

Vol. 241  
No. 10



सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday  
29 November, 2016  
8 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

- Re. Quorum in the House (page 1)
- Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-2, 3-17 and 283-285)
- Re. Papers laid on the Table (pages 2-3)
- Re. Seeking the Prime Minister's presence in the House regarding discussion on demonetisation of currency (pages 17-20 and 285-286)
- Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 21-39)
- Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 40-270)
- Re. Reference to Article 110 of the Constitution (pages 271-283)

©  
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

# RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 29th November, 2016/8th Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## RE. QUORUM IN THE HOUSE

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, Treasury Benches are empty. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only four Ministers are there. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, ये लोग कहां गए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... For the Chair, quorum is enough. The Chair is not bothered whether Members from this side or that side are present. I am only bothered about the quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are enough Members here for transacting the Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no problem. Members are already present. Why are you worried about Treasury Benches? You are not to worry about the presence of Treasury Benches. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry about them? They will take care of themselves. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are coming.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, our Parliamentary Party meeting is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our Parliamentary Party meeting is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you start the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am appealing you to start the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you are not bound to give explanation for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Members have every right to be present or not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understand that your Parliamentary Party meeting is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not bound to give explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is their right. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are within their right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Papers to be laid.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the ADA, Bengaluru and related papers**
- II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of DIAT, Pune and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA), Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5585/16/16]
- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (DIAT), Pune, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5586/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

**Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the RGNIYD, Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5561/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

**RE. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने किसके बिहाफ पर paper lay किया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति**: मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी जी के बिहाफ पर किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: इन्होंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. Shri Vijay Goel has written to the

Chair. I myself got the letter from him asking the Chair to permit Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi to lay the paper on his behalf. Now, I have permitted Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to lay it. I gave the permission. It is in order.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** (मध्य प्रदेश): यह विजय गोयल जी का पेपर ले है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले नक़वी जी से करवाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और अब श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी से करवा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... But it is in the name of Shri Vijay Goel.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have permitted her. मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी**: सरकार की क्या हालत हो गई है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति**: यह सब हो जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। It is all possible ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay; that will be corrected. It is on behalf of Shri Vijay Goel, not on behalf of Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

**शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री एम. वैकैया नायडु)**: मेम्बर हाउस को चलने क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लोग बैठ क्यों नहीं रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

---

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — Contd.**

**Notification of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) Notification No. G.S.R. 789 (E), dated the 12th August, 2016, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (5th Amendment) Rules, 2016, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5402/16/16]

**Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Chandigarh Waqf Board, Chandigarh and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Waqf Board, Chandigarh, for the year 2015-16.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5540/16/16]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various companies, corporations and related papers**

**III. Forty-sixth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the IIBI, Kolkata, for the period from 1st April, 2016 to 30th June, 2016 and related papers**

**IV. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai and the New India Assurance Company Limited Mumbai and related papers**

**V. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Banks 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 (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/Reg/14/126/2016, dated the 12th May, 2016, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Expenses of Management of Insurers transacting life insurance business) Regulations, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

[Placed in Library. 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 Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

(1) S.O. 502 (E), dated the 17th February, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (2nd Amendment), Rules, 2016.

(2) S.O. 1101 (E), dated the 15th March, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (5th Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(3) S.O. 1206 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (8th Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(4) S.O. 1948 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 709 (E), dated the 20th August, 1998, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(5) S.O. 2179 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (16th Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(6) S.O. 2226 (E), dated the 28th June, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (19th Amendment), Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T.6182/16/16]

(7) S.O. 2478 (E), dated the 20th July, 2016, notifying the districts of the States mentioned therein as backward areas under the first proviso to clause (ii)(a) of sub-section (1) of Section 32 and sub-section (1) of Section 32AD of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(8) S.O. 3150 (E), dated the 5th October, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (25th Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (7) and (8) *See* No. L.T.5407/16/16]

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

(1) G.S.R. 1018 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, regarding supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 861(E), dated the 16th November, 2015, to revise the drawback rates of various goods.

(2) G.S.R. 1019 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, publishing the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T.5409/16/16]

(D) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 913 (E), dated the 26th September, 2016, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Restoration of Confiscated Property) Rules, 2016, under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5463/16/16]

(E) 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. 2439 (E), dated the 15th July, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) No. 102/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 21st July, 2016, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 22nd July, 2016.
- (3) S.O. 2564 (E), dated the 29th July, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) No. 105/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2016, amending Notification No. 102/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 21st July, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) No. 106/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 4th August, 2016, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 5th August, 2016.
- (6) S.O. 2707 (E), dated the 12th August, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) No. 112/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 18th August, 2016, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 19th August, 2016.
- (8) No. 117/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 26th August, 2016, amending Notification No. 112/2016-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 18th August, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) S.O. 2822 (E), dated the 31st August, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) No. 119/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 1st September, 2016, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 2nd September, 2016.

- (11) S.O. 2945 (E), dated the 15th September, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) No. 121/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 15th September, 2016, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 16th September, 2016.
- (13) No. 122/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 22nd September, 2016, amending Notification No. 121/2016-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 15th September, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) S.O. 3102 (E), dated the 30th September, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) No. 124/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 6th October, 2016, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 7th October, 2016.
- (16) S.O. 3205 (E), dated the 14th October, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) No. 127/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 20th October, 2016, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 21st October, 2016.
- (18) S.O. 3351 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) No. 136/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd November, 2016, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 4th November, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (19) See No. L.T.5408/16/16]



(F) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (3) of Section 179 of the Finance Act, 2016, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) S.O. 1831 (E), dated the 19th May, 2016, publishing the Income Declaration Scheme Rules, 2016.
- (2) S.O. 1903 (E), dated the 26th May, 2016, publishing the Direct Tax Dispute Resolution Scheme Rules, 2016.
- (3) S.O. 2477 (E), dated the 20th July, 2016, publishing the Income Declaration Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (4) S.O. 2705 (E), dated the 12th August, 2016, publishing the Income Declaration Scheme (Second Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (5) S.O. 2728 (E), dated the 17th August, 2016, publishing the Income Declaration Scheme (Third Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T.5407/16/16]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, 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.5786/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), 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) Performance Report of the above Company, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5589/16/16]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the IFCI Limited, 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) Performance Report of the IFCI Limited, for the year 2015-16.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5588/16/16]
- III. (a) Forty-sixth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the year period from 1st April, 2016 to 30th June, 2016, 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 of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 1st April, 2016 to 30th June, 2016.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5590/16/16]
- IV. (i) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, 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 Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5785/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, 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.5403/16/16]
- V. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 30 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Act, 1989:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Lucknow, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5591/16/16]
- (B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16,

together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (3) of Section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, as amended by the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5462/16/16]

(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 20 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

1. Arunachal Pradesh Gramin Bank, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5414/16/16]
2. Kaveri Grameena Bank, Mysuru, Karnataka;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5429/16/16]
3. Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ajmer, Rajasthan;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5417/16/16]
4. Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala, Punjab;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5447/16/16]
5. Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gandhinagar, Gujarat;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5422/16/16]
6. Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal, Manipur;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5435/16/16]
7. Uttarakhand Gramin Bank, Dehradun, Uttarakhand;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5458/16/16]
8. Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5450/16/16]
9. Sutlej Gramin Bank, Bathinda, Punjab;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5453/16/16]
10. Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima, Nagaland;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5437/16/16]
11. Saptagiri Grameena Bank, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5449/16/16]

12. Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank, Indore, Madhya Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5438/16/16]
13. Pallavan Grama Bank, Salem, Tamil Nadu;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5440/16/16]
14. Malwa Gramin Bank, Sangrur, Punjab;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5434/16/16]
15. Gramin Bank of Aryavart, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5423/16/16]
16. Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati, Assam;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5415/16/16]
17. Pudukkottai Bharathiar Grama Bank, Muthialpet, Puducherry;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5445/16/16]
18. Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5420/16/16]
19. Kerala Gramin Bank, Malappuram, Kerala;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5430/16/16]
20. Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Howrah, West Bengal;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5442/16/16]
21. Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Raibareli, Uttar Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5418/16/16]
22. Pandyan Grama Bank, Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5441/16/16]
23. Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5424/16/16]
24. Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizawl, Mizoram;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5436/16/16]
25. Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak, Haryana;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5451/16/16]
26. Prathama Bank, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5444/16/16]

27. Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5413/16/16]
28. Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank, Murshidabad, West Bengal;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5416/16/16]
29. Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5421/16/16]
30. Vananchal Gramin Bank, Dumka, Jharkhand;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5459/16/16]
31. Telangana Grameena Bank, Hyderabad, Telangana;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5454/16/16]
32. J&K Grameen Bank, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5426/16/16]
33. Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5412/16/16]
34. Madhyanchal Gramin Bank, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5432/16/16]
35. Odisha Gramya Bank, Bhubaneswar, Odisha;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5439/16/16]
36. Tripura Gramin Bank, Tripura, Agartala;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5455/16/16]
37. Jharkhand Gramin Bank, Ranchi, Jharkhand;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5425/16/16]
38. Bihar Gramin Bank, Begusarai, Bihar;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5419/16/16]
39. Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank, Nagpur, Maharashtra;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5460/16/16]
40. Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu, Assam;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5431/16/16]
41. Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5428/16/16]

42. Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot, Gujarat;  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5452/16/16]
43. Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad, Karnataka;  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5427/16/16]
44. Purvanchal Bank, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh;  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5446/16/16]
45. Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Aurangabad, Maharashtra;  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5433/16/16]
46. Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank, Jodhpur, Rajasthan;  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5448/16/16]
47. Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank, Ballari, Karnataka;  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5443/16/16]
48. Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Coochbehar, West Bengal; and  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5456/16/16]
49. Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5457/16/16]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB), New Delhi, for the year of 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5461/16/16]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

**II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of NDTB, New Delhi and related papers**

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:—

- (1) F. No. 1-10 (6)/Standards/SP (Fish and Fisheries Products)/FSSAI- 2013, dated the 6th January, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, toxins and Residues) Amendment Regulations, 2016.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.6183/16/16]
- (2) F. No. 2-15015/30/2012, dated the 15th July, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) First Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (3) F. No. 3-14F/Notification (Nutraceuticals)/FSSAI 2013, dated the 15th July, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (4) F. No. 3-14P/Notification (Nutraceuticals)/FSSAI-2013, dated the 15th July, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and labelling) Third Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (5) F. No. Stds/F&VP/Notification (02)/FSSAI-2015, dated the 26th August, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Second Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (6) F.No.1-120(2)/Standards/Irradiation/FSSAI-2015, dated the 26th August, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2016.  
[Placed in Library. For (2) to (6) *See* No. L.T.5594/16/16]
- (7) F.No.1-20(1)/Standards/Irradiation/FSSAI-2015, dated the 28th August, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2016.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.6183/16/16]
- (8) F.No.1-99/SP(Contaminants)/REG/FSSAI-2015, dated the 13th October, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (9) F. No. Stds/SP (Water & Beverages)/Notif. (2)/FSSAI-2016, dated the 27th October, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (10) F. No. Stds/CPLQ.CP/EM/FSSAI-2015 dated the 14th November, 2016,

publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) *See* No. L.T.5594/16/16]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

(1) G.S.R. 1041 (E), dated the 4th November, 2016, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(2) G.S.R. 640 (E), dated the 29th June, 2016, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T.5593/16/16]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre (NDTB), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5796/16/16]

#### **Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the AAI, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 28 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Airports Authority of India (AAI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5579/16/16]

#### **I. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of the BEML Limited, Bengaluru and related papers**

#### **II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Mountaineering Institutes and related papers**



**III. MoU (2016-17) between the Government of India and BEML Limited**

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the BEML Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5472/16/16]
- II. (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5468/16/16]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering Uttarkashi, (Uttarakhand), for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5469/16/16]
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Nunwan, Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.5470/16/16]
  - (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of

Mountaineering and Allied Sports, Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5471/16/16]

- III. (C) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India, (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and BEML Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.5473/16/16]

---

**RE. SEEKING THE PM'S PRESENCE IN THE HOUSE REGARDING  
DISCUSSION ON DEMONETISATION OF CURRENCY**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submissions; Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. What? What? ...(Interruptions)... Let me have Zero Hour today. ...(Interruptions)...

**सुश्री मायावती** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, नोटबंदी के मुद्दे को लेकर पिछले कई दिनों से हाउस नहीं चल पा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me have Zero Hour today. ...(Interruptions)...

**सुश्री मायावती**: सर, हम चाहते हैं कि नेता सदन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस हाउस में बुलवाएं, ताकि चर्चा में जिन सदस्यों ने अपनी बातें, अपने प्वाइंट्स रखे हैं, सरकार की ओर से वे उनका जवाब दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You are not permitted. ...(Interruptions)... See, you want a discussion, but you are not discussing it. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

**सुश्री मायावती**: सरकार इतने अड़ियल रवैये पर, ...(व्यवधान)... इतना \* वाला रवैया क्यों अपना रही है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति**: कुमारी मायावती जी, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

---

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**सुश्री मायावती:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम यह चाहते हैं कि सरकार की ओर से, क्योंकि नोटबंदी पर जो चर्चा हो रही थी, जो बहस हो रही थी, अभी तक वह पूरी नहीं हुई है...

**श्री उपसभापति:** तो चर्चा शुरू करो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चर्चा शुरू करो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चर्चा शुरू करो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**सुश्री मायावती:** प्रधान मंत्री जी को हाउस में आना चाहिए और सदन में जिन बाकी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी बात नहीं रखी है, उनको वे सुनें और ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मायावती जी, चर्चा तो शुरू कीजिए, अभी कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... They are also ready. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**सुश्री मायावती:** सर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम यह चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, what is your point of order? ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will call you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, please listen. Let me understand. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down and listen to the Mantri's. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States says, "Minister" means a member of the Council of Ministers, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister, or a Parliamentary Secretary ...**(Interruptions)**... Mayawatiji is right; the debate has not yet been completed. Let us continue the debate. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Prime Minister would also intervene. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. I agree with you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Prime Minister will intervene. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Finance Minister would respond. ...**(Interruptions)**... Rule 18 — 'Government's right of reply' -- of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States clearly says, "The Prime Minister or any other Minister, whether he has previously taken part in the discussion or not, shall on behalf of the Government have a general right of explaining the position of the Government at the end of the discussion." ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed Shri Naresh Agrawal's point of order. Your own people are creating a problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... What are you doing? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why are they running away from a debate? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are they afraid of a debate? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want a discussion, but you are not ready for a discussion. That is very unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let them have the guts to have a discussion in the House. The Prime Minister would come to the House as and when required. ...*(Interruptions)*... They don't want the truth to come out. They are worried; their *bandh* was a flop yesterday. Their *Aakrosh* Rally also was a flop. *Aakrosh* and *bandh* were totally a flop. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are divided. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, they are divided. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are aggrieved that their call for a *bandh* was a mistake. A CPI(M) top leader said that the *bandh* was a mistake. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I am requesting the hon. Members to go back to their places. Start the discussion. We can have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Finance Minister is already here. It has already been said that the Prime Minister would come and intervene. What more do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Actually, you don't want a discussion. This is unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing this now? What is the benefit of doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

*The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.*

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

*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. SEEKING THE PM'S PRESENCE IN THE HOUSE REGARDING  
DISCUSSION ON DEMONETISATION OF CURRENCY - *Contd.***

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour. No point of order in Question Hour. Question No. 136 ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर आपके सामने अपनी बात रखनी है, तो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर के अलावा हमारे पास कोई और तरीका नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, this is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, यह बहुत सीरियस प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** देखिए, it is an established practice. क्वेश्चन ऑवर में प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं होता है। Only questions are taken up. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मुझे Constitution और नियमावली की कुछ चीजें आपके सामने रखनी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, सुनिए, सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसका सवाल है, पहले आप उसको पूछने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, सवाल तो यह है कि पीएम हाउस में क्यों नहीं आ रहे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** देखिए, इस वक्त जो क्वेश्चन लिस्टेड है, वही उठाए जा सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सबसे बड़ा क्वेश्चन तो यही है, जिसका जवाब नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

**श्री सभापति:** देखिए, आपका जो सवाल है, वह इससे अलग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** नहीं, अलग नहीं है, वह इसी का सप्लिमेंटरी क्वेश्चन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** जो क्वेश्चंस आज लिस्टेड हैं, उनके जो Ministers हैं, वे यहां मौजूद हैं, बात खत्म हो गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन इसी का सप्लिमेंटरी क्वेश्चन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** भाई, आप पहले सवाल तो चलने दीजिए, सप्लिमेंटरी तो बाद में होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Shri Ahmed Patel, Question No. 136. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात):** सर, सबसे बड़ा सवाल तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** इससे क्या फायदा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Don't come here ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Don't come, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... भाई, यह मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please don't do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ, आप उसमें विध्न मत डालिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, it should not go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... It should not go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सभापति:** भाई, आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Failure to meet PSL targets by banks in Gujarat**

\*136. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the banks have failed to meet the targets of providing loans to Small Scale Industries (SSI) and agriculture sectors under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise and bank-wise;

(c) the reasons cited by banks for not meeting the targets; and

(d) what remedial measures Government has taken or propose to take to ensure that the PSL targets are met by all the banks in the State?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set nation-wide targets for banks under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) norms for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) and Agriculture sectors. Details showing bank-wise lending for Agriculture and MSME sectors in Gujarat during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

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

(d) Measures taken to facilitate credit flow to MSME and agriculture sectors for the entire country including the State of Gujarat, *inter alia*, include monitoring of PSL targets at various levels, mandating banks not to accept collateral security for loans up to ₹10 lakh to units in Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) sector, adoption of cluster approach in financing MSME, specialized MSME bank branches, differential rate of interest for units availing credit guarantee, sub-target under PSL for small and marginal farmers, financing of 5 lakh Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Kisan Credit Card Scheme, interest subvention for short term crop loans etc.

**Statement***Details of Bank-wise outstanding in Gujarat during the last 3 years*

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Bank	Advances for March 2014		Advances for March 2015		Advances for March 2016	
		Agriculture	MSME	Agriculture	MSME	Agriculture	MSME
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad Bank	11869	72222	14082	93293	20262.00	108801
2.	Andhra Bank	2137	47443	2970	14872	7640.00	39795
3.	Bank of Baroda	613112	1042907	686099	1114072	738139.00	1198706
4.	Bank of India	213105	387297	240373	409026	306754.00	419506
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	6817	70715	6458	73765	7567.00	48789
6.	Canara Bank	3152	146376	6631	108650	11934.00	170550
7.	Central Bank of India	123240	246820	151706	321041	195555.00	407272
8.	Corporation Bank	73806	165404	96654	168404	120600.00	212000
9.	Dena Bank	430025	361465	514158	485929	654553.00	428915
10.	IDBI Bank	31800	73100	49728	107490	71046.00	149667
11.	Indian Bank	13924	45641	16065	58149	19986.00	68960
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	8072	142443	9507	124506	25168.00	151727
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	20435	218862	19646	188388	55920.00	196530
14.	Punjab National Bank	32494	169447	63278	175356	72621.00	396673
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	0	6274	198	7479	3.00	7063
16.	Syndicate Bank	9504	38152	11148	44202	19023.00	59111
17.	Union Bank of India	147246	201269	182580	241104	231434.00	234202
18.	United Bank of India	9520	15422	8553	18691	6354.00	17558
19.	UCO Bank	21170	84657	22683	97958	24211.00	104880
20.	Vijaya Bank	20308	44595	14616	51041	21226.00	58071
21.	Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0	1	0	54	37.00	97

	1	2	3	4	5	6	6
22. SB of Hyderabad		0	9865	0	15634	0.00	30490
23. SB of Mysore		0	10418	30	9372	11.00	13948
24. SB of Patiala		144	18874	72	19348	96.00	16631
25. SB of T'core		0	0	0	1655	15.00	3593
26. SB of Bikaner & Jaipur		0	22510	0	19615	608.00	17166
27. State Bank of India	868255	358641	913984	408426	971825.00	973740	
28. Axis Bank	155004	295512	175159	330421	226102.00	402878	
29. Catholic Syrian Bank	5405	2246	485	10535	407.00	5297	
30. City Union Bank Ltd.	121	3648	101	14913	888.00	29194	
31. Devp. Credit Bank	9276	28378	8839	28740	8451.00	30301	
32. Dhanlaxmi Bank	2527	7	3017	1525	200.00	361	
33. Federal Bank	6505	16474	0	0	14361.00	13311	
34. HDFC Bank	259940	521732	273449	611415	342040.00	872616	
35. ICICI Bank	152016	323902	233142	453279	252118.00	616377	
36. Indusind Bank	67066	77171	58980	107355	60715.00	120871	
37. Ing Vyasya Bk Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	
38. J & K Bank	24	2653	0	2662	0.00	1548	
39. Karnataka Bank	4	2934	1862	1611	1707.00	5039	
40. Karur Vyasya Bank Ltd.	1417	12767	544	12886	1246.00	23797	
41. Kotak Mahindra Bank	170505	151930	149716	227008	172817.00	325121	
42. Laxshmi Vilas Bank	11	5994	32	9044	1896.00	8167	
43. Ratnakar Bank	9603	3549	18930	14708	27588.00	30569	
44. South Indian Bank Ltd.	352	18159	39147	28160	3686.00	40822	
45. Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	529	30203	66	42344	8199.00	28949	
46. Yes Bank	21185	46075	57051	75617	65130.00	145889	
47. Baroda Gramin Bank	45396	6884	53786	7873	63033.00	11784	
48. Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	105055	6569	121422	11570	155566.00	14999	



	1	2	3	4	5	6	6
49. Saurashtra Gramin Bank		90997	11635	97243	11153	124317.00	21270
TOTAL		4664995	5583437	5428781	6408383	5113055	8283601
50. DCCB		847555	14196	1049399	28044	976618.00	24779
51. GSCARDB		54366	0	55191	0	54128.00	0
TOTAL			14196	1104590	28044	1030746	24779

Source: SLBC, Gujarat

### GDP growth rates in various sectors

\*137. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- what was the percentage of Government debt to GDP in 2014-15 and 2015-16;
- what was the GDP growth rate from agriculture and manufacturing sectors in 2014-15 and 2015-16;
- what are the factors responsible for rise/decline in the aforesaid fields; and
- the remedial measures, if any, adopted in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per the Status Paper on Government Debt (September 2016), the debt to GDP ratio of the Central Government for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 was 50.0 per cent and 50.8 per cent respectively.

(b) The growth rate of Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant (2011-12) basic prices for agriculture & allied, and manufacturing sectors during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given below:

*Table 1: Growth rate of GVA at constant (2011-12) basic prices (per cent)*

Sectors	2014-15	2015-16 (PE)
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	(-)0.2	1.2
Manufacturing	5.5	9.3

Source: Central Statistics Office

PE: Provisional Estimates

(c) Uncertainties in growth in agriculture sector are largely explained by the fact that 60 per cent of agriculture is rainfall dependent. There have been two consecutive years of less than normal rainfall viz. 2014-15 and 2015-16 which contributed to low growth in agriculture and allied sectors in these years. As per the Economic Survey 2015-16, acceleration in growth of gross value added in manufacturing sector in 2015-16 was mainly aided by growth in performance in refinery, automobiles, weaving, apparel, chemicals, electrical machinery and wood products and furniture. The attainment of higher growth has been made possible on account of slew of policy measures including enhanced public investment, kick-starting stalled projects, improving governance through systemic changes in open auction of natural resources like coal and spectrum and improved business environment through programmes like Make in India, Ease of Doing Business, etc.

The recent pause in a generally declining trend in Central Government debt to GDP ratio, despite fiscal consolidation by the Government, is mainly on account of lower nominal GDP growth, following the efforts of Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India to control inflation.

(d) A number of measures have been taken by the Government to augment agricultural growth in the economy. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna is being implemented to promote organic farming in the country, Soil Health Card Scheme and Neem coated Urea to ensure judicious use of fertilizers and National Agricultural Market for improved marketing of agricultural produce. A new crop Insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is being implemented to replace National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS from Kharif 2016 season. In addition, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Food Security Mission for pulses; Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture; National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm; National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture; National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology; and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, etc. The Budget 2016-17 also announced a number of measures to improve agricultural growth e.g. rural infrastructure including time bound plans for electrification and connectivity. Gross bank credit deployed in agriculture and allied sectors was ₹ 8829 billion as on March 18, 2016 against ₹ 7659 billion on March 20, 2015 and ₹ 6660 billion as on March 21, 2014 representing an increase of over 15 per cent per annum in these two years.

