide* Notification No.2652 [S.O.3407(E)] dated 08.11.2016.

- (xi) Amendment of Rule 114B of the Income-tax Rules to mandate quoting of PAN, for transactions of sale or purchase of goods or services of any nature above ₹ 2 lakh.

Measures to tackle cyber security breach in debit/credit cards

697. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cyber security breach has hit 32 lakh debit/credit cards in October, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken by National Payments Corporations of India (NPCI), RBI and other investigation agencies;

(c) whether it is a fact that criminals in connivance with private sector banks especially RBL Bank are securing secret information about Credit/Debit cards Rewards Points and cheating customers on pretext of crediting these points in their accounts; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken to safeguard interest of card holders by investigating private sector banks especially RBL Bank so as to safeguard interest of card holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that an incident of data breach with respect to cards was reported and the matter is under investigation. Independent investigation by a forensic auditor approved under Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS) framework is under process.

RBI has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) Cell within its Department of Banking Supervision in 2015. The Bank issued a comprehensive circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks on June 2, 2016 covering best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security. The circular requires banks to have among other things, a cyber-security policy, cyber crisis management plan, a gap assessment *vis-a-vis* the baseline requirements indicated in the circular, monitoring certain risk indicators in this area, report unusual cyber security incidents within 2 to 6 hours.

RBI has been carrying out IT Examination of banks from last year. RBI has also set up a Cyber Crisis Management Group to address any major incidents reported including suggesting ways to respond and recover to/from the incidents. Department

of Banking Supervision also conducts cyber security preparedness testing among banks on the basis of hypothetical scenarios with the help of CERT-In. RBI has also set up an IT Subsidiary, which would focus, among other things, on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities.

Inclusion of agricultural income under income tax

698. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to include agricultural income under income tax bracket; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No madam.

There is no proposal to impose income-tax on agricultural income.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a) as above.

Exemption for educational services under GST

699. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a request from Indian School of Business seeking an amendment to the GST bill to incorporate an exemption clause to provide exemption to educational services, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the stand of Government on such request; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) A representation from Indian School of Business stands received, wherein ISB has raised issue related to definition/coverage of education services. As per article 279A(4)(b) of the Constitution, the Goods and Services Tax Council shall 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.

Sell-off of loss making PSUs

700. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) in how many public sector concerns, shares are intended to be sold to public in near future;

(b) how many of them are loss making;

(c) whether the Government intends to sell any public sector concern to private sector; and

(d) if so, will it be auctioned or sold at market rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Disinvestment in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is undertaken as per the extant disinvestment policy of the Government on 'minority stake sale' and 'strategic disinvestment'.

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 minority stake sale in sectors like mineral and metal oil, capital goods as well as some mid-size and small stocks.

Government has given an 'in-principle approval for strategic disinvestment of some CPSEs, units of CPSEs and subsidiaries of CPSEs, as per the procedure and mechanism laid down for this purpose.

Retrieval of black money stashed in foreign countries

†701. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had in recent years assured to bring back the money stashed by various people of the country in the foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken so far; and

(c) whether Government is taking any action regarding the disclosure of black money within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Government has taken several measures to effectively tackle the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad. Such measures, which are an ongoing process, include putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives 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 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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad, (iii) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks, (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 (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), (viii) Renegotiation of DTAAs with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and TIEAs with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency, (ix) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015, (x) Enactment of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter alia*, enable confiscation of Benami property and provide for prosecution, (xi) Initiation of the information technology based 'Project Insight' by the Income Tax Department for strengthening the non-intrusive information driven approach for improving tax compliance and effective utilization of available information.

Recognizing various limitations under the existing legislation [Income-tax Act, 1961, etc.], the Government enacted 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' to specifically and effectively tackle the issue of black money stashed away abroad. This has, *inter-alia*, provided for more stringent provisions of penalties and prosecutions in respect of black money stashed away abroad. Further, under this law, for the first time the offence of wilful attempt to evade tax, etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets has been made a Scheduled Offence for the purposes of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002. 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 away abroad. The new law came into force

w.e.f. 01.07.2015. However, before the cases involving black money stashed away abroad were subjected to more stringent provisions of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, a one-time three months' compliance window closing on 30th September 2015 was provided under the new law wherein 648 declarations involving undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4164 crore were made. The amount collected by way of tax and penalty in such cases is about ₹ 2476 crore.

These measures have equipped the Government better in curbing the menace of black money stashed away abroad. Further, sustained and prompt action taken by the Income Tax Department in various cases involving black money has resulted into assessment of substantial amounts of undisclosed income, levy of concealment penalty and filing of criminal prosecution complaints for various offences in appropriate cases.

As part of enforcement measures, during the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.10.2016, the Income Tax Department (ITD) conducted searches in 1242 groups of assessees, seizing undisclosed assets worth ₹ 2,029 crore. These assessees admitted undisclosed income of ₹ 28,567 crore. During the same period, 13,690 surveys were conducted resulted in detection of undisclosed income of ₹ 30,001 crore. Further, during the period from 01.04.2014 to 30.09.2016, the Income Tax Department has filed 1514 prosecution complaints while offences were compounded in 2244 cases and 75 persons have been convicted by the Courts.

(c) The Government brought in the Income Declaration Scheme (IDS) in the Budget 2016 to provide opportunity to Indian persons to declare their undisclosed income and pay 45% tax, surcharge and penalty on such undisclosed income declared. About 64,275 (provisional) declarations disclosing undisclosed income of ₹ 65,250 crore (provisional) were made under this scheme.

Decrease in number of Jan Dhan Yojana accounts

†702. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of accounts opened under Jan Dhan Yojana last year has gone down from 8.40 crores to 5.87 crores;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that an enquiry has been ordered against four Public Sector banks with regard to depositing Rupee One each in Jan Dhan accounts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) With a view to increase banking penetration and promoting financial inclusion and with the main objective of covering all households with at least one bank account per household across the country, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was formally launched on 28th August, 2014 at National level by Hon'ble Prime Minister. Position of accounts opened under the Yojana is continuously on the rise as there were 14.72 crore accounts as on 31.03.2015 which rose to 21.43 crore as on 31.03.2016. As on 02.11.2016 the position of opening of accounts under PMJDY has further improved to 25.45 crore.

(c) and (d) No enquiry have been ordered against any bank.

Rise in NPAs in the banking sector

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the banking sector in India has been witnessing rise in the stressed and non-performing assets (NPAs), if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the amount of stressed assets and NPAs for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016;

(c) whether there is a proposal moved by NITI Aayog to create a bad bank to hold the stressed and non productive assets and loan recovery; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of Gross Advances, Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA)+ Restructured Advances and Gross NPA + Restructured Advances ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for last three years are as under:

Scheduled Commercial Banks

(₹ in crore)

Year	Gross Advances	Gross NPA + Restructured Advances	GNPA + Restructured Advances Ratio
FY 2014	61,01,775	6,08,967	9.98%
FY 2015	66,91,204	7,28,925	10.89%
FY 2016	72,73,202	8,32,786	11.45%

Main reasons for increase in NPAs of banks are 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, etc. The PSB's continue to be under stress on account of aggressive lending in the past.

(c) and (d) NITI Aayog has not moved any proposal to create a bad bank to hold the stresses and non-productive assets and loan recovery of banks.

Debit Card fraud through Chinese made ATM machines

†704. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that theft of security data of 32 lakh debit cards of 19 public as well as private banks of the country and wrongful withdrawal from the account of large number of people have been committed from China;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the maximum consumers who used ATM machines of YES Bank which were made in China/made with Chinese help have mostly been cheated; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to deal with the situation and to settle the claims of consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that an incident of data breach with respect to cards was reported and the matter is under investigation. Independent investigation by a forensic auditor approved under Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS) framework is under process.

RBI has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) Cell within its Department of Banking Supervision in 2015. The Bank issued a comprehensive circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks on June 2, 2016 covering best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security. The circular requires banks to have among other things, a cyber-security policy, cyber crisis management plan, a gap assessment *vis-a-vis* the baseline requirements indicated in the circular, monitoring certain risk indicators in this area, report unusual cyber security incidents within 2 to 6 hours.

RBI has been carrying out IT Examination of banks from last year. RBI has also set up a Cyber Crisis Management Group to address any major incidents reported including suggesting ways to respond and recover to/from the incidents. Department of Banking Supervision also conducts cyber security preparedness testing among banks on the basis of hypothetical scenarios with the help of CERT-In. RBI has also set up an IT Subsidiary, which would focus, among other things, on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Detecting women with gestational diabetes mellitus

705. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is trying to reach out to women in districts which have a low detection of gestational diabetes mellitus;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a group of healthcare workers have been sent to a few districts in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that gradually Government intends to cover all districts of the country; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) To improve the detection of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus in pregnant women Government of India has released the Guidelines on Diagnosis and Management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) in pregnant women in November 2014. As per the Guidelines GDM testing has been included in the essential ante natal care package.

(b) Screening and management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) has been taken on pilot by Madhya Pradesh State in Hoshangabad district.

(c) As per guidelines State needs to roll out the programme in all districts however in initial stages States are free to chose number of district based on the availability of trained manpower and States will gradually upscale in remaining districts.

Addressing of grievances of beneficiaries under Jan Dhan Yojana

†706. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the Jan Dhan Yojana a popular scheme launched by Government of India, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the States covered under this Scheme having the maximum number of beneficiaries;

(c) the State having the minimum number of beneficiaries; and

(d) whether Government has received/is receiving any complaints with regard to problems being encountered while going for opening of an account, if so, the total number of complaints received till date and the number of complaints duly addressed in this regard?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As on 02.11.2016, 25.44 crore Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Accounts (PMJDY) have been opened across the country. State/Union Territory-wise number of beneficiaries under PMJDY is given in the Statement (*See below*). Maximum and minimum number of beneficiaries under the Yojana are in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim respectively.

(d) Till 10.11.2016, 415 complaints pertaining to opening of accounts were received and out of which 413 complaints have been duly addressed.

Statement

Details of State-wise Position of PMJDY as on 02.11.2016

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of Accounts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55131
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7910585
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	184536
4.	Assam	9502523
5.	Bihar	26051998
6.	Chandigarh	217830
7.	Chhattisgarh	11821149
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63841
9.	Daman and Diu	23185
10.	Goa	142179
11.	Gujarat	8982419
12.	Haryana	5469450
13.	Himachal Pradesh	965270
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1973884
15.	Jharkhand	8575773
16.	Karnataka	9898962
17.	Kerala	3251456
18.	Lakshadweep	5244
19.	Madhya Pradesh	22233707
20.	Maharashtra	15602199
21.	Manipur	703794

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of Accounts
22.	Meghalaya	374224
23.	Mizoram	378319
24.	Nagaland	192079
25.	NCT of Delhi	3406550
26.	Odisha	10630537
27.	Puducherry	126091
28.	Punjab	5109488
29.	Rajasthan	18872797
30.	Sikkim	84412
31.	Tamil Nadu	8700599
32.	Telangana	8166402
33.	Tripura	819334
34.	Uttar Pradesh	37711410
35.	Uttarakhand	2072912
36.	West Bengal	24208967
TOTAL		254489236

Source: Banks

Steps taken to protect bank debit card customers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's largest data breach involving millions of debit cards of Indian banking system went undetected for three months;

(b) if so, how serious the problem was and how many debit cards have been impacted; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the banks to protect cardholders and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that an incident of data breach with respect to cards was reported and the matter is under investigation. Independent investigation by a forensic auditor approved under Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS) framework is under process.

RBI has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) Cell within its Department of Banking Supervision in 2015. The Bank issued a comprehensive circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks on June 2, 2016 covering best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security. The circular requires banks to have among other things, a cyber-security policy, cyber crisis management plan, a gap assessment *vis-a-vis* the baseline requirements indicated in the circular, monitoring certain risk indicators in this area, report unusual cyber security incidents within 2 to 6 hours.

RBI has been carrying out IT Examination of banks from last year. RBI has also set up a Cyber Crisis Management Group to address any major incidents reported including suggesting ways to respond and recover to/from the incidents. Department of Banking Supervision also conducts cyber security preparedness testing among banks on the basis of hypothetical scenarios with the help of CERT-In. RBI has also set up an IT Subsidiary, which would focus, among other things, on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities.

Re-capitalization of banks through Indradhanush Plan

708. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to infuse amount as part of Indradhanush Plan to revitalize State-owned lenders, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount to be given to each bank for re-capitalization that are burdened with non-performing loans; and

(c) whether certain portion of amount is linked to performance, and whether it would be released later and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Under the Indradhanush Plan, the Government of India proposes to make available ₹ 70,000 crores out of budgetary allocations for four years as per the figures given below:

1.	Financial Year 2015 -16	₹ 25,000 crore
2.	Financial Year 2016-17	₹ 25,000 crore
3.	Financial Year 2017-18	₹ 10,000 crore
4.	Financial Year 2018-19	₹ 10,000 crore
TOTAL		₹ 70,000 crore

The Government has already infused a sum of ₹ 25000 crore in 19 PSBs during financial year 2015-16 and a budgetary provision of ₹ 25000 crore has been made for the year 2016-17. Government has already allocated ₹ 22915 crore to 13 PSBs on 19.07.2016. The details of capital infused in the PSBs upfront and the capital to be infused based on performance is given below:-

Name of the PSB	Capital infused upfront (in ₹ crores)	Performance Based Capital
Allahabad Bank	33	11
Bank of India	1338	446
Canara Bank	748	249
Central Bank of India	1297	432
Corporation Bank	508	169
Dena Bank	446	148
Indian Overseas Bank	1551	1550
Punjab National Bank	2112	704
Syndicate Bank	776	258
UCO Bank	775	258
Union Bank of India	541	180
United Bank of India	608	202
State Bank of India	5681	1894
TOTAL	16414	6501

Sale of stake in PSUs

709. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether is a fact that the Government is planning to sell and withdraw its stake in 22 Public Sector Undertakings, if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether a cabinet note has already been prepared to this effect and is awaiting for right moment and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) CCEA has given "in principle approval" for considering some CPSEs for strategic disinvestment.

(b) No, Sir.

Steps taken by SBI against cyber frauds

710. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than three lakh Debit/ATM cards were blocked recently by the State Bank of India;

(b) if so, how many complaints have been received and how much money has been withdrawn through fraudulent means;

(c) whether RBI had cautioned the banking institutions against the cyber frauds and risks; and

(d) if so, what action was taken by SBI and what action is proposed to be taken by Government to ensure cyber security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that they have blocked about 6 lakh cards. SBI has also informed that 73 cardholders have complained about claims aggregating to ₹ 39.18 lakhs upto 04.11.2016. SBI has informed that its systems are robust and its Debit Cards are not at risk.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that independent investigation by a forensic auditor approved under Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS) framework is under process.

RBI has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) Cell within its Department of Banking Supervision in 2015. The Bank issued a comprehensive circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks on June 2, 2016 covering best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security. The circular requires banks to have among other things, a cyber-security policy, cyber crisis management plan, a gap assessment *vis-a-vis* the baseline requirements indicated in the circular, monitoring certain risk indicators in this area, report unusual cyber security incidents within 2 to 6 hours.

RBI has been carrying out IT Examination of banks from last year. RBI has also set up a Cyber Crisis Management Group to address any major incidents reported including suggesting ways to respond and recover to/from the incidents. Department of Banking Supervision also conducts cyber security preparedness testing among banks on the basis of hypothetical scenarios with the help of CERT-In. RBI has also set up an IT Subsidiary, which would focus, among other things, on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities.

Waiver of loans to industrialists

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

(a) the number of industrialists in the country at present against whom a debt exceeding Rupees 50 crores remains pending, the list thereof along with debt amount against their names;

(b) whether Government is once again considering to waive off the loans taken by industrialist in coming times; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of industrialists against whom a debt exceeding ₹ 50 crore remains pending alongwith debt amount is as under:

NPA accounts above ₹ 50 crore for PSBs as on June 30, 2016

No. of NPA Accounts	Amount (₹ in crore)
2071	3,88,919

Source: PSBs

(b) and (c) In terms of instructions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), every bank has to have its own recovery policy including the manner and procedure of write-offs. Loans are written off after appropriate provisions have been made to take advantage of tax benefits and capital optimization. In respect of technical write-offs, RBI has permitted write-offs at Head Office level while recovery efforts are still continued at branch level.

Disclosure of write-offs is mandatory to be published in the balance sheet of the banks as per RBI master circular on Disclosure in Financial Statements-‘Notes to Accounts’ dated July 1, 2015.

Loan recovery by MFIs

712. 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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (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.

**Government committee for consideration of issues of
7th CPC recommendations question**

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

(a) whether Group of Ministers including Union Minister for Finance had assured the representatives of various trade unions/JCM to set up a Committee to consider the demand of revision of Minimum Wage and Fitment Formula under 7th CPC with a mandate to finalize its report within four months;

(b) if so, the present status of the Committee;

(c) the reasons for the delay in report by the said Committee even after elapsing of more than four months;

(d) whether the Committee on Allowances has finalized its report;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the salient recommendations thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the assurance given by the Union Ministers to the representatives of the National Council (Staff Side), Joint Consultative Machinery, meetings have been held by a group of senior officers with them to discuss their demands in this regard.

(d) to (f) The Committee on Allowances has been interacting with various stake holders to discuss their demands and has so far held discussions with National Council (Staff Side), Joint Consultative Machinery, representatives from staff associations and officials from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Posts. The Committee may also interact with the representatives of some other major Ministries/Departments and stakeholders with whom consultations are yet to be held before finalizing its Report.

Arbitration cases of PSU Insurance Companies

714. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pending arbitration cases involving Public Sector Insurance Companies in the country and the amount involved thereto;

(b) the total number of arbitration cases where arbitration award has gone against the Public Sector Insurance Companies and the total amount so awarded since 2014-15;

(c) the total number of cases where Public Sector Insurance Companies have not challenged the Arbitration Award against them and how much amount has been paid to the beneficiaries since 2014-15; and

(d) what criterion is being adopted by the concerned Public Sector Insurance Companies in arriving at any settlement in such cases and how many cases have been settled since 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Total number of pending arbitration cases in Public Sector Insurance Companies is 154 and the amount involved thereto was ₹ 2239.42 crore.

(b) Total number of arbitration cases where the award has gone against the Public Sector Insurance Companies is 46 and the amount awarded was ₹ 150.60 crore.

(c) A total number of 17 arbitration award cases were not challenged by Public Sector Insurance Companies and the amount paid to the beneficiaries was ₹ 17.05 crore.

(d) Criteria adopted by Public Sector Insurance Companies is legal analysis of the arbitration award which is based on arbitration proceedings, departmental observations and legal advice. Number of cases of Public Sector Insurance Companies settled since the financial year 2015-16 is eight.

Taxation issues raised by foreign portfolio investors

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

(a) whether foreign portfolio investors have raised some of the taxation issues and made some suggestions to make Indian securities markets equity and Government debt more attractive for them; and

(b) if so, whether Government has examined them, and by when Government would make it attractive for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) raised certain taxation issues relating to applicability of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on them. The Government set up a committee under Justice A. P. Shah to examine the issue raised by them. On the recommendations of the committee, an amendment in section 115JB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 has been carried out *vide* Finance Act, 2016 to the effect that MAT will not be applicable to foreign companies with effect from 01.04.2001, if

- (i) the assessee is a resident of a country or a specified territory with which India has an agreement referred to in sub-section (1) of section 90 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') or the Central Government has adopted any agreement under sub-section (1) of section 90A of the Act and the assessee does not have a permanent establishment in India in accordance with the provisions of such agreement; or
- (ii) the assessee is a resident of a country with which India does not have an agreement of the nature referred to in clause (i) and the assessee is not required to seek registration under any law for the time being in force relating to companies.

This amendment being with retrospective effect has provided relief to the FPIs and is aimed at making the Indian markets attractive for them.

DBT for kerosene oil consumers

716. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is launching the Direct Benefit Transfer for Kerosene, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the consumer database will be digitalized if the programme is implemented; and

(c) whether Government has looked into promoting renewable sources of energy rather than DBT in Kerosene which is non-renewable and polluting, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had sent a communication on July 12, 2016 to all State/Union Territories (UTs), proposing implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene (DBTK) from 1st August, 2016. Jharkhand is implementing the scheme in four districts w.e.f. 1st October, 2016. Under the DBTK, PDS Kerosene is sold to the identified beneficiaries at non-subsidized rates and the applicable subsidy is directly transferred into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

(b) Digitization of database of the PDS beneficiaries is one of the pre-requisite for implementation of DBTK.

(c) Government is implementing various schemes to promote renewable sources of energy for cooking and illumination purposes like biogas plants, unnat chulhas, solar cookers, solar lamps, solar home lighting systems etc.

Opening of banks in rural areas

717. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criterion for opening of bank branches in rural areas;

(b) how do rural areas of Jharkhand fare in terms of the criterion; and

(c) has this criterion been reviewed in the context of the focus on financial inclusion by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) To promote financial inclusion, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) grants general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public Sector Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to open branches at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches opened during a financial year should be in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres (population upto 9999). RBI has also specified that the total number of branches opened in Tier 1 centres (population 100000 and above) during the financial year cannot exceed the total number of branches opened in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (population upto 99999) and all centres in the North Eastern States and Sikkim.

Besides, for increasing banking penetration and financial inclusion, RBI *vide* its circular dated 31.12.2015, had advised all State Level Bankers' Committee convenor

banks to identify villages with population above 5000 without a bank branch of a scheduled commercial bank in their State for opening of branches. A total of 137 villages have been allotted in Jharkhand for opening of brick and mortar branches. Besides, number of rural and semi-urban bank branches in the State of Jharkhand has increased from 1775 as on 31.03.2014 to 1985 as on 30.06.2016.