The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth in manufacturing sector which, *inter alia*, include fillip to manufacturing and infrastructure through fiscal incentives and concrete measures for transport, power, and other urban and rural infrastructure; increasing the validity of industrial licenses; initiatives for industrial corridor development; and, measures to debottleneck the supply of key raw materials. In addition, measures like Skill India and Digital India initiatives and "Make in India" initiative along with the attendant facilitatory measures are expected to create a more conducive environment for investment. Start-up India initiative has been launched to boost entrepreneurship and creation of jobs. The Budget 2016-17 continued the Government's growth promoting agenda with many measures which, among others, include boost to manufacturing with rationalization of customs and excise duties; liberalized FDI policy in various sectors; etc.

The process of fiscal consolidation being undertaken by the Government can be expected to help further reducing debt to GDP ratio.

#### **Syllabus of BAMS course**

\*138. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the syllabus of Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) course is lesser in comparison to the syllabus of Modern Medical Science, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ayurveda Medicine Manufacturers Organisation of India (AMMOI) has taken up the matter with Government for making a comprehensive Ayurvedic Syllabus, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has considered the request of AMMOI, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the Universities offering this course in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No. The duration of the Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) course is five years and six months including one: year Internship, which is equal to the duration of MBBS course. The names of the subjects being taught

during the Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) Course are as follows:

- (i) Padarth Vigyan evam Ayurved Itihas.
- (ii) Sanskrit.
- (iii) Kriya Sharir (Physiology).
- (iv) Rachana Sharir (Anatomy).
- (v) Maulik Siddhant evam Ashtanga Hridaya (Sutra Sthan).
- (vi) Dravyaguna Vigyan (Pharmacology and Materia Medica).
- (vii) Rasashastra evam Bhaishajya Kalpana (Pharmaceutical Science).
- (viii) Roga Nidan evam Vikriti Vigyan (Diagnostic Procedure and Pathology).
- (ix) Charak Samhita-Purvardh (an ancient Ayurvedic text, Part -I).
- (x) Agad Tantra Vyavahar Ayurveda evam Vidhi Vaidyaka (Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence);
- (xi) Charak Samhita-Uttarardh (an ancient Ayurvedic text, Part -II).
- (xii) Swasthavritta and Yoga (Preventive and Social Medicine and Yoga).
- (xiii) Prasuti evam Striroga (Obstetrics & Gynaecology).
- (xiv) Bal Roga (Paediatrics).
- (xv) Shalya Tantra (General Surgery);
- (xvi) Shalakya Tantra (Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry);
- (xvii) Kayachikitsa (Internal Medicine-including Manas Roga, Rasayan and Vajikarana);
- (xviii) Panchakarma; and
- (xix) Research Methodology and Medical-statistics

(b) and (c) A meeting was held on 14th July, 2016 in the Ministry of AYUSH with the representatives of Ayurveda Medicine Manufacturers Organisation of India (AMMOI). During the meeting, the issue related to Gurukul system of Ayurveda was

also discussed and it was informed that the element of standard curriculum for class XI and XII, related to physics, chemistry and biology, is missing in the Gurukul system of Ayurveda.

(d) Following Universities are offering BAMS course in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana:

- (i) Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) Kaloji Narayana Rao University of Health Sciences, Warangal, Telangana

**Checking spread of Japanese Encephalitis like disease in Odisha**

\*139. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Japanese Encephalitis like disease has spread in Malkangiri district, Odisha, recently;
- (b) if so, the number of deaths occurred, so far;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to check the spread of this disease; and
- (d) the amount of money that has been sanctioned by the National Health Mission, so far, to purchase medicines and other equipments to fight out this disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. Japanese Encephalitis and Encephalitis like disease have spread in Malkangiri district of Odisha.

(b) The State of Odisha has reported 36 deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and 100 deaths due to AES in Malkangiri district during current year as on 27.11.2016.

(c) The Actions taken by Government of India during 2016 for prevention and control of JE are as under:

- Immediately after the reporting of increase number of cases from Malkangiri, team from Regional Office of Health and Family Welfare (RoH&FW), Government of India, Bhubaneswar, visited the affected areas from 14-19 Sept., and 2016 and reported occurrence of Japanese Encephalitis and Encephalitis like diseases and assisted the State for investigation and containment of JE/AES.
- Following this, Central team comprising of pediatrician, entomologist, epidemiologist and microbiologist from National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Lady

Hardinge Medical College (LHMC), Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRC) - Bhubaneswar, investigated JE/AES situation in Malkangiri district of Odisha from 19 to 24.10.2016 and submitted the report to the State that it is a JE outbreak affecting mostly the malnourished children.

- Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare reviewed the JE/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) situation of Malkangiri on 19.10.2016.
- The Principal Secretary to Hon'ble PM reviewed JE situation on 28.10.2016.
- 9 Sentinel Sites have been established in the State of Odisha including one at Malkangiri where JE testing is done free of cost. 27 JE kits (1 kit= 96 tests) have been supplied to the State till date.
- Officers from Government of India attended the meeting of the Expert Committee constituted by Government of Odisha under the Chairmanship of Dr. Jacob John, Prof. Emeritus - CMC, Vellore, to find out the etiology of AES in Malkangiri district on November 3-4, 2016 and visited Koraput and Malkangiri districts from 4.11.2016-7.11.2016. The Expert committee has concluded that besides JE infection, Acute Encephalopathy due to food toxin is also cause of death of children in Malkangiri.
- Four districts of Odisha including Malkangiri have already been identified for JE vaccination vide O.M. No. 3-16/NVBDCP/2014-15/JE vaccination-II dated 21.07.2016 in children. Training of trainers for carrying out JE vaccination campaign in Malkangiri district has been completed and vaccination campaign is going to be started in the first week of December, 2016.
- Steps taken by the State Government, following advice of Central Government, are as follows:
  - Vector Control Measures: Fogging and Larvicidal spray done, bed-nets distributed, Indoors Residual Spray (IRS) done, Mosquito repellent distributed.
  - Case Management: Enhanced capacity of management of cases, capacity building of health workers, lab technicians and nurses provided.
  - Monitoring and Supervision: visit of State Teams (Medical and Entomologist), overview by State Health Minister and Principal Secretary.
  - Strengthening Support System: Capacity building, support service like nutrition for cases and attendants.

- IEC: 40,000 leaflets, 10,000 posters, banners and 8000 Standard Operating Procedure for management of cases in field distributed.

(d) Out of the sanctioned funds of ₹ 100.37 crores (₹ 80.37 crores as cash grant + ₹ 20.00 crores as commodity assistance), under National Health Mission for prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases in Orissa for 2016-17, funds to the tune of ₹ 55.87 crores (₹ 52.27 crores as cash grant + ₹ 3.60 crores as commodity assistance) have been released to the Government of Odisha till 31.10.2016.

### **Regional Connectivity Fund**

\*140. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to set up Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) to subsidise regional flights connecting smaller cities; and

(b) if so, the details of the mechanism that Government plans to put in place to raise the RCF that would be used to fund air connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) A Regional Connectivity Fund has been created under powers conferred under Rule 88-B of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 to provide the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) requirements under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme which was launched on 21-10-2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. Ministry of Civil Aviation has decided to impose a levy on scheduled flights operated within India to fund Regional Air Connectivity Fund (RCF), in the following manner:

- ₹ 7,500 for a stage length upto 1,000 km;
- ₹ 8,000 for a stage length more than 1,000 km. to 1,500 km. and;
- ₹ 8,500 for a stage length above 1,500 km.

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

- Flights operated on CAT II/ CAT IIA routes as specified in Route Dispersal Guidelines issued under Rule 134 (1A).
- Flights operated on Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) routes.
- Flights operated with aircraft having maximum certified take off mass not exceeding 40,000 kg.

The payment of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) will be made to the Airline Operator from the RCF and the share of State Governments is 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. For balanced regional growth, the allocations under the scheme would be equitably spread across the five geographical regions of the country viz. North, West, South, East and Northeast.

#### **Amount to be raised through disinvestment**

\*141. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has plans offload upto 3% stake worth ₹ 4000 crores held in the specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India, in Private engineering company, Larsen and Toubro (L&T);

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

(c) whether it is a fact that around ₹ 60,000 crores are expected to be raised through the disinvestment process in the next two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the list of stakes proposed to be disinvested by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) It was decided that Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) may divest upto 3% shares of the total shares of L&T in the market on 4.11.2016. Accordingly, a total number of 1,48,23,702 shares of Larson and Toubro Ltd. (1.62% of the equity capital of the company) was sold through bulk trade during the normal market hours on 4th November, 2016. Government has received an amount of ₹ 2096.35 crore from this transaction.

(c) and (d) The Budget Estimate (BE) for disinvestment for the FY 2016-17 is ₹ 56,500 crore. As on 15th November, 2016, Government has realized an amount of ₹ 23,497.19 crore from 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 along with strategic holdings of SUUTI.

#### **Easwar panel report**

\*142. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the second report of Easwar Panel;



- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the salient features of the report and in what manner will it benefit the tax payers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

**Harsh policy of collecting penal interest by SBI**

\*143. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that State Bank of India has a very harsh policy of collecting penal and other interests from ex-servicemen, farmers, widows, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Haryana;

(b) whether Government is also aware that people, particularly the ex-servicemen are committing suicide over the loans taken by them due to immense pressure put by the SBI;

(c) if so, the details of such cases from the Bhiwani Branch of SBI in Haryana; and

(d) steps proposed by the Government to direct the SBI to rescind from such policies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) All banks including State Bank of India (SBI) are required to have a well laid down board approved policy for recovery of dues from all type of borrowers as per the legal obligations cast upon the Banks. SBI has informed that it always keeps in its business practice, high value of humanity without violating the legal obligations cast upon the Bank.

SBI has informed that in its Bhiwani branch, 917 loans were sanctioned to the pensioners with a portfolio of ₹ 12.25 crore. Out of this, loans given to ex-servicemen are 793 for ₹ 7.10 crore. As advised by the branch, out of these there are only 10 loan accounts are overdue. No instance of any ex-serviceman committing suicide over the loans taken by him at Bhiwani branch has come to the notice of SBI.

**Construction of new terminal buildings of Tirupati and Kadapa airports**

\*144. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of new terminal apron etc., of Tirupati airport was to be completed by August, 2015;

(b) whether it is also a fact that new terminal building of Kadapa airport was to be completed by December, 2014;

(c) if so, what are the reasons that construction works at both the airports have not yet been completed; and

(d) what is the cost and time overrun and by when construction works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The construction work of Kadapa Airport terminal building was completed on 29.12.2014. Construction of the new terminal building, apron and other associated work at Tirupati Airport was also completed and inaugurated on 22.10.2015. Subsequently, construction of additional apron bays has already commenced at Tirupati Airport. There are no cost overrun in respect of construction works at both Kadapa and Tirupati Airports.

#### Medals won by sportsmen

†\*145. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gold, Silver and Bronze medals, at national and international level, won by the young sportsmen of the country in the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16; and

(b) the amount spent by the Ministry during the same period, financial year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The number of medals *viz.* Gold, Silver and Bronze won by the young sportsmen of the country in the major multi-disciplinary sports events during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Events	Gold	Silver	Bronze
2014	Asian Games	11	10	36
	Asian Para Games	03	14	16
	Commonwealth Games	15	30	19
2016 (as on 25.11.2016)	Olympic	00	01	01
	Paralympics	02	01	01

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Athletes are supported for training and participation in competitions from the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) and from the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Expenditure under these schemes during last three financial years is as follows:

(₹ in cr. approx)

Name of the scheme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Expenditure under scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	181.84	183.93	350.00
Assistance provided to sports persons from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)	2.80	4.04	9.02

#### **Proper utilisation of CSR funds**

†\*146. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is mandatory for public sector undertakings, Government, joint ventures and private industry, manufacturing establishments to spend certain amount from their profit on regional development under CSR;

(b) if so, the amount spent by the establishments situated in Jharkhand in their territories during last three years and available unspent amount from the earmarked amount for that purpose;

(c) whether some establishments spend the amount under CSR on their own employees, transportation, decoration, their schools, hospitals and its facilities and public relation etc.; and

(d) if so, the steps Government plans to take to ensure the proper utilisation of the CSR fund as per rule?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, mandates every company above the specified thresholds of turnover, or net worth, or net profit to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits earned during three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act.

Further, the first proviso to Section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 reads "the

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility activities.

(b) An assessment of CSR expenditure of 7334 companies, for which information has been compiled for the year 2014-15, indicates that companies have spent about ₹ 86.87 crore on CSR in Jharkhand during 2014-15. State-wise CSR expenditures are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No such issue has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(d) Do not arise.

**Statement**

*States/UT wise CSR expenditure during FY 2014-15*

Sl. No.	States	Actual CSR expenditure (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Maharashtra	1101.71
2.	Gujarat	291.65
3.	Tamil Nadu	446.98
4.	Karnataka	363.05
5.	Rajasthan	251.98
6.	Uttar Pradesh	123.14
7.	Andhra Pradesh	167.85
8.	West Bengal	243.32
9.	Madhya Pradesh	176.41
10.	Delhi	139.75
11.	Haryana	107.62
12.	Odisha	214.31
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	74.60
14.	Chhattisgarh	275.37
15.	Telangana	88.53
16.	Uttarakhand	24.53
17.	Punjab	23.71
18.	Assam	106.84

Sl. No.	States	Actual CSR expenditure (in ₹ Crore)
19.	Jharkhand	86.87
20.	Bihar	15.08
21.	Kerala	57.25
22.	Himachal Pradesh	5.29
23.	Goa	24.29
24.	Manipur	1.35
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.45
26.	Chandigarh	0.69
27.	Meghalaya	1.80
28.	Sikkim	0.41
29.	Tripura	0.34
30.	Nagaland	0.08
31.	Puducherry	1.10
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.81
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1.83
34.	Daman and Diu	20.04
35.	Lakshadweep	0.59
36.	Mizoram	0.16
37.	Others*	4353.17
TOTAL		8803.00

\* Companies did not specify the name of States/UTs in particular, wherein the projects were undertaken.

#### **Action against COAI for lobbying**

\*147. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that lobbying in India is prohibited and there are no orders permitting lobbying by any group;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that Government has allowed the Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) to operate as lobbyist on behalf of Bharti Airtel, Vodafone and Idea Cellular; and

(c) whether Government has any plans to overhaul the regulation and processes of lobbying by COAI and order an investigation under Societies Registration Act, 1860 for indulging in unfair trade practices and violation of regulations set up by the Supreme Court of India recently and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) There is no provision in the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or the Companies Act, 1956/ 2013 relating to lobbying, and there are no proposals to introduce any provisions to regulate lobbying in either of these two Acts.

The Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) is an association of cellular mobile telephone Service Providers registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. Department of Telecommunications, Government of India, which is entrusted with the responsibility of promotion of private investment in telecommunications, has not allowed COAI to operate as lobbyist on behalf of Bharti Airtel, Vodafone and Idea Cellular.

There is no proposal to cause an investigation under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 by the Ministry.

#### **Discontinuation of Air India flight from Amritsar to Birmingham and Toronto**

\*148. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what were the justifications for discontinuation of one of the most successful flight of Air India from Amritsar to Birmingham and Toronto in October, 2010, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): Air India introduced its operations from Amritsar to Birmingham and Toronto & vv route with effect from summer schedule 2005, which continued till 2008-09.

The details of operations to Birmingham and Toronto along with carriage of passengers per day each way is as under:

Year	Routing	Flights/week	Pax per day To/From Toronto
2007-08	Amritsar-Birmingham-Toronto	5	96
2008-09	Amritsar-Birmingham-Toronto	3	65
	Delhi-London-Toronto	3	

Air India continuously incurred losses on the above operations to Toronto, because of which Air India withdraw its flights from Amritsar *via* Birmingham to Toronto.

Air India restarted operations to Birmingham with 4 weekly flights on Amritsar-Delhi-Birmingham and vv route with effect from 1st August, 2013. Frequency was increased to 7 flights per week (daily) with effect from 21st December, 2014. Air India is maintaining daily flight on Amritsar-Delhi-Birmingham and vv route.

#### **Reports of National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities**

†\*149. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step or proposes to take any steps to expeditiously implement the recommendations contained in the reports of National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Report of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) was laid on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament on 18.12.2009. The recommendations/findings of the Report were culled out from the Report and send to the State Governments/UT Administrations and concerned Ministries/Departments for action and comments. Recommendations are broadly categorized *viz.* Criteria for Religious/Linguistic Minorities, Measures for welfare of minorities, Educational Measures, Economic Measures and Reservation to Minorities etc. Concerned Ministries/Departments has already taken action on some of the recommendations contained in the report.

Based on the recommendations of the NCRLM, the Ministry of Minority Affairs is also implementing several schemes/programmes for the welfare of minorities in the area of Educational Empowerment, Area Development, Women Development, Skill Development, Economic Empowerment, Waqf Development and Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (15PP) etc.

As regards the recommendation regarding reservation to minorities, the matter is presently sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Task force for complete eradication of Dengue and Chikungunya**

†\*150. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any concrete measures for the complete eradication of Dengue mosquitoes that attack people every year on a regular basis; and

(b) whether Government proposes to set up or has already set up a task force to deal with diseases like Dengue and Chikungunya that turn into epidemics and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Government of India has taken several measures for the control of Dengue mosquitoes which are as under:-

- Government of India provided Technical Guidelines to the States for prevention and control including vector control in respect of Dengue and also uploaded these guidelines on National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) website [www.nvbdc.gov.in](http://www.nvbdc.gov.in).
- Focused IEC/BCC activities 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 on 7th April, 2016.
  - 'National Dengue Day' has been observed on 16th May 2016 throughout the country.
- 'Strategy and Plan of action for Effective Community Participation for Prevention and Control of Dengue' has been shared with the States/UTs uploaded on the NVBDCP website.
- Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are also involved in source reduction activities (emptying containers to prevent breeding of vector mosquitoes) for Dengue prevention and control.
- Provided funds to the States/UTs for prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases including Dengue to implement the public health measures.

(b) Yes, Government of India has constituted a Committee to review the Dengue

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Action Plan/Contingency Plan and the activities undertaken for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya under the chairmanship of Special Director General of Health Services with representation of National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi; National Institute of Malaria Research, Delhi; Indian Council for Medical Research, New Delhi; Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi; CPWD, New Delhi; World Health Organization Representative of India, Delhi; Indian Medical Association, New Delhi; Director Health Services of the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu; South Delhi Municipal Corporation; New Delhi Municipal Council and National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme. The Committee undertook reviews on 5th July, 9th & 14th September, 2016 and decisions taken have been implemented to contain the problem of Dengue and Chikungunya.

---

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

##### **AYUSH medicines for treating blood pressure and diabetes**

†1441. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any Ayurvedic medicines through the Ministry of AYUSH after completing a scientific research for the increasing number of patients suffering from blood pressure and sugar related diseases in the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is planning to promote the Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy to protect the citizens of the country from the side-effects of the allopathic medicines, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) has developed an anti-diabetic drug AYUSH-82. License has been granted to eight firms through National Development Research Development Corporation (NRDC) for commercialization.

(b) Yes. CCRAS has developed a coded formulation AYUSH-QOL-2C to minimize side effects of Chemo and radiotherapy to improve quality of life in cancer patients.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) has undertaken study to assess usefulness of Homoeopathic medicine in cancer patients having side effects from Chemotherapy. The Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) organises Yoga and Diabetes awareness programme through Government and Non-Government organizations.

#### **Guidelines for testing AYUSH medicines**

1442. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) recently released guidelines relating to standards to be adhered for testing medicines by AYUSH so as to bring them closer to allopathic medicines and the manner in which these are to be implemented; and

(b) the areas in which the said guidelines will deal with in emerging fields of research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) ICMR has Prepared guidelines for biomedical research on human participants which has a chapter on drug/devices/diagnostics/vaccines/herbal remedies, which covers clinical evaluation of traditional, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani remedies and medicinal plants. These guidelines are under process of revision in view of recent scientific developments.

#### **Clinical trial for Ayurvedic medicines**

†1443. DR. SUBHASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for clinical trials of Ayurvedic medicines, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Ayurvedic medicines are being sold on a large scale at present without test and trial; and

(c) if so, the strategy being formed by Government in this regard?

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

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) has undertaken clinical study of 17 formulations for reproductive and child health care and 8 formulations under drug development are in progress. CCRAS has completed clinical research in 94 projects. Clinical research in 14 cases is on-going and in 28 cases Clinical Research is to be initiated.

(b) and (c) No. Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani drugs are sold under license given by the State Licensing Authorities. Rule 158 B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 prescribes regulatory requirements including submission of proof of safety and effectiveness for licensing of Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani drugs. Enforcement of these provisions is under purview of the State Licensing Authorities appointed by the State Governments. Directive is issued to all state Licensing Authorities, Research Councils, National Institutes, Health Universities and Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani Drugs manufacturers Associations to ensure registration of the clinical trials of AYUSH in the Clinical Trials Registry of India (CTRI).

#### **Development of Hodopathy system of medicines**

†1444. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medicinal products are found in the forest area spread on 29 per cent land area of Jharkhand;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 26 per cent Scheduled Tribe population of the State practices indigenous treatment through Hodopathy based on herbal medicines but there is lack of institutional development of Hodopathy; and

(c) if so, whether Government would establish a research training-cum-medical institute in the Scheduled Tribe dominant areas of Jharkhand for development and utilization of Hodopathy and herbal medicines, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per Forest Survey of India's report titled "India State of Forest Report, 2015 ", around 29.45% land area of Jharkhand state is under forest cover and as per the information of State Government of Jharkhand, plants species of medicinal value are also found in these forest areas of Jharkhand.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) As per the information furnished by State Government of Jharkhand, usually rural tribal population of Jharkhand state practice indigenous treatment through rural medicinal practitioner (Vaidya) based on herbal medicines. Some of the scheduled tribe population in Jharkhand are using Hodopathy, however, there is no institutional development of Hodopathy.

#### **Air India flights from Raipur to Delhi**

†1445. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Air India flights operating between Raipur and Delhi, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government proposes to introduce any new flight; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Currently Air India is operating 01 flight daily between Delhi and Raipur, details of which are as under:

Flight No.	Dep. Time	Arr. Time
AI 477	Delhi 0545	Raipur 0730
AI 478	Raipur 0805	Delhi 0935

(b) and (c) Currently Air India has no plans to introduce any new flight between Delhi and Raipur. Further, with the repeal of Air Corporation Act, the Indian domestic aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG).

#### **Second airports in metro cities**

1446. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by the Airport Authority of India (AAI) to tackle the issue of runway saturation in airports in the metro cities;
- (b) whether Government is planning to construct second airports in the metro cities with high air traffic congestion, if so, the details thereof; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is planning to introduce Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in more airports in India to improve efficiency and reduce runway saturation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has given 'in principle' approval to Government of Maharashtra for construction of a new airport at Navi Mumbai, which is intended to serve as the second airport for passengers of Mumbai. Besides, MoCA has also granted 'in principle' approval to develop a second airport at Mopa village in Goa and 'site clearance' for setting up of Greenfield Airport at Bhiwadi (Rajasthan) in NCR, which can act as second airport to Delhi.

(c) No, Sir. No such proposal at present.

#### **Heliport at Safipur in Greater Noida**

1447. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has given approval for a heliport in Safipur in Greater Noida;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the work on this project is expected to commence and completed?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Airports built and maintained by AAI**

1448. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports in the country built and maintained by the Airports Authority of India (AAI), the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) how Government proposes to use these facilities for civil or military purposes, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and manages 125 airports,

including 26 Civil Enclaves. Out of these 125 airports, 94 are operational and 31 are non-operational. The State/UT-wise details of the operational and non-operational airports are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). Civil and Military flight operations are permitted at all operational airports of AAI. However, actual operations from/to any specific airport depend on commercial viability and traffic demand and are guided by the commercial judgement of airlines.