(c) RBI had constituted a Working Group on "Rationalisation of Branch Authorisation Policy Framework" in pursuance of the announcement made in the first Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement of 2016-17 on April 5, 2016. The Group has submitted its report and has, *inter-alia*, recommended for broadening of the current branch authorization framework to include all 'banking outlets' which are fixed point locations and bring them on par with branches

Government action on economic offenders escaping to foreign countries

718. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian economic offenders who escaped to foreign countries, exploiting legal loop holes and indifference of the Authorities; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to bring them back and to fix the responsibility on the concerned for failing in their duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in percentage of stressed assets in banking system

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the stressed assets in the banking system increased to 12 per cent in the first quarter of the current year from 11.4 per cent at the end of March, 2016 and in the Public Sector Banks alone from 14.4 per cent to 15.4 per cent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) and Restructured Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) as on 30.06.2016 were ₹ 8,59,339 crore (12.03%) in comparison to ₹ 8,32,786 crore (11.45%) as on March 2016. The GNPA and Restructured Advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs)

as on March-2016 was ₹ 7,34,949 crore (14.40%), which has increased to ₹ 7,64,249 crore (15.38%) as on June-2016.

The Government has taken sector specific measures (Infrastructure, Power, Road, Textiles, Steel etc.) where incidence of NPA is high. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act have been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery. RBI has provided a number of tools in this regard-Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR), Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF), Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core Industries (5/25 Scheme), Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme (SDR) and Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A).

Extension of finance to fraudulent borrowers

720. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answers to Unstarred Questions 1749 and 1047 given in Rajya Sabha on 2nd August, 2016 and 3rd May, 2016 respectively and state:

(a) details of the authority who has ordered for closure of the fraudulently secured loan accounts from Union Bank of India (UBI), Chitbaragaon Branch, Ballia, along with the number and date of order for closure;

(b) whether fraudulently secured loans have been recovered from all fraudsters and accounts have been closed as per above orders;

(c) if so, the details thereof, account-wise and date-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons for non-recovery and by when it would be recovered; and

(e) the measures Government/RBI/UBI has taken to check the said fraudsters from obtaining further loans fraudulently from other banks/branches as per norms of RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Union Bank of India (UBI) has informed that no fraud has been reported regarding any secured loan account. Further, UBI has informed that loan amount was sanctioned after obtaining No-Dues certificates from other Financial Institutions and adhering to the Bank's norms and guidelines. The Position of the accounts reported as below:

Sl. No.	Amount Outstanding	Sanctioned Amount in ₹	Remarks
1.	Nil	300000	A/C closed on 27.07.2016 by party himself.
2.	248000	250000	Borrower expired on 05.06.2016.
3.	315800.86	300000	Borrowers have never availed loan from any institution as per UBI record and loan was sanctioned as per banks policy.

(d) and (e) UBI has stated that both the above mentioned accounts are regular. No Dues Certificates submitted are also genuine and the land attached to loan account are mortgaged with the bank.

Grants on loans given to farmers in Rajasthan

†721. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of interest payable on crops loan given to farmers at present; and

(b) whether Government proposes to provide three per cent grants on mid term revised loan as well as on short term loan given to the farmers of some areas keeping in view the frequent incidents of famine in the State of Rajasthan, if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Interest rates on loans have been deregulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and they are now linked to the Base Rate fixed by the banks. However, Government of India implements an Interest Subvention Scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh with a view to ensuring availability of short term agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.

(b) RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter-alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to provide 3% interest subvention to short term crop loans restructured/rescheduled as medium/long term loans. However, under the extant Interest Subvention Scheme of the Government, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities including drought, the interest subvention of 2% will continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount and such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by RBI.

Pending tax evasion cases in the country

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

(a) how many cases of tax evasion by corporates are pending in various courts in India;

(b) how many among them are pending for more than 10 years;

(c) which is the oldest among such pending cases and how old is the case;

(d) the year-wise details of cases for tax evasion registered during the last five years; and

(e) the year-wise details of corporates prosecuted for tax evasion for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) **Direct Tax:** The category-wise details of the tax evasion by corporates pending in various Courts in India is not maintained Centrally. However, the details of the pending cases filed by Income Tax Department in various Courts, including Income Tax Appellate Tribunals for violations of various provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 which may also include the cases of Tax evasion are as follows:

Field by Department as on 30.06.2016

Forum	Total	More than 10 yrs
Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	23288	242
High Court	25801	742
Supreme Court	4547	145

Indirect Tax: Total No of cases against corporates pending in various forums as on 30.09.2016 is as given in table below.

Forum	Total	More than 10 yrs
Supreme Court	1308	83
High Court	5791	799
CESTAT	41473	1222
Settlement Commission	288	0
Commissioner (Appeal)	20212	204
For Adjudication	37316	430
TOTAL	106389	2738

(c) **Direct Tax:** The details as regards the individual cases (case-wise data) is in not maintained Centrally. Further, the disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as per procedure laid down under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Indirect Tax: Details of the Oldest Case. (Take the date of Show Cause Notice to determine the oldest case)

Name of the Party:	M/s Hindustan Motors
Amount involved:	₹ 0.03 crores
Date of Show Cause Notice:	1968

(d) **Direct Tax:** There is no provision for registering of a case under the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 for violations of the various provisions of the Act. Tax Evasion matters including the tax evasion matters by the corporates are investigated by the authorities concerned and appropriate action under direct taxes laws including assessment of income, levy of tax, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution, is taken, in appropriate cases. Based upon the outcome of investigation, undisclosed income is assessed on the basis of evidence gathered on the relevant issues, following the quasi-judicial process under the Income-tax Act, 1961 which is subject to appeal before various appellate authorities, including the Hon'ble Supreme Court, before reaching the finality. Penalty is also levied in appropriate cases following the due process under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the same is also subject to further appeal as per law. Prosecution complaints for various offences including willful attempt to evade tax are also filed in appropriate cases.

Indirect Tax: Year-wise details of cases of tax evasion registered during last five years:-

Financial Year	Number	Amount in ₹ crores
2012-13	7367	19253
2013-14	8853	14190
2014-15	8326	47154
2015-16	9529	50430
2016-17 (upto 30.9.2016)	5015	13196

(e) **Direct Tax:** Particulars of prosecution cases filed for willful attempt to evade tax etc. under section 276C (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the last five years are as under:-

Financial Year	Number of prosecution cases filed for willful attempt to evade tax etc. u/s 276C(1)
2012-13	119
2013-14	75
2014-15	121
2015-16	118
2016-17 (upto September, 2016)	63

Separate figures for prosecution complaints filed against corporates and non-corporates are not maintained Centrally.

Indirect Tax: Corporates prosecuted during the last five years:-

Financial Year	Number of Cases Where Prosecution Launched
2012-13	31
2013-14	77
2014-15	57
2015-16	46
2016-17 (upto 30.9.16)	26

Action against black money in foreign accounts

723. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tax demand of 5377 crores against the overseas account holders has been raised on 31 March, 2016, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government received information about 628 accounts in HSBC overseas banks, if so, the details thereof and the details of appropriate action taken to bring in the black money; and

(c) whether Government proposes to act to prevent such economic offences, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Such information is not maintained Centrally. However, in the cases of HSBC overseas bank accounts, tax demand of about ₹ 5377 crore was raised till 31st March, 2016, which includes demand in protective assessments.

(b) and (c) Information regarding 628 Indian persons holding bank accounts in HSBC bank in Switzerland was obtained from the Government of France under Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) between India and France in 2011. Appropriate action has been taken in these cases which include enquiries, investigations, assessments, levy of penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable. As a result of systematic investigations in the cases of HSBC overseas bank accounts, undisclosed income of about ₹ 8200 crore (including protective assessments in some cases) was brought to tax till 31st March 2016 in 398 cases. Tax demand of about ₹ 5377 crore has been raised in these cases. Besides, concealment penalty of ₹ 1282 crore was levied in 159 cases and 164 criminal prosecution complaints were filed in 75 cases till 31st March, 2016.

Action against tax evasion/black money, including in respect of black money stashed away abroad, is an on-going process. Such action under direct tax laws includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of penalties and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable.

Recognizing various limitations under the existing legislation [Income-tax Act, 1961, etc.], the Government enacted 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' to specifically and effectively tackle the issue of black money stashed away abroad. This has, *inter alia*, provided for more stringent provisions of penalties and prosecutions in respect of black money stashed away abroad. Further, under this law, for the first time the offence of wilful attempt to evade tax, etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets has been made a Scheduled Offence for the purposes of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.

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 away abroad. The new law came into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015.

In addition to the above, the Government has taken several measures to effectively tackle 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 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) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks, (iii) 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, (iv) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases, (v) 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, (vi) 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 (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), (vii) Renegotiation of DTAAs with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and TIEAs with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency, (viii) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015, (ix) Enactment of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter alia*, enable confiscation of Benami property and provide for prosecution, (x) Initiation of the information technology based 'Project Insight' by the Income Tax Department for strengthening the non-intrusive information driven approach for improving tax compliance and effective utilization of available information.

Budget provision of OROP

724. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total budget provision under One Rank One Pension Scheme (OROP) under Defence Services; and

(b) when will the implementation of the One Rank One Pension Scheme under Defence Services start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) An amount of ₹ 82,332.66 crore was provided in BE 2016-17 towards payment of Defence Pensions. This included an amount of ₹ 12,456 crore towards implementation of 'One Rank One Pension' Scheme.

(b) Implementation of 'One Rank One Pension' Scheme for the ex-Servicemen takes effect from 1.7.2014.

Release of BRGF for Bihar

†725. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the recommendation of NITI Aayog the amount of ₹ 12 thousand crore to Bihar under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) has been held up;

(b) if so, by when it would be released;

(c) the special arrangements made to compensate losses to the State of Bihar due to the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission keeping in view the fact that the State used to receive 10.9 per cent amount from 13th Finance Commission which has been reduced to 9.6 per cent; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Release of Central funds to the State under Special Plan of Bihar under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) has not been held up. As against approved amount of ₹ 12,000 crore under this head, Central funds to the tune of ₹ 5,605.21 crore stand released to the State. Further releases to the State under this head shall be effected taking into account recommendation of NITI Aayog and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

availability of resources with the Union Government within Gross Budgetary Support (GBS).

(c) and (d) Despite reduction in inter-se share of Bihar from 10.917% during 13th Finance Commission (13th FC) to 9.665% during 14th Finance Commission (14th FC) for shareable pool of Union Taxes and Duties, no loss has been noticed on account of devolution of Central Taxes and Duties to the State. The receipt of the State under this head has increased by 32% in the year 2015-16 (₹ 48,923 crore) as compared to 2014-15 (₹ 36,963 crore). As per the projection made by 14th FC, transfers to the State towards devolution of Central taxes and duties is expected to increase by 146% during 2015-20 (₹ 3,82,529 crore) over the actual devolution to the State during award of 13th FC (₹ 1,55,606 crore).

Inclusion of medication costs in health insurance schemes

726. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that health insurance schemes in India do not cover medication costs;

(b) whether it is a fact that many Government health insurance schemes, available for people, mostly cover hospital charges and do not provide for long term prescription coverage;

(c) whether it is a fact that as a result, 70 per cent of out of pocket health expenditures in India are for purchasing drugs; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to include medication cost in health insurance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Insurance products generally cover hospitalization expenses including expenses on medicines and drugs during hospitalization in accordance with the terms and conditions of the respective products. Further, where product features allow coverage of pre-hospitalization and post-hospitalization expenses, medication costs are generally allowed under these benefits upto a specified period as per the policy terms and conditions. Few products also offer coverage of out-patient expenses on medicines as per the policy terms and conditions.

Government Health Insurance Scheme, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) provides hospitalization expenses including medication costs. Medication cost is covered under RSBY for patients/beneficiaries covered under the scheme during hospitalization period and for up to 5 days post hospitalization. Further, under RSBY, some State

Governments are also offering additional outpatient care, providing an additional coverage up to ₹ 7,500 per family per year for stipulated outpatient visits. The package rate for outpatient care *inter-alia* covers cost of drugs prescribed, thus taking care of medical prescriptions.

Cyber attack on ATM system of public and private banks

727. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 3.2 million debit cards of major public and private banks have been compromised by a cyber malware attack in ATM system and the National Payments Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated loss; and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that debit cards were fraudulently used in China and USA;

(d) whether Centre's cyber security arm has issued a warning to all banks cautioning them that cyber criminals from Pakistan may target their information infrastructure, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government and its preparedness to deal with such cyber crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that an incident of data breach with respect to cards was reported and the matter is under investigation. Independent investigation by a forensic auditor approved under Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS) framework is under process.

RBI has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) Cell within its Department of Banking Supervision in 2015. The Bank issued a comprehensive circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks on June 2, 2016 covering best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security. The circular requires banks to have among other things, a cyber-security policy, cyber crisis management plan, a gap assessment *vis-a-vis* the baseline requirements indicated in the circular, monitoring certain risk indicators in this area, report unusual cyber security incidents within 2 to 6 hours.

RBI has been carrying out IT Examination of banks from last year. RBI has also set up a Cyber Crisis Management Group to address any major incidents reported including suggesting ways to respond and recover to/from the incidents. Department of Banking Supervision also conducts cyber security preparedness testing among banks on the basis of hypothetical scenarios with the help of CERT-In. RBI has also set up an IT Subsidiary, which would focus, among other things, on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities.

Buyers stressed assets of PSU Banks

728. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that PSU Banks are not getting alternative buyers for stressed assets;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) what specific support Banks are getting from Government in this regard; and
- (d) how far legislative measure like bankruptcy code and amended SARFAESI Act have helped banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) take all efforts including sale of assets to recover their dues. The Loan resolution and recovery is guided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Bank's Board approved policy. Government has enacted Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and amended Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFEASI) and The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDBFI) Acts to support the lenders in their recovery efforts.

Action in retrieval of black money in Swiss Banks

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

- (a) whether Government has any information on undisclosed money of Indians in Swiss Banks;
- (b) if so, what is the total amount of such undisclosed money and the total number of undisclosed bank accounts of Indian people at Swiss Banks therein; and
- (c) what steps Government has taken to return back such undisclosed money to India and its achievement thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Information of 628 Indian persons holding bank accounts in HSBC bank in Switzerland was obtained from the Government of France under Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) between India and France in 2011. As a result of systematic investigations in these cases, undisclosed income of about ₹ 8200 crore (including protective assessments in some cases) was brought to tax till 31st August 2016 in 404 cases. Besides, concealment penalty of ₹ 1285 crore was levied in 160 cases and 164 criminal prosecution complaints were filed in 75 cases till 31st August 2016.

(c) Action against tax evasion/black money, including in respect of black money stashed away abroad, is an on-going process. Such action under direct tax laws includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of penalties and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable.

Recognizing various limitations under the existing legislation [Income-tax Act, 1961, etc.], the Government enacted 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' to specifically and effectively tackle the issue of black money stashed away abroad. This has, *inter-alia*, provided for more stringent provisions of penalties and prosecutions in respect of black money stashed away abroad. Further, under this law, for the first time the offence of wilful attempt to evade tax, etc. in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets has been made a Scheduled Offence for the purposes of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002. 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 away abroad. The new law came into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015. However, before the cases involving black money stashed away abroad were subjected to more stringent provisions of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, a one-time three months' compliance window closing on 30th September 2015 was provided under the new law wherein 648 declarations involving undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4164 crore were made. The amount collected by way of tax and penalty in such cases is about ₹ 2476 crore.

In addition to the above, the Government has taken several measures to effectively tackle 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 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) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks, (iii) 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, (iv) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases, (v) 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, (vi) 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 (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), (vii) Renegotiation of DTAAs with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and TIEAs with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency, (viii) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015, (ix) Enactment of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter-alia*, enable confiscation of Benami property and provide for prosecution, (x) Initiation of the information technology based 'Project Insight' by the Income Tax Department for strengthening the non-intrusive information driven approach for improving tax compliance and effective utilization of available information.

These measures have equipped the Government better in curbing the menace of black money stashed away abroad.

SBI policy for dealing with loan defaulters

730. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India has a One-Time settlement policy for all large and medium scale units;

(b) whether it is a fact that SBI has different policy when dealing with debt-stricken and displaced farmers and un-employed students as opposed to its sympathetic treatment of big business houses;

(c) what are the reasons for the SBI adopting a very harsh policy towards displaced farmers and people in large numbers at Polavaram and other such backward areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the steps proposed to review the harsh policies towards farmers and students by SBI in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Debt-stricken and displaced farmers and un-employed students are treated more sympathetically as per the Board Approved Policy.

(c) SBI is not adopting harsh policy towards any displaced or farmers of any backward areas in the country. The policy is uniform throughout the country with specific dispensations for specific (backward) areas but strictly non discriminatory. The policy is uniform for all the farmers throughout the country.

(d) The policy for financing/OTS towards farmers and students is uniform for all the parts of the country. Review is done periodically keeping in view the new challenges faced by the farmers.

Preventing spread of Ebola virus to India

731. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of the deadly disease Ebola have been reported in some parts of the World; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the prevention of the virus travelling to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. World Health Organization (WHO) has reported a cumulative total of 28,646 cases and 11,323 deaths of Ebola virus disease (for the period March, 2014 to March 2016) from 10 countries, severely affected being West African countries of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

On meeting the criteria for interruption of transmission of Ebola virus by these countries WHO has terminated the Public Health Emergency of International Concern

regarding Ebola virus disease on 29th March, 2016, in accordance with the International Health Regulations (2005).

(b) Government has reviewed the preparedness and response measures with all concerned stakeholders. Inter-departmental meetings, video conference with the States and technical reviews in Directorate General of Health Services were held.

To detect travel related Ebola virus disease cases from the affected West African countries, screening of passengers at 18 International Airports and 9 major Ports were done. Passengers travelling to India from the affected countries were also re-routed to seven International Airports (Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Kochi). Thermal Scanners were installed at these Airports. A Health Screening Card was provided to Ministry of Civil Aviation for distribution to passengers arriving from/transiting through the affected countries. Immigration Officers were trained and crew members sensitized on standard operating procedures for passengers suspected suffering from Ebola virus disease.

The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project tracked those passengers who arrived from affected countries with history of contact with a suspect or confirmed Ebola case. National Institute of Virology, Pune and National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi tested clinical samples of high risk passengers. 10 more laboratories with required Bio Safety Level (BSL) standards were identified to collect, test and store samples. State Governments earmarked isolation facilities to manage cases of Ebola Virus Disease. Rapid Response Teams of all States and master trainers from 25 States were trained. Personal Protective Equipments were provided to all States/UTs. A 24x7 Helpline was made operational from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Establishing of all India medical institute at Goa

732. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish an All India Medical Institute in Goa;

(b) whether any place has been identified for the purpose;

(c) if so, the area proposed to be acquired;

(d) whether the State Government has agreed to make the necessary land available to the Central Government;

(e) the details of the project including 169 number of beds, types of facilities that would be made available to the hospital; and

(f) the total cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (f) No. Hon'ble Finance Minister while presenting the Budget for the year 2014-15 had announced setting up of four new AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Purvanchal in UP, and in the Budget 2015-16 has proposed to set up six new AIIMS in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar. AIIMS in Goa has not been included in any of budget announcements.

Banning of food products by FSSAI

733. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state how many food products have been banned by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has banned import of milk and milk products from China. Besides, it had ordered recall of some food products manufactured by different Food Business Operators, including M/s Nestle India Ltd. (Maggi Instant Noodles), M/s Monster Energy India Pvt. Ltd. (Monster Energy Drink), and M/s Pushpam Foods Pvt. Ltd. (Cloud 9 Energy Drink). Further, Commissioners of Food Safety in States/UTs are also empowered to prohibit, in the interest of public health, the manufacture, storage, distribution or sale of any article of food, either in the whole of the State or any area or part thereof for such period, not exceeding one year, as may be specified in the order notified in this behalf in the Official Gazette. Details of action taken by the Commissioners of Food Safety in States/UTs under this provision are, however, not Centrally maintained by FSSAI.

Mobile dispensaries

734. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea garden areas of Assam are not properly covered under mobile dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereto;

(c) how many mobile dispensaries are available in Assam;

(d) whether any new mobile dispensaries have been implemented by Government during the current financial year; and

(e) how much funds have been allocated to Assam for mobile dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing health care to its citizens including Tea Garden Areas is that of the State Governments. However, Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to the State Governments/UTs to strengthen their health care system including for mobile dispensaries, based on the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) received from the States/UTs. In 2016-17, 80 new Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) for Tea Garden Areas have been approved under NHM. Besides, all the benefits of important programmes like Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) etc. are being provided in the tea garden hospitals as well.

(c) As per information from the State Government, 50 Mobile Medical Units are currently available in Assam.

(d) 80 new MMUs approved for Tea Garden Areas in Assam in current financial year.

(e) An amount of ₹ 24.84 crore have been approved for 130 (50 pre-existing+80 new) MMUs.

Penalty for violating fire-safety norms at hospitals

735. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients died due to fire hazards in various hospitals in the country every year and during current year and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of hospitals in the country which have fulfil the fire safety measures as per the National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Health Care (NABH) and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government is considering stringent punishment for violating fire-safety measures by cancelling the licence of these hospitals in future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Public Health and Hospitals' is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of State/UT Governments to ensure adherence of healthcare facilities to safety norms including fire safety. Data regarding number of patients who died due to fire hazards in various hospital is

not maintained in the Ministry. However, copy of factual report received from State Government of Odisha regarding recent fire incident at a private hospital (SUM Hospital), Bhubaneswar is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No such data is maintained in the Ministry. However, as per information available on the NABH Website, 422 Hospitals are presently accredited with NABH.

(c) 'Public Health and Hospitals' being a State subject, no such proposal is being considered by Union Government. However, the Government of India has written to all the State/UT Government to ensure adherence to fire safety norms in all public and private hospitals.

Statement

Details of Fire Incident at SUM Hospital, Bhubaneswar

A fire broke out at around 7.30 p.m. in SUM Hospital and Medical College, Bhubaneswar on 17.10.2016. The cause believably is electrical short circuit. However the inquiry is on. The initial spark is said to have been caused in a space between Dialysis Unit and Medicine ICU. The 1000 bedded hospital had the occupancy of more than 600 at the time of accident.