**Statement-I**

*List of Operational Airports in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Airport/Civil Enclave	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	
2.		Rajamundry	
3.		Tirupati	International
4.		Vijayawada	
5.		Visakhapatnam (CE)	Customs
6.	Assam	Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)	
7.		Guwahati (LGBI)	International
8.		Lilabari (North Lakhimpur )	
9.		Jorhat (CE)	
10.		Silchar (CE)	
11.		Tezpur (CE)	
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Portblair (CE)	International
13.	Bihar	Gaya	Customs
14.		Patna	Customs
15.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh (CE)	Customs
16.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	
17.	Delhi (UT)	Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi (JV Airport)	International
18.		Safdarjung (Delhi)	
19.	Goa	Goa (CE)	International
20.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad (SVBPI)	International

---

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Airport/Civil Enclave	
21.		Bhavnagar	
22.		Bhuj (CE)	
23.		Kandla	
24.		Keshod (Junagarh)	
25.		Jamnagar (CE)	
26.		Porbandar	
27.		Rajkot	
28.		Surat	
29.		Vadodara	
30.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Gaggal)	
31.		Kullu (Bhuntar)	
32.		Shimla	
33.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu (CE)	
35.		Leh (CE)	
36.		Srinagar (CE)	International
37.	Karnataka	Bangalore (CE)	
38.		Belgaum	
39.		Hubli	
40.		Mangalore	International
41.		Mysore	
42.	Kerala	Calicut	International
43.		Thiruvananthapuram	International
44.	Lakshadweep Island	Agatti	
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	
46.		Gwalior (CE)	
47.		Jabalpur	
48.		Khajuraho	
49.		Indore	

---

---

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Airport/Civil Enclave
50.	Maharashtra	Akola
51.		Aurangabad Customs
52.		Gondia
53.		Jalgaon
54.		Juhu (Mumbai)
55.		CSI Airport, Mumbai (JV Airport) International
56.		Kolhapur
57.		Mihan, Nagpur (JV Airport) International
58.		Pune (CE) Customs
59.		Sholapur
60.	Manipur	Imphal International
61.	Meghalaya	Shillong (Umroi)
62.	Nagaland	Dimapur
63.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar International
64.	Punjab	Amritsar International
65.		Bhatinda (CE)
66.		Ludhiana
67.		Pathankot (CE)
68.	Puducherry	Puducherry
69.	Rajasthan	Bikaner (CE)
70.		Jaipur International
71.		Jaisalmer (CE)
72.		Jodhpur (CE)
73.		Kota
74.		Udaipur
75.	Telangana	Hyderabad (Begumpet)
76.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore International
77.		Chennai International
78.		Madurai Customs

---



Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Airport/Civil Enclave
79.		Salem
80.		Tiruchirapalli International
81.		Tuticorin
82.	Tripura	Agartala
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra (CE)
84.		Allahabad (CE)
85.		Gorakhpur (CE)
86.		Kanpur (Chakeri) (CE)
87.		Kanpur (Civil)
88.		Lucknow International
89.		Varanasi International
90.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
91.		Pantnagar
92.	West Bengal	Bagdogra (CE) Customs
93.		Kolkata (NSCBI) International
94.		Cooch Behar

Legend

CE -. Civil Enclave

***Statement-II***

*List of Non-Operational Airports in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Airport
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Donakonda
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daparizo
3.		Passighat
4.		Tezu
5.	Assam	Rupsi
6.		Shella
7.	Bihar	Jogbani
8.		Muzaffarpur

---

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Airport/Civil Enclave
9.		Raxaul
10.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
11.	Gujarat	Deesa (Palanpur)
12.	Jharkhand	Chakulia
13.		Deogarh
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
15.		Panna
16.		Satna
17.	Mizoram	Aizawal (Turial)
18.	Odisha	Jharsuguda
19.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh
20.	Telangana	Nadirgul
21.		Warangal
22.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
23.		Thanjavur (CE)
24.	Tripura	Kailashahar
25.		Kamalpur
26.		Khowai
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
28.	West Bengal	Asansol
29.		Behala
30.		Balurghat
31.		Malda

---

Legend

CE - Civil Enclave

### **National Civil Aviation Policy**

1449. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Minister proposes to bring in National Civil Aviation Policy;
- (b) if so, by when it will be brought before the Parliament, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to take the Regional Connectivity initiative for connecting the unconnected areas; and

(d) which are the places that the Minister would prefer to include in his first list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Civil Aviation has already released National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP)-2016 on 15th June, 2016, which *inter-alia* includes Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)- UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) for promoting Regional connectivity in the country. In pursuance of NCAP-2016, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched RCS-UDAN on 21st October, 2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. This is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes, for mounting air services.

#### **Extension of runway at Vagaikulam airport**

1450. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any detailed plan including extension of runway from existing 1350 meters to 2000 meters and then upto 3000 meters for the development and creation of additional facilities at Thoothukudi Airport at Vagaikulam in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to extend and widen the runway of Thoothukudi (Tuticorin) Airport from the existing 1350m x 30m to 2286m x 45m and to make it suitable for operation of A-320 (Code-C) type of aircraft in Phase-I and subsequently for operation of Code-D type of aircraft in Phase -II, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has projected the requirement of 586 acres of land to Government of Tamil Nadu.

#### **Pending cases of height clearance**

1451. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to stated:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications are pending in metro cities for height clearance by Airports Authority of India;

(b) if so, the period of their pendency and the reasons therefor;

- (c) has the new rule for this helped expedite these cases; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. NOC (No Objection Certificate) for height clearances for buildings are issued in a time bound manner.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. NOC Application System Version 2 (NOCAS2) has already been notified and NOCs are issued through this automated online process system. NOCAS2 is a transparent, paperless online application system having many advance features like auto-setting to expedite process of NOC issuance. Applicants can view and print NOCs online without visiting Airports Authority India offices.

#### **Air services from non-operational airports**

‡1452. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to connect non-operational airports situated in different cities of the Country through air services;
- (b) if so, by when air services would commence;
- (c) whether Government has identified those airports from where air services would commence;
- (d) whether Government is taking any concrete steps in order to bring uniformity in the air fares of various airline companies;
- (e) if so, by when that would be implemented; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has 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. RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes. The Scheme consists of an indicative list of underserved, unserved airports in India. Selection of airlines will be done through transparent bidding process.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) to (f) With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the provision of air fare approval was dispensed with by the Government.

Under the provision of prevailing regulation (Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937), every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services are required to establish tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Air fares are not fixed by the Government as they are determined by the interplay of market forces. Air fare pricing forms the strategic framework of airlines to respond the demand/supply and market dynamics through the Inventory Management Process. The domestic airline pricing runs in multiple levels [bucket or RBD (Reservation Booking Designator)] which are in line with the practice followed globally.

**Maintenance and operation of airports by overseas operators**

1453. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received proposals to operate and maintain airports in the country from overseas operators;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is now considering to invite international Bidding Process for choosing the entities to operate and maintain some of the domestic airports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Singapore Cooperation Enterprise for co-operation in various areas of the Civil Aviation sector. One of the areas of co-operation under the MoU includes implementation of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) at Indian airports. In terms of the MoU, the Singapore Government nominated M/s Changi Airports International (CAI) as an O&M contract partner for the Ahmedabad and Jaipur airport projects. However, the partnership with M/s Changi for O&M contracts could not materialize as the fee demanded by them was not found financially viable to AAI.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. AAI has decided for selection of O&M Partners through a global competitive bidding after obtaining approval of the Competent Authority. The Transaction Documents for O&M process are in place.

**Violation of safety norms by airlines**

1454. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the increasing number of safety violation norms by Air India and private operators;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has issued any fresh guideline regarding strict compliance of air safety norms by the airlines; and

(c) the number of violations of air safety norms by Air India and private operators during the last three years and the action taken thereon, year-wise and operator-wise and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) DGCA continuously monitors the violation of safety norms by the airline operators.

However, the trend of overall safety violation by airlines, both Air India and private operators have reduced from 275 (year 2014) to 229 (year 2015).

(b) DGCA issues guidance and instructions to the airlines from time to time for strict compliance of safety norms.

(c) The number of violations of air safety norms by Air India and Private operators during the last three years and the action taken thereon, year-wise and operator-wise are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

**Statement-I***The number of violations of air safety norms by airlines*

Sl. No.	Name of Airlines	No. of Violation detected		
		2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air Asia (India) Pvt. Ltd.	N/A	5	05
2.	Air India Ltd.	51	68	58
3.	Air India Charters Ltd.	7	36	0
4.	Jet Airways (India) Pvt. Ltd.	47	57	68

1	2	3	4	5
5.	JetLite (India) Ltd.	13	8	5
6.	Spice Jet Ltd.	27	50	26
7.	GoAirlines (India) Pvt. Ltd.	12	19	23
8.	Inter Globe Aviation Pvt. Ltd. (Indigo)	11	32	38
9.	Alliance Air	1	0	0
10.	TATA SIA Airlines (Vistara)	N/A	N/A	6
	TOTAL	169	275	229

**Statement-II**

*Number of enforcement action taken year-wise and operator-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of Airlines	No. of enforcement action taken year-wise		
		2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5
1	Air Asia (India) Pvt. Ltd.	N/A	Suspension- 5 TOTAL-5	Suspension-3 Derostered-2 TOTAL-5
2.	Air India Ltd.	Suspension- 36 Warning-15 TOTAL-51	Corrective Training- 2 Suspension- 37 Warning- 29 TOTAL-68	Corrective Training-1 Suspension- 32 Warning- 10 Derostered-15 TOTAL-58
3.	Air India Charters Ltd.	Suspension- 2 Warning- 5 TOTAL-7	Corrective Training- 1 Suspension- 2 Warning- 33 TOTAL-36	0
4.	Jet Airways (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Suspension- 39 Warning-8 TOTAL-47	FATA cancelled-1 Suspension-53 Warning-3 TOTAL-57	Corrective Training-2 Suspension-59 Warning-03 Withdrawal of approval-03 Cancellation- 01 TOTAL-68
5.	JetLite (India) Ltd.	Suspension- 11 Warning- 2 TOTAL-13	Suspension-7 Warning-1 TOTAL-8	Suspension-3 Warning-2 TOTAL-5
6.	SpiceJet Ltd.	Suspension - 27 TOTAL-27	Suspension- 41 Warning- 6 Withdrawal of from- 3 TOTAL-50	Corrective Training-3 Suspension-21 Warning-2 TOTAL-26

1	2	3	4	5
7.	GoAirlines (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Suspension- 11 Warning- 1 TOTAL-12	Suspension-16 Warning-3 TOTAL-19	Suspension-18 Warning-04 Derostered-01 TOTAL-23
8.	Inter Globe Aviation Pvt. Ltd. (Indigo)	Suspension-11 TOTAL-11	Suspension- 29 Warning- 3 TOTAL-32	Corrective Training-1 Suspension-37 TOTAL-38
9.	Alliance Air	Warning-1 TOTAL-1	0	0
10.	Vistara	N/A	N/A	Suspension-5 Warning-1 TOTAL-6
TOTAL		169	275	229

#### Accumulated loss of Air India

1455. SHRI K.K RAGESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- what is the total accumulated loss of Air India; and
- whether any plan is in place to cover the accumulated loss of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The total Accumulated Loss of Air India as per the audited accounts as on 3st March, 2016 is ₹ 41,380.45 crores.

(b) Air India, with the active support of the Govt. has taken a number of steps to improve its financial and operational performance. The Govt. had approved the Turnaround Plan/Financial Restructuring Plan (TAP/FRP) for the revival of Air India in 2012. The TAP/FRP includes budgetary support amounting to ₹ 30,231 crores spread over 10 years i.e. up to FY 2020-21 and also equity support for the payment of principal/interest on the Non Convertible Debentures. Air India has already received an Equity Infusion of ₹ 22,280 crores over the period from F. Y. 2011-12 to the end of March, 2016. For the year 2016-17, the Govt. has further allocated an amount of ₹ 1713 crores.

#### Battery operated carts in Delhi T-3

1456. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- whether outsourced facility of battery carts in Delhi Terminal-3 has resulted in nil or negligible benefits even to senior citizens who are compelled to commute long distances in the terminal; and



(b) if so, what corrective measures will be taken by the Airports Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Battery cart/buggy services, as provided for passenger convenience at Delhi Terminal-3, is working effectively. At present, there are 28 buggies at Terminal-3 and they are doing around 700-750 trips daily. These services are made available by DIAL to the passengers for the movement of persons with reduced mobility, senior citizens, expectant women and ladies with infants. In addition, buggies are also provided for the movement of dignitaries. Buggies are provided to airlines as per their request as airlines gets the prior information for the requirement and as and when such passenger approaches Information Desk with a request for buggy, same is provided to them. The services are highly appreciated and is provided to enhance and support the airlines in facilitating passengers.

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

#### **Increase in air services at 'C' category airports**

1457. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been accepted and implemented towards upgradation/creation of airports and to increase air services of National and private airlines including helicopter service at existing 'C' category airports in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Upgradation, development and construction of airports is a continuous process, which is undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) depending on the traffic demand, commercial viability, availability of land and requisite clearances from regulatory authorities. At present, the maximum percentage of aircraft with scheduled airlines is under Code-C category. Hence, emphasis has been given to make the airports suitable to Code-C aircraft, wherever feasible. These airports can also be used for Helicopter services. Details of development work taken up at airports for operation of Code-C aircraft are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement***Airports upgraded for operation of CAT 'C' type of aircraft*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Airport	Status
1.	Assam	Dibrugarh	Completed
2.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Completed
3.	Gujarat	Surat	Completed
4.		Vadodara	Completed
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Completed
6.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Completed
7.	Karnataka	Mangalore	Completed
8.		Mysore	Completed
9.	Kerala	Calicut	Completed
10.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Completed
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	Completed
12.	Manipur	Imphal	Completed
13.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Completed
14.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Completed
15.	Tripura	Agartala	Completed
16.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Completed
17.		Trichy	Completed
18.		Coimbatore	Completed
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Completed
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Completed
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Completed
22.		Kadapa	Completed
23.		Rajamundry	Completed
24.		Vijyawada (CE)	Completed
25.	Assam	Silcher (CE)	Completed
26.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Completed

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Airport	Status
27.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Commenced
28.		Hubli	Commenced
29.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Completed
30.		Jalgaon	Completed
31.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Completed
32.	Punjab	Bathinda (CE)	Completed
33.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer (CE)	Completed
34.		Bikaner (CE)	Completed

**Affordable air travel for common people**

1458. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government came out with a Regional Air Connectivity Scheme (UDAN), to make air travel affordable to common people, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the amount of surcharge to be levied on flyers on regular routes to fund the subsidy; and

(c) the number of airports ready to fly aircrafts under the Regional Airconnectivity Scheme and the details of the airlines that have come forward and from what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) 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.

(b) Central Government has decided to impose a levy on scheduled flights operated within India to fund Regional Air Connectivity Fund (RCF), 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 II/ CAT IIA routes as specified in Route Dispersal Guidelines issued under Rule 134 (1A).
- (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.

(c) 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 Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. (See below) 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 Airport/Airstrips in the country*

#### **Underserved**

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
1.	Car Nicobar	Andaman Island
2.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Jorhat	Assam
4.	North Lakhimpur (Uliabari)	Assam
5.	Tezpur	Assam
6.	Jamnagar	Gujarat
7.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
8.	Kullu (Bhuntar)	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Thoise	Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
10.	Agatti	Lakshadweep Islands
11.	Shillong (Barapani)	Meghalaya
12.	Diu	Daman and Diu (U.T.)
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)
<b>Unserved</b>		
1.	Campbell Bay	Andaman Nicobar
2.	Shibpur	Andaman Nicobar
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

---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
16.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh
17.	Yinghiong	Arunachal Pradesh
18.	Zero	Arunachal Pradesh
19.	Bograjeng	Assam
20.	Borengajuli	Assam
21.	Chabua	Assam
22.	Darrang	Assam
23.	Dinjan	Assam
24.	DoomurDullang	Assam
25.	Kokrajar	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
35.	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

---

---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
45.	Bihar Shariff	Bihar
46.	Bihita	Bihar
47.	Birpur	Bihar
48.	Buxur	Bihar
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

---

---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
74.	Durg	Chhattisgarh
75.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh
76.	Jashpurnagar	Chhattisgarh
77.	Kargid	Chhattisgarh
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

---



---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
103.	Wadhwan	Gujarat
104.	Wankaner	Gujarat
105.	Ambala	Haryana
106.	Bhiwani	Haryana
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.	Panzgam	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.	Chakufia	Jharkhand

---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
132.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand
133.	Deoghar	Jharkhand
134.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
135.	Dumka	Jharkhand
136.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand
137.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
138.	Sindri	Jharkhand
139.	Ammasandra	Karnataka
140.	Baldota/Koppal	Karnataka
141.	Bangalore (IIs)	Karnataka
142.	Bellary	Karnataka
143.	Bidar	Karnataka
144.	Chikmagalur	Karnataka
145.	Giniger (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.	Chilian	Kerala
159.	Amla	Madhya Pradesh
160.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh

---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
161.	Birlagram (Nagda)	Madhya Pradesh
162.	Birwa	Madhya Pradesh
163.	Burhar (Shahdol)	Madhya Pradesh
164.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
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

---

---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
190.	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh
191.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh
192.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
193.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh
194.	Sitamanu (Sitamaw, Mandasore)	Madhya Pradesh
195.	Tekanpur	Madhya Pradesh
196.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
197.	Umari	Madhya Pradesh
198.	Ahemad Nagar	Maharashtra
199.	Akola	Maharashtra
200.	Amravati	Maharashtra
201.	Baramati	Maharashtra
202.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
203.	Darna Camp	Maharashtra
204.	Deolali	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.	Kothapur	Maharashtra
214.	Kudal	Maharashtra
215.	Latur (MADC)	Maharashtra
216.	Lonavala Amby Valley	Maharashtra
217.	Mumbai (Juhu)	Maharashtra
218.	Nanded	Maharashtra

---

---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
219.	Nasik Road	Maharashtra
220.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
221.	Ozar (Nasik)	Maharashtra
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

---

---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
248.	Khandpara	Odisha
249.	Konarak	Odisha
250.	Lanjigarh	Odisha
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.	Jalandhar	Punjab
272.	Khemkaran	Punjab
273.	Ludhiana	Punjab
274.	Nabha	Punjab
275.	Nanak Sar	Punjab
276.	Pathankot	Punjab

---

---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
277.	Patiala	Punjab
278.	Abu Road	Rajasthan
279.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
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

---

---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
306.	Salawas	Rajasthan
307.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
308.	Shahpur	Rajasthan
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	Telangana
327.	Aleru	Telangana
328.	Basant Nagar	Telangana
329.	Hyderabad (Dundigal)	Telangana
330.	Hyderabad (Hakimpet)	Telangana
331.	Kagazpur (Sirpur)	Telangana
332.	Nadirgul	Telangana
333.	Nalgonda	Telangana
334.	Waranagal	Telangana

---



---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
335.	Kailashahar	Tripura
336.	Kamalpur	Tripura
337.	Khowai	Tripura
338.	Daman	Daman and Diu (U.T.)
339.	Puducherry	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.	Pirthiganj	Uttar Pradesh

---

---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
363.	Rajwari	Uttar Pradesh
364.	Saharanpur (Sarsawa)	Uttar Pradesh
365.	Sah-baj-quli	Uttar Pradesh
366.	Sardarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
367.	Shravasti	Uttar Pradesh
368.	Sultanpur (Amhai)	Uttar Pradesh
369.	Chiryalisaur	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

---

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
391.	Kalaikunda	West Bengal
392.	Kanchrapara	West Bengal
393.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
394.	Kohinoor	West Bengal
395.	Madhaiganj	West Bengal
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.	Prasdupur (Ganga Sagar)	West Bengal
405.	Rampurhat	West Bengal
406.	Sal Bani	West Bengal
407.	Saugaon	West Bengal

**Foreign registered aircraft for regional connectivity**

1459. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to allow foreign registered aircrafts for regional connectivity in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has signed any agreement with aircraft lessors for regional connectivity recently and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir, Draft Civil Aviation Requirements for this have been issued.

(b) No, Sir.

**Fake pilot scam**

†1460. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of flying aeroplanes by fake pilots have come to notice who got fake flying licence on the basis of fake documents;

(b) if so, to what extent it is dangerous for the air passengers;

(c) whether the role of concerned officers seems suspicious in this matter and if so, the details of the action taken against such officers; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that action has not been taken as per rule against such pilots who got flying licence on the basis of fake documents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) During the year 2011-12, 17 pilots were found having obtained licenses on the basis of fake mark sheets/certificates and 19 pilots were found having obtained licenses on the basis of fake flying hours. In recent past two cases have been noticed where pilots obtained license on the basis of fake mark sheets/certificates. Airlines after selecting the pilots, also train them on the type of aircraft in its fleet and release for the flying after assessing them fit for the purpose alongwith various measures taken by DGCA which ensures safety of air passengers.

(c) On the basis of preliminary investigation in the year 2011-12 Crime Branch, Delhi had found involvement of three officials of DGCA against whom cases were initiated by Crime Branch.

(d) The following action has been taken against the pilots as per rule who got pilot license on the basis of fake documents.

1. In cases related to fake mark sheets, licenses of 15 pilots were suspended. In the remaining 2 cases, the trainee pilots were debarred to obtain Indian license. These cases were handed over to Crime Branch, Delhi.
2. Cases related to fake flying hours of trainee pilots by Chief Flying Instructor of Rajasthan State Flying School, Jaipur are being investigated by Anti Corruption Bureau (ACB), Rajasthan. Licenses of 19 pilots have been suspended

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and thereafter suspension of 5 licenses was revoked based on the investigations of ACB, Rajasthan.

3. In recent two cases, the following action has been taken:

- (i) Ajay B. Khadtale- ATPL was cancelled *vide* order dated 01.01.2016.
- (ii) Parul Sachdev- CPL cancelled *vide* order dated 25.02.2016.

#### **UDAN Scheme**

1461. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the UDAN Scheme launched by Government;
- (b) by when this scheme will come into force; and
- (c) whether adequate infrastructural preparedness has been ensured before the launch of the said scheme?

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. Selection of airlines will be done through transparent bidding process which is to completed in January.

(c) Adequate airport infrastructure exists at the following underserved airports of Airports Authority of India: Car Nicobar (Andaman Nicorbar), Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh), Jorhat (Assam), North Lakhimpur (Lilabari) (Assam), Tezpur (Assam), Jamnagar (Gujarat), Bhavnagar (Gujarat), Kullu (Bhuntar) (Himachal Pradesh), Thoise (Jammu and Kashmir), Agatti (Lakshadweep Island), Shillong (Barapani) (Meghalaya), Diu (Daman and Diu U.T.), Puducherry (Puducherry U.T.), Agra (Uttar Pradesh), Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Pant Nagar (Uttarakhand), Andal (Durgapur) (West Bengal). Other airports will be brought to operational readiness on a demand driven basis.

**Withholding of matured fixed deposits by a private company**

1462. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Company Law Board (CLB) had in December, 2014 passed an order directing a private real estate company to return Fixed Deposit Amount to physically handicapped persons, which have matured long back;

(b) if so, details with number of physically handicapped persons who were affected following CLB's order;

(c) whether CLB have received complaints of withholding Fixed Deposit Amount of physically handicapped persons violating the orders of CLB; and

(d) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken for violating CLB orders and steps taken to ensure return of Fixed Deposit Amount and interest thereon to handicapped persons forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The erstwhile Company Law Board, has passed an order dated 30/12/2014 in respect of M/s. Ansal Properties and Infrastructure Limited regarding repayment of deposits, which does not specifically refer to physically handicapped persons.

(c) and (d) No such complaints have been received.

**Use of social media for redressal of grievances  
under Corporate Affairs Ministry**

1463. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to rope in advantage of the effective use of social media networking to redress any grievances in Corporate Affairs;

(b) if so, details thereof and important Twitter handles in this use;

(c) whether there are large number of vacant posts to be filled in offices of Corporate Affairs including the Registrar of Companies (RoC) in the country;

(d) if so, the latest vacancy position; and

(e) the effective steps taken by Government to expedite the filling up of vacant posts in meeting of Corporate Affairs and RoCs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The MCA21 system is being used for effective monitoring and redressal of grievances along with CPGRAMS portal, and social media can be tapped for creating public awareness.

(c) to (e) The Group 'A' and Group 'B' (Gazetted) vacant posts are filled as per laid down procedure as and when the vacancies arise. A decision has been taken not to fill up non-technical Group 'B' and Group 'C' vacancies.

#### **CSR funds for increasing forest cover**

1464. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to utilise 25 per cent of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds of the Nationalized Banks for increasing the forest cover in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reaction of Government to pool CSR funds of all Public Sector Undertakings for various welfare schemes launched by Government from time to time to overcome scarcity of funds, even if certain amendments are required in the Companies Act, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Rule 4(3) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 allows companies, including Public Sector Undertakings to collaborate with other companies for undertaking projects or programs or activities, under their CSR obligation. Further, CSR funds are permitted to be leveraged under various Government programmes/schemes.

#### **Procurement of VVIP helicopters**

1465. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreement entered into between India and Agusta Westland for procuring twelve VVIP helicopters;

(b) the details of legal implications that forces Government not to cancel VVIP helicopters deal with Agusta Westland and blacklisting Finmeccanica;

(c) whether it is a fact that CBI has come to the conclusion that *prima facie* there is a case of corruption in the deal; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not cancelling the deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) The contract for the supply of 12 VVIP/VIP helicopters signed with M/s Agusta Westland International Limited (AWIL) on 8th February, 2010 has been terminated by the Government of India with effect from 1st January, 2014 on grounds of breach of the provisions of the Pre-Contract Integrity Pact and breach of terms of the contract by M/s AWIL. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a case in the matter and has informed that the case is under investigation.

#### **Embraer deal**

1466. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is Embraer deal;
- (b) whether DRDO has got reply from Embraer on the deal;
- (c) if so, what is the reply given by Embraer; and
- (d) the details of the preliminary report submitted by CBI on the deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Embraer deal was to purchase three modified aircrafts from M/s Embraer, Brazil for installation of DRDO developed mission system to develop indigenous Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) System.

(b) to (d) There were media reports on alleged involvement of Agents in the deal. Therefore, DRDO asked for clarification from Embraer based on the media reports. Embraer, in their reply, admitted that they have entered into an Agreement with an Agency towards the Contract and that a sum of \$5.76 Million was paid to the Agency. The same has been submitted to CBI for investigation.

#### **New museum for the Indian Air Force**

†1467. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering seriously to have a new museum for Indian Air Force;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard, so far;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government will consider to make it in the State of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, by when and where and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) A proposal for construction of a new Air Force Museum at Palam, New Delhi has been received from Indian Air Force by the Government.

#### **Import of defence materials**

1468. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total Military expenditure in 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(b) what was the quantum of defence materials imported in 2014-15 and 2015-16; and

(c) what are the factors responsible for rise or decline in the aforesaid fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The total Military (Defence Services) expenditure in the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Financial year	Expenditure
2014-15	2,18,694.18
2015-16	2,25,894.85

(b) The expenditure on purchase of imported stores (equipments) during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial year	Expenditure
2014-15	32,498.97
2015-16	30,173.09

(c) Quantum of foreign cash outgo depends on the nature and number of contracts signed with foreign vendors. However, greater stress on Make in India and indigenization efforts is in part responsible for reduction in imports. Government has implemented several policy initiatives such as liberalization of FDI policy and industrial licensing policy, simplification of export procedures, creating level playing field for Indian private and public sector companies, streamlining of offset implementation process, providing preference to Buy Indian, Buy and Make Indian categories of Capital Acquisition over Buy Global category in Defence Procurement Procedure to make the country self reliant in defence production.

#### JCOs retiring from Indian army

†1469. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of Junior Commissioned Officers getting retired from Indian Army every year; and

(b) the plan to use the skills of these retired officers who achieved excellence in signal, mapping, intelligence etc. through JCO training and become a better trained bank than Commissioned Officer in their respective field, in Nation building through Government jobs other than banking (security, clerk) and police?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The year-wise details of the approximate number of Junior Commissioned Officers getting retired from Indian Army from 1st January, 2013 to 30th June, 2016 is as under:

Year	Annual Wastage
2013	12836
2014	12609
2015	10606
2016 (till 30th June)	5368

(b) Government has provided reservation for re-employment of defence personnel details as per Statement (*See below*). Further, a MoU has been signed in July, 2015 between Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Post MoU, Indian Army institutionalized linkages with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and raised Directorate of Indian Army Veteran (DIAV) in January, 2016 with a separate Skilling and Transition Section which is dedicated to skilling

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

prospective retirees under NSDC for job placements on retirement. Presently, nearly 2000 personnel have undergone various skill courses being conducted under 09 Sectors and 19 Job Roles at various Regimental Centres.

***Statement***

*Details of reservation available to Ex-Servicemen in Government*

*Departments/PSUs*

- (i) 10% of the vacancies in the posts up to the level of Assistant Commandant in all para-military forces.
- (ii) 10% in Group 'C' and 20% in Group 'D' posts.
- (iii) 14.5% in Group 'C' and 24.5% in Group 'D' posts in Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks. Out of this reservation, 4.5% reservation in each category is meant for Disabled Soldiers and Widows/Dependents.
- (iv) 100% in Defence Security Corps.

**Troop deployment at Siachen glacier**

1470. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum tenure of any soldier on Siachen Glacier;

(b) the number of Officers, JCOs and Jawans lost by the country till date since the start of Operation Meghdoot in 1984 due to climatic and environmental conditions and other factors at Siachen; and

(c) the compensation offered by Government to the families of army personnel who lost their lives at Siachen and at some other tougher posts and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Siachen Glacier is divided in three parts *i.e.* Northern Glacier, Central Glacier and Southern Glacier. The tenure of soldiers deployed in these locations varies from three to five months based on complexity of the deployment location, sensitivity of the post and adverse effect on the health of the individual.

(b) In operation Meghdoot, from 1984 till 18.11.2016, 35 Officers and 887 JCOs / ORs have lost their lives.

(c) With effect from 1st January, 2016, *ex-gratia* lump sum compensation of ₹35 Lakh is payable to the next of kin (Nok) on death of Army personnel occurring while

on duty in the specified high altitude, inaccessible border posts, etc. on account of natural disasters, extreme weather conditions. In addition, other benefits such as liberalised family pension, death-cum-retirement-gratuity, etc. are granted as per extant rules.

### **Suicides over OROP**

†1471. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which Ex-servicemen organised protest and agitation in New Delhi for keeping their demand of OROP and how many of them committed suicide during these protests and the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ex-serviceman who committed suicide in Delhi was eligible for OROP and he was not getting pension under OROP and the details thereof along with reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating to give martyr status to those Ex-servicemen who committed suicide, if not, the reasons therefor along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) United Front Movement of Ex-servicemen is continuing their protest action in New Delhi since 14th June, 2015 for their demands on OROP. No incident of suicide by any member of this organization has come to notice so far.

(b) Ex-Subedar Ram Kishan Grewal had committed suicide at Delhi on 01.11.2016. On enquiry regarding payment of the benefits of OROP to him, the pension disbursing bank has informed that he was drawing pension @ ₹22,608 p.m. He was entitled for revised pension under OROP @ ₹ 25,634 p.m. The total amount of arrears of ₹ 53978/- on account of implementation of OROP has been credited to Bank Account of Late Ex-Subedar Ram Kishan Grewal on 08.11.2016.

(c) There is no such policy of Government of India.

### **Billing private organisations for services extended by Army**

1472. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any procedure to define how private organisations can be billed for services extended by the Army and if so, the details thereof; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to ensure that Army does not spend from its own pocket for the services extended to private organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Army assistance is provided to private organizations for making of films, TV serials, documentaries etc. as per standardized rates based on the number and nature of Army assets deployed for the same.

#### **Requisition for Predator Guardian drones**

1473. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has requested for 22 unarmed high-tech multi-mission Predator Guardian drones for maritime surveillance of the Indian ocean, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is the response of Government of USA in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Manufacturing of fighter aircrafts in India**

1474. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposal from U.S. aviation giants, Boeing and Lockheed Martin, to manufacture fighter aircrafts in India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposal includes the transfer of technology and licenses and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much investment is likely to come for this project and by when the production centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Boeing and Lockheed Martin have expressed their interest to set up manufacturing facilities for Fighter Aircrafts in India under 'Make in India' initiative. However, no specific and detailed proposals have been received.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**External threats through sea routes**

†1475. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in external threats to nation's security through sea routes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has reviewed coastal security system recently, if so, whether Government has any plan to procure modern equipments including radar for coastal security/monitoring; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the other measures taken to secure sea routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Post the 26/11 Mumbai attacks, there have been several inputs, emanating from multiple sources, indicating likelihood of terrorist attacks on coastal States / Union Territories, including the island territories, by using the sea route. These threats are assessed at regular intervals. Monitoring, review and assessment of the coastal security construct is an ongoing process and is undertaken on a periodic basis. National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS), under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, monitors the progress in respect of coastal security initiatives, any shortfall encountered, and decides on measures to plug the gaps. The Committee meets at least twice a year. The 14th meeting of the NCSMCS was held recently on 24th November, 2016. A coastal security ring all along our coast is provided by Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy. Other measures include improving surveillance mechanism, enhanced patrolling and joint operational exercises conducted on regular basis among Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, Marine Police, Customs and others. Installation of radars covering the country's entire coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process. Further, continuous review and monitoring mechanisms have been established by the Government at different levels including agencies and State/Union Territory authorities.

**Assistance to families of martyred soldiers**

†1476. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the defined policy of Government for providing assistance to the families of the martyrs;

(b) the provision for giving financial help and other facilities to the families of the martyred soldiers in the Uri attack; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of families of martyrs out of the above who have received complete assistance and the number of families of martyrs who are yet to receive the above financial help, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Assistance/Welfare Schemes/other facilities provided to the families/Next of Kins (NoKs) of martyrs are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The financial assistance paid to the NoKs of the Uri terrorist attack martyrs is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Assistance/Welfare Schemes/other facilities provided to the families/Next of Kins of Martyrs*

---

- (1) Financial Assistance provided to the families/NoKs of the Martyrs:
    1. Liberalized Family Pension.
    2. Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity.
    3. *Ex-gratia* lump sum compensation.
    4. Disability/War injury element of pension.
  - (2) Welfare schemes provided through the Directorate General Resettlement/ Government:
    1. Reservation in Public Sector Undertaking and Banks.
    2. Allotment of Eligibility Certificates for Oil Product Agencies under 8% Quota.
    3. Tipper Attachment Scheme.
    4. Allotment of SAFAL Outlets for dependents.
    5. Allotment of Class V surplus B Vehicle.
  - (3) Welfare Schemes provided through Kendriya Sainik Board (under Raksha Mantri's Discretionary Fund/Armed Forces Flag Day Fund (AFFDF) to Ex-servicemen/ families, including families of Martyrs as per their eligibility on making application):
    1. Penury Grant.
    2. Education Grant.
-

- 
3. Officer Cadet Grant.
  4. Disabled Children Grant.
  5. House Repair Grant.
  6. Daughter's Marriage Grant/ Widow Re-Marriage Grant.
  7. Funeral Grant.
  8. Medical Grant.
  9. Orphan Grant.
  10. Vocational Training Grant for Widows.
  11. Grant for treatment of serious diseases. (Armed Forces Flag Day Fund)
- (4) Facilities provided to the families/NoKs of the Martyrs:
1. Children Education Concession.
  2. Travel Concession:
    - a. Rail Concession.
    - b. Air Travel Concession.
  3. Telephone Concession.
- (5) Financial Assistance provided under various Funds:
- a. Army Group Insurance Fund.
  - b. Army Group Insurance Maturity.
  - c. Army Wives Welfare Association Fund.
  - d. Army Officers' Benevolent Fund.
  - e. Army Central Welfare Fund.
-



**Statement-II***Details of financial assistance paid to NoKs of Uri terrorists' attack martyrs*

Sl.No.	Army No.	Rank	Name	Unit	Date of Cas	Financial Assistance* (₹)	
1.	5247393L	Sub	Karnail Singh	10 Dogra	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
						DCRG	1000000
						LFP	19710
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	1045703
2.	3993435L	HAV	Ravi Paul	10 Dogra	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
						DCRG	746719
						LFP	12375
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	207102
3.	13628173L	SEP	Rakesh Singh	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
						DCRG	329916
						LFP	12330
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	55745
4.	4271070L	HAV	Nimb Singh Rawat	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
						DCRG	1000000
						LFP	16940
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000

Sl.No.	Army No.	Rank	Name	Unit	Date of Cas	Financial Assistance* (₹)	
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	316963
5.	4271150H	HAV	Ashok Kumar	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
			Singh			DCRG	1000000
						LFP	15940
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	298885
6.	4277113L	NK	Sunil Kumar	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
			Vidyarthi			DCRG	847090
						LFP	16480
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	130183
7.	4288327K	LNK	Rajesh Kumar	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
			Yadav			DCRG	395796
						LFP	14770
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	338187
8.	4283274K	SEP	Ganesh Shankar	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
						DCRG	380400
						LFP	14200
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000

Sl. No.	Army No.	Rank	Name	Unit	Date of Cas	Financial Assistance* (₹)	
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	220872
9.	4284256N	SEP	Galande	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
			Chandrakant			DCRG	372996
						LFP	13670
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	135731
10.	4284283X	SEP	Rajesh Kumar	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
			Singh			DCRG	374196
						LFP	13970
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	660907
11.	4284574X	SEP	Jawara Munda	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
						DCRG	387158
						LFP	14450
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	535239
12.	4285159N	SEP	Naiman Kujur	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
						DCRG	377700
						LFP	14100
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000

Sl.No.	Army No.	Rank	Name	Unit	Date of Cas	Financial Assistance* (₹)
						AWWA 15000
						ACWF 50000
						AFPP Fund 340896
13.4286798W	SEP		Harendra	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF 3000000
			Yadav			DCRG 365436
						LFP 13590
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i> 1500000
						AWWA 15000
						ACWF 50000
						AFPP Fund 33142
14.4288853A	SEP		Uike Panjab	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF 3000000
			Janrao			DCRG 321816
						LFP 12030
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i> 1500000
						AWWA 15000
						ACWF 50000
						AFPP Fund 173049
15.4294134X	SEP		Thok Sandip	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF 3000000
			Somanath			DCRG 144720
						LFP 10720
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i> 1500000
						AWWA 15000
						ACWF 50000
						AFPP Fund 24864
16.4294823Y	SEP		Biswajit	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF 3000000
			Ghorai			DCRG 144720
						LFP 10720
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i> 1500000

Sl. No.	Army No.	Rank	Name	Unit	Date of Cas	Financial Assistance* (₹)	
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	18175
17.4294828X	SEP		Gangadhar	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
			Dalui			DCRG	144720
						LFP	10720
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	18176
18.4288168P	SEP		Kulmethe	6 Bihar	19 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
			Janardhan			DCRG	328716
						LFP	12230
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	86845
19.4280144W	NK/		Raj Kishore	6 Bihar	18 Sep. 2016	AGIF	3000000
	CK		Singh			DCRG	683237
						LFP	14490
						<i>Ex-Gratia</i>	1500000
						AWWA	15000
						ACWF	50000
						AFPP Fund	573492

\*AGIF- Army Group Insurance Fund  
LFP - Liberalised Family Pension  
AWWA - Army Wives Welfare Association  
AFPP Fund - Armed Forces Personnel  
Provident Fund

DCRG - Death-cum Retirement Gratuity  
*Ex-gratia-Ex-gratia* Lumpsum Compensation  
ACWF - Army Central Welfare Fund

**Discrepancy in rank equation between defence and civil services officers**

1477. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in its letter No.A/24577/CAO/CP Cell dated 18 October, 2016 has disturbed the rank equations between Armed Forces Officers and Civil Services Officers;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider correcting discrepancies that have arisen as a result of this disturbance of rank equations; and

(c) 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 Government has only reiterated the existing functional equivalence being followed at Service Headquarters for matters of assigning duties and responsibilities with respect to Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service (AFHQ CS) officers posted at Service Headquarters.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**District Sainik Kalyan Boards**

1478. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a study on the functioning of District Sainik Kalyan Boards, conducted by the National Commission of Women few years back;

(b) if so, whether Government had looked into and acted upon recommendations of the study;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that financial assistance given to martyrs' families after their supreme sacrifice without any counselling about its utilisation often invites certain problems; and

(d) if so, whether Government would consider introducing comprehensive counselling to war-widows and martyrs' families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) As per the information received from National Commission for Women (NCW) under the administrative control of Ministry of Women and Child Development, a study of war widows was undertaken by Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini,

Centre for Development Planning and Research (CDPR). Some measures were suggested about the functioning of the Sainik Welfare Boards at State and District level which are critical components in looking after the welfare of ex-servicemen, their families and widows of the martyrs. Kendriya Sainik Board Secretariat, an attached office under the administrative control of Department of Ex-Servicemen (DESW), Ministry of Defence, the Nodal agency of the Government of India to look after the welfare of ex-servicemen and their families including martyrs, has intimated that they have not received any such Report.

(b) In view of the above, question does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is no provision of professional counselling of the war widows/ Next of Kin etc. in the Rajya/Zilla Sainik Boards. However, two officials from the Unit of the soldier killed in action, assist the family including liaison with the civil/other concerned authorities in having all the formalities completed for receipt of pensionary entitlements/other assistance from the Government. They guide the widow/family about the utilisation of the assistance received. Officials from the Rajya Sainik/Zilla Sainik Boards provide all the assistance as is required by the widows/dependents.

#### **Memorandum from NExCC**

1479. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry received any Memorandum from National Ex-servicemen Coordination Committee (NExCC) (Regd.), Regn. No.2171 of 1997-98 AExBE (Regd.TU.) in regard to the issues pertaining to the Armed Forces Veterans and their dependents; and

(b) if so, the name of nodal authority, whose orders are implemented uniformly in Central / State Governments / PSUs / PSBs / SBI and its associates etc. pertaining to re-employed Ex-Servicemen for Pay-fixation, Seniority for Promotion and other allied matters concerning to them on re-employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Name of nodal authority is as under:

Central Government: Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Personnel and Training.

Central PSUs:	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Public Enterprises.
PSBs/SBI:	Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services.
State Government:	Respective State Governments.

#### **Appointment of middlemen in defence deals**

†1480. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed middlemen for the procurement of defence equipments;

(b) if so, whether all the middlemen appointed for procurement of defence equipments are Indians;

(c) if not, the names of all the middlemen including those from other countries; and

(d) the percentage of commission that has been fixed for the middlemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Checking ceasefire violation by Pakistan**

1481. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is frequently violating the ceasefire during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents of violation of ceasefire by Pakistan;

(c) the details of the Indian soldiers killed and injured during the said violations indicating damage to property and exodus of people from the affected region were also reported; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(d) the details of preventive steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check such ceasefire violations at international border areas in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Details of ceasefire violations during last one year are as under:-

Ceasefire Violations along Line of Control (LoC) and International Border (IB) under operational control of Army (from 25.11.2015 to 26.11.2016)	Ceasefire Violations along IB under operational control of BSF (from 1.11.2015 to 1.11.2016)
216	214

(c) During these ceasefire violations 8 Army soldiers got martyred and 74 were injured. Further, in 2016 (till 7.11.2016) 111 houses/structures got damaged.

There is no permanent dislocation of the people residing close to IB/LoC. However, in 2016, 27,449 persons were evacuated from their villages in Jammu division after the surgical strike in PoK.

(d) Appropriate retaliation to these ceasefire violations has been carried out wherever necessary. All violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan military authority at appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between DGMOs of India and Pakistan.

Diplomatically, India has repeatedly emphasised, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control (LoC) and the International Border in Jammu and Kashmir as its obligations emanating from the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration.

Mechanism has been instituted at Border Out Post (BOPs) and border areas to expeditiously inform the villagers on occurrence of cross-border firing. Bullet Proof bunkers and ambulances are kept in readiness at convenient locations for evacuation of persons in case of emergency.

#### **Shifting of ammunition dump at Vallah, Amritsar**

1482. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering shifting of ammunition dump situated at Vallah, Amritsar due to dense population in surrounding areas as the dump has become dangerous for the residents; and

(b) 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) No, Sir.

(b) Location of ammunition depot is strategic and based on operational requirements and, therefore, shifting of ammunition dump is not feasible.

#### **Protest by Ex-Servicemen over OROP**

1483. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact-that the Ex-Servicemen are continuing their protest action for more than a year at Jantar Mantar, Delhi for the implementation of one-rank one-pension (OROP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction to their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. United Front Movement of Ex-Servicemen is continuing their protest action since 14th June, 2015 for their demands on OROP.

Government has accepted the demands of Ex-Servicemen associations to implement OROP, payment of arrears *w.e.f.* 01.07.2014 and coverage of Premature Retirees (PMR) cases under the scheme upto 07.11.2015. Some Ex-Servicemen Associations have been demanding changes in methodology for fixation of pension, periodicity of its revision, coverage of future PMR cases, etc. The Government appointed a Judicial Committee on OROP to look into the anomalies, if any arising out of implementation of OROP on 14.12.2015. The Committee has submitted its report on 26.10.2016.

#### **Defence MoU with Sweden**

1484. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defence relationship agreement has been signed between India and Sweden, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any MoU in-force with Sweden, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any Swedish company is training our technicians for fighter aircrafts; and

(d) whether there is any role of Saab-a Swedish company in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) India had signed an MoU on Defence Cooperation with Sweden on 5th November, 2009. This MoU is effective for an initial period of 10 years from the date of signing.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) M/s SAAB, Sweden has been supplying defence equipment to the Indian armed forces.

#### **Manufacture of Kamov Helicopters in India**

1485. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Russia have reached an agreement for the manufacture of Kamov Military Helicopters by India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Helicopters to be purchased and the cost of acquisition and the target date of delivery of the first batch to the Indian Air Force; and

(c) whether the agreement reached has a provision for manufacturing Kamov Helicopter and its spare parts in India in future through a joint venture, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir. An Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) has been signed on 24th December, 2015, between the Government of India and Russian Federation for the manufacture of Kamov Ka 226T Helicopters in India.

(b) A total of 200 Ka-226T Helicopters are to be supplied by the Indo-Russian joint venture (JV). The cost details and timelines for delivery of the first batch of helicopters will be worked out after the formation of JV and signing of the contract on delivery.

(c) In addition to manufacturing Kamov Helicopters and its spare parts, the JV shall also establish its repair and overhaul facilities in seven years from the date of supply of first batch of helicopters.

#### **Countering threats to air bases**

1486. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to counter sub-conventional threats to bases, the Indian Air Force have instituted several security measures;

(b) whether it is also a fact that new courses were being conducted with increased security training, consciousness, physical fitness and combat efficiency of the personnel; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the threats are no longer easy to identify now-a-days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Indian Air Force has instituted various security measures to counter the sub-conventional threats to its bases. New courses are being conducted for advanced training to air warriors on combat and weapon training skills and counter terrorism operations.

(c) Adequate measures are in place to ensure foolproof surveillance and early detection and its timely neutralization.

#### **Purchasing of defence equipments**

1487. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to purchase tanks, multi-barrel rocket launchers, mini unmanned aerial vehicles and 15 light combat helicopters;

(b) if so, the cost involved and from where such purchases have been made;

(c) the status of the blacklisting policy to prevent corruption in the defence sector; and

(d) whether Government is taking steps to ban or suspend arms contractors for their wrong doings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) The equipment requirements of the Armed Forces are planned and progressed through a detailed process which includes 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), a five year Service-wise Capability Acquisition Plan and a two year roll-on Annual Acquisition Plan. The capital procurement of defence equipment is carried out as per the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). During the last two years and current year. 135 contracts with total value of ₹ 1,91,018.78 crore have been signed with Indian and foreign vendors for capital procurement of defence equipment such as micro unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), ships, missiles, frigates, rockets, simulators, aircraft, helicopters, radars and rifles.

(c) and (d) The Government has recently issued guidelines for penalties in business dealings with entities, which include levy of financial penalties and suspension / ban on dealings with entities involved in wrong doings.