Immediately after hearing the news, 19 Government Ambulances were deployed to the hospital to evacuate the patients. Private Hospital ambulances were also mobilized for the purpose. In all, 138 people were shifted from SUM Hospital to various private and Government Hospitals in Bhubaneswar and SCB Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack and the details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The rescue, evacuation and inter-facility transfer of the evacuated patients were supervised by the Commissioner, Police and Collector of the District. Senior Fire Officers were present at the site and monitoring the dousing of fire and bringing out of the trapped patients.

Of those shifted, 14 were brought dead to Capital Hospital and 5 were brought dead to AMRI Hospital, Bhubaneswar. One more person died at AIIMS early morning. At Capital Hospital and other hospitals, Government officers and additional doctors were deployed to ensure proper treatment. Hon'ble Chief Minister announced setting up of an enquiry committee under the Chairmanship of Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Central Division, Cuttack and also announced the treatment would be free for all patients. He visited the patients at Capital Hospital at night and at AIIMS and AMRI in the morning.

Post Mortem of the 19 deceased (14 from Capital Hospital and 5 from AMRI Hospital) were done at Capital Hospital in the intervening night of 17th and 18th and all the deceased and their families were provided free transport to their home

districts as well as to Swargadwar at Puri. All the dead bodies were handed over to the families and next of kin by 5.30 in the morning. A Control Room has been set up to coordinate the treatment being provided to the re-located patients in different hospitals.

State Government is bearing the treatment cost of all patients evacuated from SUM hospital due to the fire incident. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has also announced *ex-gratia* of ₹ 5 lakhs for the families of each deceased.

FIRs against IMR and SUM hospital have been filed by the Health Department and the Fire services establishment. Appropriate action has been initiated against the hospital authorities as per the Clinical Establishments Act. So far 5 persons have been arrested in connection with the case.

Out of the 138 evacuated patients, the total death till date is 26. 28 are under treatment and 84 have been discharged.

Statement-I*Status of the patients moved from SUM Hospital*

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	Patients received	Brought dead	Total	Died at Hospital	Patient discharged	LAMA	Received treatment out of initial admission	Shifted into/ Out	Now under treatment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=5- (4+6+7+8)	10	11
1.	AMRI	34	5	39	2	19	4	9	(+) 2	11
2.	Kalinga	4	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	2
3.	Aditya Care	4	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	2
4.	KIMS	14	0	14	0	11	0	3	0	3
5.	Hi-Tech	8	0	8	0	7	0	1	0	1
6.	Apollo	6	0	6	2	3	0	1	(+)4	5
7.	AIIMS	30	0	30	2	24	0	4	(-)1	3
8.	Capital Hospital	6	14	20	0	2	0	4	(-)4	0
9.	SCB, Cuttack	6	0	6	1	3	2	0	(+)1	1
10.	Vivekananda	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0
11.	Nilachala	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	(-)1	0
12.	Sparsh	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	(-)1	0
TOTAL		119	19	138	7	78	6	28	0	28

Total Death-26

Supply of vaccines to hospitals and health centres in Assam

736. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some important vaccines which are essential for children to protect from various diseases like chickenpox, rota virus, cervical cancer etc. are not provided in the Government Hospitals and CGHS/PHCs dispensaries in Assam, especially at tea garden hospitals;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to include the vaccination medicines, CGHS medicines for supply in the Government hospitals, CGHS and PHCs in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Vaccines against Chicken Pox and Cervical Cancer are not included in Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) while Rotavirus Vaccine is provided only in four States namely Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Odisha under UIP. Therefore these vaccines are not provided in Government health facilities of Assam.

(c) In view of the above; the question does not arise for vaccines. Medicines in CGHS dispensaries are supplied through the CGHS system. In Government hospitals and PHCs, medicines are supplied by the State Government.

ATR on MCI's functioning

737. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken by Government on the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare Report tabled in the House on 8 March, 2016 stating about widespread malaise that afflicts the Medical Council of India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) A four member committee headed by Vice Chairman NITI Aayog has been constituted for restructuring of MCI for devising an implementation framework. Based on the recommendations of the Group of Experts (GoE) headed by Late Prof. Ranjeet Roy Chaudhary and the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare Report tabled in the House on 8th March, 2016, the Committee has framed a draft "National Medical Commission Bill".

Setting up of more cancer care centres

738. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to expedite the process of starting more Regional Cancer Care Centres and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has provided adequate funds and logistic support to various States/Union Territories in the country to start such cancer care centres, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to start many cancer care centres and palliative care centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) were recognized and supported under the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) for treatment of cancer patients. The scheme is no longer being implemented.

Government of India has approved “Tertiary Care for Cancer” Scheme under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the year 2013-14. Under the said Scheme, Government of India assists to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. These institutions will mentor all Cancer related activities including prevention, awareness generation, research and treatment in their respective jurisdiction.

The details of funds released under the said scheme during the last two years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved and the work has started.

The Ministry has been implementing National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC) since 2013-14. The program is part of the ‘Mission flexipool’ of National Health Mission (NHM). A framework of operational and financial guidelines for the States has also been prepared and disseminated to the States/UTs. On the basis of these guidelines, the States/UTs prepare their proposals related with Palliative Care and incorporate them in their respective Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) to seek

financial support under NHM. Under the program, there is provision of support from Government of India for establishing Palliative Care Cells at States/UTs and Palliative Care Units for providing palliative care services at district hospitals.

Statement

Details of State-wise funds released for setting up/establishing State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) under Tertiary Care of Cancer Scheme 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	25.03
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	22.24
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	2	3	4	5
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC	14.87
2.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI	33.06

1	2	3	4	5
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

(3) Funds released during the financial year 2016-17 (till 31st October, 2016):

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	Name of the Institute	SCI/ TCCC	Amount Released (in crore)
1.	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	SCI	46.957
2.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	SCI	51.58
3.	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital	TCCC	25.40
4.	Punjab	District/Civil Hospital, Fazilka	TCCC	20.119
TOTAL				144.056

Mandatory internship in rural areas

739. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider introducing mandatory criteria for those seeking admission in the Government Medical Colleges, to serve at least for one year during their internship, in the rural and remote areas where there is no Medical professional;

(b) if so, by when Government would consider introducing such criteria in the Government Medical Colleges; and

(c) if not, how Government proposes to reach Medical professional to the rural and the remote areas where no Doctor is willing to go?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) At present, the Government

is not considering any proposal for mandatory internship for medical professionals in rural and remote areas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Health being a State subject, provision of healthcare facilities falls under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments. However, to encourage doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the MCI with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:-

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Further, under, NHM, financial incentive is also provided to MBBS as well as PG doctors for serving in the rural areas. These incentives are over and above the salaries of the doctors concerned.

Fire safety norms in Delhi Hospitals

740. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of Government hospitals/private hospitals in Delhi do not have basic fire safety measures in place putting city's hospitals at risk;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that as per Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)'s report, many gates and doors are found to be locked in Government hospitals resulting into the compromise of safety of doctors, staff and patients in case of fire; and

(d) if so, what steps Government is contemplating to ensure that latest standard of fire safety norms are put in place in Delhi hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Delhi Fire Services, Government of NCT of Delhi, all the major hospitals (owned by Government and Private Sector) have been provided with basic fire safety system.

(c) As per the information provided by Delhi Fire Services, Government of NCT of Delhi, in a sample test check found that some exits were locked/blocked due to security reasons and the keys were available with the hospital staff to open such exits in times of emergency.

(d) Delhi Fire Services, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that the fire and life safety in hospital buildings in Delhi is regulated under the provisions of Building bye-laws as amended from time to time.

- (i) the hospitals are inspected after completion of construction and installation of fire safety measures as per guidelines.
- (ii) issue Fire Safety Certificate if the fire safety measures are found installed as per guidelines and functioning satisfactorily.
- (iii) if fire safety provisions are not found working satisfactorily, then shortcomings are conveyed along with time allowed for complying, as per the provisions of rule 39 of Delhi Fire Service Rules 2010. During this period, the NOC's issued earlier remain suspended and continuing occupancy is at sole risk and responsibility of the owner/occupier. Further, actions under rule 38, 40 of aforesaid rules are also attracted.
- (iv) Notices are issued under Sub Section (g) under Section 29 of Delhi Fire Service Act, 2007 issued notices for appointment of Fire Safety Officer in hospitals with more than 500 beds
- (v) Delhi Fire Service conducts various awareness programs by conducting lecture and demonstrations, mock drills, publicity through media.
- (vi) the Fire Safety Certificate is issued under Delhi Fire Service Act, 2007 and renewable after every 03 years. The owner/occupier has to give declaration every year in form 'K' that systems are in operation.
- (vii) All other hospitals, which have been constructed prior to the enforcement of the above said Act Rules *i.e.* with effect from 01.07.2010, are being regulated in accordance with the provisions of the relevant fire safety norms in force at that time when the building was constructed. These measures provide reasonable fire safety in the buildings.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi *viz.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals are concerned, some doors and gates were found locked or blocked by condemned articles in Safdarjung Hospital during fire audit. Instructions have been issued to keep the doors and gate hindrances free. In addition, several sub-committees pertaining to each building have been constituted to ensure fire safety norms. In Dr.

RML Hospital, all the fire escape routes are closed for security reasons but the keys of the fire doors are readily available round the clock with security guards on duty. In LHMC, all the emergency doors and gates are kept hindrance free to that safety of patients, doctors and staff is not compromised in case of fire. CPWD also carries out regular fire drills in LHMC.

Banning of handling food with bare hands

741. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to put a ban on handling of food and introduce norms for places serving food as several diseases like Typhoid, Hepatitis, Food poisoning, Cholera, Diarrhoea and spread through food and water and handling of food with bare hands is a major cause behind this, moreover in our country it is customary to distribute food in hotels, restaurants, even in international chain of restaurants or Prasad at religious places with bare hands and preventing handling of food with bare hands can protect people from several diseases and save a lot; and

(b) if the norms already exist, why they are not being executed effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) While handling of food with bare hands is not prohibited, food handlers as per Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011, are required to wash their hands properly before preparing food; after touching raw food or materials, specially meat/poultry or eggs; after breaks; and after using toilets. Washing of hands with soap and clean potable water and disinfecting their hands and then drying them with hand driers, cleaning cloth towels or disposable water is necessary for those handling food. A Food Business Operator, manufacturer, processor and handler is mandated to ensure complying with all such conditions.

Stopping of NHM funds

742. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to stop the release of funds under National Health Mission;

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

(c) whether Government has allocated the funds for the year 2016-17, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; particularly to the State of Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details indicating allocation of funds for the year 2016-17, State/UT-wise including State of Telangana are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise Details of Allocation under NHM for the F.Y. 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2016-17 Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47.51
2.	Andhra Pradesh	596.79
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.62
4.	Assam	937.39
5.	Bihar	1129.08
6.	Chandigarh	22.30
7.	Chhattisgarh	478.19
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18.85
9.	Daman and Diu	15.08
10.	Delhi	207.01
11.	Goa	19.74
12.	Gujarat	676.51
13.	Haryana	242.46
14.	Himachal Pradesh	209.03
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	391.14
16.	Jharkhand	487.41
17.	Karnataka	702.94
18.	Kerala	303.32
19.	Lakshadweep	6.73
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1105.63

1	2	3
21.	Maharashtra	1246.56
22.	Manipur	119.41
23.	Meghalaya	128.47
24.	Mizoram	94.65
25.	Nagaland	105.80
26.	Odisha	709.01
27.	Puducherry	37.52
28.	Punjab	280.89
29.	Rajasthan	1101.93
30.	Sikkim	46.16
31.	Tamil Nadu	779.18
32.	Tripura	137.71
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2292.55
34.	Uttarakhand	266.59
35.	West Bengal	856.54
36.	Telangana	434.01
TOTAL		16396.70

Note: Allocation is as per Original outlay/B.E.

Prosecutions for food adulteration

743. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many individual and concerns have been prosecuted against for adulteration of food articles in last three years;

(b) how many have been punished out of them;

(c) whether Government is aware about myriad ways of adulteration of edible oils;

(d) what steps have been taken to prevent it;

(e) considering that adulteration of cooking oils is a source of serious ailments like cancer, heart diseases, etc., whether existing regulations are stringent enough in preventing adulteration of not only cooking oils but other food items as well; and

(f) if so, the measures already adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by State/UT Governments, details of action taken against violators of the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder during the last three years, is as under:

Year	No. of cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties		
	Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties	Amount realised (in ₹)
2013-14	3105	7130	913	2950	7,34,45,974
2014-15	2687	7988	1402	2795	11,28,45,522
2015-16	1656	8196	516	3483	21,19,08,436

(c) Yes.

(d) to (f) The penalties in respect of offences of adulteration under the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act are comprehensive and broad based and include suspension of manufacturing activities, seizure of products, cancellation of licenses, pecuniary penalties as well as imprisonment. In July and August, 2016, the Commissioners of Food Safety of States/UTs were advised to keep a vigil on sale of loose edible oil and adulteration in oil and initiate appropriate action against defaulting Food Business Operators as per provisions laid down in the FSS Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder. The State enforcement authorities undertake regular enforcement activities to ensure supply of standardized oils in the country. Further, random samples of all food items are drawn by State Food Safety Officers and sent to laboratories recognised by the FSSAI for analysis. In cases, where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act and Regulations thereunder, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Act.

Prescription of standards for foodgrade aluminium foil

744. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether aluminium foil is used on large scale for packaging of food items;

(b) whether aluminium is a highly reactive metal and it reacts with the food processed in aluminium utensils or wrapped in aluminium foil and when food is wrapped in aluminium foil it leach out and make it harmful for health; and

(c) whether Government has prescribed any standards and parameters for the manufacturing of aluminium foil, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Aluminium foil is one of the materials being used for packaging of food items.

(b) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has not conducted any specific study in this regard. As per regulation 2.1.1 clause (d) of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, a utensil or container, *inter-alia*, made of aluminium not conforming in chemical composition to IS:20 specification for Cast Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy for utensils or IS:21 specification for Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy for utensils, when used in the preparation, packaging and storing of food shall be deemed to render it unfit for human consumption.

(c) No specification has been prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder for manufacture of Aluminium Foil. However, Bureau of Indian Standards BIS IS 15392 (2003) provides for specifications for Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy foil for food packaging which are not under mandatory certification.

Steps to check spread of Dengue and Chikungunya

745. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people have died in Delhi in the months of September and October, 2016 due to spread of Dengue and Chikungunya;

(b) whether mosquito-borne diseases have risen in the past three years in Delhi and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken to check accumulation of water at construction sites;

(d) whether there is acute shortage of fogging machines with MCD and, if so, the steps taken to purchase adequate number of fogging machines; and

(e) the arrangements made to check further spread of Dengue and Chikungunya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Two confirmed deaths due to Dengue and no confirmed deaths due to Chikungunya have been reported in Delhi in the months of September and October, 2016.

(b) Number of lab confirmed cases of Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria reported in last three years and current year (till 13th Nov.) are as under:

Years	Dengue	Chikungunya	Malaria
2013	5574	18	353
2014	995	8	98
2015	15867	64	54
2016	3913	9192	*29
(till 13th Nov.)			

*till 30th Sept.

The reasons are unplanned urbanization, shortage of regular water supply and other civic amenities, heavy rain fall etc.

(c) As per the information obtained from implementing agencies, the measures taken for check accumulation of water at construction sites are as under:

- Domestic Breeders checkers are checking residential areas and construction sites etc. for mosquitogenic conditions including water logging and sprinkling anti-mosquito chemicals to prevent mosquito breeding. Also Malaria Field Workers spray larvicides/insecticides in water accumulations, nallahs, drain etc. on weekly basis.
- In case of detection of breeding, legal measures are taken as per Law.

(d) As per the information obtained from implementing agencies the details of availability of fogging machines are as under:

- **South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC):** 4-5 no. of hand operated fogging machines are available in each ward, in addition to 8 vehicle mounted fogging machines in SDMC.
- **North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC):** Adequate number of fogging machines at least 4 per ward are available in all 6 zones of North DMC. In addition, 11 vehicles mounted tiffa machines are also used for outdoor fogging in all the zones of NDMC.
- **East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC):** Adequate number of fogging machines are available *i.e.* 2 vehicle mounted machines per zone and 2 hand operated fogging machines in each of 64 wards.

(e) During 2016, Government of India (GoI) has taken the following measures for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya in the country including Delhi:

- Technical Guidelines for prevention and control, clinical management and vector control in respect of Dengue and Chikungunya have been issued to States/UTs and also uploaded on National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) website www.nvbdc.gov.in.
- Periodic reviews. Since January, 2016, a total number of 22 review meetings at the levels of Hon'ble HFM, Secretary, H&FW and DGHS were held.
- Advisories have been issued from time to time. Since January, 2016, 12 advisories have been issued at the levels of Secretary (H&FW) and Addl. Secretary (H&FW).
- States/UTs were requested to declare Dengue as notifiable disease and the same has been uploaded on the website for taking action accordingly by all the States and UTs.
- **Capping of Dengue test at ₹ 600/-:** States were requested to curtail out of pocket expenditure by fixing the rate for testing @ ₹ 600/-.
- Dengue and Chikungunya diagnosis is provided through 542 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 15 Apex Referral Laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country.
- First version draft of 'Strategy and Plan of action for Effective Community Participation for Prevention and Control of Dengue' has been uploaded on the NVBDCP website.
- Focused IEC/BCC activities are carried out at National and State level with media mix strategies focusing on source reduction and personal protective measures.
- A user friendly Dengue App "India Fights Dengue" has been launched by HFM, on 7th April, 2016.
- 'National Dengue Day' has been observed on 16th May 2016 throughout the country.
- Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are also involved in source reduction activities for Dengue prevention and control.
- Periodic field visits were made by NVBDCP Officials to States/UTs for review and to provide technical guidance for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya.
- **Financial:** Funds are provided by Government of India to the States/UTs for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Dengue and Chikungunya to implement the public health activities.

Under-reporting of Dengue and Chikungunya cases

†746. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of patients afflicted with Chikungunya and Dengue spread across the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government for prevention of Chikungunya and Dengue;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the numbers of such patients have been under-reported; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) During 2016 (till 13th Nov.), a total number of 21,094 Chikungunya cases and 90,277 Dengue cases have been reported across the country. State/UT-wise cases reported for Chikungunya and Dengue in the country are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) Government of India (GoI) has taken the following measures for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya in the country during 2016:

- GOI provides Technical **Guidelines** to the States for prevention and control, clinical management and vector control in respect of Chikungunya and Dengue and also uploaded on National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) website www.nvbdc.gov.in.
- Periodic **reviews** are done at the higher level. Since January, 2016, a total of 22 review meetings at the level of Hon'ble HFM, Secretary, H&FW and DGHS were held.
- Periodic **advisories** have been issued from time to time. Since January, 2016, 12 advisories have been issued at the levels of Secretary (H&FW) and Addl. Secretary (H&FW).
- States were requested to declare Dengue as **notifiable** disease by MOHFW *vide* letter dated 9th June 2016 and the same has been uploaded on the website for taking action accordingly by all the States and UTs.
- **Capping of Dengue test at ₹ 600/-**: States were requested to curtail out of pocket expenditure by fixing the rate for testing @ ₹ 600/-.
- Dengue and Chikungunya **diagnosis** is provided through 542 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 15 Apex Referral Laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- First version draft of ‘Strategy and Plan of action for Effective Community Participation for Prevention and Control of Dengue’ has been uploaded on the NVBDCP website.
- Focused **IEC/BCC** activities are carried out at National and State level with media mix strategies focusing on source reduction and personal protective measures.
 - ◆ A user friendly **Dengue App** “India Fights Dengue” has been launched by HFM, on 7th April, 2016.
 - ◆ ‘**National Dengue Day**’ has been observed on 16th May 2016 throughout the country.
- Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are also involved in source reduction activities for Dengue prevention and control.
- Periodic **field visits** were made by NVBDCP Officials to States/UTs for review and to provide technical guidance for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya.

Financial: Funds are provided by Government of India to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Dengue and Chikungunya to implement the public health activities.

(c) and (d) The information on number of cases due to Dengue and Chikungunya is as per States/UTs reports.

Statement-I

*Details of State/UT-wise lab confirmed Chikungunya cases
in the country during 2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016 (Prov till 13th Nov.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8
3.	Assam	38
4.	Bihar	472
5.	Goa	42
6.	Gujarat	215
7.	Haryana	1747
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016 (Prov till 13th Nov.)
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
10.	Jharkhand	14
11.	Karnataka	1249
12.	Kerala	119
13.	Madhya Pradesh	444
14.	Meghalaya	48
15.	Maharashtra	2280
16.	Odisha	0
17.	Punjab	1323
18.	Rajasthan	1502
19.	Tamil Nadu	59
20.	Telangana	57
21.	Tripura	51
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1947
23.	Uttarakhand	10
24.	West Bengal	77
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
26.	Chandigarh	76
27.	Delhi	9192
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0
30.	Puducherry	16
	TOTAL	21,094

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise lab confirmed Dengue cases reported in the country during 2016 (till 13th November)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2832
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
3.	Assam	3993
4.	Bihar	1607

5.	Chhattisgarh	324
6.	Goa	113
7.	Gujarat	5371
8.	Haryana	2284
9.	Himachal Pardesh	251
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	77
11.	Jharkhand	388
12.	Karnataka	5375
13.	Kerala	6620
14.	Madhya Pardesh	2321
15.	Meghalaya	91
16.	Maharashtra	5653
17.	Manipur	35
18.	Mizoram	29
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	8142
21.	Punjab	9314
22.	Rajasthan	3051
23.	Sikkim	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	2044
25.	Tripura	49
26.	Telangana	2269
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6698
28.	Uttarakhand	2125
29.	West Bengal	11069
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90
31.	Chandigarh	836
32.	Delhi	3913
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2821
34.	Daman and Diu	64
35.	Puducherry	407
TOTAL		90277

Non-availability of essential medicines and kits in hospitals

747. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware of the non-availability of essential medicines, diagnostic kits and nonfunctionality of medical equipment in several Government hospitals in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) 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.