**Purchasing of fighter aircrafts from Russia**

1488. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many fighter aircrafts are to be purchased from Russia as per the recent agreement between both the countries;

(b) the details of the agreements; and

(c) whether, our country is in possession of any Russian fighter aircrafts presently, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Indian Air Force (IAF) is in the process of inducting Su-30 MKI fighter aircraft of Russian origin. The present lot of aircraft under delivery is being manufactured by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited through Transfer of Technology.

(c) At present, 24 fighter aircraft squadrons operational in the IAF are of Russian origin. This includes MiG-21, MiG-27, MiG-29 and Su-30 MKI fighter aircraft.

**Policy for blacklisting defence firms**

1489. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the blacklisting policy for the tainted firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the various parameters / criteria highlighted in the policy; and

(c) how many firms have been blacklisted by Government so far during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Defence has recently issued Guidelines for penalties in business dealings with entities, which have come into effect from 21.11.2016. The Guidelines have also been put in public domain by uploading them on the website of Ministry of Defence (<http://mod.nic.in/writereaddata/guideentities.pdf>). The Guidelines lay down policy for levy of financial penalties and/or Suspension/Banning of business dealings with entities, seeking to enter into contract with/having entered into a contract for the procurement of goods and services by the Ministry of Defence.

(c) During the last three years, business dealings with six companies/entities have been put on hold and in respect of two other firms restricted procurement was permitted only if such procurements are justified and necessary on the basis of operational urgency, national security and non-availability of other alternatives.

#### **Monitoring mechanism for OROP implementation**

1490. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of implementation of One Rank One Pension (OROP) Scheme;

(b) in view of sensitivity of the issue, whether any monitoring of the implementation is being made by a Committee or Cell constituted by Government, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the redressal of public grievances system for ex-servicemen would be strengthened so that their grievances are addressed and redressed in a time-bound manner, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what is the mechanism available at present and what is its efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The status of payment to the Defence Forces Pensioners/ Family Pensioners on account of implementation of OROP order, as on 22.11.2016 are as under:—

No. of cases paid (1st instalment and lump sum payments	Amount disbursed (₹ in crores)	No. of cases paid 2nd instalment	Amount disbursed (₹ in crores)
1957925	3984.76	1541316	2267.71

(b) to (d) Public Grievances Cell in the Department is receiving grievances of the Pensioners / Family Pensioners and taking up the matters with the concerned offices *e.g.* Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA), Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Pension) for redressal of their grievances in a time-bound manner. Service Headquarters and CGDA also have dedicated grievance directorates/cells for redressal of grievances of Ex-Servicemen. Disposal of the grievances is monitored at the highest level in the Government.

**Scorpene submarine data leak**

†1491. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that information has been received about leak of data related to scorpene class submarine in an Australian newspaper and website, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the extent of success that can be achieved in weakening the combat capability of submarines being manufactured with leaked data and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) On 24th August, 2016, it was reported in an Australian newspaper "The Australian" that certain data relating to the Scorpene class Submarines was leaked. A Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Defence to enquire into the reported leak of documents. The Committee has submitted its report, which is under examination.

**Shortage of arms and equipment**

1492. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

KUMARI SELJA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Army is facing shortage of ammunition, missiles and equipments;

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

(c) the details of measures being taken by Government to meet the shortage and challenges of present security scenario of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The authorisation and holding of ammunition, missiles and equipments is as per operational requirement of the Indian Army. Adequate reserves have been authorised in terms of War Wastage Reserves (WWR) to cater for contingencies during war.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Requirements of in-service weapons and equipments are identified every year through Annual Provision Review and procurements are carried out either through Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) or trade / ex-import. Some of the measures to ensure adequate supply of ammunition are placing of a Five Year Roll on Indent on OFB for the period 2014-19 and approval of an Ammunition Road Map for ex-import / trade ammunition.

Further, the Indian Army is capable of safeguarding the National Security with the available resources.

#### **DRDO's protein food for jawans**

1493. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has made a research in production of protein food for the jawans posted in remote and isolated parts of the country keeping in view the present situation on our borders;

(b) if so, the names of the various food products developed by DRDO during the last two years;

(c) the details of various food production units of DRDO existing in various parts of the country as on date; and

(d) the names of the other products likely to be developed by DRDO for the defence personnel in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed various nutritious and protein-rich foods to cater the requirements of Service personnel deployed at high altitude and snow bound areas. The major protein food products developed by DRDO are: Protein-rich bars; Energy-rich bars; Protein-rich instant Halwa-mix, Upma-mix; and Protein-rich Chapattis.

(c) There is no food production unit in DRDO. However, after developing these products, production technologies have been transferred to various industries for bulk production.

(d) Development of nutritional food by DRDO for Armed Forces is an ongoing process based on their requirements and latest technological research in the area. Some



of them are Processed Food Technologies/Products and Test Kits (Frozen Meat Test and Alfatoxin Detection Kits), etc.

**Self sufficiency in defence manufacturing**

1494. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Armed forces have to depend on foreign countries even today for getting modern arms and equipments, despite the claims of self sufficiency in every field in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country has not achieved the desired success in the field of defence research and innovation as per the circumstances and the needs;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India's approach in respect of defence research does not seem to come upto the reality; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Governments thinking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) The requirements of defence equipment for the Indian Armed Forces are met through both indigenous production and imports. During the last two financial years (2014-15 and 2015-16), 108 contracts with total value of ₹1,12,736.81 crore have been signed for capital procurement of defence equipment, out of which 73 contracts involving a value of ₹ 72,303.34 crore were signed with Indian vendors. During 2014-15 and 2015-16, the Defence Acquisition Council has accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AON) to 114 capital procurement cases involving an estimated cost of ₹2,25,022 crore of which 85 cases involving ₹ 1,60,362 crore are under the 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make' categories.

Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), an R&D Wing of Ministry of Defence, is primarily involved in design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems in the fields of armaments, missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, radars, electronic warfare systems, sonars, combat vehicles, combat aircraft, sensors, etc., for the Armed Forces as per their specific Qualitative Requirements. DRDO also interacts with private companies and academia right from inception of the projects. Most of the DRDO developed technologies / systems are equivalent to or better than their counterparts worldwide.

In so far as the self-sufficiency in Defence is concerned, various indigenously designed and developed weapon platforms, viz., Advanced Light Helicopters (ALH),

Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Akash Missile Systems, Multi Barrel Rocket System - Pinaka, MBT Arjun Tanks, Sonars, etc., have been successfully inducted into the Services.

Government has launched the Technology Development Fund, accorded highest preference to 'Buy (Indian-IDDMM)' category of acquisition, and completely revised the 'Make' procedure in the Defence Procurement Procedure-2016 (DPP) in order to promote indigenous design, development and manufacturing through Indian defence industry. Apart from these, the Government has taken steps for liberalisation of the FDI policy and Industrial Licensing policy, simplification of export procedures, creating level playing field for Indian private and public sector companies and streamlining of offset guidelines, which are likely to result in greater impetus to defence research and innovation, and thus lead to self-sufficiency in defence in the country.

#### **Expenditure on grant-in-aid**

1495. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the largest single item of expenditure of Government in the last two years is on grant-in-aid expenditure;

(b) the total amount of grants-in-aid released by Government during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(c) of the total grants-in-aid released as above, how much of it was released to the State Governments and to Jharkhand in particular;

(d) what mechanism is in place to ensure that expenditure being incurred is meeting the objectives of the grants-in-aid schemes; and

(e) whether there is any need to strengthen the accountability arrangements in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The total amount of grants-in-aid released by Government to State Governments, Union Territory Governments, autonomous bodies and Non-Government Organizations during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 are ₹ 3,79,671 crore and ₹3,95,017 crore respectively.

(c) Of the total grants-in-aid released, amounts of ₹3,35,524 crore and ₹3,22,548 crore were released to State Governments in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16. Scheme-

wise/State-wise details of releases to State Governments are not maintained centrally. However, amount of ₹1,624 crore in 2014-15 and ₹1,095 crore in 2015-16 were released to State Government of Jharkhand as Finance Commission Grants.

(d) and (e) General Financial Rules provide for adequate mechanism for ensuring (i) amounts released as Grants are spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned/ released, (ii) furnishing of utilization certificates for the amount so released, (iii) statutory/ internal audit of the accounts of the recipient of the grants, (iv) submission of achievement cum performance reports and (v) refund of unutilized amounts to the sanctioning authority.

#### **Money laundering and tax evasion through co-operative banks**

1496. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current framework to regulate and oversee co-operative banks and thousands of crores of deposits;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are cases of co-operative bank failure causing loss to many depositors and the details thereof;

(c) whether weak or non-existent independent regulation and weak KYC norms are causing many co-operative banks to be used for money laundering and tax evasion and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has received complaints or reports in this regard and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulates and supervises the banking functions of State Cooperative Banks (StCBs)/District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs)/Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) under the various provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to Cooperative Societies) and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. However, the matters related to incorporation, registration, management, audit, liquidation, etc. in respect of these banks fall under the jurisdiction of the concerned Registrar of co-operative societies. Under Section 35(6) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to Cooperative Societies), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has concurrent powers to inspect StCBs and DCCBs.

(b) NABARD has reported that as on 31.3.2015, the total deposits with 33 StCBs and 371 DCCBs were ₹356467 crore. Out of these cooperative banks, 12 banks were having negative net worth as on 31.3.2015. NABARD has informed that these banks are servicing their depositors.

(c) and (d) RBI has informed that it has prescribed uniform Know Your Customer (KYC) norms for all commercial and cooperative banks and its Master Directions on KYC guidelines are uniformly applicable to all banks in India. RBI has further informed that it does not have any information on whether extant KYC norms are causing many cooperative banks to be used for money laundering and tax evasion. However, some instances of violations of KYC/Anti Money Laundering (AML) guidelines in UCBs have been observed by RBI and 32 UCBs have been imposed an aggregate penalty of ₹119.50 lakh by RBI for KYC/AML violations from 1st July, 2015 to 30th June, 2016.

NABARD has reported that the compliance to KYC/ AML is monitored during inspection of StCBs and DCCBs and these banks are required to submit Cash Transaction Report, Suspicious Transaction Report, Counterfeit Currency Report and Non-Profit Organization Report, etc. to Financial Intelligence Unit-India regularly.

#### **Interest rate cut for long term savings schemes**

1497. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Ministry of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the interest rate of Public Provident Fund (PPF), Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP), Senior Citizens - Deposit Scheme, and the Girl Child Scheme were cut by 0.1 per cent per annum; and

(b) if so, what were the reasons/points of such interest rate cut for long term saving scheme, where millions of poor, retired and senior citizen's hard earned money are involved in investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Sir, the interest rates of Public Provident Fund (PPF), Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP), Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004, and Sukanya Samriddhi Account (the Girl Child Scheme) were reduced by 0.10 percentage point for the quarter 01.10.2016 to 31.12.2016, and not 0.10 percentage per annum.

(b) The reduction in the rates of interest by 0.10 percentage point was necessitated by a significant fall in the yields on Government Securities of comparable maturities.

**Insurance policy for people in Madhya Pradesh**

†1498. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks have maximised their efforts and insured 91 lakh people in Madhya Pradesh in order to make two of the ambitious Insurance Schemes, of the Prime Minister successful;

(b) whether after one year of completion of insurance policy term on 8-5-2016 there are such people also in Madhya Pradesh who don't have any money in their bank accounts;

(c) whether twenty lakh insurance policies would be eligible for renewal;

(d) the steps Government is taking to provide benefits of the insurance policy to the zero balance account holders; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) provide affordable social protection to large number of citizens, especially to the poor and the under privileged. As on 31.05.2016, total subscription in Madhya Pradesh under PMSBY and PMJJBY was 69.76 lakhs and 17.46 lakhs respectively.

The benefit of personal accidental insurance cover of ₹ one lakh is extended to all active Rupay card holders including zero balance accounts under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. The premium for the insurance cover is borne by the National Payments Corporation of India which issues the Rupay cards.

**Central loan to States for food procurement**

1499. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loans disbursed by the Union Government to the States during the last three years for food procurement, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Union Government is aware of any misuse of the loans by the States during the said period and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Central Government does not disburse any loan to States for food procurement.

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

#### **Reduction in Central assistance to States**

†1500. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has cut down assistance amount being provided to the States under various Central schemes such as Indira Awas, MGNREGA, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, etc.;

(b) whether this amount being provided to Bihar and Jharkhand has also been cut down heavily causing the works getting postponed there; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Government has not cut down assistance being provided to State Governments including Bihar and Jharkhand for implementation of Central Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (erstwhile Indira Awas Yojana), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana during 2015-16 and 2016-17.

#### **Status of Jan Dhan Yojana and Swabhiman Scheme**

1501. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jan Dhan Yojana is complementary to Swabhiman Scheme;

(b) whether Swabhiman Scheme should be continued separately or merged with Jan Dhan Yojana; and

(c) what measures are in place to avoid fake/duplication of accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) focuses on coverage of households as against the Swabhimaan Scheme which focused on coverage of villages. PMJDY focuses on coverage of rural as well as urban areas for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

extending banking facilities in each Sub Service Area (SSAs) consisting of 1000-1500 households such that facility is available to all within a reasonable distance, say 5 Km. whereas Swabhimaan Scheme targeted only villages above 2000 population.

As per reports received from Banks, 74351 villages have been covered under Swabhimaan Scheme by March 31, 2012 with banking facilities whereas in PMJDY 99.99 % households have been covered.

(c) People are at liberty to open bank accounts in any bank. However, banks have been asked to ensure linkage of all PMJDY accounts with Aadhaar number in a time bound manner. Due care is taken to ensure that the insurance claim (Life and Accident cover) is given to genuine beneficiaries.

#### **Present status of Centre and State funding policy**

1502. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of proposed ratio of 90:10 in Centre and State funding policy to different States of our country;

(b) project details on which the scheme and 90:10 funding policy was applicable and now is being covered under the present policy therefor; and

(c) State-wise disbursement of funds during the last two years under the special scheme therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Presently, as per the rationalized Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) approved by the Government of India, the funding pattern will be as given below:

For the Core of the Core Schemes which are legislatively backed or are designed to subserve the vulnerable sections of our population, the existing funding pattern will continue.

For Core Schemes, the funding pattern for the 8 Northern Eastern States and Himalayan States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir shall be Centre: 90% and State: 10%, whereas for the rest of the States this ratio shall be Centre: 60% and State: 40%.

For Optional Schemes, the funding pattern for the 8 Northern Eastern States and Himalayan States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir shall be Centre: 80% and State: 20%, whereas for the rest of the States this ratio shall be Centre: 50% and State: 50%.

However, all the sharing patterns indicated above shall be subject to the proviso that if the Central share is already below that indicated in the sharing pattern, then the Centre's share would remain capped at their present level.

All Core and Optional Schemes would be funded 100% by Centre in all Union Territories (without legislature). For Union Territories (with legislature), existing funding pattern would be followed for all Core of the Core and Core Schemes. For Optional Schemes, the funding pattern of 80% by Centre and 20% by Union Territories (with legislature) would be followed.

(c) All schemes of the Government of India are funded as per the above ratios and there is no "special scheme" under implementation.

#### **Levy of Carbon Emission Tax**

1503. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is already levying a Carbon Emission Tax which is pushing the cost of coal too high for gasification purpose for production of urea and generation of electricity in coming years; and

(b) if so, the future strategy of Government to lower down the cost for aforesaid purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The effective rate of Clean Energy Cess (now renamed as Clean Environment Cess) levied on coal, lignite and peat was increased from ₹200 per tonne to ₹400 per tonne in Budget 2016-17 with effect from 01.03.2016, for financing and promoting clean environment or clean energy initiatives and funding research in the area of clean environment or clean energy. Clean Environment Cess also acts as green tax, on the lines of polluter pays principle.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

#### **Amount of GDP spent on education**

1504. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state total amount in percentage of the GDP spent on education during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16; and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Details of GDP spent on education in the Human Resource Development Budget, during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as under:



	During 2014-15 (₹ in crore)	During 2015-16 (₹ in crore)
Allocation in Education	68874.89	67585.50
GDP	12488205	13576086
%age of GDP spent on education	0.55	0.50

#### **Check on frauds in PSBs**

†1505. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has taken any steps or propose to take any steps to put a check on the increasing problem of fraud in public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, 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 issued Master Direction on "Frauds-Classification and reporting" *vide* RBI. DBS.CFMC.BC.No.1/23.04.001/2016-17 dated July 01, 2016 containing all the details/aspects relating to frauds. The same is also available on the website of RBI *i.e.* [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in). To compress the time taken in detection of fraud, a framework for handling loan frauds has been put in place. Objective of this framework is to direct the focus of banks on the aspects relating to prevention, early detection, prompt reporting to the RBI and the investigative agencies (for instituting criminal proceedings against the fraudulent borrowers) and timely initiation of the staff accountability proceedings. The framework also seeks to stipulate time lines with the action incumbent on a bank.

#### **Reversion of NPS employees to Old Pension Scheme**

1506. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Administrative Tribunal, Ernakulam bench has ordered the Central Government to revert the employees who had joined after 1st January, 2004 under NPS to Old Pension Scheme and has observed that date of vacancy should be the basis for inclusion under NPS or Old Pension Scheme instead of date of joining, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government has reverted them to Old Pension Scheme, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government would issue notification for all Central/State Governments and Autonomous Organizations employees in this regard, as per the above orders, if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) in its judgment has declared that the applicants of Original Application No. 20/2015 are deemed to have been appointed from the date of vacancy arose and they shall be included in the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972.

(b) No, Sir. It has been decided to file a petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala against the orders of Hon'ble CAT in Original Application No. 20/2015.

(c) No Sir, as it has been decided to file a petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala against the orders of Hon'ble CAT in Original Application No. 20/2015.

#### **Impact of DBT on various schemes**

1507. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes covered under Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme so far;

(b) what amount of savings have accrued to the Central Government and State Governments as a result of implementation of DBT;

(c) has the Comptroller and Auditor General of India conducted any study to assess the impact of DBT on various, schemes so far, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is considering to extend Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme to all agricultural inputs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As on 31.10.2016, 78 schemes of 17 Ministries/Departments are on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and ₹ 36144 crore has been reported as savings in these schemes on account of DBT. A Compliance Audit Report (No. 25 of 2016) on implementation of PAHAL (Pratyaksh Hanstanstrit Labh Yojana), (DBTL) Scheme had been placed in the Parliament on 12th August 2016. Government expanded the scope of DBT to cover all benefit schemes including pertaining to agriculture inputs.

#### **Loans to States and outstanding liabilities**

1508. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Ministry of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the quantum of loans disbursed by Government to the States along with the outstanding liabilities of the States during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware of certain misuse of the loans by the States during the said period and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Sir, the details of loans disbursed by the Central Government to States/UTs, during last three years from 2013-14 to 2015-16 along with the outstanding amount as at the end of 2015-16 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Certain misuse/ allegations with respect to in-eligible expenditure, procurement and fraudulent practices were reported. The details are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of World Bank assisted Project	Information on Misuse/allegation under the Project
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Integrity Vice-Presidency (INT-VP) mission of the World Bank undertook Administrative findings and sanction of debarment against an Indian Company <i>i.e.</i> M/s Gayatri Construction on the allegation of misconduct. The company had submitted false bank guarantees of Vijaya Bank as retention money to get award of a contract worth USD 3.1 million under the project.</li> <li>Government of Maharashtra lodged FIR against the firm. The matter is sub-judice. The State Government has also proposed Departmental enquiry against the responsible staff/officers.</li> </ul>
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Water Sector Improvement Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The World Bank INT Mission had sought DEA's clearance to undertake administrative inquiries during April, 2016 against M/s SMEC India Pvt. Ltd. under the project on the allegation of fraud in contract execution.</li> </ul>

1	2	3
3. Punjab: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Closed Project)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DEA had conveyed clearance to the Integrity Vice-Presidency Mission after consulting Government of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Both the States had informed that no procedures were violated as far as the procurement guidelines of the process of performing job as consultants to the project are concerned.</li> <li>The Integrity Vice-Presidency had reported involvement of an official of Punjab Government in a bribe case and arrest by CBI in the year 2015. Punjab Government had informed that the officer was transferred out of the project. However, services extension of the officer after superannuation was sub-judice. INT was satisfied with the action taken by the State Government.</li> </ul>

**Statement**

*Details of loans disbursed by the Central Government to States/UTs during 2013-15 alongwith the outstanding amount*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	State-wise amount of Loans advanced during the years#			Outstanding Balance of Central Govt. loans at the end of the 2015-16 (Provisional and Un-audited)
		Loans Advanced during 2013-14	Loans Advanced during 2014-15	Loans Advanced during 2015-16	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,343.70	695.41	685.17	9,603.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	214.51
3.	Assam	48.61	49.66	50.49	1,314.22
4.	Bihar	549.66	718.25	822.97	8,827.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.59	8.44	145.03	1,844.17
6.	Goa	150.37	202.88	111.56	1,011.11
7.	Gujarat	161.02	323.39	252.56	7,036.08
8.	Haryana	337.72	130.76	97.24	2,196.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	59.25	125.31	59.31	1,044.07
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.28	12.15	17.21	1,201.86
11.	Jharkhand	106.15	138.83	150.91	2,072.35
12.	Karnataka	1,158.71	1,365.20	1,271.02	12,969.53
13.	Kerala	392.02	752.47	531.35	7,213.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,212.44	1,372.23	1,326.12	13,626.97
15.	Maharashtra	919.62	587.12	575.97	8,155.56
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	382.02
17.	Meghalaya	0.80	4.77	2.28	191.77
18.	Mizoram	1.03	19.39	3.80	234.14
19.	Nagaland	-	5.43	0.14	154.58
20.	Odisha	578.51	529.10	739.43	7,197.97
21.	Punjab	377.86	561.92	265.33	3,531.30
22.	Rajasthan	409.75	794.11	1,749.12	8,209.23
23.	Sikkim	1.58	10.71	3.09	108.99
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,011.34	1,517.09	920.88	7,496.17
25.	Telangana*	-	86.37	1,367.37	13,329.26
26.	Tripura	4.93	18.80	5.93	249.60
27.	Uttarakhand	34.96	61.00	593.86	538.62
28.	Uttar Pradesh	389.90	485.98	97.01	13,565.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	West Bengal	729.02	1,362.99	658.95	13,443.28
	TOTAL (States)	11,008.82	11,939.76	12,504.10	1,46,964.27
UT's					
1.	Delhi	-			
2.	Pudducherry	81.96	72.00	72.00	NA
	TOTAL (UTs)	81.96	72.00	72.00	NA
	GRAND TOTAL	11,090.78	12,011.76	12,576.10	

# Source: Additional Disclosure to Statement No. 15 of Union Govt. Finance Accounts.

\* No loan shown during 2013-14 as the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are bifurcated during 2014-15 *w.e.f.* the appointed date, *i.e.* 2.6.2014.

#### Loan waiver for industrialists

‡1509. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrialists alongwith their companies whose loans worth 1.1 lakh crore has been waived off by Government;

(b) the details of the waived off principle amount and the total amount of interest, entrepreneur-wise;

(c) the details of principle amount, time when the loans were sanctioned and the names of the banks who sanctioned loans to these industrialists for the first time and then subsequently; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against these defaulters; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) No corporate loan waiver has been done by the Government. The banks write-off loans based on RBI guidelines and Board approved policy. 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

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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. The details of write-offs is as under:

*Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks Data on Write-Offs for F.Y 2016 and Current Year (upto June 30, 2016)*

(₹ in crore)

Bank Name	F.Y 2016	June 30, 2016
Public Sector Banks	59,547	15,163
Private Sector Banks	12,017	5,441

Source: RBI

**Share of steel manufacturing companies in NPA**

†1510. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of NPAs in public sector banks as on date;
- (b) whether there is any improvement in the recovery of outstanding loans of the banks as a result of laws enacted by the Government for recovery of loans;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the steel manufacturing companies are returning only a fraction of their outstanding loans; and
- (d) if so, total share of steel manufacturing companies in bad debts, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on June 30, 2016 was ₹5,50,346 crore. The legal mechanisms available to lenders for recovery of their loans are outlined in The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act, 1993, The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 and Lok Adalats. The details of cases filed along with the outstanding amount for the last three years for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under these channels are as follows:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Channels of Recovery	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	No. of cases referred	Amount recovered	No. of cases referred	Amount recovered	No. of cases referred	Amount recovered
Lok Adalat	11,67,059	1414	25,96,351	931	42,44,800	3134
DRTs	24,813	4460	18397	3484	19,133	5590
SARFAESI	#1,81,216	22178	#1,66,804	23434	#1,59,147	11033
TOTAL	13,73,088	28052	27,81,552	27849	44,23,080	19757

# No. of notices issued.

Source: RBI

(b) The actual recoveries for FY 2016-17 (upto June 30, 2016) in Iron and Steel Sector was ₹527 crore. The details of Total Advances-Funded, Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPAs) and GNPA Ratio for Iron and Steel Industry as on June 30, 2016 are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

	Total Advances (Funded)	Gross NPA	GNPA Ratio
Iron and Steel Sector	2,80,250	1,24,836	44.54%

Source: RBI

(c) and (d) The total share of Iron and Steel sector in bad debts as on June 30, 2016 was 22.68%. The details are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Gross NPA of Public Sector Banks	5,50,346
Gross NPA of Iron and Steel Sector	1,24,836
Total percentage of Steel Sector towards Total Gross NPA	22.68%

Source: RBI

### Misuse of Jan Dhan accounts

1511. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a pressure on bank officials to reduce the number of zero balance Jan Dhan accounts by making one rupee deposits, if so, details thereof;



(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted by Government to find out the truth regarding reducing the number of zero balance Jan Dhan accounts; and

(c) if so, details of the probe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There has been no pressure on bank officials to reduce the number of zero balance Jan Dhan accounts by making one rupee deposits.

(b) and (c) No enquiry have been ordered against any bank.

#### **CCTV cameras in PSBs**

1512. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install CCTV cameras in each branch of the Nationalised Banks for the security, safety of the Banks and customers, in view of the spurt in the incidents of bank robberies and pick-pocketing in banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) advises Banks from time to time to enhance security arrangements at their branches and ATMs, including coverage of ATM sites by CCTVs and ensuring adequate training of security staff posted at ATMs. Banks have also been advised to review and strengthen the security arrangements in their branches/ATMs, to deal with instances of robberies etc. and to deal with risk perceptions emerging from such incidents.

#### **SBI loans for senior citizens, students and farmers**

1513. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India (SBI) has given educational and other loans to farmers and students since 2008;

(b) whether it is a fact that SBI has shown predatory behaviour against elderly women and men of 70 years;

(c) whether SBI has confiscated Fixed Deposits of widows and elderly women who acted as Guarantors for family members; and

(d) reasons for Government directing SBI to spare big business and harass women, farmers and tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) State Bank of India (SBI) has given educational and other loans to farmers and students. Details of educational loans to students and agricultural loans to farmers by SBI since 2008 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, SBI's Products are non-discretionary and non-discriminatory.

(c) As per the extant policy of SBI, the age or marital status of a person is not a criteria for taking guarantee for a loan. Hence, if any such loan becomes bad, the Bank initiates normal recovery procedures against the borrower and the guarantor. In such cases, if any other deposit in the name of the borrower or the guarantor is available with the Bank, the Bank exercises its general lien available as per Section 171 of the Contract Act 1872, documents executed in the matter and as per prevailing banking practice.

(d) No such directive/instruction/communication has been issued by the Government of India.

**Statement**

*Number and amount outstanding of Educational Loans and Agricultural Loans of SBI*

As on	Educational Loans (Classified as Priority Sector Advances)		Agricultural Loans to Farmers	
	No. of Accounts (In lakh)	Amount Outstanding (₹ in crore)	No. of Accounts (In lakh)	Amount Outstanding (₹ in crore)
Last reporting Friday of March, 2008	2.56	4413.00	68.11	56407.70
Last reporting Friday of March, 2009	3.14	6182.00	70.18	69279.00
Last reporting Friday of March, 2010	4.20	8711.00	79.44	83239.00
Last reporting Friday of March, 2011	5.31	10367.00	90.51	94228.00
Last reporting Friday of March, 2012	5.58	11488.00	100.24	116910.10
March 31, 2013	5.86	12625.64	115.24	124834.30
March 31, 2014	5.79	13342.85	113.57	154715.00
March 31, 2015	5.49	13214.29	112.76	128428.00
March 31, 2016	4.46	13632.85	106.01	204650.70

**Fraudulent use of debit cards**

1514. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether complaints from customers about debit cards being fraudulently use had come to Government, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) what is the total number of debit cards operational in India and how many fraudulent withdrawals took place with names of the banks;
- (c) what is the total amount involved in the data compromise that took place and what corrective action have been taken by umbrella organization, National Payment Corporation of India and by the banks concerned; and
- (d) any guidelines/precautions issued to avert such fraudulent withdrawals in future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that number of debit cards outstanding at the end of August, 2016 was 71.2 crore. RBI has informed that frauds related to ATM / Debit cards is 1328 and amount involved is ₹ 6 crore for the period April, 2016 to June, 2016.

The measure initiated by RBI to prevent such frauds is given below:—

In order to focus more attention on IT related matters, Reserve Bank has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) Cell within its Department of Banking Supervision in 2015. RBI has 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 progress of banks in scaling up their cyber security preparedness is also monitored by setting up a Cyber Crisis Management Group to address any major incidents reported including suggesting ways to respond. 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 also has set up an IT Subsidiary, which would focus, among other things, on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities.

- (ii) The banks have taken measures including advising the customers to change PIN blocking payments at international locations, reducing the limit and number of

withdrawals, monitoring unusual patterns, replacing the cards and re-crediting the accounts of cardholders for amounts wrongly debited.

(iii) RBI has issued circular on 'Skimming of ATM/Debit/Credit Cards', dated June 26, 2006, advising banks to take various preventive measures to combat frauds relating to skimming or duplicating of credit cards. The banks, *inter alia*, were also advised to inform to customers not to reveal PIN in response to requests received through e-mail, to periodically verify the transaction history to ensure its correctness and if any unauthorized transaction observed it should be immediately reported to the bank and inform the bank if the card is lost or stolen.

(iv) In January 2016, Central Fraud Registry (CFR) has been operationised as searchable online central data base for use by the banks for frauds above ₹ 1 lakh. This data base is helpful to the banks not only during credit decisions but also to know about fraud in other areas of the banking including cyber frauds, ATM/debit/ credit card and internet banking.

(v) Caution advices are also issued as and when necessary for preventing and controlling the frauds.

#### **Harassment by BOI in allotting lockers**

1515. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines/instructions laid down by the Bank of India (BOI), concerning allotment of lockers;

(b) whether Bank of India harasses its customers and ask them to invest lakhs of rupees in mutual funds for allotment of lockers;

(c) the steps taken to streamline allotment of lockers; and

(d) the details of lockers lying unallotted in Bank of India in Delhi and since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Bank of India (BOI) has informed that all the guidelines/instructions pertaining to allotment of lockers are given in their Manual of instructions.

(b) BOI has informed that such practices is not being adopted by them.

(c) BOI has informed that one priority register is maintained by all the branches

for allotment of locker. All the lockers made live in the system to have centralized monitoring and follow-up. BOI has put on Bank's website about branch-wise vacate locker position. BOI has advised their branches to display the notice in the branches for general public, if they have vacated lockers.

(d) Total vacant lockers of Bank of India in Delhi is 4251 out of 39865 total lockers.

**RBI guidelines on safety of bank customers**

†1516. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) amount involved in the fraud committed with 65 lacs ATM card holders due to carelessness of Banks and their subsidiary ATM gateway companies;

(b) action taken by Government against banks and their ATM gateway companies;

(c) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India had proposed the guidelines for the safety of customers instructing therein that customers shall be compensated in such cases of fraud and whether this proposal has been passed; and

(d) if not, whether the customers will not be compensated in want of rules?

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

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

set up an IT Subsidiary, which would focus, among other things, on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities.

#### **Bank loans for the educated unemployed**

1517. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the educated unemployed persons are facing a lot of difficulties to get loans for self-employment ventures;

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

(c) the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Applicants including educated unemployed persons whose proposals are found bankable in accordance with the norms laid down by the concerned bank obtain loans for self-employment ventures. However, there are many applications which are not approved for various reasons which, *inter alia*, include applicant being unclear about activity proposed to be taken up, applicant wanting to enter activity without training/experience and no apparent capacity to run a business in that line, non-viable/Inflated business plan, Inability/unwillingness of the applicant to furnish requisite margin money, history of previous default etc.

(c) The Government already facilitates educated unemployed youth in obtaining such loans in a number of ways which, *inter alia*, include, guiding interested applicants on proper filling up of application forms, identifying person specific activity to be taken up for business assistance in preparing a viable business plan, advising the applicants about the processes followed by banks and other funding institutions, Entrepreneurship education, Model business plans for different businesses posted on different portals for the guidance of aspiring entrepreneurs etc.

In addition, self-employment is supported through schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), Stand Up India (SUI), Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana (PMYY) etc.

#### **Action against NSEL defaulters**

1518. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what action was taken to recover the amount from National Spot Exchange Ltd. (NSEL) defaulters and distribute the same to investors;

(b) whether action is taken against all the defaulters and brokers, if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether certain Banks provide PSS service to NSEL without RBI and GoI approval, if so, whether any action has been initiated against those Banks and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Various agencies including the Economic Offences Wing (EOW), Mumbai Police and the Enforcement Directorate are enquiring into the National Spot Exchange Ltd. (NSEL) related payment and settlement crisis case.

EOW has reported that they have attached assets worth ₹ 8583.05 crores approximately under various provisions of the Maharashtra Protection of Interest of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1999 (MPID Act) and ₹ 527.19 crores have been distributed to the investors, 608 investors having invested less than ₹ 2 lakhs have been fully paid, 50% of the invested amount has been distributed to the investors who invested between ₹ 2 lakh and ₹ 10 lakhs and 6% amount distributed to the investors who invested between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 5 crores and above.

Besides, 19 Provisional Attachment Orders involving assets worth ₹ 837.01 crores against 12 NSEL defaulters have been issued by the Directorate of Enforcement. All these attachment orders have been confirmed by the Adjudicating Authority under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. A prosecution complaint has also been filed before the Special Court against NSEL and 67 other accused persons.

EOW, Mumbai Police has arrested 31 accused including 22 defaulting borrowers, 6 NSEL Key Management personnel and 3 brokers. Three charge sheets have been filed against the accused in the Court under MPID Act.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has completed audit of books of accounts of five commodity derivatives brokers whose names appeared in the interim report of EOW, Mumbai Police. Thereafter, the Designated Authorities, appointed by SEBI for conducting enquiry into the matter, issued Show Cause Notice on 28th October, 2016.

(c) At present, NSEL is not authorized to undertake activity for which PSS service of Bank(s) may be required.

**Action against fraudulent borrowers**

1519. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 1749 dated 2nd August, 2016 and Unstarred Question No. 1047 dated 3rd May, 2016 and state:

(a) the details of the outcome of inquiry initiated against SBI, Chitbaragaon, Ballia branch for not mentioning the fraud in NOC obtained by Union Bank, Chitbaragaon branch;

(b) whether Union Bank had sought NOC from Purvanchal Bank, Narahi branch wherein the fraudsters had also committed frauds and which is the only bank of the native place of fraudsters, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of legal action Union Bank of India has taken against the fraudsters for concealing their frauds while applying for loan after the receipt of representations of MPs/ex-MPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that the enquiry initiated against their officials, Chitbaragaon Branch revealed that the branch had given a 'No Dues Certificate' (not NOC) as there were no loans pending at that time (as all the loans were since closed). Further, SBI has informed that the loans (referred in the question) were never declared as fraud by them.

(b) Union Bank of India (UBI) has informed that their Chitbaragaon Branch has obtained No Dues Certificate from Purvanchal Bank, Narahi Branch and nothing is mentioned adversely therein.

(c) UBI has informed that no fraud has been declared so far in their Chitbaragaon/ Branch and no legal action taken by the Branch as said accounts are under standard category.

**Increase in number of benches of ATFE**

1520. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals received and disposed off by the Appellate Tribunal for Foreign Exchange (ATFE) in the last three years;

(b) the total fund allocated and utilised for the functioning of ATFE in the last three years;



(c) whether the Government is planning to increase the number of benches of Tribunals considering the large number of pending cases with ATFE; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The number of Appeals received and disposed off by the Appellate Tribunal for Foreign Exchange (ATFE) in the last three years are as under:-

Year	Appeal filed	Disposed of
2015	76	77
2014	95	49
2013	50	27

(b) The total funds allocated and utilized for the functioning of ATFE in the last three years are as under:-

Financial year	Funds allocated	Fund utilized
2015-16	₹ 9,32,00,000/-	₹ 8,61,99,000/-
2014-15	₹ 8,24,50,000/-	₹ 8,09,71,000/-
2013-14	₹ 8,00,00,000/-	₹ 7,23,65,000/-

(c) and (d) At present there is no such proposal to increase the number of benches of ATFE.

#### **IT declaration by roadside eateries in Mumbai**

1521. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether owners of roadside eateries in Mumbai have declared about ₹ 50 crore in cash and properties under the IDS-2016 scheme, a development that comes about a week after the IT sleuths conducted raids on their premises;

(b) whether the eatery owners selling snacks will have to pay a tax of ₹ 22.5 crores on this previously unaccounted income; and

(c) whether the eatery owners were misled by lawyers that declaration under IDS 2016 could lead to harassment by IT people notwithstanding Government assurances to the contrary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) One of the hallmarks of the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 ('the Scheme') was maintenance of absolute confidentiality about the declarants and the amount declared. In view of the confidentiality clause incorporated in the statute itself, specific details about the declarants cannot be disclosed.

(c) In order to enable the smooth execution of the Scheme, the provisions and benefits of the Scheme were adequately publicized and suitable clarifications regarding the legal, technical and procedural aspects were issued from time-to-time. No such information about public being misled by lawyers is in the knowledge of the Department.

#### **Standup India Scheme**

†1522. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to create 2.5 lacs entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women by the Central Government under Standup India Scheme; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a definite number of bank branches have been chosen from which each one has to convince/finance one entrepreneur from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and women; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government has launched the Standup India Scheme on 5th April, 2016. The Scheme is intended to facilitate bank loans between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up greenfield enterprises. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. The scheme which is being implemented through all Scheduled Commercial Banks is expected to benefit at least 2.5 lakh borrowers.

#### **Revamping of security of banks/ATMs/cash vans**

1523. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether increasing incidents of robbery, fraud and attack on customers in bank, cash vans, Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) have been reported in various parts of country;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, details thereof along with the total number of amount looted, cases filed during each of the last three years and current year, bank and State-wise;

(c) whether Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has laid down/issued any guidelines to banks regarding safety and security of banks/ATMs and if so, details thereof; and

(d) steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI to strengthen/revamp the security of banks, cash vans and ATMs to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Information as received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the last three years, bank-wise and State/UT-wise providing numbers and amount involved in incidents of fraud, robbery, theft, dacoity and burglary etc. in ATMs and Branches is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) RBI advises Banks from time to time to enhance security arrangements at their branches and ATMs, including coverage of ATM sites by CCTVs and ensuring adequate training of security staff posted at ATMs. Banks have also been advised to review and strengthen the security arrangements in their branches/ATMs, to deal with instances of robberies etc. and to deal with risk perceptions emerging from such incidents.

***Statement***

*(A) Bank-wise - Incidents of Robbery, Theft, Dacoity and Burglary reported by banks*

(₹ in lakhs)

Bank Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		April - June 2016	
	Number of frauds	Total Amount involved	Number of frauds	Total Amount involved	Number of frauds	Total Amount involved	Number of frauds	Total Amount involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allahabad Bank	6	79.94	11	35.51	14	80.53	1	0
American Express Banking Corp.	0	0	2	0.8	0	0	0	0
Andhra Bank	2	2.35	9	0	29	198.33	4	2.45
Axis Bank Ltd.	12	698.2	14	117.68	27	2788.94	14	645.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bandhan Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	54	24	78	24.06
Bank of America, National Association	0	0	0	0	1	1.02	0	0
Bank of Baroda	46	7.49	82	1095.71	67	113.93	19	9.32
Bank of India	18	24.21	27	10.18	25	46.85	6	86.34
Bank of Maharashtra	5	4.87	26	38.51	84	211.5	5	0
Canara Bank	6	142.18	9	107.58	14	226.01	6	189.56
Capital Local Area Bank Ltd.	1	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Central Bank of India	20	21.28	11	19.18	15	216.47	6	8
Citibank N.A.	4	5.26	2	155.54	0	0	0	0
City Union Bank Ltd.	0	0	1	470	0	0	0	0
Corporation Bank	3	24.49	7	21.45	8	82.72	0	0
DCB Bank Ltd.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dena Bank	14	20.41	10	0	7	0.01	3	2.5
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
Federal Bank Ltd.	4	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
HDFC Bank Ltd.	6	20.24	12	360.37	33	205.03	8	70.94
ICICI Bank Ltd.	13	92.38	31	327.56	37	280.56	8	2285.64
IDBI Bank Limited	4	367.65	2	0	4	0	1	0
Indian Bank	10	44.99	6	27	10	115.55	3	0
Indian Overseas Bank	20	12.88	33	1.13	25	24.23	8	1.83
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	4	0.74	2	6.61	4	35.97	1	0
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	13	52.61	6	13.21	18	11.04	5	9.78
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	1	0	6	302.53	6	0.15	0	0
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	4	0	4	0	4	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	2	1.2	2	0	7	92.18	4	0
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nainital Bank Ltd.	2	0	2	0	2	0.15	0	0
Oriental Bank of Commerce	28	32.75	36	2.66	43	14.03	11	65.2
Punjab & Sind Bank	17	5.03	29	8.45	22	19.58	6	0
Punjab National Bank	36	515.74	27	257.28	24	266.66	9	82.64
RBL Bank Ltd.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Indian Bank Ltd.	15	0	8	0.1	10	0	7	2
Standard Chartered Bank	1	1.21	0	0	6	27.24	0	0
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	27	53.9	34	150.04	70	70.21	5	0
State Bank of Hyderabad	2	60.01	0	0	3	154.76	0	0
State Bank of India	119	589.18	131	854.06	98	564.2	28	1291.87
State Bank of Mysore	8	13.31	8	313.42	12	95.56	0	0
State Bank of Patiala	42	173.53	28	40.35	40	1641.64	8	3.73
State Bank of Travancore	10	0.44	8	1.79	20	0	3	0.19
Syndicate Bank	29	18.61	31	74.22	21	29.42	1	1.99
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	2	13.02	2	15	0	0	0	0
UCO Bank	11	208.92	7	53.06	12	131.08	3	38.71
Union Bank of India	12	15	14	152.88	26	35.24	9	4.17
United Bank of India	8	103.31	5	59.57	6	35.45	1	3.85
Vijaya Bank	6	0	11	78.59	7	19.98	2	0
GRAND TOTAL	596	3434.63	698	5172	922	7860.22	276	4830.41

(B) State/UTwise - Incidents of Fraud, Robbery, Theft, Dacoity and Burglary reported by banks

Bank Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		April - June 2016	
	Number of incidents	Amount involved in Lakhs	Number of incidents	Amount involved in Lakhs	Number of incidents	Amount involved in Lakhs	Number of incidents	Amount involved in Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	30	58.57	29	13.8	46	387.34	12	1125.29
Arunachal Pradesh	1	66	1	42.16	0	0		
Assam	12	125.31	33	395.47	28	388.31	19	57.29
Bihar	25	386.53	26	332.81	23	112.98	22	106.02
Chandigarh	6	173.4	5	6.18	3	134		
Chhattisgarh	10	1.21	21	55.68	21	127.67	4	821
Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Delhi	25	158.65	25	218.91	31	2345.09	10	590.58
Goa	3	0	3	1.25	1	12.1		
Gujarat	29	43.44	25	5.58	44	157.76	22	77.54
Haryana	36	134.26	49	140.42	55	116.58	20	78.88
Himachal Pradesh	5	24.51	11	101.45	5	5.13	1	10.85
Jammu and Kashmir	12	38.87	6	13.21	18	11.04	5	9.78
Jharkhand	12	35.46	22	39.03	19	40.75	6	2.53
Karnataka	30	185.88	28	640.22	47	406.18	3	0
Kerala	14	0	10	10.24	23	5.98	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	30	75.18	40	95.06	62	153.48	6	15.09
Maharashtra	39	864.52	61	526.09	91	288.34	17	2264.99
Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	18.02		
Meghalaya	0	0	7	80.38	2	8.36	1	12.75
Nagaland	0	0	1	24.9	0	0		
Odisha	13	126.53	28	58.78	19	150.21	20	125.37
Puducherry	1	10.62	0	0	0	0		
Punjab	81	299.04	76	213.12	78	1878.75	18	79.34
Rajasthan	56	97.05	68	244.32	114	200.61	11	20.47
Tamil Nadu	22	25.13	26	1454.24	29	104.21	6	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tripura	1	1.25	1	0	0	0	1	0.32
Uttar Pradesh	58	143.66	60	223.37	86	544.73	28	134.54
Uttarakhand	7	30.98	8	24.47	7	6.85	7	30.63
West Bengal	28	328.58	23	210.88	56	255.75	31	79.94
Others					13	0	3	0
GRAND TOTAL	596	3434.63	698	5172.02	922	7860.22	276	4830.41

#### Revealing names of bank loan defaulters

1524. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that a handful of persons are responsible for NPAs worth crores of rupees, if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government will publish the names of those handful of persons;
- if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- the steps taken by the Government to recover NPAs from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The details of Total Advances and Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) including the Number of accounts and Amount Involved of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on September 30, 2016 are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Bank	Total Advances		Gross NPA	
	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of NPA Accounts	Amount
Public Sector Banks (PSBs)	8,64,19,503	57,01,862	66,40,942	6,30,323

Source: PSBs

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).

#### **Devolution of revenue from CFC to Puducherry**

1525. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of outstanding loan of Government of Puducherry from different sources as on 31st March, 2016;

(b) the amount re-paid by the Government of Puducherry as Principle against its loan amount as on 31st March, 2016;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Government of Puducherry against its loan amount as on 31st March, 2016; and

(d) whether devolution of revenue from the Central Finance Commission (CFC) is not granted to Government of Puducherry, being Union Territory with Legislature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The amount of outstanding loan of Government of Puducherry from different sources as on 31st March, 2016 is ₹ 6,651.01 Crore.

(b) The amount re-paid by the Government of Puducherry as Principal against its loan amount as on 31st March, 2016 is ₹1,425.32 crore.

(c) The amount paid as interest by the Government of Puducherry against its loan amount as on 31st March, 2016 is ₹3,472.24 crore.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### **Pay hike after implementation of Seventh Central Pay Commission**

†1526. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Seventh Central Pay Commission;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) the percentage of increase in the salaries of employees after the implementation of the recommendations of Seventh Central Pay Commission;

(c) the percentage of increase in the salaries of employees after the fourth, fifth and sixth Central Pay Commission;

(d) whether the extent of pay hike this time is very less as compared to the previous pay hikes; and

(e) whether Government would reconsider it in view of the resentment among employees and pay anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Seventh Central Pay Commission (7th CPC) has recommended the minimum pay of ₹ 18,000 per month and uniform fitment factor of 2.57 for all employees. The system of Pay Band and Grade Pay has been replaced with separate Pay Matrices for Civil, Defence and Military Nursing Services personnel. The Commission has recommended abolishing 52 allowances and subsuming of another 36 allowances either in an existing allowance or in newly proposed allowances. Allowances relating to Risk and Hardship will be governed by a Risk and Hardship Matrix. The Commission has also recommended revised pension formulation for all personnel who have retired before 01.01.2016 to bring about complete parity of past pensioners with current retirees.

(b) to (e) Salary of all employees will increase by at least 14.29 per cent after the implementation of Seventh Central Pay Commission (7th CPC) recommendations. The 7th CPC has mentioned that increases given in Minimum Pay were 27.6%, 31.0% and 54.0% by Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Central Pay Commissions, respectively. The anomalies arising out of implementation of the recommendations of the 7th CPC will be examined by the Anomalies Committee which has already been constituted. Based on the report of the Committee, the matter will be considered by the Government and appropriate decision will be taken.