(b) and (c) Public Health being a State subject the primary responsibility to ensure the availability of essential medicines, diagnostic kits and functioning of medical equipment is that of respective State/UT Governments. Under NHM support is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare facilities including support for NHM Free Drugs Service and NHM Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives for provision of essential medicines and diagnostics free of cost in public health facilities based on the Programme Implementation Plans submitted by the States/UTs. Support under NHM is also provided to States/UTs for implementing the comprehensive bio-medical equipment maintenance to ensure functionality of biomedical equipment in public health facilities. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has provided detailed Guidelines including model RFP for Free drugs, diagnostics and comprehensive bio-medical equipment maintenance.

Harmful effects of eating junk food

†748. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of researchers of Canterbury University, according to which the habit of eating junk food is making the human brain weak due to lack of minerals and vitamins and the body is not getting essential nutrients;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government is taking effective steps to check junk food; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per the research carried out by Belinda Smith of Canterbury University titled “Obesity-A determination of its causes and assessment of current treatment and prevention strategies in New Zealand” there are specific health disparities in relation to ethnic and socio economic groups. The reasoning of these disparities was the readily available and accessible fast food outlets and the uptake of the ‘western’ diet.

As informed by Nutrition and IDD Cell, Directorate General of Health Services (MoHFW), junk foods are generally considered as foods with high calorie levels but low in nutrients. Excess consumption of junk foods has been linked to the growing epidemic of non-communicable diseases such as obesity, hypertension, cardio vascular problems, diabetes, stroke, cancer etc.

(c) to (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested all States and UT’s and Ministry of Human Resources Development to consider issuing appropriate directions to schools and colleges for withdrawing foods high in saturated fat and carbonated drinks from canteens and promoting healthy food habits.

The Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has issued Draft Guidelines for making available Wholesome, Nutritious, Safe and Hygienic Food to School Children in India.

Enhancing quality of medical education

†749. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that difficulties are being faced in the way towards enhancement of the quality of medical education in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to enhance the quality of medical education so far; 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 FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) The Medical Council of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India (MCI) is the statutory body responsible for establishing and maintaining high standards in medical education. The Regulations are amended from time to time with the previous approval of Central Government to take measures towards enhancement of the quality of medical education.

With the passage of IMC Amendment Act, 2016, a uniform entrance examination for admission to medical courses in the country *viz.* National Eligibility–cum–Entrance Test (NEET) has been introduced from this year. It would help curb malpractices in medical admissions especially in private medical colleges will lead to greater transparency and ensure better standards of Medical Education.

CGHS like facility for the public

†750. SHRI LAL SINH VODODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to provide CGHS like facility to common man;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The question does not arise.

Gestational diabetes mellitus cases

751. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that half of all women with gestational diabetes mellitus live in rural areas with scarce healthcare;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are only 1,000 diabetologists in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that we need more trained professionals as gestational diabetes mellitus is a silent problem in the country which can no longer be buried under the carpet; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) National level data on the prevalence of gestational diabetes in women is not available. However, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) informed that as per studies conducted in rural areas of Jammu, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Haryana, the range of prevalence of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) varies from 6.7% to 13.9%.

(b) Data regarding number of Diabetologists in the country is not maintained Centrally.

(c) The Government Medical Colleges and District Hospitals have the manpower and facilities for gestational diabetes.

However, more trained manpower at sub-district level and below levels are needed for universal screening and management for gestational diabetes.

(d) Government of India has released Guidelines on Diagnosis and Management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) in pregnant women. GDM testing has been included in the essential ante natal care tests. As per the guidelines, a 3 day Training Plan is organized in the identified district, for the Staff Nurses, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Medical Officers (SNs/ANMs/MOs) and the training is done for all public health facilities in the district from Medical College to sub-centre level.

Based on the proposal received from States in their Annual Project Implementation Plan (PIP), funds are being released to States towards screening and management of GDM including training and States are in various phases of rolling out this programme.

Finalization of regulations for nutraceutical industry

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

(a) whether Government has finalized regulations for nutraceutical industry making, it mandatory to mention essential composition, labelling, permitted use of additives etc., if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether stakeholders were consulted on the regulations;

(c) if so, the comments thereof; and

(d) by when the regulations would be notified for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The Food Safety and Standards (Food or Health Supplements, Nutraceuticals, Foods for Special Medical Purposes,

Functional Foods and Novel Foods) Regulations, 2016 have been approved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. These Regulations cover definitions, labelling and claim requirements, permitted use of additives, corresponding schedules and the details thereof.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) Comments/suggestions were received from various Organisations, Industries, Research and Development (R&D) Institutions, Academia, Individuals, Associations of Industries, NGOs, self-help groups, and ingredient manufacturers. After considering all comments/suggestions, the said Regulations have been finalized.

Provision of grants under Yashoda Scheme

†753. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provided grants to Rajasthan Government for activities under 'Yashoda' Scheme in the financial year 2014-15, if so, the details of the amount of grants provided for both the financial years;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor along with the factual details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has approved to increase 350 MBBS seats in the medical colleges being run in Rajasthan at present; if so, the funds sanctioned and balance amount for Rajasthan for the above work so far and by when the balance amount would be released and the factual report thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Government of India under National Health Mission did not provide grant to Rajasthan for Yashoda Scheme during FY 2014-15. This was pended awaiting formal evaluation of the scheme. Now during FY 2015-16, the funds amounting to 361.47 lakhs have been approved.

(c) Three Government medial colleges in Rajasthan State have been approved for increasing 250 MBBS seats and ₹ 22.40 crore has been released till date.

Easing patients overload at AIIMS, Delhi

†754. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ease the burden of patients reporting for treatment at AIIMS, Delhi growing day by day despite the fact that various new AIIMS are being set up/operationalised/constructed in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to spread awareness in this regard in coming times so that people could develop a sense of belief towards these newly set up AIIMS hospitals; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government in this regard during 2014-2016 and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) To address the increasing patient load, Government has approved an additional 85 HDU beds and 106 ICU beds over the last 3 years to cater to the needs of the critically ill patients. In addition, the Government has taken a number of steps to augment tertiary care facilities including setting up of new AIIMS like institutions; strengthening Super Specialties in Government Medical Colleges; and setting up of State Cancer Institutes and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in Government Medical Colleges. AIIMS, New Delhi has introduced the E-Hospital (ORS) System including patient portal, Call Centre and IVRS to take appointments for OPD patients.

(b) and (c) Public lectures are organised to spread awareness. In addition facilities available in the Institutes are also displayed on the website of the respective AIIMS.

Problems posed by over population

755. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India accounts for 17 per cent global population and has 2.5 per cent of the earth's land area and over population has its share of ill effects including rising unemployment, inappropriate utilization of available manpower, inadequate infrastructure, resource scarcity, drop in production and rising costs and inequitable income distribution resulting in widening inequality; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011 Report, India accounts for 2.4 per cent of world surface area and sustains 17.5 per cent of the world population.

As per the available report by NPTEL-National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning, which is an initiative by seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT Bombay, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Madras and Roorkee and Indian Institute of Science, IISc for creating course contents in engineering and science) has outlined the problems resulting from the over population. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of Effects of the Rapid Population Growth in India .*

- **Providing employment to growing population:** The absolute number of illiterate persons increases every year. This affects provision of employment opportunities.
- **Problem of utilisation of manpower:** Better educated manpower aspires for occupations of greater prestige, which are opened up by the new development efforts. Because of its capital intensive nature, the ability of the new economy for employment generation becomes restricted.
- **Over-strained infrastructure:** Facilities such as housing, transportation, health care, and education become inadequate. The worst symptoms of congestion in every aspect of living conditions are manifested in the urban areas. A situation of “over urbanisation” puts unbearable strain on urban amenities.
- **Pressure on land and other renewable natural resources:** Common properties such as forest and water are over-exploited. This results in deforestation and desertification with permanent damage to the renewable resources.
- **Increased cost of production:** The cost of production of the basic necessities of life, such as food, increases when the population is growing fast and worse lands are brought into cultivation with costly irrigation etc.
- **Inequitable distribution of income:** Both at the international and national levels income disparities increase. The increase in gross national product (GNP) is greatly reduced in per capita terms on account of the rapidly growing population, pushing considerations of unequal distribution of income to the background.

Health security scheme for removing regional imbalances

†756. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Prime Minister health security scheme is being run by Government with an objective of removing regional imbalances with regard to availability of affordable and dependable health facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the expansion and progress of implementation of Prime Minister Health Security scheme has increased considerably in the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) has been launched with the objectives of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and to also augment facilities for quality medical education in the country. PMSSY has two components:

(i) Setting up of AIIMS like institutions

(ii) Upgradation of existing State Government Medical Colleges/Institutions

Upgradation programme broadly envisages improving health infrastructure through construction of Super Speciality Blocks/Trauma Centers etc. and procurement of medical equipments for existing as well as new facilities on Central and State share basis.

The above are being taken up in phased manner.

(c) and (d) In the Budget 2014-15, setting up of new AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Purvanchal in UP, and in the Budget 2015-16, setting up of new AIIMS in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar have been announced.

Cabinet has approved the establishment of AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh, Kalyani in West Bengal, Nagpur in Maharashtra, Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh and Bathinda in Punjab. Sites for AIIMS at Vijaypur in Jammu and Awantipora in Kashmir and Kamrup in Assam have been finalized.

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved upgradation of 13 Government Medical College Institutions at the cost of 200 crore each under Phase-IV of PMSSY.

Expenditure for research on health products and services

†757. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no money is spent on research on health products and services in India; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if not, the quantum of expenditure made by Government in health products and services sector?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), a premier institute for health research in the country, research in health products and services is not being taken up by them. However, ICMR supports research for Innovation and Translational Research (ITR) activities for development of diagnostics kits, vaccines, etc. Budget allocated by ICMR for such ITR activities during 2016-17 is ₹ 20.00 crore.

Checking obesity and diabetic epidemics

758. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to control or minimise the obesity and diabetic epidemics spreading in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): While Health is a State Subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments to create awareness and provide health care facilities. Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. It has 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. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for major NCDs are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up of NCD Clinics and CCUs in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

As obesity is one of the biological risk factors for diabetes, the health promotion activities focuses on creating awareness regarding prevention of obesity by enhancing physical activity and healthy diet apart from other measures in this regard.

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. The framework elements include halting the rise in obesity and diabetes prevalence.

The Government of India has developed a National Multi Sectoral Action Plan (NMAP) for prevention and control of NCDs to guide multisectoral efforts towards attaining the National NCD objectives. The said NMAP has been shared with relevant Central Government Ministries/Departments for their suggestions/feedback.

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 would target their nutrition including Body Mass Index (BMI) Screening, reproductive health and substance abuse among other issues.

Exit exam for MBBS students

759. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans an exit exam for MBBS students passing out of Government as well as private medical colleges to address concerns over the standard of medical colleges and the quality of doctors being produced in the country; and

(b) if so, the follow up action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) In the draft National Medical Commission Bill being considered by NITI Aayog, an Exit Exam has been provided for at the under graduate level. It is expected to help as a method for quality certification of graduating doctors. Exit exam would be an outcome based quality control mechanism instead of focusing on verification of infrastructure.

Wide disparities in cost of medical education

760. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether data collected by National Sample Survey (NSS) in its 71st round on social consumption in education reveals wide disparities between the cost of medical education in Government sector *vis-a-vis* private sector and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this situation, if left uncorrected, will damage the availability of affordable public health in India; and

(c) if so, what correctives are under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) According to the report 'Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India Education' released by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation based on 71st round of NSS (January-June 2014) average expenditure (rural+urban) per student pursuing medical education in Government, Private aided and Private unaided Institutions is ₹ 64968, ₹ 90205 and ₹ 118657 respectively.

(b) and (c) In case of Government Medical Colleges, the respective State Governments are responsible for fixation of fees. However, in the case of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Government under the chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It is for the Committee to decide whether the fee proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute.

Ambulances to carry dead bodies

761. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian hospitals which are considered service organisations across the country are refusing to provide vehicles (ambulances) to carry dead bodies;

(b) if so, details of incidents happened in the last three months where hospitals refused to provide ambulances to the families to carry dead bodies; and

(c) what swift action Government is taking to goad the hospitals to provide ambulances to the families for carrying dead bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The ambulances are intended to transport patients needing emergency care to appropriate healthcare facilities.

Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, ambulances are under the control of State Governments.

The responsibility to provide services for transportation of dead bodies is within the remit of respective State/UT Governments.

(c) Under National Health Mission (NHM) States/UTs are provided technical and financial support for strengthening their healthcare systems, including Emergency Ambulances Services. Ambulances requirement under the NHM is appraised on the basis of population to be served and average response time, average kilometres covered per ambulances per day and patients transported per day by existing fleet of ambulances.

Categorising vitamins and supplements as medicines

762. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recommended to bring the Vitamins and supplements under the category of medicine; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has issued/likely to issue any directions to the pharmaceutical companies in this regard so that these items may be tested and the doses prescribed; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The vitamins and supplements intended to be used in the treatment, mitigation of prevention of any disease or disorder in human being or animals are already classified as 'drugs' under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

(b) Schedule V to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 prescribes lower and upper standards for patent or proprietary medicines containing vitamins for prophylactic, therapeutic or pediatric use.

Impact assessment of climate change in health

763. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of latest assessment report by World Health Organisation about more deaths to be caused due to climate change, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been made to make impact assessment of climate change on health of people, if so, the details thereof;

(c) what health action plan is being proposed to reduce incidents of malaria, diarrhoea disease, malnutrition etc., among the masses; and

(d) whether any specific fund is proposed to be allotted in the Budget to tackle the challenge, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As informed by National Centre for Disease Control, Directorate General of Health Services, the Government is aware of latest assessment report by World Health Organisation namely "A report of Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change 2014-Synthesis Report".

The Synthesis Report (SYR), constituting final product of Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), is published under the title Climate Change 2014. This report distils, synthesizes and integrates key findings of three Working Group contributions—The Physical Science Basis, Impacts,

Adaptation, and Vulnerability and Mitigation of Climate Change—to the AR5 for the benefit of decision makers in the Government, private sector and public at large. The assessment report states that until mid-century, projected climate change will impact human health mainly by exacerbating health problems that already exist. Throughout the 21st century, climate change is expected to lead to increases in ill-health in many regions and especially in developing countries with low income, as compared to a baseline without climate change. Health impacts include greater likelihood of injury and death due to more intense heat waves and fires, increased risks from foodborne and waterborne diseases and loss of work capacity and reduced labour productivity in vulnerable populations.

(b) The Department of Health Research has not conducted any study to make impact assessment of climate change on health of people.

(c) The Directorate General of Health Services has informed that draft National Health Action plan on Climate Change and Human Health prepared by a National Expert Group on climate change and health has been uploaded on National Centre for Disease Control's website inviting comments.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Measures for eradication of AIDS disease

†764. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take necessary measures to rid the country of AIDS disease;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. Government of India is committed to eliminate AIDS in consonance with UN Sustainable Development Goals and UNAIDS strategy to eliminate AIDS as a public health problem by 2030. However, HIV virus causing AIDS cannot be eradicated entirely from the country.

National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) which was launched in the year 1994 to address epidemic of HIV/AIDS in the country has achieved remarkable success in addressing the issue. The adult sero-prevalence has declined from 0.38% in 2001-03 to 0.26% currently. The number of AIDS related deaths has been reduced by 54%

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from 2007 to 2015. As on Oct., 2016, 21, 406 and 1,636 Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC) and Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) centres respectively have been established in the country. There are 12.2 lakhs PLHIV in active care, out of which 9.97 lakhs are on ART.

In addition programme is focusing on elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV and all pregnant women are being offered services for HIV testing and preventive therapy to those who are HIV positive. Early infant diagnosis of HIV and subsequent linking of positive children to HIV care continuum is an essential strategy.

As a part of its commitment to reach 90-90-90 targets by 2020, HIV counselling and testing guidelines for community based testing and lay provider testing have been finalized to reach out to those currently not knowing their HIV status.

HIV/AIDS epidemic in country is driven through key populations and as on date 1502 Targeted Interventions programme provides services to these key populations (female sex workers, men having sex with men, Transgender and injecting drug users). The programme is also addressing sexually transmitted infections and reproductive tract infection through syndromic case management and has established 1164 dedicated facilities for the same.

The programme is also promoting safe blood transfusion to prevent HIV and other infections transmittable through blood and about 80% of blood collected is through voluntary blood donation.

In addition to increase levels of awareness among general and key populations and to create demand for services, multimedia campaigns are planned on mass media supported by outdoor media such as hoardings, bus panels, information kiosks, folk performances and exhibition vans to create awareness on HIV/AIDS and promoting services/facilities across the country. At the inter-personal level, training and sensitization programmes for Self-Help Groups, Anganwadi Workers, ASHA, members of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other key stakeholders are also planned to spread awareness about treatment and other facilities.

(c) Dose not arise.

Improving quality of nursing and paramedic colleges

765. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking measures to improve the quantity and quality of the nursing and paramedic colleges at All India level including those of Punjab;

(b) the financial implications at the present level of upgradation of nursing and paramedic training centres and colleges; and

(c) the steps being taken for increasing the qualified faculty to improve the quality of nursing education as well as upgrade the knowledge and skills of nursing and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the Scheme of Development of Nursing Services, an amount of ₹ 6.00 crore is provided for upgradation of School of Nursing into College of Nursing. Under the Scheme of Setting up of State Institutions of Paramedical Sciences and Setting up of College of Paramedical Education, an amount of ₹ 13.70 crore is provided to each identified State Governments.

(c) To Improve the quality of Nursing educational as well as upgrade the knowledge and skills of nursing teachers, Indian Nursing Council has taken many pro-active steps such as:

- (i) Student patient ratio has been changed from 1:5 to 1:3;
- (ii) The land from 5 acres has been relaxed to construct building of 54,000 sq. ft. for school/college of Nursing and Hostel;
- (iii) Conducting Capacity building training of teachers of pre-service education;
- (iv) Relaxing norms for teaching faculty to start B.Sc. (N) Programme:
 - At least 2 M.Sc. (N) faculty to be available;
 - Qualification and Experience of the Nursing Teachers has been relaxed;
 - Sharing of teaching faculty for both Diploma and Graduate Programme;
- (v) Relaxation for opening M.Sc. (N) programme:
 - Super Speciality Hospital can start M.Sc.(N) without having under graduate programme.
 - Relaxation of student teacher ratio for M.Sc (N) programme has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:10
- (vi) Age increased for Teaching Faculty up to 70 years.

Growth in consumption of e-cigarettes

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

(a) whether there is a growing consumption of e-cigarettes in India and whether Government has taken a formal stance on the same;

(b) whether Government has conducted any scientific study on the effects of e-cigarettes, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any measure has been taken to impose check on the sale of e-cigarettes in India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No such data is available with this Ministry.

(b) No such study has been conducted by this Ministry. However, as per a report prepared by WHO; Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) (also known as e-cigarettes) heat a solution to create an aerosol which frequently contains flavourants, usually dissolved into Propylene Glycol or/and Glycerin. ENDS aerosol contains nicotine, the addictive component of tobacco products. In addition to dependence, nicotine can have adverse effects on the development of the foetus during pregnancy and may contribute to cardiovascular disease. The WHO report further says that although nicotine itself is not a carcinogen, it may function as a “tumour promoter” and seems to be involved in the biology of malignant disease, as well as of neurodegeneration. Foetal and adolescent nicotine exposure may have long-term consequences for brain development, potentially leading to learning and anxiety disorders. The evidence is sufficient to warn children and adolescents, pregnant women, and women of reproductive age against ENDS use and nicotine.

(c) The Governments of Karnataka, Kerala and Punjab have banned e-cigarettes under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulation, 2011. However, the Ministry has not issued any guidelines in this regard.

Cost of managing Thalassaemia

767. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of patients affected by Thalassaemia, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that proper management of the disease costs ₹ 1.25 lakh a year, while the only cure — a bone marrow transplant from matching sibling — costs ₹ 15 lakh, beyond the reach for many; and

(c) whether Government is also aware that Thalassaemia is not included in many lists of various diseases and budgetary allocations have not been made for this disease, if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) State-wise details of patients affected by Thalassaemia are not known as no such database is maintained Centrally. As per the ICMR reports, it is assumed that with a population of 1.21 billion and an average prevalence of Beta-Thalassaemia carriers being around 3.5-4%, there would be 35-45 million carriers and the estimated number of births of affected babies annually would be 10,000–12,000. The carrier rates vary from 1-17% in different ethnic groups. Apart from Beta-Thalassaemia, HbE is common in the North Eastern region and in West Bengal (4 to > 50%) and HbS is prevalent in parts of Central, Western and Eastern India (5-40%). Thus interaction of the Beta-Thalassaemia with these Hb variants is not uncommon and can lead to severe disorders. Details of the patients affected by Thalassaemia are not available State-wise, but there is some data on the population screening by National Institute of Immunohaematology (NIIH), Mumbai under Jai Vigyan project which is given in the Statement (*See below*).

A few other studies have been conducted on the behest of or under the aegis of ICMR through its regional institutes at Mumbai, Jabalpur, Dibrugarh, and Bhubaneswar and also by the National Institutes like AIIMS New Delhi, PGI Chandigarh, SGPIMER Lucknow in order to ascertain prevalence of Thalassaemia, and to create awareness.

(b) Public Health is a State subject. Considering the burden and the cost of management and for suitable control measures, a comprehensive guideline for Haemoglobinopathies (Thalassaemia, Sickle cell anaemia and other variant anaemia) has been prepared by the Government of India and sent to the States to initiate the prevention and management of Haemoglobinopathies in their respective States.