#### **Decline in foreign remittances**

1527. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the remittances to India from gulf countries has witnessed a decline, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the amount remitted by Indians working abroad in the financial years 2013, 2014 and 2015; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The remittances (private transfers) received by India, as per India's Balance of Payments Statistics is given in Table 1.

*Table 1: Remittances (Private Transfers) received by India (US \$ Million)*

Year	Gross
2013-14	69,638
2014-15	69,819
2015-16	65,592
2016-17 (April-June)	15,248

*Source:* Balance of Payment Statistics, RBI.

Despite the slowdown in the global economy and, in particular, the impact of lower international oil prices on the economies of the Middle East, the remittances received by India from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries shows an increase in 2015 over 2014. Details are given in Table 2.

*Table 2: Remittances received by India from GCC countries (US\$ Million)*

Sl. No.	Remittance sending countries	2013	2014	2015
1.	Bahrain	1,265	1,281	1,341
2.	Kuwait	4,712	4,665	4,688
3.	Oman	3,450	3,101	3,259
4.	Qatar	3,999	4,072	4,292
5.	Saudi Arabia	10,771	10,737	11,253
6.	United Arab Emirates	12,563	12,845	13,745
TOTAL from GCC (1 to 6)		36,759	36,700	38,577
World		69,970	70,389	68,910

*Source:* World Bank

(c) The Indian Missions do receive complaints, from time to time, mainly from blue collar/unskilled emigration check required (ECR) workers regarding non-payment of salary/dues, unauthorised retention of passports, harassment by employers, non-

extension of visa, difficulties in obtaining release (NOC) from employer and sudden closure of companies etc. On receipt of any complaint/grievance regarding unpaid dues, the Indian Missions proactively take up the matter at an appropriate level on case-by-case basis with the employers/local authorities for redressal/resolution. Most of the cases get resolved amicably by negotiating with the employers, cases remaining unsettled are referred to the local Government/Ministry of Labour of that country. The Government is closely monitoring the situation and taking appropriate measures as and when required.

#### **Default by co-operative banks**

1528. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a number of co-operative banks and rural banks are not in a position to pay money deposited by poor farmers in their accounts;
- (b) if so, the number of such banks and number of farmers/depositors suffering, State-wise;
- (c) the steps Government has taken to help the poor farmers;
- (d) whether Government has taken up this matter to settle the issue of defaulter banks; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that as on 31.3.2015, the total deposits with 404 Rural Cooperative Banks comprising 33 State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and 371 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) were ₹356467 crore. Out of these cooperative banks, 12 banks were having negative net worth as on 31.3.2015. NABARD has informed that these banks are also servicing their depositors without any problems/complaints.

The steps taken by the Central Government for revival of rural cooperative banks are as under:

- i. Based on the recommendation of Vaidyanathan Committee (VC-I), Government implemented a revival package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) encompassing legal and institutional reforms, measures to improve the quality of management and financial assistance as necessary for their

democratic, self-reliant and efficient functioning. Under the revival package, Government of India released ₹ 9,245 crore. The said package was closed on 30th June, 2011.

- ii. Recognizing the need to revamp ailing Cooperative Banks so that they are able to cater to the needs of farmers at their doorstep, the Government in 2014 announced implementation of the Scheme for Revival of 23 Unlicensed District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in four States viz. 16 in Uttar Pradesh, 3 in Jammu & Kashmir, 3 in Maharashtra and 1 in West Bengal. The total capital infusion required for revival of these 23 DCCBs was assessed to the tune of ₹ 2375.42 crore, out of which the commitment from Central Government was for ₹ 673.29 crore, for State Governments, ₹ 1464.59 crore and for National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) it was ₹ 237.54 crore. The entire share of Central Government under the Scheme has been released to NABARD for onward transmission to Cooperative Banks according to the terms and conditions prescribed in the Memorandum of Understanding governing the Scheme.

**Delisting of BSE and NSE companies on SEBI's directions**

1529. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies of the BSE and NSE identified, delisted for over seven years after the SEBI's directions for action against companies; and

(b) whether it is a matter of great worry for the investors and whether strong pragmatic steps are being taken by Government to protect the interest of the investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that Section 21A of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 read with rule 21 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957 and Chapter V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 ('Delisting Regulations') grants powers to the recognised stock exchanges to compulsorily delist the equity shares of listed companies on any of the grounds prescribed therein including those companies whose trading has remained suspended for more than six months.

The equity shares of 1021 companies on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and 132 companies on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) have been suspended from trading for a period of more than seven years.

Based on the abovementioned provisions, the exchanges have initiated the process

of delisting those companies which have been under suspension for a long duration and hence, have not been compliant with the listing requirements. Accordingly, a public notice dated 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2016 was issued by BSE communicating the delisting of 194 companies with effect from 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2016. Further, NSE issued a public notice dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2016 communicating the delisting of 14 companies with effect from 31<sup>st</sup>-August, 2016. Subsequently, NSE issued public notices dated 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2016 and 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 respectively regarding the delisting of 20 companies with effect from 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 and 14 companies with effect from 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2016.

(b) SEBI has informed that the rights of public shareholders in case of compulsory delisting have been specified under Regulation 23 of the Delisting Regulations. It states that the promoters of the compulsorily delisted company shall acquire shares from the public shareholders by paying them the fair value determined by the independent valuer, subject to their option of retaining their shares. In addition, in order to ensure effective enforcement of exit option to the public shareholders SEBI *vide* Circular dated 7<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 directed that in case of such companies whose fair value is positive, the said company and the Depositories shall not effect transfer, by way of sale, pledge, etc., of any of the equity shares. Further, corporate benefits such as dividend, rights, bonus shares, split, etc. shall be frozen for all the equity shares held by the promoters/ promoter group till the promoters of such company provide an exit option to the public shareholders in compliance with the Delisting Regulations, as certified by the concerned recognized stock exchange. The promoters and whole-time directors of the compulsorily delisted company shall also not be eligible to become directors of any listed company till the exit option as stated above is provided.

#### **Early implementation of GST**

1530. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that differences exist between the Centre and States on the implementation of GST from the next financial year if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is optimistic of implementing the GST from the next financial year in the light of prevailing no consensus between the States and the Centre; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to persuade the States for early implementation of the GST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government intends to introduce GST regime in the country *w.e.f* 1.04.2017. To achieve this objective, the meetings of GST Council are being held regularly and so far, all the decisions of the GST Council have been taken unanimously.

**Targets for loans to micro and small scale industries in Maharashtra**

1531. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Banks have failed to achieve the target for providing loans to micro and small scale industries sector under priority sector lending in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise and bank-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof, for the last two years, year-wise and bank-wise; and

(c) what remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set nation-wide targets for Banks under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) norms for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. Details showing Bank-wise lending for MSME sectors in Maharashtra during the last two years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Measures taken to facilitate credit flow to MSME sector for the entire country including the State of Maharashtra, *inter-alia*, include monitoring of PSL targets at various levels, mandating banks not to accept collateral security for loans up to ₹10 lakh to units in Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) sector, adoption of cluster approach in financing MSME, specialized MSME bank branches, etc.

**Statement***Details of Bank-wise outstanding in Maharashtra during the last 2 years*

( ₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Bank	Advances for March, 2015 MSME	Advances for March, 2016 MSME
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	170547	154139
2.	Andhra Bank	112787	288003
3.	Bank of Baroda	696317	655515
4.	Bank of India	1040945	1098997
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1045464	1151197
6.	Canara Bank	397285	561680
7.	Central Bank of India	388480	458521
8.	Corporation Bank	305867	247497
9.	Dena Bank	366478	410772
10.	IDBI Bank	990938	9384111
11.	Indian Bank	73817	137989
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	242288	265742
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	302380	261162
14.	Punjab & Sindh Bank	34809	24598
15.	Punjab National Bank	556209	531503
16.	State Bank of Hyderabad	239915	225403
17.	State Bank of India	1138568	1349049
18.	Syndicate Bank	180335	229739
19.	UCO Bank	596489	437921
20.	Union Bank of India	1022141	998298
21.	United Bank of India	39464	42144
22.	Vijaya Bank	191660	181157

1	2	3	4
	SUB TOTAL PSBs	10133183	10649436
23.	Axis Bank	472929	526641
24.	Federal Bank	59729	53453
25.	HDFC Bank	703194	998281
26.	ICICI Bank	589604	790809
27.	ING Vysya Bank	0	227491
28.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	72647	81432
29.	RBL Bank	76261	127473
	SUB TOTAL Pvt. Sec. Banks	1974364	2805580
A.	Total Commercial Banks	12107547	13455016
30.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	45481	45397
31.	Vidarbha Konkan Gramin Bank	22568	20581
B.	SUB TOTAL Gramin Banks	68049	65978
	TOTAL SCBs	12175596	13520994
33.	M.S.Coop./DCC Banks	61574	61574
34.	MSCARD	0	0
C.	SUB TOTAL Co.Op Banks	61574	61574
35.	Subhadra Local Area Bank Ltd.	0	0
36.	Other Banks		
D.	SUB TOTAL Other Banks	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	12237170	13582569

Source: SLBC, Maharashtra

### Permanent residency status for foreigners

1532. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is now giving permanent residency and other facilities to foreigners who invest ₹ 10 crores;



(b) if so, the details of the proposals and to what extent this will help in increasing the FDI into the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that this scheme is not applicable to some countries; and

(d) if so, details of such countries and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) The Government has decided to grant Permanent Residency Status (PRS) for 10 years with multiple entry to foreign investors making investment of minimum of ₹ 10 crores to be brought within 18 months or ₹ 25 crores to be brought within 36 months. PRS will also be granted to the spouse/dependents of the eligible foreign investor. The foreign investment should result in generating employment to atleast 20 resident Indians every financial year. The scheme is expected to encourage foreign investment in India and facilitate Make in India. In addition to the restrictions imposed in the FDI policy, security guidelines issued as may be issued by the Government from time to time shall also be applicable.

**Availability of new currency notes on account of demonetisation**

1533. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would ensure printing of ₹ 100 notes and making them available in adequate quantity for circulation in view of demonetisation of old ₹500 ₹1000 currency notes, if so, details thereof;

(b) the amount of money, and the number of pieces each, in respect of denominations ₹1000 and ₹500 that had been made non-legal tender;

(c) whether Government made proper arrangements for the convenience of public, in view of sudden demonetisation and closure of Banks and ATMs for two days, if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether 30th December deadline would be extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) There is sufficient cash available with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Banks. Circulation of notes in respect of ₹100 has already been increased. Further to cater to the requirement of rural areas, Banks have been advised to supply notes of smaller denominations (₹ 100 and less). As on November 8, 2016 there were

17165 million pieces of ₹ 500 and 6858 million pieces of ₹ 1000 in circulation. The arrangements made for the convenience of the public are available at *finmin.nic.in*. No such proposal for extension of deadline beyond 30th December, 2016 is presently under consideration of the Government.

### **Restructuring the cadre of Physiotherapists**

1534. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Health has sent a proposal for a holistic restructuring of the Cadre of Physiotherapists as per the recommendation of the seventh CPC; and

(b) if so, by when the Government will consider the proposal and take a final call on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

### **CGHS Wellness Centres in North Eastern States**

1535. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether of the 11 new CGHS Wellness Centres to be opened in different cities (*Vide* No.188464/E-Coord.1/14 dated 07.11.2014) there is only one doctor, nurse, pharmacist and LDC sanctioned for each of the centres in North Eastern States; and

(b) whether the total staff is sufficient to run a Wellness Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No. Department of Expenditure has approved two posts each of Medical Officer and Pharmacist for Agartala and Imphal.

For the remaining North Eastern States one post each has been sanctioned.

(b) The sanctioned strength appears to be adequate as the number of prospective beneficiaries is not very large at present.

### **Data on incidence of TB**

1536. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the WHO's revised estimates put the incidence of TB

in India at 217 per 1,00,000 population in 2015 as against the previously estimated 127 per 1,00,000; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes, the WHO's revised estimates put the incidence of TB in India at 217 per 1,00,000 population in 2015 as per the Global TB Report, 2016.

(b) As per the Global TB Report, 2016, WHO has revised estimates for India in 2015 as follows:-

- Incidence of TB in India at 217 per 1,00,000 population
- Incidence of MDR/RR-TB in India at 9.9 per 1,00,000 population
- Incidence of HIV-TB in India at 8.6 per 1,00,000 population
- Mortality (excluding HIV-TB) at 36 per 1,00,000 population
- Mortality (HIV-TB only) at 2.8 per 1,00,000 population

Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) prevention and control of Tuberculosis and Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis is addressed in a comprehensive manner.

#### **Upgradation of medical colleges in Rajasthan**

1537. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV:

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

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

(a) by when the construction work at medical colleges of Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota, which have been approved and upgraded in terms of initiated speciality facility under PMSSY-III, be completed;

(b) what will be the mode of running these super-speciality blocks;

(c) by when the work of super-speciality block would be started in SMS Medical College, Jaipur, which have been approved under PMSSY-IV; and

(d) how will these super-speciality blocks get the required number of superspecialist doctors to run them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Super-Speciality Blocks in three Government Medical Colleges was approved for upgradation at the cost of ₹150 crore each (Central Share=₹ 120 crore and State Share=₹30 crore) under Phase III of PMSSY. HSCC (India) Limited has been appointed as Executing Agency for these GMCs. HSCC (India) Ltd. had issued Notification of award to the contractors for Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota on 04.05.2016, 08.07.2016 and 10.05.2016 respectively. As per the notification of award these projects are to be completed within 16 to 18 months from the s date of commencement.

(b) Running of the Super-Speciality Blocks built under PMSSY is the responsibility of the State Government/Medical College concerned.

(c) Government has approved upgradation of SMS Medical College, Jaipur at the cost of ₹200 crore (Central Share=₹120 crore and State Share=₹80 crore) under Phase-IV of PMSSY. Start of Construction work depends upon finalization of Gap analysis, preparation and approval of DPR and Award of work.

(d) Requirement of manpower including super-specialist doctors to run the Super-Speciality Blocks built under PMSSY is the responsibility of the State Government/Medical College concerned.

#### **Health risks posed by GDM**

1538. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the awareness levels are low and the capacity within the healthcare system for testing and providing care on Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) is a cause of concern;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most women are still not routinely tested for GDM, thus contributing to high maternal and new bom morbidity and mortality; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that a woman with GDM has five times higher risk of developing Type-2 diabetes five years after her pregnancy, and nine times thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Despite a high prevalence of GDM in Indian women, screening of pregnant women for GDM was not being done universally as part of the essential antenatal care package. To address this issue Government of India has released Guidelines on Diagnosis and Management of

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) in pregnant women in November 2014 and GDM testing has been included as part of essential ante natal care (ANC).

The Government Medical Colleges and District Hospitals have the manpower and testing 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.

States have started implementing these guidelines and 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.

(c) WHO Global Report on Diabetes says that Gestational diabetes (GDM) is a condition that occurs in pregnancy and carries long-term risk of type 2 diabetes.

As per research study by Kim *et al.* titled gestational diabetes and the incidence of type 2 diabetes: a systematic review, after the index pregnancy, the cumulative incidence of diabetes ranged from 2.6% to > 70% in studies that examined women 6 weeks postpartum to 28 years postpartum. After adjustment for length of follow-up and cohort retention, they showed that this incidence increased markedly in the first 5 years after delivery and appeared to plateau after 10 years.

#### **Setting up of low-cost cancer treatment cell**

1539. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing cancer cases every year, Government has any plan of setting up of low-cost treatment cell for those who fall below poverty line, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that NITI Aayog has also recommended to Government to work on this front to provide the treatment benefit to large sections of below-poverty line people and the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No. However, treatment of Cancer is provided free or subsidized at the Government Healthcare Delivery Systems. Though public health is a State subject, Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments' free drug service initiative under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) based

on their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). To make available Cancer and Cardiovascular drugs at discounted prices, Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlets have been opened at 12 Central Government institutions. Jan Aushadhi stores are set up by Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide generic drugs at affordable prices.

Financial assistance for life threatening diseases, to the patients living below poverty line, is provided by Central Government under the schemes Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), Health Minister's Cancer Patients Fund (HMCPF), State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG).

In addition to the facilities for treatment of Cancer and Heart diseases in the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. also provide such facilities. Oncology has a focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).

Government of India is implementing a comprehensive NPCDCS programme with focus on 3 sites of Cancer namely breast, cervical and oral Cancer. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission. NCD clinics are being set up under the programme.

The Government of India under "Strengthening of Tertiary Care of Cancer" scheme is also assisting to establish/strengthen State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) which will mentor all cancer related activities in different parts of the country. Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has been approved.

(b) As far as NPCDCS is concerned, no such recommendation has been received from NITI Aayog.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Releasing of funds for medical colleges in Rajasthan**

1540. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government will release second installment of funds for Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Jaipur medical colleges, which have been sanctioned schemes for establishment of Multidisciplinary Research Laboratories (MDRLs);

(b) by when the projects will be sanctioned and funds released for Ajmer and Kota medical colleges, the proposal for which have already been sent by the State Government; and

(c) by when the proposals for establishing MDRLs at Jhalawar and Rajasthan University of Health Sciences, Jaipur be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The details of funds released for establishment of Multi Disciplinary Research Units (MRUs) at Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Jaipur are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of College	Details of Release of Funds
1.	Dr. SN Medical College, Jodhpur	₹1.25 crore released during 2013-14 as first instalment.
2	SP Medical College, Bikaner	(i) ₹1.25 crore released during 2013-14 as first instalment.(ii) Second part instalment of ₹ 0.34 crore released during 2015-16
3	RNT Medical College, Udaipur	₹1.25 crore released during 2016-17 as first instalment.
4	SMS Medical College, Jaipur	₹1.25 crore released during 2015-16 as first instalment.

Complete Utilization Certificate (UC) for the released amount is awaited from the above mentioned Medical colleges. Next instalment will become due on receipt of complete UC for the released amount from the concerned Government Medical College.

(b) Establishment of MRU of JLN Medical College, Ajmer and Govt. Medical College, Kota have been approved. Funds could not be released due to pending UCs against other schemes of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) The proposal for establishment of MRU at Jhalawar Medical college has been sent to the Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) for considering the viability of the proposal as per Scheme guidelines.

As per the scheme guideline MRU is meant for the Govt. Medical Colleges only, hence Rajasthan University of Health Sciences, Jaipur could not be considered for the establishment of MRUs.

**National Dialysis Programme**

1541. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dialysis Programme as envisioned in Budget 2016-17 has started functioning;

(b) if so, the funds allocated to the scheme so far and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the list of States where the programme has started to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) In the Union Budget, 2016-17, the Union Government announced a new Programme, namely, the National Dialysis Program through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode under the National Health Mission (NHM). Public Health being a State Subject, under NHM support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare systems including for provision of dialysis services based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(b) The State/UT-wise approvals accorded under NHM so far for dialysis services for the year 2016-17 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The list of States where dialysis services are reported to be functional at districts hospitals/Sub district hospitals is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise approvals accorded under NHM for dialysis services.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount Approved (₹ in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1170
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100
3.	Assam	360
4.	Bihar	2000
5.	Chhattisgarh	600
6.	Goa	499
7.	Gujarat	300
8.	Haryana	400
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	200



Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount Approved (₹ in lakhs)
11.	Jharkhand	630
12.	Karnataka	2000
13.	Kerala	40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1874.64
15.	Maharashtra	673.41
16.	Manipur#	115.2
17.	Meghalaya	100
18.	Mizoram**	0
19.	Nagaland	46.74
20.	Odisha	200
21.	Punjab	100
22.	Rajasthan	500
23.	Sikkim	25
24.	Tamil Nadu	425.99
25.	Telangana	140
26.	Tripura	192
27.	Uttarakhand	400
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1051.2
29.	West Bengal	737
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	300
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
	TOTAL	15280.2

#Approval for Operationalisation of Dialysis Unit at RIMS, JNIMS and Private Hospitals through PPP Model.

\*\* State was approved 4 Dialysis machines previously. 2 functional in Aizawl and 2 would be functional in DH Lunglei.

**Statement-II**

*List of States where dialysis services are reported to be functional at district-hospitals/sub-district hospitals*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	State/UT
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.	Rajasthan
2.	Bihar	16.	Sikkim
3.	Chhattisgarh	17.	Tamil Nadu
4.	Goa	18.	Telangana
5.	Gujarat	19.	Uttarakhand
6.	Himachal Pradesh	20.	West Bengal
7.	Karnataka	21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
8.	Kerala	22.	Chandigarh
9.	Madhya Pradesh	23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
10.	Maharashtra	24.	Daman and Diu
11.	Mizoram	25.	Delhi
12.	Manipur*	26.	Lakshadweep
13.	Nagaland	27.	Puducherry
14.	Punjab		

\* RIMS Medical College and JNIMS.

**Conditions of healthcare system in rural areas**

†1542. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the treatment of 70 per cent rural population is still not possible today due to shortage of doctors, health facilities and non-availability of costly medicines, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) Scheme has failed in its objectives; and

(c) if not, the details of availability of doctors at present in rural areas?

†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) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide accessible and affordable healthcare services lies with the State Government. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of doctors on contractual basis, setting up of new public health facilities and strengthening the existing facilities and to provide free drugs in public health facilities, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2014-15, there are 27421 doctors at Primary Health Centres (PHCs) against 25308 required. This indicates that overall there is no shortage of doctors at PHCs except in few States. At Community Health Centres (CHCs), there is a vacancy of only 9.5% against the total sanction posts of doctors. However, there is a shortfall of 20% Sub Centres (SCs), 22% PHCs and 32% CHCs as per RHS 2014-15.

The Ministry has implemented NHM Free Drugs Service Initiative to support States in providing essential drugs free of cost in public health facilities.

(b) and (c) NRHM did not achieve the 11th Plan targets of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). However, the NRHM has been successful in accelerating the decline of Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR), MMR, IMR and TFR. It has also achieved most of the disease control targets.

The State/UT-wise information of Sanctioned and In Position of Doctors at Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) as per Rural Health Statistics 2014-15 is given in the Statement.

**Statement***(A) Doctors<sup>+</sup> at Primary Health Centres*

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned	In	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	Position [P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1069	2270	1412	858	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	117	NA	102	NA	15
3.	Assam	1014	NA	1355	NA	*
4.	Bihar###	1883	2078	2521	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	792	752	368	384	424
6.	Goa	21	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat#	1247	1504	889	615	358
8.	Haryana	461	635	489	146	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	500	636	571	65	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1352	834	518	*
11.	Jharkhand	327	327	372	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2353	2353	2196	157	157
13.	Kerala	827	1 120	1169	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1658	999	659	172
15.	Maharashtra	1811	3009	2937	72	*
16.	Manipur^	85	238	199	39	*
17.	Meghalaya	110	128	114	14	*
18.	Mizoram##	57	152	49	103	8
19.	Nagaland	128	108	133	*	*
20.	Odisha <sup>3</sup>	1305	1312	1008	304	297
21.	Punjab	427	490	441	49	*
22.	Rajasthan	2083	2807	2412	395	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	29	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1372	2744	2375	369	*
25.	Telangana	668	1318	1024	294	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Tripura	91	158	158	0	*
27.	Uttarakhand**	257	325	160	165	97
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3497	4509	2209	2300	1288
29.	West Bengal	909	2600	723	1877	186
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	36	6	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	8	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
34.	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	0	*
36.	Puducherry	24	38	38	0	*
	ALL INDIA <sup>2</sup>	25308	34750	27421	9389	3002

Notes: ## Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used.

# Data for 2013 repeated.

\*\* Inposition data for 2013-14 used.

### Inposition data for 2013-14 & Sanctioned data for 2011 used.

^ Data for 2013-14 repeated.

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors.

\*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States /UTs.