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has put the disease under 'The Right of Person with Disabilities Bill, 2014' which is under review.

Under the National Health Mission, Government of India provides financial support to the States to strengthen their health care systems including system for handling blood disorders (Thalassaemia, Haemophilia and Sickle Cell) based on the proposals submitted by the State/UT Governments in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Statement

Details of data from Maharashtra and Gujarat compiled by NIIH under Jai Vigyan project

(A) Table 2. Prevalence of β -thalassaemia trait reported in large studies.

Region	Number of Individuals screened	Target groups	Technology used	Prevalence of β -thal trait (range)	Reference
Mumbai and Delhi	11,090	Secondary school students	CBC, Hb electrophoresis	4.05% (2.68-5.47%)	2
All Districts of Maharashtra	10,647	School and college students, pregnant women	CBC, HPLC	2.7% (1.0-6.0%)	16
All Districts of Gujarat	8004	School and College students, pregnant women	CBC, HPLC	3.5% (0-9.5%)	16
Bangalore, Kolkata, Ludhiana, Dibrugarh, Vadodara, Mumbai	56,780	College students, pregnant women	CBC, HPLC	2.78% (0.48-3.96%)	5
Districts of Gujarat	317,539	Tribal and non-tribal communities	CBC, HPLC	1.95% (1.74-2.18%)	17
South Gujarat	32,857	School and college students, community members	CBC and Hb electrophoresis, HPLC	4.4% (2.7-4.7%)	18
Districts of Rural West Bengal	35,413	School and college students, married couples, pregnant women	CBC, HPLC	10.38% (8.96-11.21%)	19

CBC, complete blood count, Hb, hemoglobin, HPLC, high performance liquid chromatography.

(B) Table 3. Caste and tribal communities with a high prevalence of β -thalassemia carriers.

Group	Region	Prevalence of β -thalassemia carriers	Reference
1	2	3	4
Caste populations			
Sub castes of Sindhis	Nagpur, Maharashtra	8.0-17.0%	20
Bhatias	Mumbai, Maharashtra	5.9%	2
Khatri	Mumbai, Maharashtra	6.9%	2
Lohana	Mumbai, Maharashtra	5.6%	2
Brahmin	Delhi	5.3%	2
Jath	Delhi	6.9%	2
Kayastha	Delhi	5.3%	2
Kachhia Patels	Surat, Gujarat	6.0%	21
Modh Baniyas	Surat, Gujarat	6.2%	21
Muslim Fakirs	Surat, Gujarat	5.6%	21
Muslim Memons	Surat, Gujarat	7.2%	21
Prajapati	Surat, South Gujarat	6.2%	18
Ganchi	Surat, South Gujarat	6.2%	18
Mayavanshi	Surat, South Gujarat	6.9%	18
Lohana	Surat, South Gujarat	10.8%	18
Sindhi	Surat, South Gujarat	10.2%	18
Rajput	Bangalore, Karnataka	6.3%	5
Jain	Bangalore, Karnataka	9.6%	5
Muslim Shiya	Bangalore, Karnataka	6.3%	5
Mondal	Kolkata, West Bengal	8.6%	5
Brahmin	Dibrugarh, Assam	6.0%	5

1	2	3	4
Arora	Ludhiana, Punjab	9.8%	5
Vellala	Mumbai, Maharashtra	10.5%	5
Lohana	Vadodara, Gujarat	7.4%	5
Bhanushali	Gujarat	8.1%	17
Bhakta	Gujarat	7.9%	17
Lohana	Gujarat	6.5%	17
Tribal Populations			
Chaudhry	Surat, South Gujarat	12.6%	18
Gamit	Surat, South Gujarat	15.9%	18
Rohit	Surat, South Gujarat	6.3%	18
Vasava	Surat, South Gujarat	13.6%	18
Kokana	Surat, South Gujarat	14.7%	18
Bhuyan	Sundargarh District, Odisha	6.5%	22
Paik	Sundargarh District, Odisha	7.8%	22
Paraja	Sundargarh District, Odisha	12.7%	22
Dudh Kharia	Sundargarh District, Odisha	8.1%	22

(C) Table I. Prevalence of β thalassaemia carriers and expected annual births of β thalassaemia major babies in the districts of Maharashtra

District	Population (million)	Crude birth rate	Total annual births	Number tested	Prevalence of heterozygotes No (%)	Marriages at risk per 1000 marriages	Expected annual births of homozygotes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Konkan Division							
Mumbai city	3.34	14.6	48735	547	22 (4.0)	1.6	86.8
Mumbai suburbs	8.64	18.2	157255				
Raigarh	2.21	21.8	48132	578	30 (5.2)	2.7	34.2
Thane	8.13	23.4	190285	233	11 (4.7)	2.2	111.3
Ratnagiri	1.70	20.5	34783	1696	35 (2.1)	2.1	3.8
Sindhudurg	0.87	17.4	15117	1070	11 (1.0)	0.1	0.4
Aurangabad Division							
Aurangabad	2.90	24.1	69818	168	4 (2.4)	0.6	10.1
Bid	2.16	23.5	50789	225	11 (4.9)	2.4	31.9
Jalna	1.61	24.6	39679	77	1 (1.3)	0.2	1.7
Latur	2.08	24.1	50134	112	3 (2.7)	0.7	9.2
Nanded	2.88	25.5	73344	101	2 (2.0)	0.4	7.3
Osmanabad	1.49	23.2	34488	86	1 (1.2)	0.1	1.2

Parbhani	1.53	25.2	38498	38	1 (2.6)	0.7	11.4
Hingoli	0.99	26.1	25764				
Nashik Division							
Ahmednagar	4.04	21.8	88085	503	30 (6.0)	3.6	83.4
Dhule	1.71	22.5	38429	128	5 (3.9)	1.5	29.3
Nandurbar	1.31	27.0	35416				
Jalgaon	3.68	21.7	79914	173	3 (1.7)	0.3	6.1
Nashik	4.99	25.0	124844	316	13 (4.1)	1.7	55.1
Pune Division							
Kolhapur	3.52	19.3	67997	452	11 (2.4)	0.6	10.3
Sholapur	3.85	22.2	85459	400	7 (1.8)	0.3	6.7
Pune	7.23	20.6	148990	807	11 (1.4)	0.2	7
Sangli	2.58	19.4	50120	310	7 (2.3)	0.5	6.5
Satara	2.81	19.2	53932	823	36 (4.4)	1.9	27
Nagpur Division							
Chandrapur	2.07	20.9	43286	489	14 (2.9)	0.8	9.1
Gadchiroli	0.97	25.8	25033	360	4 (1.1)	0.12	0.8
Bhandara	1.14	20.7	23518	157	3 (1.9)	0.36	14.5
Gondiya	1.2	21.8	26175				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagpur	4.07	20.2	82166				
Wardha	1.24	19.2	23745				
Amravati Division							
Akola	1.63	22.3	36354	132	2 (1.5)	0.2	3.6
Washim	1.02	24.3	24791				
Amravati	2.61	21.2	55271	54	1 (1.9)	0.4	4.8
Buldana	2.23	23.5	52463	72	2 (2.8)	0.8	10.4
Yavatmal	2.46	23.7	58261	540	9 (1.7)	1.8	4.1
TOTAL	96.9			10 647	290 (2.7)		588

(D) Table II. Prevalence of β -thalassaemia and expected annual births of β -thalassaemia major babies in the district of Gujarat

District	Population (Millions)	Crude Birth Rate	Total annual births	Number tested	Prevalence of heterozygotes No (%)	Marriages at risk per 1000 marriages	Expected annual births of homozygotes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South Gujarat							
Valsad	1.41	22.7	32019	200	7(3.5)	1.2	10.2
Dang	0.19	32.8	6124	141	4(2.8)	0.8	1.3

Navsari	1.23	17.9	22007	137	3(2.2)	0.5	2.7
Surat	5.0	23.2	115888	552	12(2.2)	0.5	14
Central Gujarat							
Bharuch	1.37	22.3	30565	432	9(2.1)	0.4	3.4
Narmada	0.51	24.6	12654	41	0	0	0
Anand	1.86	21.7	40294	300	10(3.3)	1.4	11.8
Ahmedabad	5.82	20.5	119238	504	18(3.6)	1.3	39.4
Vadodara	3.64	21.3	77570	2194	67(3.1)	1.0	18.7
Kheda	2.02	23.1	46759	353	13(3.7)	1.4	16.5
Gandhinagar	1.33	22.1	29491	51	1(2.0)	0.1	2.9
Panchmahal	2.03	27.7	56100	258	10(3.9)	1.5	21.9
Dahod	1.64	34.2	55966	119	4(3.7)	1.4	16.4
Saurashtra							
Porbandar	0.54	21.8	11703	105	10(9.5)	9.0	29.4
Jamnagar	1.82	21.7	39407	185	6(3.3)	1.1	10.7
Rajkot	2.57	16.9	43433	309	16(5.2)	2.7	30.7
Surendranagar	1.52	27.6	41818	92	5(5.4)	2.9	32.7
Amreli	1.39	21.1	29411	144	9(6.3)	4.0	30.7
Bhavnagar	2.47	25.3	62481	379	17(4.5)	2.0	32.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junaghad	2.45	23.1	56553	304	25(8.2)	6.7	104.4
Kuchchh	1.58	25.4	40214	603	27(4.5)	2.0	21.1
North Gujarat							
Patan	1.18	26.1	30869	74	2(2.7)	0.7	5.8
Banaskantha	2.50	31.3	78383	74	0	0	0
Mehsana	1.84	22.4	41169	307	4(1.3)	0.2	1.8
Sabarkantha	2.08	25.1	52271	146	1(0.7)	0	0.6
TOTAL	49.9			8004	280(3.5)		460

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Data on hysterectomy among women

768. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise data of cases of hysterectomy among women, age group-wise;
- (b) the State-wise data of number of hysterectomy cases funded by Central or State Health insurance policies;
- (c) whether Government is planning to regulate the private hospitals regarding discouragement of such practice, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government is planning to change the norms of State or Central funded health insurance policies to discourage the practice of hysterectomy by underage women, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Treatment procedure-wise data is not Centrally maintained.

(b) The details of hysterectomy under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for FY 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

Details of hysterectomy cases under State Health Insurance Policies are not maintained.

(c) Health is a State subject. The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and also notified Clinical Establishment Rules 2012 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments. The Act is presently applicable only in ten States and all Union Territories except Delhi and even in these States/Union Territories its enforcement is with the State Governments/UTs. The National Council for Clinical Establishments, as provided under the Act, has approved a standard list of medical procedures and 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 and States will take appropriate decision in the matter.

(d) Government of India issued directions as preventive measure dated 27.08.2012 to all States that for all Hysterectomy operations to be performed by the Hospitals on women less than 40 years of age, prior approval (authorization letter) from the Insurance company has to be taken before the operations are conducted.

Statement-I*State-wise details of Hysterectomy Cases under RSBY Scheme for F.Y. 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases (Hysterectomy)
1.	Assam	207
2.	Bihar	3082
3.	Chhattisgarh	3139
4.	Gujarat	3819
5.	Haryana	25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	641
7.	Jharkhand	672
8.	Karnataka	3176
9.	Kerala	7861
10.	Manipur	51
11.	Meghalaya	55
12.	Mizoram	76
13.	Odisha	5662
14.	Punjab	121
15.	Rajasthan	518
16.	Tripura	197
17.	Uttar Pradesh	584
18.	Uttarakhand	23
19.	West Bengal	14294
TOTAL		44203

Source: Data taken from TMS at Central Server of RSBY***Statement-II****State-wise details of Hysterectomy Cases under RSBY Scheme for F.Y. 2016-17
(upto 30.9.2016)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases (Hysterectomy)
1.	Assam	129
2.	Bihar	615
3.	Chhattisgarh	1787

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases (Hysterectomy)
4.	Gujarat	1686
5.	Himachal Pradesh	285
6.	Karnataka	768
7.	Kerala	4303
8.	Manipur	8
9.	Meghalaya	50
10.	Mizoram	8
11.	Odisha	2535
12.	Tripura	20
13.	Uttarakhand	1
14.	West Bengal	7323
GRAND TOTAL		19518

Source: Datas taken from TMS at Central Server of RSBY

Clearance to private medical colleges

769. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court appointed oversight committee headed by R.M. Lodha formed to oversee the functioning of the Medical Council of India has given clearance to many private medical colleges which were put in abeyance by MCI inspectors that found glaring deficiencies; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such colleges and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court mandated oversight Committee (OC) on MCI approved following schemes/proposals of the applicant medical colleges for the year 2016-17 with certain conditions:

Sl. No.	Details of schemes/proposals	Number of Colleges	
		Private	Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Establishment of New Medical Colleges	34	0
2.	Increase of intake capacity	7	1

1	2	3	4
3.	Renewal of permission	30	0
4.	Recognition of Medical Colleges u/s 11 (2) of IMC Act, 1956	14	0
5.	Increase in Seats/Starting of Super Speciality Courses	7	7

The Government issued necessary permission/notification as approved by the OC. State-wise details of the Colleges given approval by the OC are given in the Statement-I to V

Statement-I

State-wise details of Colleges approved conditionally by OC for establishment for the Academic Session 2016-17.

Sl. No.	State	College Name	Seats
1.	Rajasthan	Ananta Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Nathdwara, Rajsamand, Rajasthan	150
		American International Institute of Medical Sciences, Udaipur, Rajasthan	150
2.	Kerala	S R Medical College and Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	100
		Kerala Medical College, Palakkad, Kerala	150
3.	Tamil Nadu	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Medical Sciences, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	150
		Annai Medical College Hospital and Research Institute, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	150
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Sakshi Medical College and Research Centre, Guna, Madhya Pradesh	150
		Sukh Sagar Medical College and Hospital, Mouja, Chargawan, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	150
		Amaltas Institute of Medical Sciences, Dewas, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	150
		Advanced Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Madhya Pradesh	150

Sl. No.	State	College Name	Seats
		Modern Institute of Medical Sciences and Sevakunj Hospital and Research Centre, Kanadia, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	150
5.	Haryana	World College of Medical Sciences and Research, Village-Gurawar, Jhajjar, Haryana	150
		N C Medical College and Hospital, Israna, Panipat, Haryana	150
6.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Shankracharya Institute of Medical Sciences, Junwani, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh	150
		Raipur Institute of Medical Sciences, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	150
7.	Karnataka	Akash Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Devanhalli, Bangalore	150
		Sambhram Institute of Medical Sciences and Research	150
		Kanachur Medical Sciences, Derlakatte, Mangalore, Karnataka	150
8.	Telangana	Mahavir Institute of Medical Sciences, Telangana	150
		RVM Medical College of Medical Sciences and Reserch Centre, Mulugu Mandal, Medak Distt, Telangana	150
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Maheshwara Medical College, Patancheru, Medak Dist., Andhra Pradesh	150
		Nimra Institute of Medical Sciences, Andhra Pradesh	150
		RVS Institute of Medical Sciences, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh, MBBS	150
		Gayatri Vidya Parishad Institute of Health Care and Medical Technology, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	150
		Apollo Hospital Educational and Research Foundation Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	150

Sl. No.	State	College Name	Seats
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Glocal Medical College, Super Specialty Hospital and Research Centre, Mirzapur, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	150
		Varunarjun Medical College, Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh	150
		Saraswati Medical College, Unnao, Uttar Pradesh	150
		G.C.R.G Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	150
		Krishna Mohan Medical College and Hospital, Uttar Pradesh	150
		Prasad Institute of Medical Sciences, Banthara, Kanpur Road, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	150
		Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Gajruala, J. P. Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	150
11.	West Bengal	Gouri Devi Institute of Medical Sciences, Durgapur, Burdwan, West Bengal	150
12.	Uttarakhand	Sridev Suman Subharti Medical College	150

Statement-II

State-wise details of Colleges approved conditionally by OC for increase of seats for the Academic Year 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	College Name	Total Seats increased for the A.Y 2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Kerala	Dr. Somervell Memorial CSI Medical College and Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	50
		KMCT Medical College, Kerala	50
2.	Maharashtra	Dr. D.Y Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Navi Mumbai	100
		Maharashtra Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Latur	50

1	2	3	4
		Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College and General Hospital (Government)	50
3.	Gujarat	Pramukhswami Medical College, Karamsad, Gujarat	50
4.	Haryana	Maharajah Agrasen Medical College, Hisar	50
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Saraswati Institute of Medical Sciences, Hapur	50

Statement-III

State-wise details of Colleges conditionally given renewal permission for Academic Year 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	College Name	Batch	Seats
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Maharajah's Institute of Medical Sciences, Nellimarla	5th	150
		Viswabharti Medical College, Kurnool	3rd	150
2.	Telangana	Malla Reddy College for Women	4th	150
		Apollo Institute of Medical Sciences and Research	5th	100
3.	Uttar Pradesh	K D Medical College Hospital and Research Centre Mathura	2nd	150
		Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences	5th	150
		Rohilkhand Medical College and Hospital	5th	50
		Subharti Medical College, Meerut	Fresh Batch	50
		Era's Medical College and Hospital	Fresh Batch	50
4.	Karnataka	The Oxford Medical College	3rd	150
		Shridevi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Hospital	4th	150

1	2	3	4	5
		Al-Ameen Medical College and Hospital	4th	50
5.	Kerala	P. K Das Institute of Medical Sciences	3rd	150
		Al-Azhar Medical College and Super Speciality Hospital	3rd	150
		Sree Gokulam Medical College and Research Foundation, Thiruvananthapuram	6th	150
		Mount Zion Medical College	3rd	100
		Kannur Medical College	5th	50
		DM Wayanad Institute of Medical Sciences	4th	150
6.	Delhi	Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences and Research	5th	100
7.	Odisha	Hi-Tech Medical College and Hospital	5th	100
8.	Tamil Nadu	Karpagam Faculty of Medical Sciences and Research	5th	150
		Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital	2nd	100
9.	West Bengal	ICARE Institute of Medical Sciences and Research	6th	100
10.	Puducherry	Puducherry Institute of Medical Sciences and Research	3rd	100
11.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Talegaon, Dabhade, Pune, Maharashtra	3rd	150
		Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Satara	5th	100
		Annasaheb Chudaman Patil Memorial College, Dhule, Maharashtra	Fresh Batch	100
		D. Y Patil Medical College, Kolhapur	Fresh Batch	50

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Sri Aurobindo Institute of Medical Sciences, Indore	Fresh Batch	50
		RKDF Medical College Hospital and Research Centre	2nd	150

Statement-IV*State-wise details of Colleges recognized with conditions*

Sl. No.	State/UT	College Name	Total Seats
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Chirayu Medical College and Hospital, Bairagarh, Bhopal	150
		Sri Aurobindo Institute of Medical Sciences, Indore	50
2.	Tamil Nadu	Dhanlakshmi Srinivasan Medical College and Hospital, Perambur	150
		Madha Medical College and Hospital, Chennai	150
		Annapoorna Medical College and Hospital, Salem	150
		Melmaruvathur Adhiparasakthi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research	150
3.	Karnataka	Sapthgiri institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Bangalore	150
4.	Punjab	Punjab Institute of Medical Sciences, Jalandhar	150
		Chintpurni Medical College and Hospital, Pathankot, Punjab	150
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Rama Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Hapur	150
		Major S. D Singh Medical College and Hospital	100
		Subharti Medical College, Meerut	50
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Fathima Institute of Medical Sciences, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	100
7.	Kerala	Malabar Medical College, Calicut	150

Statement-V

State-wise details of Superspeciality Courses conditionally approved by OC for A.Y. 2016-17.

Sl. No.	State/UT	College Name	Courses Name	Seats	Total Seats Increased for the A.Y. 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad (Government)	M.Ch CTVS	3 to 6	3
			DM Cardio Anaesthesiology	3 to 6	3
			DM Cardiology	8 to 12	4
		Smt. N.H.L. Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad (Government)	DM (Neurology)	1 to 3	2
2.	Kerala	Amrita School of Medicine, Kochi	M.Ch (Paed. Surgery)	1 to 3	2
			M.Ch (Gynae. and Oncology)	2	2
			DM Reproductive Medicine	2	2
			DM Rheumatology	2	2
		Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala (Government)	DM Endocrinology	2	2
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool (Government)	DM (Gastroenterology)	2	2

4.	Karnataka	M. S. Ramaiah Medical College and Hospital, Bangalore	DM Medical Oncology	2	2
			DM Cardiology	1 to 2	1
			DM Endocrinology	2 to 3	1
			M.Ch Neuro Surgery	1 to 2	1
		J.S.S. Medical College, Karnakata	DM Nephrology	2	2
5.	Telangana	Chalmeda Anand Rao Institute of Medical Sciences, Karimnagar	DM Neurology	2	2
6.	Maharashtra	Bharti Vidyapeeth Deemed University Medical College, Pune	M.Ch Urology/Genito-Urinary Surgery	2	2
			Critical Care Medicine	2	2
			DM Neonatology	2	2
			DM Cardiology	2	2
7.	Assam	Dr. B Borooach Cancer Institute (Regional Cancer Centre), Guawahati (Government)	DM Medical Oncology	2	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. RML Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow (Government)	M.Ch Neuro Surgery	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	West Bengal	Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Kolkata, West Bengal (Government)	DM Cardiac Anaesthesia	2	2
10.	Tamil Nadu	Christian Medical College, Vellore	DM Infectious Diseases	2	2
			M.Ch Gynaecological Oncology	2	2
			M.Ch Hepato-Pancreato Biliary Surgery	2	2
			DM Endocrinology	2 to 4	2
			DM Neurology	2 to 4	2
			DM Hepatology	1 to 2	1
		Saveetha Medical College, Hospital, Kancheepuram	DM Cardiology	2	2

High rate of under five mortality

770. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether under five mortality rate is still high in India;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise;
- (c) whether any in-depth study has been conducted to ascertain factors responsible for this high rate of mortality for under five children, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken to bring down this mortality rate to achieve Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) 2014 report of Registrar General of India, the Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 45 per 1000 live births. U5MR has decreased from 49/1000 live births in 2013 to 45/1000 live births in 2014.

The State-wise details of Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the Sample Registration Report (SRS) of Registrar General of India, the major causes of deaths of children (2010-13) are-Prematurity and low birth weight (29.8%), Pneumonia (17.1%), Diarrhoeal disease (8.6%), Other Non-Communicable Diseases (8.3%), Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (8.2%), Injuries (4.6%), Congenital anomalies (4.4%), Ill-defined or cause unknown (4.4%), Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections (3.6%), Fever of unknown origin (2.5%) and All Other Remaining Causes (8.4%).

(d) The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) target for India is to attain U5MR of 42/1000 live births by 2015. The Government of India is implementing the following interventions under the National Health Mission (NHM) all across the country to reduce child mortality rate in the country and to attain MDG of U5MR:

- (i) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (ii) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health

(RMNCH+A) Services, establishment of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.

- (iii) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched MAA-Mothers' Absolute Affection Programme in August 2016 for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary Breastfeeding up to two years) through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- (iv) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Haemophilus Influenza type B. The Government of India has also launched Mission Indradhanush in April 2015 to reach unreached children. In addition, vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis is carried out in endemic districts and vaccination against Rotavirus diarrhoea is provided in four States (Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh).
- (v) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (vi) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (vii) Some other important interventions are Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, annual deworming on National Deworming Day (NDD), home visits by ASHAs under Home Based Newborn Care to promote community care

practices and early referral of sick newborns and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.

- (viii) Various trainings are being conducted to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for antenatal, intranatal and post-natal care, essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children.
- (ix) To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Statement

State-wise details of under 5 Mortality Rate in India

States	2014
India	45
Andhra Pradesh	40
Assam	66
Bihar	53
Chhattisgarh	49
Delhi	21
Gujarat	41
Haryana	40
Himachal Pradesh	36
Jammu and Kashmir	35
Jharkhand	44
Karnataka	31
Kerala	13
Madhya Pradesh	65
Maharashtra	23
Odisha	60
Punjab	27
Rajasthan	51

States	2014
Tamil Nadu	21
Telangana	37
Uttar Pradesh	57
Uttarakhand	36
West Bengal	30

Source: Sample Registration System report 2014, Registrar General of India

Policy for diagnosis and treatment of rare diseases

771. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started working on a policy for diagnosis and better treatment of patients suffering from rare diseases;
- (b) if so, details thereof including nature of such diseases; and
- (c) the details of people suffering from these rare diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) According to World Health Organization (WHO), there are over 5000 diseases that can be classified as rare diseases and are caused due to genetic anomalies.

The Government of India is implementing a comprehensive National Health Mission Programme to strengthen health delivery system, which also covers rare diseases under it.

Health being a State subject, the Government of India provides financial support to the States to strengthen their health care delivery system, including screening, as well as treatment of other important diseases including rare diseases (thalassemia, haemophilia, sickle cell anemia and other genetically inherited disorders/diseases).

The Government of India also provides technical support to State Governments under the National Health Mission Programme to deal with such diseases.

(c) Prevalence rate in India for rare genetic diseases is not clearly available. Medical literatures give an incidence of 1:428 million population for Progeria and 1:40000 for Gaucher's and Pompe disease.

Affordable geriatric healthcare facilities

772. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the elderly population of India has been increasing in the country and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken note of high prevalence of various diseases among elderly people in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the scheme/programme being implemented and the activities under taken by Government to provide affordable geriatric healthcare facilities across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. The elderly population in India aged 60 years and above has increased from 19.61 million in 1951 to 103.4 million in 2011. The percentage of elderly population in India aged 60 years and above increased from 5.4% in 1951 to 8.6% in 2011. (Source: Census data of Registrar General of India (RGI).

(b) Yes. Government has taken note of the high prevalence of various chronic diseases among the elderly population in India from existing data sources.

As per 71st National Sample Survey (NSS) Report (2014), the proportions of ailing persons per 1000 aged person are 276 and 362 in rural and urban areas respectively.

(c) Keeping in view the recommendations made in the “National Policy on Older Persons” as well as the State’s obligation under the “Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007”, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had launched the “National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly” (NPHCE) during the year 2010-11 to address various health related problems of elderly people.

The major objectives of the NPHCE are establishment of Department of Geriatric in identified Medical Institutions as Regional Geriatric Centres and to provide dedicated health facilities in District Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres (SCs) levels through State Health Society.

Following facilities are being provided under the Programme:

- Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care, etc. at Regional Geriatric Centres.
- Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.

- Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs)
- Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centre (PHCs).
- Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-centres.

High rate of TB incidents in the country

773. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India accounts for more than one-quarter of the World's Tuberculosis (TB) and Multi Drug Resistant (MDR)-TB cases, if so, the details and the reasons therefor indicating the number of TB and MDRTB patients in the country, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether as per the World Health Organisations World TB Report, 2016, notifications of TB cases have increased in India, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed by Government to cover the gap between incident and notified cases, in National notification systems by expanding access to quality testing and care services across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes, India accounts for more than one-quarter of the World's Tuberculosis (TB) and Multi Drug Resistant (MDR)-TB cases. The WHO's Global TB Report for 2016 gives an estimate of 28.4 lakh incident TB cases and 1.3 lakh incident MDR-TB cases. The reason for these numbers are determinants such as malnutrition, smoking, diabetes, alcohol abuse, HIV infection and also the infected pool of population with TB, but not yet diseased.

The number of TB and MDR-TB patients in the country, State/Union Territory-wise registered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) for the last three years and current year is given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) Yes, the World Health Organization's Global TB Report, 2016, mentions an increase in notifications of TB cases in India.

The increase is attributed to the private sector notification by using Information Communication Technology (ICT) tools which has increased from 1778 in 2012 to 2.19 lakh in the year 2015. More than 2.9 lakh TB cases have been notified till October 2016 from the private sector.

(c) The measures being proposed and strengthened include,

- Notification of all TB patient and real-time tracking, for public and privately treated TB patients by enhancing the Nikshay ICT tool.
- Early scale-up of new diagnostics and effective regimens for TB and drug-resistant TB, including for all TB patients seeking care in private sector.
- Campaign approach to find and treat those missing TB patients who are unable to seek or delay seeking health care.
- Addressing TB co-morbidities, under-nutrition and better clinical care.

Statement-I

*Details of State/UT-wise TB cases registered in the last three years
and current year*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015	(2016 Upto June)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	738	756	584	260
2.	Andhra Pradesh	103707	88638	61758	32854
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2500	2691	2748	1379
4.	Assam	35624	38317	38014	19015
5.	Bihar	67020	67991	64928	34191
6.	Chandigarh	2890	2869	3143	1656
7.	Chhattisgarh	25889	28864	29950	15807
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	411	450	487	278
9.	Daman and Diu	742	279	284	187
10.	Delhi	50727	54037	55260	33190
11.	Goa	1778	1660	1599	813
12.	Gujarat	74086	77395	82585	45014
13.	Haryana	38104	39498	40913	22312
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13691	14441	14333	7622
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11038	10243	9873	5469
16.	Jharkhand	34941	35907	34792	18829
17.	Karnataka	61446	61328	59932	31043
18.	Kerala	24204	23439	22785	10929
19.	Lakshadweep	23	27	40	24

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015	(2016 Upto June)
20.	Madhya Pradesh	92420	100034	103108	55032
21.	Maharashtra	137237	135465	130874	63939
22.	Manipur	2329	2198	1881	910
23.	Meghalaya	5002	4944	4674	2215
24.	Mizoram	2005	1993	2088	1140
25.	Nagaland	3339	3298	3316	1757
26.	Odisha	45269	45777	45814	24582
27.	Puducherry	1458	1409	1288	736
28.	Punjab	37258	38152	38625	20952
29.	Rajasthan	94698	94908	90296	47685
30.	Sikkim	1637	1630	1400	822
31.	Tamil Nadu	80407	84570	80543	41822
32.	Telangana	-	18655	39498	20211
33.	Tripura	2540	2507	7394	1223
34.	Uttar Pradesh	256733	255364	246589	139550
35.	Uttarakhand	13700	14429	14317	7637
36.	West Bengal	90423	89819	87468	46283
TOTAL		1416014	1443942	1423181	757368

Statement-II*Details of MDR cases initiated on treatment under RNTCP (2013-2016)*

State	2013	2014	2015	2016 (till June)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	39	46	27
Andhra Pradesh	905	719	645	429
Arunachal Pradesh	172	206	171	127
Assam	388	360	424	164
Bihar	554	973	1320	840
Chandigarh	43	44	36	33
Chhattisgarh	125	141	183	93
Delhi	1278	1572	1561	920
Goa	42	37	43	22

State	2013	2014	2015	2016 (till June)
Gujarat	1660	1971	1860	1186
Haryana	505	561	659	321
Himachal Pradesh	248	236	192	112
Jammu and Kashmir	130	97	97	55
Jharkhand	257	225	206	182
Karnataka	717	731	936	694
Kerala	220	198	179	98
Madhya Pradesh	814	1116	1276	596
Maharashtra	4687	5072	5878	3340
Manipur	56	38	35	33
Meghalaya	134	204	189	114
Mizoram	29	47	47	18
Nagaland	76	75	63	26
Odisha	203	244	262	122
Puducherry	18	28	13	10
Punjab	465	436	446	285
Rajasthan	1805	1663	1727	1011
Sikkim	226	242	203	141
Tamil Nadu	1287	1155	1031	599
Telangana	720	770	729	311
Tripura	10	14	16	9
Uttar Pradesh	1859	2798	4765	2962
Uttarakhand	177	281	303	123
West Bengal	1288	1798	1563	1085
TOTAL	21119	24091	27104	16088

Prevalence of sickle cell disease among tribal population

774. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sickle cell disease is widely prevalent among the tribal population across the Nation;

(b) what is the prevalence rate of sickle cell disease among the tribals, State-wise list; and

(c) what are the measures taken by Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Sickle Cell Disease is a major genetic blood disorder affecting large number of tribal population in different States of the country.

(b) State-wise prevalence rate of sickle cell disease among the tribal population is not known in a definite manner as no such database is maintained Centrally. However certain studies undertaken by ICMR show that the prevalence across the country is 5-34% (as per document on Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Program published by State Government of Gujarat).

(c) Public Health is a State subject. However, keeping in view of the burden of disease, National Health Mission has prepared a comprehensive Guideline to control and prevent Haemoglobinopathies including Sickle Cell Disease and disseminated to the States. This includes prenatal counselling and setting up of early intervention centres to prevent and transfer of the disease.

In consultation with Department of Health Research, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has drafted and circulated a Guideline on Sickle Cell Disease with a protocol for premarital counselling of people with sickle cell trait (carrier). It has also suggested sample cards to show the sickle cell status of the person concerned-SCD/SCT. Advisories have been issued to all the State Governments and UTs.

There is plan to screen 3 crore ST children and youth across country for sickle cell disease. Apart from this, in case one individual is identified in the family, then other family members will also be screened. About 1.1 crore children and youth have been screened so far.

Toxins in aerated drinks

775. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Government study commissioned by the Drug Technical Advisory Board has found five different toxins-heavy metals, antimony, lead, chromium and cadmium-in aerated drinks produced by two major multinational companies in India;

(b) whether these toxins were found to have been leached into the liquid contents from the pet bottles in which they are filled; and

(c) whether these contaminated samples of aerated drinks tested by All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health have further been subjected to cross checking by the National Test House, Kolkata; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) The All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (AIIH&PH), Kolkata, had conducted a study on leaching of toxics from bottles used for packaging of soft drinks. AIIH and PH entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Test House (NTH), Kolkata for testing/estimation. Samples of five different cold drinks *viz.*, Sprite, Mountain Dew, 7UP, Pepsi and Coca Cola, were selected by the stratified sampling method and the samples were submitted to NTH for testing. Findings of NTH are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of findings of NTH regarding samples of five different cold drinks submitted to it for testing

(A) Table: 1 Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in Sprite (soft drink)

Item description: sample of Sprite (soft drink) in bottle (4x600 ml), Batch No. /LOT No. 2926

Test Description (National Test House)	Certificate No.	Date of issue	Code No.		
	NTH(ER)/ CH(S)/2016/0029E	08.03.2016	1454064260750		
Storage Parameters	Toxic Substance (mg/l)				
	Antimony	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	DEHP
Sample in Bottle as received by the Lab.	0.015	0.007	0.003	0.015	0.016
40 deg C for 10 days.	0.019	0.009	0.006	0.016	0.019
60 deg C for 10 days	0.020	0.009	0.008	0.022	0.021
Permissible Limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Remarks Safety Limits available for bottled water	0.005	0.010	0.003	0.050	0.006
Reference Standards	(BIS)IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS)IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS)IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS)IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	US-EPA ²

(B) Table: 2 Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in Mountain Dew (soft drink):

Item description: sample of Mountain Dew received in 4 nos (600 ml) bottles having Batches No./Lot No. BN5255C30J15

Test Description	Certificate no.		Date of Issue		Code No.
(National Test House)	NTH(ER)/ CH(S)/2016/0029C		8.3.2016		1454064260750
Storage Parameters	Toxic Substance (mg/L)				
	Antimony	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	DEHP
Sample in Bottle as received by the Lab.	0.012	0.006	0.016	0.017	0.014
40 deg C for 10 days.	0.018	0.007	0.019	0.017	0.016
60 deg C for 10 days	0.021	0.009	0.02	0.018	0.018
Permissible Limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Remarks Safety Limits available for bottled water	0.005	0.01	0.003	0.05	0.006
Reference Standards	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	US-EPA ²

(C) Table: 3 Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in Pepsi (soft drink):

Item description: sample of Pepsi (soft drink): received in bottle (4x600 ml), having Batch No./Lot No.5255C06J15

Test Description	Certificate no.		Date of Issue		Code No.
(National Test House)	NTH(ER)/ CH(S)/2016/0029A		08.03.2016		1454064260750
Storage Parameters	Toxic Substance (mg/L)				
	Antimony	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	DEHP
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sample in Bottle as received by the Lab.	0.029	0.011	0.002	0.017	0.028
40 deg C for 10 days.	0.032	0.012	0.006	0.019	0.033

1	2	3	4	5	6
60 deg C for 10 days	0.043	0.012	0.008	0.019	0.036
Permissible Limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Remarks Safety Limits available for bottled water	0.005	0.010	0.003	0.050	0.006
Reference Standards	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	US-EPA ²

(D) Table: 4 Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in 7UP (soft drink):

Item description: sample of 7UP (soft drink): received in bottle (600 ml), having Batch/Lot No.BN5255C23115

Test Description (National Test House)	Certificate no.	Date of Issue		Code No.	
	NTH(ER)/ CH(S)/2016/0029B	08.03.2016		1454064260750	
Storage Parameters	Toxic Substance (mg/L)				
	Antimony	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	DEHP
Sample in Bottle as received by the Lab.	0.011	0.004	0.012	0.017	0.018
40 deg C for 10 days.	0.011	0.006	0.018	0.022	0.020
60 deg C for 10 days	0.023	0.006	0.020	0.022	0.020
Permissible Limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Remarks Safety Limits available for bottled water	0.005	0.010	0.003	0.050	0.006
Reference Standards	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	US-EPA ²

(E) Table: 5 Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in Coca Cola (soft drink):

Item description: sample of Coca Cola(soft drink): received in bottle (600 ml) having Batch/Lot No.1263 (3 Bottles) and B.No. 1258 (1 Bottle)

Test Description	Certificate no.		Date of Issue		Code No.
(National Test House)	NTH(ER)/ CH(S)/2016/0029D		08.03.2016		1454064260750
Storage Parameters	Toxic Substance (mg/L)				
	Antimony	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	DEHP
Sample in Bottle as received by the Lab.	0.006	0.009	0.011	0.026	0.026
40 deg C for 10 days.	0.014	0.011	0.013	0.032	0.028
60 deg C for 10 days	0.019	0.012	0.013	0.033	0.034
Permissible Limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Remarks Safety Limits available for bottled water	0.005	0.010	0.003	0.050	0.006
Reference Standards	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	(BIS(IS 13428:2005, IS 14543: 2004) ¹	US-EPA ²

1. Bureau of Indian Standards: Indian Standard Packaged natural mineral water specification (second revision) first reprint December 2006, Ics 13.060.20,c bls 200s Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002 is 13428: 2005
2. United States Environmental Protection Agency 2009, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations EPA 816-F-09-004 May 2009.

Dengue and Chikungunya cases in Delhi NCR

776. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether people of Delhi and National Capital Region were severely affected by Dengue and Chikungunya compared to other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of deaths and number of people affected, State-wise in the country; and

(c) whether Government has any road map to check these diseases in future and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The people of Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) were affected by Dengue and Chikungunya and the number of cases and deaths reported in Delhi and NCR region during the last three years and current year (till 13th Nov.) are as under:

Dengue

Year	2013		2014		2015		2016 (till 13th Nov.)	
	C*	D*	C	D	C	D	C	D
GNCT Delhi	5574	6	995	3	15867	60	3913	4
NCR								
Ghaziabad	24	0	2	0	811	2	448	1
G.B. Nagar	69	0	1	0	176	0	11	0
Gurgaon	375	3	86	0	451	0	85	0
Faridabad	417	0	46	0	457	0	107	0

*C= Cases; D= Deaths

Chikungunya

Year	2013		2014		2015		2016 (till 13th Nov.)	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
GNCT Delhi	18		8		64		9192	
NCR								
Ghaziabad	0		0		0		795	
G.B. Nagar	0		0		0		45	
Gurgaon	0		0		0		31	
Faridabad	0		0		0		258	

No deaths reported so far due to Chikungunya by States/UTs.

The number of State/UT-wise confirmed Dengue and Chikungunya cases during last three years and current year (till 13th Nov.) is given in the Statement-I and II (See below).

(c) The Strategies for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya are as under:

- Surveillance-Disease and Entomological Surveillance
- Case management-Laboratory diagnosis and Clinical management

- Vector management-Environmental management for Source Reduction, Chemical control, Personal protection and Legislation
- Outbreak response-Epidemic preparedness and Media management
- Capacity building-Training, strengthening human resource and Operational research

Statement-I*State/UT-wise details of dengue cases and deaths in the country*

Sl. No.	State	2013		2014		2015		2016 (Prov. till 13th Nov.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	910	1	1262	5	3159	2	2832	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	27	0	1933	1	13	0
3.	Assam	4526	2	85	0	1076	1	3993	4
4.	Bihar	1246	5	297	0	1771	0	1607	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	83	2	440	9	384	1	324	2
6.	Goa	198	2	168	1	293	0	113	0
7.	Gujarat	6272	15	2320	3	5590	9	5371	13
8.	Haryana	1784	5	214	2	9921	13	2284	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	2	2	0	19	1	251	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1837	3	1	0	153	0	77	0
11.	Jharkhand	161	0	36	0	102	0	388	1
12.	Karnataka	6408	12	3358	2	5077	9	5375	8
13.	Kerala	7938	29	2575	11	4075	25	6620	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1255	9	2131	13	2108	8	2321	5
15.	Meghalaya	43	0	0	0	13	0	91	0
16.	Maharashtra	5610	48	8573	54	4936	23	5653	22
17.	Manipur	9	0	0	0	52	0	35	0
18.	Mizoram	7	0	19	0	43	0	29	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	21	1	0	0
20.	Odisha	7132	6	6433	9	2450	2	8142	11
21.	Punjab	4117	25	472	8	14128	18	9314	8
22.	Rajasthan	4413	10	1243	7	4043	7	3051	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Sikkim	38	0	5	0	21	0	8	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6122	0	2804	3	4535	12	2044	4
25.	Tripura	8	0	6	0	40	0	49	0
26.	Telangana	0	0	704	1	1831	2	2269	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1414	5	200	0	2892	9	6698	33
28.	Uttarakhand	54	0	106	0	1655	1	2125	3
29.	West Bengal	5920	6	3934	4	8516	14	11069	28
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67	0	139	0	153	0	90	0
31.	Chandigarh	107	0	13	0	966	1	836	0
32.	Delhi	5574	6	995	3	15867	60	3913	4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	190	0	641	1	1154	0	2821	0
34.	Daman and Diu	61	0	46	0	165	0	64	0
35.	Puducherry	2215	0	1322	1	771	0	407	2
TOTAL		75808	193	40571	137	99913	220	90277	179

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of Confirmed Cases of Chikungunya in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013	2014	2015	2016 (till 13th Nov)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137	119	83	106
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	6	8
3.	Assam	78	0	0	38
4.	Bihar	0	0	1	472
5.	Goa	15	49	32	42
6.	Gujarat	991	114	42	215
7.	Haryana	0	1	1	1747
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1
10.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Karnataka	864	992	2099	1249
12.	Kerala	247	265	152	119
13.	Madhya Pardesh	12	59	11	444
14.	Meghalaya	0	0	15	48
15.	Maharashtra	251	222	207	2280
16.	Odisha	4	1	46	0
17.	Punjab	0	0	18	1323
18.	Rajasthan	21	50	7	1502
19.	Tamil Nadu	859	543	329	59
20.	Telangana	0	78	149	57
21.	Tripura	0	0	7	51
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0	4	0	1947
23.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	10
24.	West Bengal	20	19	61	77
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	31	3	0
26.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	76
27.	Delhi	18	8	64	9192
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Puducherry	36	16	8	16
TOTAL		3574	2571	3342	21094

Action plan to control spread of bird flu

777. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI SANJAY SETH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that bird flu is again spreading very fast in Delhi and some other places in the country, which has set alarm bells ringing in poultry sector of 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the preventive and of other action has been taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is aware that every year due to seasonal fever like viral, dengue, bird flu and Chikungunya lakhs of people get affected due to lack of precautionary measures on the part of Government; and

(d) if so, the mechanism at place and the number of people affected/died due to above ailments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. Outbreak of bird flu (Avian Influenza sub-type H5N8) was first reported on 18th October, 2016 among wild birds in National Zoological Park, Delhi.