1 One per Primary Health Centre.

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

3 The PHC data included Area Hospitals and other Hospitals.

*(B) General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) - Allopathic at CHCs*

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	312	272

---

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	114
3.	Assam	NA	456
4.	Bihar^	NA	285
5.	Chhattisgarh	628	334
6.	Goa	12	10
7.	Gujarat#	1060	747
8.	Haryana	410	265
9.	Himachal Pradesh	234	208
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	772	533
11.	Jharkhand	564	757
12.	Karnataka	255	224
13.	Kerala	781	1019
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1109	864
15.	Maharashtra	512	486
16.	Manipur^	97	94
17.	Meghalaya	91	74
18.	Mizoram	NA	11
19.	Nagaland	42	53
20.	Odisha	449	463
21.	Punjab	174	372
22.	Rajasthan	1442	1071
23.	Sikkim	NA	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1919	1740
25.	Telangana	226	197
26.	Tripura	64	64
27.	Uttarakhand	61	54
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1800	980
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	13

---

1	2	3	4
31.	Chandigarh##	6	19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	6
33.	Daman and Diu	4	4
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	11	11
36.	Puducherry	18	18
TOTAL <sup>2</sup>		13066	11822

Notes: # Data for 2013 repeated.

^ Data for 2013-14 repeated.

## Unsanctioned data for 2013-14 used.

NA: Not Available.

<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

#### **Lack of doctors in the tea garden PHCs**

1543. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many PHCs in Assam, especially in Tea Gardens area, the availability of Doctors are very less;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereto; and

(c) how many Doctors are required in each PHCs as per Government rules?

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 engagement of Doctors, based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). So far a total of 1294 MOs/AYUSH MOs, have been approved under NHM.

As per information received from the Government of Assam, there are only 22 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) out of 1014 PHCs in the State that are running without a Doctor. As per recent survey conducted by Regional Resource Centre for North

Eastern States (RRC-NE), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, out of 758 gardens surveyed, 649 Tea Gardens (86%) have health facilities. Total 324 (49.9%) have Medical Officers (Allopathic) out of total 649 Tea Garden hospitals.

As per information received from the State Government of Assam, during the year 2016-17, following steps have been taken to ensure availability of Doctors in the Public Health facilities including PHCs:—

- Total 418 Doctors have been posted under 1 year compulsory rural posting for MO (MBBS), out of which 57 Doctors were posted in the health institutions where there was no doctor.
- Under the National Health Mission,
  - 83 Medical Officers (MBBS) and 74 Specialists have been posted.
  - 17 Doctors have been posted in the hospitals of Assam Tea Corporation Limited (ATCL) located in Tea Garden.
  - 80 new MMUs have been approved for Tea Garden areas in Assam in current financial year.

(c) Public health is a State subject. As per Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) Guidelines, in Type A - Primary Health Centre (delivery load < 20/month) - 1 Medical Officer (MBBS) is essential and 1 Medical Officer (AYUSH) is desirable.

For Type B - Primary Health Centre (delivery load 20 or > 20/month), 1 Medical Officer (MBBS) is essential and 1 Medical Officer (MBBS) and 1 MO (AYUSH) is desirable.

#### **Health as fundamental right**

1544. 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 include health in the list of Fundamental Rights, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that allocation of funds to health is also being doubled in comparison to the present allocation and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) There is no legislation presently under consideration of the Government for making health as a fundamental right.



(b) As per Economic Survey 2015-16, the expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2015-16 (BE) is 1.3 per cent. The Draft National Health Policy 2015 envisages raising progressively the public health expenditure to 2.5% of the GDP.

**Monitoring of ingredients used in food processing industries**

1545. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to check quality of the ingredients used and quality of products produced in Food Processing Industries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the State-wise number of cases registered against the food processing industries for not maintaining the quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) A number of new standards have been laid down by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for various food items. In the Prevention of Food Adulteration regime, only 377 products standards and limited number of food additive were specified. However, in addition to revision of existing standards, 135 more product standards have been added by the FSSAI. The implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations thereunder is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. Elaborate structures including the posts of Food Safety Commissioners, Designated Officers, Adjudicating officers, Food Safety Officers, Food Analysts, etc. have been provided in the States/UTs. Further, regular surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products is undertaken by State/UT Governments and where any violation/infringement of rules/regulations is noticed, action is initiated as per provisions of the FSS Act and regulations thereunder. FSSAI has, in consultation with States, developed a Surveillance Plan for ensuring safe and wholesome food for consumers.

(b) While, separate information about food processing industries is not maintained centrally, as per information made available by States/UTs to FSSAI, 1656 criminal and 8196 civil cases had been filed during 2015-16 where samples were found to be adulterated/misbranded, as per details given in the Statement.

**Statement***Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	No. of Cases Launched	
		Criminal	Civil
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	194	347
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	28
4.	Assam	10	80
5.	Bihar	0	93
6.	Chandigarh	-	15
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2
9.	Daman and Diu	0	11
10.	Delhi	149	0
11.	Goa	0	4
12.	Gujarat	30	507
13.	Haryana	7	149
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir*	1	335
16.	Jharkhand	-	-
17.	Karnataka	-	58
18.	Kerala	138	246
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	82	879
21.	Maharashtra	396	85

1	2	3	4
22.	Manipur	0	8
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	-	32
26.	Odisha	-	2
27.	Puducherry	0	1
28.	Punjab	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	-	-
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	107	308
32.	Telangana	-	-
33.	Tripura	-	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	506	4864
35.	Uttarakhand	10	95
36.	West Bengal	1	13
	TOTAL	1,656	8,196

\* Half Yearly report.

#### **Setting up medical universities**

1546. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intends to set-up Universities of medicines in the country; and

(b) if so, the present status of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Increase in reported cases of TB death**

1547. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tuberculosis (TB) cases reported in India during the last three years, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is increase in death cases of TB every year in comparison to its previous year, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to move much faster to prevent, detect and treat tuberculosis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The details on TB cases reported during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No. The details on deaths reported in TB for the last three years are 61887, 61,629 and 63,226 respectively. The increase was only in the last reporting year and attributable to more cases notified than the previous years.

(c) Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) prevention and control of Tuberculosis/Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis is addressed in a comprehensive manner. The strategy is multi-pronged and includes, *inter alia*, the following:—

- strengthening and improving quality of basic DOTS services including introducing daily regimen for drug sensitive Tuberculosis.
- addressing co-morbidities and MDR-TB.
- engaging with care providers both in the public and the private sector.
- targeted intervention in the vulnerable population and strengthening urban TB control.
- integrating newer molecular diagnostics for TB in the health system for early diagnosis of MDRTB.
- expansion of Drug Resistant TB services and introduction of new drug Bedaquiline.
- aligning the Tuberculosis Units with Block Units under National Health Mission (NHM) for rationalizing the available resources and integration of TB services in the general health system.

- leveraging of Information Communication Technology for TB notification and strengthening of monitoring.

***Statement****State/UT-wise TB cases registered in the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	738	756	584
2.	Andhra Pradesh	103707	88638	61758
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2500	2691	2748
4.	Assam	35624	38317	38014
5.	Bihar	67020	67991	64928
6.	Chandigarh	2890	2869	3143
7.	Chhattisgarh	25889	28864	29950
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	411	450	487
9.	Daman and Diu	742	279	284
10.	Delhi	50727	54037	55260
11.	Goa	1778	1660	1599
12.	Gujarat	74086	77395	82585
13.	Haryana	38104	39498	40913
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13691	14441	14333
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11038	10243	9873
16.	Jharkhand	34941	35907	34792
17.	Karnataka	61446	61328	59932
18.	Kerala	24204	23439	22785
19.	Lakshadweep	23	27	40
20.	Madhya Pradesh	92420	100034	103108
21.	Maharashtra	137237	135465	130874
22.	Manipur	2329	2198	1881
23.	Meghalaya	5002	4944	4674

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
24.	Mizoram	2005	1993	2088
25.	Nagaland	3339	3298	3316
26.	Odisha	45269	45777	45814
27.	Puducherry	1458	1409	1288
28.	Punjab	37258	38152	38625
29.	Rajasthan	94698	94908	90296
30.	Sikkim	1637	1630	1400
31.	Tamil Nadu	80407	84570	80543
32.	Telangana	-	18655	39498
33.	Tripura	2540	2507	7394
34.	Uttar Pradesh	256733	255364	246589
35.	Uttarakhand	13700	14429	14317
36.	West Bengal	90423	89819	87468
TOTAL		1416014	1443942	1423181

#### **Kidney racket in hospitals**

1548. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that kidney racket is flourishing in big reputed hospitals and dialysis centres;

(b) if so, whether Government is going to take any step to curb this situation; and

(c) the number of doctors and middlemen found involved in these cases and the action taken against them during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Few instances of illegal retrieval/transplantation of kidney have come to the notice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Health is a State subject and steps for prevention and control of any such illegal



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	6	6	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		1	1	0	0	1	0	15	13	0	14	11	0
UT(s)													
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		2	1	0	0	1	0	15	13	0	14	11	0

Source: Crime in India



**Setting up of advanced hospitals in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh**

1549. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to set up a major hospital of the level of AIIMS or an advance Tertiary Care Center in Jabalpur to cater and serve the huge tribal population of Mahakaushal and Vindhya region of the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government plans to set up a Cancer Hospital and Research Center in the city of Jabalpur similar to ones announced for other cities of Madhya Pradesh, namely Bhopal and Gwalior?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for setting up AIIMS in Jabalpur. However, an AIIMS has already been established and made functional at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Also, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur is being upgraded under PMSSY at a cost of ₹ 150 crore (Central share: 120 crore; State share: 30 crore).

While Public Health is a State Subject, Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer and Non-Communicable Diseases. Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), which is implemented across the country.

Government of India has approved "Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme" under NPCDCS in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India is assisting to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.

In the State of Madhya Pradesh, under the strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme of NPCDCS, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur has been identified as SCI and G.R. Medical College, Gwalior & District Hospital, Vidisha have been identified as TCCC.

**Physiotherapist cadre under Seventh CPC**

1550. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has recommended the holistic cadre structure for the post of physiotherapists as per the Seventh CPC; and

(b) 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) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Beds availability in Government hospitals**

1551. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of availability of beds in Government hospitals in Delhi including State Government hospitals; and

(b) how many beds would be added in Government hospitals in the next two years in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per the National Health Profile-2016 compiled by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence(CBHI)/Dte General of Health Services, the availability of total beds in Government Hospitals (including CHCs) in Delhi is 24383.

In so 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, the additional 1877 beds are expected to be added in these hospitals in near future.

#### **Yog Chikitsa Kendras in CGHS**

1552. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any post of permanent Central Government yoga employees in the Ministry;

(b) what are their sanctioned and in position strength;

(c) when was the sanction of posts last done and whether there is any vacancy, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) how many permanent Yog Chikitsa Kendras are in the CGHS and where are they located;

(e) what is the nomenclature of the permanent Central Government yoga employees providing treatment at Yog Chikitsa Kendras; and

(f) what are their recruitment rules and when they were framed and the names, dates of appointments and dates of postings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Yes. There are five sanctioned posts of Yoga Instructors under CGHS which were sanctioned in 1989.

Three Yoga instructors are in place. Two Posts are vacant, one on account of superannuation and the other is yet to be recruited.

(d) There are 4 Yoga Chikitsa Kendras under CGHS, Delhi at Kali Bari Marg, Laxmi Nagar, Tilak Nagar and Sector-8, R.K Puram.

(e) Yoga Instructor.

(f) Recruitment Rules were framed in 1977 and revised in October, 1989. Copy of Recruitment Rules is given in the Statement.

*Details of Yoga instructors working in CGHS are as under:*

Name	Date of appointment	Date of posting	Place of posting
Km. Dinesh Kumari	2.5.1986	Feb. 1994	Sector-8, R.K. Puram
Sh. Narender Marathe	29.5.1986	2.4.2014	Tilak Nagar
Sh. Sunil Kumar Tanwar	31.1.2005	April 2009	Kali Bari Marg

***Statement***

*Copy of Recruitment Rules*

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART II SECTION 3 SUB-SECTION (1)

OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIA)

No. A.12018/19/89-CGHS.I/CGHS (P)

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

New Delhi, dated the October, 1989

**A. NOTIFICATION**

G.S.R.-In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules to amend the Central

Government Health Scheme, Delhi (Yoga Instructor) Recruitment Rules 1977, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Government Health Scheme, Delhi (Yoga Instructor) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1989.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Schedule to the Central Government Health Scheme, Delhi (Yoga Instructor) Recruitment Rules, 1977,:

(i) in column 3, for the existing entry the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Five";

(ii) in column 5, for the existing entry the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"₹ 1400-40-1800-EB-50-2300";

(iii) in column 13, for the existing entry the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Departmental Promotion Committee. (For confirmation only)

(1) Assistant Director General

(Head-quarters) - Chairman

(2) Chief Medical Officer - Member

(3) A Gazetted Officer belonging  
to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe - Member

(4) Administrative Officer concerned - Member.

-Sd-

(D. Prasad)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To  
The Manager,  
Government of India Press  
Ring Road, New Delhi.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. The Director, CGHS, New Delhi (25 spare copies).
2. Deputy Director, CGHS, Delhi.
3. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, w.r.t. their U.O No. 2463/89-SRO dated 3/8/89.
4. Chief Librarian, Lok Sabha Sectt., New Delhi.
5. Chief Librarian, Rajya Sabha Sectt., New Delhi.
6. CGHS. Desk.I

-Sd-

(D. Prasad)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART II, SECTION 3(1) OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIA)

No. A. 12018/16/76-CGHS-1

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

(Department of Health)

New Delhi dated 29.7.1977.

#### **B. NOTIFICATION**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the method of recruitment to the post of Yoga Instructor under Central Government Health Scheme, Delhi, namely:-

**1. Short title and commencement:-**

- (1) These rules may be called Central Government Health Scheme, Delhi (Yoga Instructor) Recruitment Rules, 1977.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazettee.

**2. Number, Classification and scale of pay:-**

The number of the said post, its classification and the scale of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns 3 to 5 of the Schedule Annexed to these rules.

3. **Method of recruitment, age limit, qualifications etc.:-**

The method of recruitment, age limit, qualifications and other matters relating to the said post shall be as specified in columns 6 to 13 of the Schedule aforesaid.

4. **Disqualification:-**

No person -

- (a) who has entered into or contracted a marriage with a person having a spouse living, or
- (b) who, having a spouse living, has entered into or contracted a marriage with any person.

shall be eligible for appointment to the said post.

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that such a marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such person and the other party to the marriage and that there are other grounds for so doing, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

5. **Power to relax:**

Where the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by order, for reasons to be recorded in writing relax any of the provisions of these rules with respect to any class or category of persons.

6. **Saving:-**

Nothing in these rules shall affect reservation and other concessions required to be provided for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued by the Central Government from time to time in this regard.

(Here insert the Schedule),

Sd/-

(R.K. Jindal)

Under Secretary

To

The General Manager,  
Government of India Press, Ring Road,  
Mayapuri, New Delhi.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. Department of Personnel and A.R., Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi w.r.t. their U.O. No. 1967/77-Estt.(D) of 6.6.77.
2. The Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi, w.r.t. their I.D. No. A.12018/16/77-CGHS.I dated 20.4.1977.

Sd/-

(R.K. Jindal)

Under Secretary

### C. THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Classification	Scale of Pay	Whether Selection or Non-Selection	Age for direct recruits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Yoga Inst- ructor	One	General Central Service Non-Gazetted (Group - 'C') Non-Ministerial	₹ 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700	Selection	30 Years XXX

XXX (1) Relaxable for Government Servants upto 35 years.

Provided that the upper age limit prescribed may be relaxed in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued from time to time by the Central Government.

- (2) The crucial date for determining the age limit shall, in each case, be the last date upto which the employment exchanges are asked to submit names.

	Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits	Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct rectt. will apply in case of promotion	Period of Probation, if any.	Method of rectt. whether by direct rectt. or by promotion or by deputation transfer and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of rectt. by promotion/ deputation/transfer, grades from which promotion/deputation/ transfer to be made	If a DPC exists, what is its composition	Circumstances in which UPSC is to be consulted in making rectt.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Essential							
1.	First or high second class degree from a recognized University or equivalent.	No	2 Yrs.	Direct Recruitment	Not applicable	No.	Not applicable
2.	Diploma of Yoga from some Yoga Institution.						



	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Two years experience as Yoga Instructor in some Yoga/Educational Institution.						
	Desirable						
1.	Proficiency in Hindi and English						
2.	Interest in cure of disease through Yoga.						

**Permission to use Bromate in packaged drinking water**

1553. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the FSSAI has permitted limited amounts of Bromate in packaged drinking water despite it being potentially highly hazardous to humans;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Bromate occurs naturally in water. Bromate once formed cannot be removed entirely but its formulation can be controlled by various control options. After detailed scientific deliberations and considering it as a controlling measure, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has specified a restrictive maximum limit of Bromates (as  $\text{BO}_3$ ) at 0.01 mg/l in line with World Health Organization guidelines on drinking water.

**Doctors in the country**

1554. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of medical graduates/ PGs in the country as on 1 April, 2016 or any recent date;
- (b) the number of doctors working in Government hospitals or in other Government institutions;
- (c) the number of doctors in private service;
- (d) Government's present target so far as doctors proportion is concerned; and
- (e) the States which have not achieved it at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per information provided by Medical Council of India, there are a total 9,88,922 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Council/ Medical Council of India as on 30th June, 2016.

(b) Health being a State subject, provision of healthcare facilities falls under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments and no such data with regard to number

of doctors working in State Government Hospitals is maintained centrally. However, there are 1502 General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) of Central Health Service (CHS) are posted in various CGHS Dispensaries, Government Hospitals and other Government Institutions.

(c) No such data with regard to number of doctors in private service is maintained centrally.

(d) There is no such target set at present.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Harmful toxic chemicals in cold and energy drinks**

†1555. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government approved limit of chemicals being used in cold/energy drinks;

(b) whether Government has received complaints about alleged act of mixing of harmful toxic chemicals in cold drinks more than the approved limit by some companies; and

(c) if so, details thereof and name of chemicals being used and details of action taken by Government against manufacturers during current and each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Standards for carbonated beverages (non-alcoholic) have been prescribed in regulation 2.10.6 of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. Further, standards for caffeinated beverages have been made operational with effect from 04.11.2016. Tolerance limits for metal contaminants and insecticide residues, *inter alia*, for carbonated beverages have been prescribed in Regulations 2.1.1(2) and 2.3.1 (2) of the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011. All manufactures of carbonated beverages/energy drinks are required to comply with the standards prescribed under the Food Safety Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder.

(b) and (c) No specific complaint with reference to mixing of harmful toxic chemicals

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in cold drinks have been received by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. A study conducted by the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (AIIPH) and the National Test House (NTH), Kolkata, in which AIIPH collected 4 bottles each of the cold drink brands (Sprite, Coca Cola, Mountain dew, Pepsi and 7 UP) and tested for heavy metals antimony, lead, chromium and cadmium and DEHP, indicates some presence of these metals. The study takes bottled (packaged) water as the reference point. Since a number of other substances are added while making soft drinks, its composition will be different from packaged drinking water. Regular surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products is undertaken by the States/UTs and where any violation/infringement of rules/regulations is noticed, action is initiated as per provisions of the FSS Act and regulations thereunder. Separate information about such violation in case of carbonated beverages/energy drinks is not maintained centrally.

#### **Clinical research hubs**

1556. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering of reducing processing and approval timeline and at the same time ensure quality parameters, Contract Research Organisation (CRO) with Good Clinical Practice (GCP) standard in order to create clinical research hub in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) which are the cities identified for clinical research hub in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. The Government has rationalised the processes involved in granting approval for applications relating to clinical trials, including bringing higher degree of clarity in the rules, increase in the number of Subject Experts, and online receipt, processing and approval of clinical trial related applications. The Clinical Trial sites are inspected for ensuring conformity with Good Clinical Practices and provisions including for payment of compensation have been made to ensure patient safety and welfare.

(b) No cities have been identified as clinical research hub in the country.

#### **Roadmap for fire safety measures at hospitals**

1557. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rise of fire hazards in different hospitals in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during last three years;

(c) whether all hospitals in the country have fulfilled fire safety measures as per the National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Health Care (NABH);

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

(e) the proposed road map of Government to make fire safety measures as compulsory to get licence to open hospitals and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject and as such no such information is maintained centrally. However, there are news reports of some fire incidents in hospitals in various States.

(c) and (d) As informed by National Accreditation Board for Hospital and Healthcare (NABH), NABH accredited hospitals are required to fulfil fire safety measures as per the Government rules and regulations. NABH has also informed that as on 25th November, 2016 only 510 hospitals are NABH accredited, details of which are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) Since Public Health and hospitals' is a State subject, it is the responsibility of State/UT Government to ensure adherence of healthcare facilities to safety norms including fire safety. However, this Ministry has taken note of recent fire incident in a private hospital in the State of Odisha, the Ministry has issued advisory to all State/UTs on 21st October, 2016 and also circulated provisions on fire safety in the Unified Building Bys laws 2016, Delhi and National Building Code for guidance/reference.

***Statement***

*Details of accredited hospitals as on November 25, 2016*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Hospitals	Small Health care organizations (hospital<50 beds)
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	60	4
3.	Bihar	2	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	0

1	2	3	4
5.	Delhi	50	17
6.	Gujarat	33	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0
8.	Haryana	19	6
9.	Jharkhand	3	1
10.	Karnataka	35	9
11.	Kerala	32	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3
13.	Maharashtra	50	10
14.	Manipur	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0
16.	Nagaland	1	0
17.	Odisha	6	1
18.	Punjab	30	7
19.	Rajasthan	15	0
20.	Srinagar	0	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	31	10
22.	Uttarakhand	2	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	27	4
24.	West Bengal	13	0
TOTAL		425	85

#### Toxic elements in soft drinks

†1558. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of toxic elements in many products of soft drink companies have been found in excess during the testing of soft drinks;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against the companies found guilty;

(c) whether Government has informed the citizens about the presence of toxic elements in soft drinks of those companies, so that they would refrain from consuming them;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent the ill effects of the said soft drinks among people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (e) Samples of food items are picked up for testing and analysis by the State/UT Food Safety Departments from time to time. Separate data about samples of soft drinks having been tested/found not conforming to specified standards, has not been compiled centrally. A study was conducted by the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (AIIPH) and the National Test House (NTH), Kolkata, in which AIIPH collected 4 bottles each of the cold drink brands (Sprite, Coca Cola, Mountain Dew, Pepsi and 7 UP) and tested for heavy metals antimony, lead, chromium and cadmium and DEHP. The study takes bottled (packaged) water as the reference point. Since a number of other substances are added while making soft drinks, its composition will be different from packaged drinking water. The details of the findings of the study are given in the Statement.

#### *Statement*

(A) 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	Certificate No.	Date of issue	Code No.		
Description (National Test House)	NTH(ER)/CH(S)/ 2016/0029E	08/03/2016	1454064- 260750		
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	0.015	0.007	0.003	0.015	0.016
40 deg C for 10 days	0.019	0.009	0.006	0.016	0.019

1	2	3	4	5	6
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) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 14543: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 1453: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 14543: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	US- EPA <sup>(2)</sup>

(B) Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in Mountain Dew (soft drink):

Item description: Sample of Mountain Dew received in 4 nos (600ml) bottles having Batches No./Lot No. BN5255C30J15

Sample in Bottle as received by the Lab. 0.0170.014	0.012		0.006	0.016	
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	0.020	0.018	0.018
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) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 14543: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 1453: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 14543: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	US- EPA <sup>(2)</sup>

(C) Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in Pepsi (soft drink):

Item description: Sample of Pepsi (soft drink): received in bottle (4x600 ml), having Batch No./LotNo.5255C06J15

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
60 deg C for 10 days	0.043	0.012	0.008	0.019	0.036



1	2	3	4	5	6
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) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 14543: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 1453: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 14543: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	US-EPA <sup>(2)</sup>

(D) Heavy metals and DEHP concentrations in 7 UP (soft drink):

Item description: Sample of 7 UP(soft drink): received in bottle (600 ml), having Batch /Lot No. BN5255C23115

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) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 14543: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 1453: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 14543: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	US-EPA <sup>(2)</sup>

(E) 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) & B.No. 1258 (1 Bottle)

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
Reference standards	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 14543: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 14543: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 1453: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	(BIS (IS 13428: 2005, IS 14543: 2004) <sup>1</sup>	US- EPA <sup>(2)</sup>

1. Bureau of Indian standards: Indian