Since then samples of wild/migratory birds from Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab and Haryana have been tested positive for Avian Influenza H5N8 at National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases (NIHSAD), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

Samples drawn from poultry birds in Bellary district, Karnataka have also been tested positive for Avian Influenza H5N8 at National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases (NIHSAD), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India took all necessary precautions to control the outbreaks of bird flu. Advisories were issued and Teams of Experts were deputed to the affected areas to assist in control and containment measures. The concerned State Governments have carried out such operations as per 'Action Plan on Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza'. As informed by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the situation is under control.

Based on the current knowledge, the public health risk to human population is considered low for Avian Influenza sub-type H5N8. However as a matter of abundant caution Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued an advisory to the States/UTs to minimize bird-human interface, use personal protective equipment by those handling dead/sick birds, keep persons exposed to the dead/sick birds under surveillance and provide them chemoprophylaxis (Oseltamivir 75 mg) once daily for 10 days. No human case of Avian Influenza (bird flu) has been reported in India.

(c) and (d) Outbreaks of Influenza, Dengue and Chikungunya are seasonal and affect large population. The number of cases/deaths due to these diseases State/UT-wise for the period 2015-16 are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively. (See below).

Health is a State subject and hence primary responsibility for prevention and control of such seasonal fevers vests with the State Governments/UTs. Ministry of

Health and FW provides assistance to the States in terms of guidance, surveillance, laboratory support, outbreak investigation and logistics.

For prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) shared with the States/UTs strategies of Mid Term Plan for implementation which are as under:

- (i) Surveillance of disease and entomological surveillance
- (ii) Laboratory diagnosis and Clinical management
- (iii) Vector management-environmental management for source reduction, chemical control, personal protection and Legislation
- (iv) Outbreak response
- (v) Training, strengthening human resource and Operational research
- (vi) Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), through social mobilization and Information Education and Communication (IEC)
- (vii) Inter-sectoral coordination and
- (viii) Monitoring and supervision as main components.

Since January, 2016, a total of 22 review meetings were held and 12 advisories have been issued. States were requested to declare Dengue as notifiable disease by MOHFW *vide* letter No.7-165/2016/NVBDCP/DEN dated 9th June 2016. States were requested to fix the rate for testing Dengue @ ₹ 600/-per test. Diagnosis is provided through 542 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 15 Apex Referral Laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country. IEC/BCC activities are carried out at national and State level with media mix strategies focusing on source reduction and personal protective measures. Funds are provided by Government of India to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Dengue and Chikungunya to implement the public health activities.

Government of India has also taken adequate measures to prevent/control Seasonal Influenza including Influenza A H1N1 in terms of influenza surveillance, laboratory support, stocking the drug Oseltamivir, personal protective equipment, daily monitoring and keeping IEC materials ready to be rolled out at the time of an outbreak.

Statement-I

Details of Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu)-year-wise for affected States/UTs (2015-2016)

Sl. No.	State	Jan., 2015-31st Dec., 2015		1st Jan., 2016-30th Oct., 2016	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	258	36	5	4
3.	Assam	31	4	0	0
4.	Bihar	352	6	0	0
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	23	7	6	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	239	53	6	4
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	6	1	0
8.	Daman and Diu	5	1	0	0
9.	Delhi	4307	12	192	7
10.	Goa	193	19	3	0
11.	Gujarat	7180	517	411	55
12.	Haryana	433	58	68	5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	123	27	14	5
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	495	20	2	0
15.	Jharkhand	16	6	1	1
16.	Karnataka	3565	94	86	0
17.	Kerala	928	76	21	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2445	367	38	12
19.	Maharashtra	8583	905	80	25
20.	Manipur	5	2	0	0
21.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	4	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	4	0	0	0
24.	Odisha	76	13	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Puducherry	57	4	0	0
26.	Punjab	300	61	177	64
27.	Rajasthan	6858	472	196	43
28.	Tamil Nadu	898	29	64	1
29.	Telangana*	2956	100	126	8
30.	Uttarakhand	105	15	20	5
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1578	50	122	16
32.	West Bengal	544	30	7	2
CUMULATIVE TOTAL		42592	2990	1647	257

Statement-II*Details of Dengue Fever Cases—year-wise for affected States/UTs (2010-2016)*

Sl. No.	Affected States/UTs	2015 (Prov.)		2016*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3159	2	2832	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1933	1	13	0
3.	Assam	1076	1	3993	4
4.	Bihar	1771	0	1607	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	384	1	324	2
6.	Goa	293	0	113	0
7.	Gujarat	5590	9	5371	13
8.	Haryana	9921	13	2284	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19	1	251	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	153	0	77	0
11.	Jharkhand	102	0	388	1
12.	Karnataka	5077	9	5375	8
13.	Kerala	4075	25	6620	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2108	8	2321	5
15.	Meghalaya	13	0	91	0
16.	Maharashtra	4936	23	5653	22

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Manipur	52	0	35	0
18.	Mizoram	43	0	29	0
19.	Nagaland	21	1	0	0
20.	Odisha	2450	2	8142	11
21.	Punjab	14128	18	9314	8
22.	Rajasthan	4043	7	3051	16
23.	Sikkim	21	0	8	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4535	12	2044	4
25.	Tripura	40	0	49	0
26.	Telangana	1831	2	2269	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2892	9	6698	33
28.	Uttarakhand	1655	1	2125	3
29.	West Bengal	8516	14	11069	28
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	153	0	90	0
31.	Chandigarh	966	1	836	0
32.	Delhi	15867	60	3913	4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1154	0	2821	0
34.	Daman and Diu	165	0	64	0
35.	Puducherry	771	0	407	2
TOTAL		99913	220	90277	179

*Provisional till 14th Nov. 2016

Statement-III

Details of Clinically Suspected Chikungunya Fever Cases—year-wise for affected States/UTs (2015-2016)

Sl. No.	Affected States/UTs	2015 (Prov.)	2016*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	817	798
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	217
3.	Assam	0	38
4.	Bihar	3	472
5.	Goa	561	265

Sl. No.	Affected States/UTs	2015 (Prov.)	2016*
6.	Gujarat	406	1184
7.	Haryana	1	2749
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1
10.	Jharkhand	21	47
11.	Karnataka	20763	12262
12.	Kerala	175	119
13.	Madhya Pradesh	67	1024
14.	Meghalaya	78	248
15.	Maharashtra	391	5329
16.	Odisha	81	1
17.	Punjab	180	2839
18.	Rajasthan	7	1686
19.	Tamil Nadu	329	59
20.	Telangana	2067	561
21.	Tripura	180	209
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1947
23.	Uttarakhand	0	35
24.	West Bengal	1013	921
25.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	68	9
26.	Chandigarh	1	1315
27.	Delhi	64	11515
28.	Puducherry	245	248
TOTAL		27553	46099

*Provisional till 13th Nov. 2016

Modernising CGHS dispensary, Shimla (HP)

778. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from Prime Minister's office forwarded to Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare in the months

of August, 2016 and October, 2016 regarding making the CGHS dispensary, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh well equipped and fully operational;

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

(c) the names of the private hospitals and diagnostic centres to be brought under the dispensary in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) whether Government will take special attention for providing better medical facility for the serving/retired employees and their family members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. Representations dated 22.8.2016 and 6.10.2016 of Shri Roshan Lal have been forwarded by Prime Minister's Office regarding making the CGHS Dispensary Shimla well equipped and fully operational.

Following steps have been taken in the matter:

(i) One regular CMO Incharge has been posted and one Medical Officer has been appointed on contract.

(ii) Medicines are being procured through GMSD Karnal and are supplied to the beneficiaries in Shimla.

(iii) Efforts have been made for the appointment of the Authorised Local Chemist. CGHS beneficiaries are permitted to purchase the medicines which are not available at the CGHS Wellness Centre and claim reimbursement as an interim measure.

(iv) All the requisite furniture has been provided.

(c) Advertisements have been published for empanelment of hospitals and diagnostic centres under CGHS, however, no eligible hospital or diagnostic centre has applied for empanelment.

(d) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to provide good medical facilities for the serving and retired employees and their family members despite the constraints.

Monitoring of RSBY

779. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY);

(b) the details of the insurance companies and hospitals registered under the RSBY during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor the implementation of RSBY by the State nodal agencies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Features of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) are as under:

- (i) It is a Centrally Sponsored Health Insurance Scheme which covers BPL families (a unit of five) and 11 other defined categories namely Building and Other Construction Workers, Licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi Workers, Domestic Workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi Drivers, who are enrolled under RSBY.
- (ii) Beneficiaries are entitled for health insurance coverage of ₹ 30,000/-cashless per annum per family.
- (iii) Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme has also been implemented *w.e.f.* 01.04.2016 as top of RSBY. The health coverage is upto ₹ 30,000/-per annum per senior citizen for treatment packages, over and above RSBY entitlement.
- (iv) The funding of the scheme is on the sharing pattern of 60:40 between the Centre and the States other than North-Eastern and Himalayan States where the ratio is 90:10. For Union Territories Central Government borne 100% premium for implementation of scheme.
- (v) Transportation Cost upto ₹ 100 is also provisioned under the scheme.

(b) The Details are given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below).

(c) The implementation of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) lies with the State Government as Health is a State subject. Government of India provides the requisite funds and policy directions. Day to day monitoring is carried out by the State Government through State Nodal agency specifically setup to manage RSBY. However, the Scheme of the State is also monitored Centrally as under:

- (i) The details of currently enrolled families under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) are tracked through MIS.
- (ii) The grant-in-aid is released by the Central Government after submission of Utilization Certificate for the funds released in preceding year.
- (iii) The Ministry regularly checks the number of families enrolled as in the release proposal of the State Government in order to scrutinize/monitor the implementation of Scheme.

Statement-I

Details of insurance companies registered under RSBY during the last three years and in the current year State/UT-wise

State	Insurance Co.
(A) RSBY Scheme State-wise Insurance companies for the FY-2013-14	
Andhra Pradesh	Reliance General Insurance Co.
Assam	National Insurance Company
Bihar	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Cholamandalam HDFC ICICI Lombard Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd Reliance General Insurance Co. Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd. United India Insurance Co. Ltd
Chandigarh	National Insurance Company
Chhattisgarh	Oriental Insurance Company
Gujarat	National Insurance Company Oriental Insurance Company Star Health and Allied Insuran Tata AIG General Insurance
Haryana	National Insurance Company New India Assurance Co. Ltd. United India Insurance Co. Ltd
Himachal Pradesh	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Jammu and Kashmir	United India Insurance Co. Ltd
Jharkhand	Cholamandalam ICICI Lombard Star Health and Allied Insurance
Karnataka	ICICI Lombard
Kerala	Reliance General Insurance Co.

State	Insurance Co.
Madhya Pradesh	IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance
Maharashtra	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Cholamandalam ICICI Lombard Tata AIG General Insurance Com
Manipur	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Meghalaya	ICICI Lombard
Mizoram	National Insurance Company
Nagaland	Apollo Munich Health Insurance New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Odisha	ICICI Lombard IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance Max Bupa Health Insurance Co Ltd. National Insurance Company New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Puducherry	United India Insurance Co. Ltd
Punjab	Reliance General Insurance Co. Star Health and Allied Insuran
Rajasthan	L&T General Insurance Company National Insurance Company
Tripura	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance
Uttar Pradesh	HDFC ICICI Lombard National Insurance Company Oriental Insurance Company Religare Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance United India Insurance Co. Ltd
Uttarakhand	United India Insurance Co. Ltd
West Bengal	Cholamandalam

State	Insurance Co.
	ICICI Lombard
	National Insurance Company
	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
	United India Insurance Co. Ltd
(B) RSBY Scheme State-wise Insurance companies for the FY-2014-15	
Assam	National Insurance Company
Bihar	HDFC
	National Insurance Company
	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
	Reliance General Insurance Co.
	United India Insurance Co. Ltd
Chandigarh	National Insurance Company
Chhattisgarh	Oriental Insurance Company
Gujarat	National Insurance Company
	Oriental Insurance Company
	Star Health and Allied Insurance
	Tata AIG General Insurance Company
Haryana	National Insurance Company
	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Himachal Pradesh	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Jharkhand	Cholamandalam
	ICICI Lombard
	Star Health and Allied Insurance
Karnataka	Future Generali India Insurance
	ICICI Lombard
	IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance
	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Kerala	Reliance General Insurance Co.
Madhya Pradesh	IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance

State	Insurance Co.
Manipur	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Meghalaya	ICICI Lombard
Mizoram	National Insurance Company
Nagaland	Apollo Munich Health Insurance
Odisha	ICICI Lombard IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance Max Bupa Health Insurance Co Ltd. National Insurance Company New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Puducherry	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Punjab	Reliance General Insurance Co.
Rajasthan	L&T General Insurance Company National Insurance Company
Tripura	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance
Uttar Pradesh	HDFC ICICI Lombard National Insurance Company Religare United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Uttarakhand	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
West Bengal	Cholamandalam ICICI Lombard National Insurance Company New India Assurance Co. Ltd. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
(C) RSBY Scheme State-wise Insurance companies for the FY-2015-16	
Assam	National Insurance Co. Ltd.
Bihar	National Insurance Co. Ltd. New India Assurance Co. Ltd.

State	Insurance Co.
	Reliance General Insurance Co.
	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Chhattisgarh	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Haryana	National Insurance Company
	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Gujarat	National Insurance Co. Ltd.
	Oriental Insurance Company
	Star Health and Allied Insurance
	Tata AIG General Insurance Co.
Himachal Pradesh	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Jharkhand	Cholamandalam
	ICICI Lombard
	Star Health and Allied Insurance
Karnataka	Future Generali India Insurance
	ICICI Lombard
	IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance
	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Kerala	Reliance General Insurance Co.
Manipur	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Meghalaya	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Mizoram	National Insurance Co. Ltd.
Odisha	ICICI Lombard
	IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance
	Max Bupa
	National Insurance Co. Ltd.
	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Punjab	Reliance General Insurance Co.
Rajasthan	L&T General Insurance Company
	National Insurance Co. Ltd.
Tripura	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.

State	Insurance Co.
Uttar Pradesh	ICICI Lombard Religare United India Insurance Co. Ltd
Uttarakhand	United India Insurance Co. Ltd
West Bengal	Future Generali India Insurance ICICI Lombard National Insurance Co. Ltd. United India Insurance Co. Ltd
(D) RSBY Scheme State-wise Insurance companies for the FY-2016-17	
Assam	National Insurance Co. Ltd.
Bihar	National Insurance Co. Ltd. New India Assurance Co. Ltd. Reliance General Insurance Co. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Chhattisgarh	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Gujarat	United India Insurance Co. Ltd. Oriental Insurance Company Reliance General Insurance Co. Tata AIG General Insurance Com Bajaj Allianz General insurance Co.
Himachal Pradesh	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Karnataka	Future Generali India Insurance IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Kerala	ICICI Lombard
Manipur	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Meghalaya	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Mizoram	National Insurance Co. Ltd.
Nagaland	Reliance General Insurance Co.

State	Insurance Co.
Odisha	ICICI Lombard
	IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance
	Max Bupa
	National Insurance Co. Ltd.
	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Tripura	IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance
Uttarakhand	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
West Bengal	Future Generali India Insurance
	ICICI Lombard
	National Insurance Co. Ltd.
	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.

Statement-II

Details of hospitals registered under the RSBY during the last three years and in the current year, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State	Total No of Private Hospitals	Total No of Public Hospitals
1	2	3	4
(A) RSBY Scheme State-wise Private and Public hospitals empanelled for the FY-2013-14			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	4
2.	Assam	28	134
3.	Bihar	865	100
4.	Chandigarh	4	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	349	279
6.	Gujarat	937	487
7.	Haryana	429	33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23	171
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	15
10.	Jharkhand	217	220
11.	Karnataka	546	328

1	2	3	4
12.	Kerala	146	161
13.	Madhya Pradesh	76	44
14.	Maharashtra	1207	15
15.	Manipur	6	-
16.	Meghalaya	10	188
17.	Mizoram	15	78
18.	Nagaland	6	1
19.	Odisha	137	408
20.	Puducherry	4	-
21.	Punjab	175	161
22.	Rajasthan	229	453
23.	Tripura	1	53
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1254	729
25.	Uttarakhand	49	94
26.	West Bengal	544	62
TOTAL		7265	4222

(B) RSBY Scheme State-wise Private and Public hospitals empanelled for the FY-2014-15

1.	Assam	28	134
2.	Bihar	865	100
3.	Chandigarh	4	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	349	279
5.	Gujarat	937	487
6.	Haryana	429	33
7.	Himachal Pradesh	23	171
8.	Jharkhand	217	220
9.	Karnataka	546	328

1	2	3	4
10.	Kerala	146	161
11.	Madhya Pradesh	76	44
12.	Manipur	6	-
13.	Meghalaya	10	188
14.	Mizoram	15	78
15.	Nagaland	6	1
16.	Odisha	137	408
17.	Puducherry	4	-
18.	Punjab	175	161
19.	Rajasthan	229	453
20.	Tripura	1	53
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1254	729
22.	Uttarakhand	49	94
23.	West Bengal	544	62
TOTAL		6050	4188

(C) RSBY Scheme State-wise Private and Public Hospitals empanelled for the FY-2015-16

1.	Assam	40	132
2.	Bihar	930	135
3.	Chhattisgarh	578	365
4.	Gujarat	1083	483
5.	Haryana	420	33
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21	153
7.	Jharkhand	287	173
8.	Karnataka	512	268
9.	Kerala	178	209
10.	Manipur	7	-

1	2	3	4
11.	Meghalaya	15	167
12.	Mizoram	19	79
13.	Odisha	173	408
14.	Punjab	142	162
15.	Rajasthan	306	420
16.	Tripura	2	77
17.	Uttar Pradesh	784	611
18.	Uttarakhand	67	94
19.	West Bengal	733	459
TOTAL		6297	4428

(D) RSBY Scheme State-wise Private and Public hospitals empanelled for the FY-2016-17

1.	Assam	40	132
2.	Bihar	930	135
3.	Chhattisgarh	578	365
4.	Gujarat	1083	483
5.	Himachal Pradesh	21	153
6.	Karnataka	512	268
7.	Kerala	178	209
8.	Manipur	7	-
9.	Meghalaya	15	167
10.	Mizoram	19	79
11.	Odisha	173	408
12.	Tripura	2	77
13.	Uttarakhand	67	94
14.	West Bengal	733	459
TOTAL		4358	3029

Note: Enrolment in the State of Nagaland are under progress currently

Action plan for mitigating impacts of pollution on health

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

(a) whether Government has framed an action plan for mitigating the adverse health impacts of indoor and outdoor air pollution;

(b) if so, whether Government has prepared technical and operational guidelines to include chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma under the non-communicable diseases programme;

(c) if so, whether the State health departments have identified districts with acute air pollution problems; and

(d) if so, whether Government is planning on providing district hospitals with equipment and drugs to treat diseases caused by air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As informed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), various measures have been taken for abatement and control of air pollution. These measures include:

- (i) Directions under Section 18(1)(b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 regarding prevention and control of air pollution in non-attainment cities and towns on 01.07.2016 to 18 SPCBs and 2 PCCs.
- (ii) Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding Agriculture Stubble Burning in NCR States and Punjab on 01.11.2016.
- (iii) Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding Effective Movement of Traffic at Busy Intersections on 01.11.2016 to Delhi and 11 districts of NCR States.
- (iv) Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding Control of open burning, construction activities and watering of road sides, etc. in National Capital Region (NCR) on 02.11.2016 to Delhi and NCR.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) No such information has been received from the State Governments.

Financial burden of MBBS education

†781. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students have to bear more financial burden for the study of MBBS course from this year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether experts are expressing apprehensions that the children belonging to Economically Weaker Sections will be deprived of getting medical education due to more financial burden in medical education; and

(c) whether any step is being taken for ensuring uniform fees and other financial costs regarding medical studies across all States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Many States had opted for combined counselling for admission to MBBS course this year, including for Private Medical Colleges/Deemed Universities. In case of Government medical colleges, the respective State Governments are responsible for fixation of fees. However, in the case of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It is for the Committee to decide whether the fee hike proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute.

HIV/AIDS Bill

782. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Human Immuno deficiency Virus and Acquired Immuno deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, which was tabled in Rajya Sabha on 11 February, 2014;

(b) what is Government's planning to bring the Bill to the Parliament for its passing; and

(c) whether the Bill provides for free and complete treatment for people living with HIV in our country?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Government has already given notice for consideration and passing of this Bill during the current session

(c) The Bill provides free and complete treatment of People Living with HIV in our country, as far as possible.

Central legislation for regulating employment of nurses in private sector

783. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the bonded employment of the nurses and para medical staff by private hospitals in the country;

(b) whether Government has conducted any research on this issue;

(c) whether Government will bring a central legislation to regulate the employment of nurses and para medical staff in the private hospitals and ensure decent pay and working conditions to them; and

(d) whether Government will consult with the State Governments on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, the matter pertaining to improving and regulating the service conditions of the nurses working in the private hospitals in the country comes under the purview of the State Governments in which the private hospitals are located. All the State Governments have been requested, from time to time, for improvement of service conditions of nurses including those working in the private sector.

(c) and (d) In compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement dated 29th January, 2016 in WP(C) No. 527/2011, the Committee constituted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *vide* its order No. Z. 29011/15/2013-N (Vol. II) dated 20th September, 2016, to look into working conditions of private nurses, had already submitted its recommendation which have been sent to all State/UTs for compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement.

Funds for establishing PHCs

784. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to release funds for establishment of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh (A.P.) and Telangana; and

(c) the quantum of funds released/ being released under this new plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Approvals for establishing new PHCs/Renovation of existing ones have been given to the States/UTs under NRHM/ NHM based on the requirements projected by the States in their PIPs. There is no new plan for release of funds for establishment of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the States.

Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women

785. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women is under implementation;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) how the scheme is being implemented especially in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements an exclusive scheme “Nai Roshni” for Leadership Development of Minority Women with an aim to empower and instil confidence in women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and intermediaries at all levels. The implementation of the scheme was started in 2012-13. It is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) all over the country. From 2015-16, the proposals are received online on Online Application Management System (OAMS) to improve transparency. The scheme provides one week training programmes followed by handholding for a period of one year. The scheme also permits a mix of women from non-minority communities not exceeding 25% of a project proposal to further strengthen the solidarity and unity in the society. The training is provided on various training modules covering issues relating to women *viz.* Leadership of Women through participation in decision making, Educational Programmes for women, Health and Hygiene, Legal rights of women, Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Swachh Bharat, Life Skills and Advocacy for Social and Behavioural change.

(c) Since inception of the scheme, about 2.27 lakh women have been trained under the programme in 27 States including Delhi. In Delhi, 750 women were trained in 2013-14 and 1,350 were trained in 2014-15. In 2015-16, no NGO could qualify for empanelment for implementation of programme. In 2016-17, 3 NGOs have qualified for empanelment and the projects for training of total 750 trainees have been sanctioned to them.

Status of Minorities in Maharashtra

786. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various minority communities in Maharashtra;
- (b) their comparative income, education and employment percentage in the State; and
- (c) the percentage of women's income, education and employment among these minority communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) As per Census Data 2011 in respect of Maharashtra provided by the State Government, the details of various notified minority communities in Maharashtra and their comparative percentages of education (literacy rate) and employment (Worker Participation Rate or WPR) are as follows:

(Figures in Percentage)

Particulars	Muslim		Christians		Sikh	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Education (Literacy Rate)	83.6	79.13	92.3	90.41	90.9	88.31
Employment (WPR)	34.76	15.61	42.0	29.66	39.1	18.55

Particulars	Buddhists		Jains		Parsi	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Education (Literacy Rate)	83.2	76.20	95.3	94.0	NA	NA
Employment (WPR)	43.55	32.58	36.77	14.08	NA	NA

NA- Not Available.

Further, the religious community-wise data for income has not been provided by the State Government.

HDI of minorities

787. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Sachar Committee Report is still relevant;
- (b) if so, whether there has been assessment on the Human Development Index (HDI) of the minorities in India in recent years;
- (c) if so, the details of the latest report; and
- (d) if not, what are the tools, Institutions and mechanism to monitor the HDI of the minorities in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Government had accepted 72 recommendations of the Sachar Committee on 17.05.2007 and took 43 decisions by clubbing the recommendations of similar nature. Actions on accepted recommendations have already been taken.

(b) to (d) As per information provided by NITI Aayog, no such assessment on the Human Development Index (HDI) has been conducted separately for minorities in the recent years.

Achievements made by NAWADCO

788. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has established the National Waqf Development Corporation Ltd. (NAWADCO) for developing Waqf properties all over the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the NAWADCO has not developed a single property so far and the targets set in this regard are not being achieved; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the targets fixed by the NAWADCO in this regard during the last two years and the achievements made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has incorporated National Waqf Development Corporation Limited (NAWADCO) under Companies Act, 1956 on 31st Dec, 2013. The main objective of NAWADCO is to act as a specialized financial and developmental institution to develop and provide financial services for the development of waqf properties, identify, develop and implement projects directly

or indirectly for commercial viability in order to enhance the income of waqf or achieving their objectives in the country together with Mutawallis, Waqf Boards, Trust and Associations registered under the Waqf Act.

(b) and (c) The development of the Waqf Properties by NAWADCO depends on the availability of encumbrance free potential Waqf Properties with the Waqf Institutions. NAWADCO has indentified 95 Waqf Properties for development. Expression of Interest for development in respect of 35 Waqf Properties from various State/UT Waqf Boards has been received. Wherever the necessary details have been provided by the Waqf Boards, the feasibility reports through professional consultants and the building concept plans for commercial development have been prepared as in case of Karnataka State Board of Waqfs and Rajasthan Board of Muslim Waqfs. Karnataka Board of Waqfs has issued a General Power of Attorney for development of three Waqf Properties at Bengaluru and executed a formal agreement with NAWADCO. Further, NAWADCO has also got feasibility and concept paper prepared for development of one property namely Takiya Chand Shah Waqf, Jodhpur.

Achievements made under various minority welfare schemes

789. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of achievements of the Ministry in the last two years;
- (b) whether presentation was made before the Prime Minister about the Ministry, last two year's achievements, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) where the Ministry has fallen short of its targets and where it has excelled;
- (d) what are the targets set for the coming three years and road map to achieve the same;
- (e) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and suggestions made to overcome them; and
- (f) the details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on in the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The details of achievement of the Ministry are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (f) The matter relating to budget announcement 2014-15 and 2015-16 and follow up action thereon was discussed in the Council of Ministers. The Ministry has achieved its target and there has been no shortfall *vis-à-vis* the budget announcements.

New initiatives have been launched like Nai Manzil, USTTAD, and Hamari Dharohar. Schemes like Nai Roshini and Seekho and Kamao have been brought online through their own portals and all scholarship schemes have also been made online through the National Scholarship Portal2.

All the schemes are generally performing as per their targets. Difficulties, if any are brought to the notice of appropriate authority from time to time.

Targets are fixed on yearly basis. Targets for year 2016-17 are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes	2016-17	
		Physical target	Financial target
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship	3000000	931.00
2.	Post-matric Scholarship	500000	550.00
3.	Merit-cum-Means Scholarship	60000	335.00
4.	Free Coaching and Allied Schemes	7000	45.00
5.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	756	80.00
6.	Padho Pradesh	100	4.00
7.	Support for minority students clearing prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC/ State PSC etc.	800	4.00
8.	Maulana Azad Education Foundation-Grant-in-aid Scheme	NA	113.00
9.	Maulana Azad Education Foundation-Scholarship Scheme	50000	
10.	Seekho aur Kamao	115000	210.00
11.	Nai Roshni	40000	15.00
12.	USTTAD	NA	20.00
13.	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme	NA	1125.00
14.	Nai Manzil	27000	155.00

Apart from the above, this Ministry also monitors Prime Ministers' new 15 Point Programme, which is being implemented by various other Ministries.

The focus of the Ministry will be on all round welfare of the minorities through their educational empowerment, skill development initiatives and preserving their rich heritage and thereby integrating them in to the main stream. The Ministry will also

focus on developing infrastructure facilities in Minority areas and on providing online benefits directly to the beneficiary accounts as far as possible.

Statement

Details of the achievements of the Ministry in the last two years (2014-16)

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Physical target	Physical achievement	Financial target	Financial achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
2014-15					
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship	3000000	7496593*	1100.00	1129.27
2.	Post-matric Scholarship	500000	905620*	598.50	501.28
3.	Merit-cum-Means Scholarship	60000	138770*	335.00	381.27
4.	Free Coaching and Allied Schemes	7000	8168	25.00	31.48
5.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	756	4532**	1.00***	0.12***
6.	Padho Pradesh	100	573	4.00	3.50
7.	Support for minority students clearing prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC/State PSC etc.	800	786	4.00	2.96
8.	Maulana Azad Education Foundation—Grant-in-aid Scheme	NA	48 NGOs	NA	5.39
9.	Maulana Azad Education Foundation—Scholarship Scheme	45000	45426	54.00	54.11
10.	Seekho aur Kamao	20000	20720	46.23	46.21
11.	Nai Roshni	40000	71075	14.00	13.99
12.	USTTAD	NA	NA	0.50	0.44
13.	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme	NA	NA	770.94	767.86
14.	Nai Manzil	NA	NA	NA	NA
15.	Jiyo Parsi	NA	NA	2.00	0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
2015-16					
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship	3000000	5135626*	1040.00	898.72
2.	Post-matric Scholarship	500000	661481*	580.10	383.71
3.	Merit-cum-Means Scholarship	60000	144567*	335.00	387.00
4.	Free Coaching and Allied Schemes	7000	16427	45.00	44.57
5.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	756	5288**	49.83	55.52
6.	Padho Pradesh	100	815	4.19	4.15
7.	Support for minority students clearing prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC/State PSC etc.	800	1071	4.00	3.97
8.	Maulana Azad Education Foundation—Grant-in-aid Scheme	NA	77 NGOs	NA	8.41
9.	Maulana Azad Education Foundation—Scholarship Scheme	50000	48000	60.00	57.60
10.	Seekho aur Kamao	113000	123330	192.45	191.96
11.	Nai Roshni	40000	58725	15.00	14.99
12.	USTTAD	NA	NA	17.01	16.90
13.	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme	NA	NA	1126.64	1120.34
14.	Nai Manzil	27000****		1.55	****
15.	Jiyo Parsi	NA	NA'	2.00	1.18

* Includes Fresh and Renewal

** Cumulative achievement (Fresh) since 2009-10.

*** Amount accumulated with the UGC had been expended.

**** The scheme has been rolled out in 2016-17 and targets for 2015-16 have been merged in targets of 2016-17.

Team doctor for Indian contingent at Rio Olympics

790. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a radiologist was sent as Team doctor to the Rio Olympics with the Indian contingent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Indian Olympic Association (IOA), the doctors of the Indian team for Rio Olympics 2016 are as follows:

1. Dr. Pawandeep Singh (Chief Medical Officer of Indian Contingent, Rio Olympics 2016), Radiologist, MBBS MD, and Chairman, Medical Commission, IOA.
2. Dr. Kenjom Ngomidir, MBBS and Post Graduate Diploma in Sports Medicine.
3. Dr. (Col.) Rajkumar Singh Negi, MD and DNB, Sub-speciality-training in Musculoskeletal Imaging.

Grooming of young sports talents for Rio Olympics

†791. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aspiring sportsperson identified and selected to groom their talents for Rio Olympics, 2016 under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) scheme and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) the number of children being trained on annual basis under National Sports Talent Contest scheme, Army Boys Sports Companies scheme, Target Olympic Podium (TOP) and all other schemes, the details thereon for the last two years; and

(c) the total funds allocated for all the above said schemes and expenditure made, the details thereof for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) About 160 sportspersons were identified for financial assistance under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme in preparation of Rio Olympic Games 2016. An expenditure of about ₹ 26 crore was incurred on their preparations from January 2015 onwards.

(b) and (c) Details of sportspersons trained under the various Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Sports Authority of India (SAI) and expenditure incurred on them are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of sportspersons trained under various schemes of the Ministry and SAI and expenditure incurred on them

Name of Scheme	Number of sportspersons trained		Fund allocation (₹ in crore)		Expenditure incurred (₹ in crore)	
	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	3983	3987	185.00	350.00	183.93	350.00
National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)	991	1098	1.12	1.15	0.51	0.98
Army Boys Sports Companies Scheme	1097	1201	9.25	8.00	10.75	6.50
SAI Training Centre(s) (STC)	5421	5625	37.00	52.00	32.37	41.33
Special Area Games (SAG)	1667	1862	13.60	14.50	11.39	14.89
Ext. Centre of STC/ SAG	1265	1465				
Centre of Excellence	523	426	2.83	1.35	2.62	2.74
SAI National Sports Academies (NSA)	68	96				
Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme	January 2015 onwards—160 (appx.)		No specific amount was allocated		₹ 26 cr (approx)	

Fuelling station for Rio Olympic marathon participants

792. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has not put up fuelling station for its participants in the Rio Olympics marathon event; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sir, India did not put any fuelling station for its participation in the Rio Olympics marathon event.

(b) As per rules, such stations/booths are to be put up by the organizers of the Games which they did.

Indian athletes tested positive in doping

793. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian athletes who have tested positive for doping by World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government has issued any directions to the Sports Authority of India (SAI) and the sports federations to ensure that such incidents of doping do not happen in the future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The number of cases tested positive for doping by National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) as per WADA Code during the last three years w.e.f. 2013 to 2015 and the current year upto Oct., 2016, is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Number
1.	2013	96
2.	2014	95
3.	2015	120
4.	2016	68
(upto Oct., 2016)		

(b) and (c) The Government of India has framed National Sports Development Code (NSDC) of India, 2011 which has been effective from 31.01.2011 for healthy development of Sports in the country. The NSFs are required to comply with the provisions of NSDC which includes strict compliance of the Government guidelines to prevent unethical practices in sports such as doping.

To implement anti-doping rules as per World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) code, regulate dope control programme and create awareness about doping and its

ill effects, Government has created National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) mandated for Dope free sports in India.

NADA regularly informs Sports Authority of India (SAI) as well as National Sports Federations (NSFs) about the doping incidence and its further control. NADA also sensitizes SAI and NSFs to organize anti doping awareness sessions for the athletes and support personnel with an aim to discourage the athletes from using banned drugs.

SAI has issued instructions for augmentation/adoption of various measures to detect and eradicate doping in SAI Centres.

Sports events under Khelo India scheme in Rajasthan

†794. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has sent proposals for organizing sports events under the 'Khelo India' scheme in the year 2016-17, if so, by when those proposals will be sanctioned; and

(b) whether Government has sanctioned the proposal sent by the Rajasthan Government for constructing indoor sports halls at 5 block headquarters in the year 2015-16, if so, the date thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Rajasthan State Sports Council forwarded their proposal on 10.08.2016 at an estimated expenditure of ₹ 16.98 crore for conducting sports competitions in accordance with the Khelo India Scheme. In view of the overall budgetary constraints, the demands from the various States could not be met in full and the available funds were equitably distributed based on the population of the respective States. Rajasthan State Sports Council were sanctioned ₹ 2.66 crore on 27.09.2016.

(b) It was communicated to all States/Union Territories on 23.09.2015 that since Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) is being reviewed, no proposal for construction of five blocks in each State under RGKA Scheme be forwarded by the States. The proposals from Rajasthan were received *vide* their letter dated 11.02.2016, *i.e.* after communication of the decision on 23.09.2015. Hence, those proposals were not sanctioned.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Better sports infrastructure to achieve excellence in sports

795. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Districts/States in the country have produced a good number of sportspersons in specific sports, especially Haryana;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide better sports infrastructure and facilities to such Districts/States so as to achieve excellence in specific sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Sports is a State subject and, therefore, promotion of Sports is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments. This Ministry does not keep any record/details of sports persons in specific sports disciplines from different districts/States. However, it is a fact that certain specific sports disciplines are traditionally very popular in certain regions of the country. For example, many archers come from Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland, etc., many boxers hail from Haryana, Manipur, Punjab, etc., many football players belong to West Bengal, Goa, Kerala, Manipur, etc., and many hockey players come from Odisha, Jharkhand, Punjab and Karnataka etc. The majority of the sports persons who perform well at National and International level hail from the State of Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Manipur, Haryana, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) A Scheme called “Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports” is being implemented by this Ministry as a Central Sector Scheme from the current financial year 2016-17. The Scheme provides for holding of annual sports competitions, sports talent identification and creation of sports infrastructure, namely, Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic Hockey Field, Synthetic Turf Football Ground, Multipurpose hall, Swimming pool and Construction of stadia complex. This scheme caters to all over India including rural areas.

Poor performance of Indian sportspersons in Rio Olympics

796. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered the reasons and report received from Sports Authority of India (SAI) on unsatisfactory performance of Indian sportspersons

at Rio Olympics recently; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the sports events for the next Olympics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Sir, India sent its largest contingent ever for participation in Olympics in 2016. India returned with 2 medals; P.V. Sindhu's Silver (Badminton) and Sakshi Malik's Bronze (Wrestling). Department has considered inputs received from various sources and held consultations with various stake holders including Sports Authority of India (SAI), eminent sportspersons, coaches and National Sports Federations (NSFs), etc. for improving the performance. It has been decided, among others, to enhance performance monitoring, emphasize on greater role of coaches in devising training programmes of medal prospects, strengthen sports science set-up and concentrate on Focus sports where probability of excellent performance by Indian athletes is more.

National Sports Federations (NSFs) have been advised by the department to identify medal prospects and their support staff for the 2020 Olympic Games so as to ensure that the core probables get support of dedicated world class support staff on a continuing basis to be able to work as a coherent team and deliver. Review of performance and taking of measures for improvement is an ongoing process.

Opening of Sports Authority of India Training Centre in Jharkhand

797. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to open a Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centre in Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the place where this SAI Centre is going to be established; and

(c) the quantum of funds being allocated to such centre and the amount released, so far and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Sports Authority of India (SAI) had established a SAI Training Centre (STC) at Padma, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand in 2010 at a cost of ₹ 14.16 crore. The Centre could not start its operations/activities due to security concerns, as it was located in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected area.

In recent past, security quotient of the area has improved and, therefore, SAI has

decided to revive its activities in the following disciplines: archery, judo, hockey, wushu and wrestling. In addition, SAI has also proposed to run a Boys Sports Company there in collaboration with Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF).

(c) The funds released to STC Hazaribagh from 2010 to 2016-17 is given below:

Sl.No.	Details	Amount
1.	Funds released upto 2010-13	₹ 15,55,21,000/-
2.	Funds released during 2013-14	₹ 21,21,979/-
3.	Funds released during 2014-15	₹ 13,26,345/-
4.	Funds released during 2015-16	₹ 14,77,933/-
5.	Funds released during 2016-17	₹ 9,55,720/-
6.	Funds released to SAI STC, Hazaribagh for maintenance of the centre/procurement of cots/bedsheets/equipment etc.	₹ 10,00,000/-
7.	Funds released to CPWD, Dhanbad Division for renovation and upgradation of Girls' Hostel and Type IV Quarter at STC Hazaribagh	₹ 22,43,140/-

Deployment of youth under NYC Scheme

798. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is deploying youth in the age group of 18-25 in each District of the Country under National Youth Corps (NYC) scheme;

(b) if so, the details of youth deployed as volunteers in the State of Tamil Nadu under this scheme; and

(c) the details of the activities undertaken by these volunteers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Under the scheme of National Youth Corps, volunteers in the age group of 18 to 25 years are normally deployed in every block in the districts where Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) has offices. Details of youths deployed as volunteers in the State of Tamil Nadu under this scheme are given in the Statement.

(c) The Volunteers act as extended arm of NYKS for implementation of various schemes/programmes/initiatives of NYKS. The volunteers, a group of disciplined and dedicated youth having inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation-building are engaged to facilitate the realization of inclusive growth (both social and economic) and to act as points for dissemination of information, basic knowledge in the community and to act as role models for the younger cohort especially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour. Each volunteer is also engaged in establishing and activating Youth Clubs in their respective blocks.

Statement

*Details of district-wise number of National Youth
Volunteers in Tamil Nadu*

District	No. of NYV
Ariyalur	0
Chennai	14
Chidambarnar (Tuticor)	10
Coimbatore	1
Cuddalore	19
Dharmapuri	2
Dindigul	26
Erode	15
Kanniyakumari	19
Karur	13
Krishnagiri	12
Madurai	15
Nagapattinam	14
Namakkal	24
Perambalur	4
Pudukkottai	16
Ramanathapuram	6
Salem	41

District	No. of NYV
Sivaganga	12
Sriperumbudur (Kanchi)	6
Thanjavur	10
The Nilgiris	8
Theni	17
Thiruvallur	29
Thiruvarur	10
Tiruchirappalli	6
Tirunelveli	22
Tirupur	0
Tiruvanamalai	17
Vellore	37
Viluppuram	22
Virudhunagar	19
TOTAL	466

National Fitness Training Institution

799. SHRI DILIP KUMER TIRKEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering setting up a National Fitness Training Institution for the sportspersons in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) There is no such proposal for setting up a National Fitness Training Institution for the sportspersons in the country.

(b) Sports is a State subject and, therefore, promotion of Sports is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government complements/ supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

Construction of stadia at block and panchayat levels

†800. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had proposed to construct a stadium at each block and panchayat level of the country to promote sports, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of States where the stadia have been built so far Block and panchayat levels of the Country and the details of the number of Districts in Bihar where stadia have been built at block and panchayat levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The earlier Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) was launched in the year 2014-15 and continued in the year 2015-16. The RGKA Scheme, *inter-alia* provided for construction of a sports complex in each block of the country, through convergence of funds from various Scheme like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR-Central) of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MoDONER), Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts of Ministry of Planning Commission.

However, since convergence of funds did not take place as envisaged, the RGKA Scheme was merged under the “Khelo India” Scheme which is being implemented from the financial year 2016-17, which *inter-alia* provides for creation of sports infrastructure.

(b) Under RGKA Scheme, sanction was accorded in the year 2015-16 for construction of the following indoor sports halls:-

Sl. No.	Block	District	State
1.	Bhimadole	West Godawari	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Udaigiri	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Periakulam	Theni	Tamil Nadu
4.	Majitha	Amritsar	Punjab

Note: ₹ 40 lakhs each sanctioned for the above mentioned four indoor sports halls.

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*The House reassembled at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

**RE. DEMAND FOR SEEKING PRESENCE OF PRIME MINISTER
IN THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO DISCUSSION
ON DEMONETISATION — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Further discussion on the Demonetisation of Currency. ...*(Interruptions)*... Further discussion ...*(Interruptions)*... When the House adjourned on 16th November, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu had concluded his speech while participating in the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, we will continue the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Next is Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... नरेश अग्रवाल जी नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Shri Derek O'Brien; not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri T. K. Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rangarajan, would you like to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... You can start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we want Prime Minister here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we want Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, I cannot bring the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not my job. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, you can. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you can. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not my job. ...*(Interruptions)*... You start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will request the Finance Minister to come; you start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: रुको-रुको। Mr. Khan ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Khan ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Khan, रुको-रुको। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रुको-रुको। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will start the discussion with the Finance Minister and during the discussion, you ask. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... You start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, there are 28 more speakers...*(Interruptions)*... It is an injustice to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Some Members have already spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Twenty eight more speakers are yet to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an injustice to them. That is all what I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry; I am adjourning the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am very sorry; I am not able to run the House in order.

...(Interruptions)... This kind of behaviour is to be condemned in the strongest words. I am sorry; I am helpless. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd November, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at five minutes past
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 23rd November, 2016.*

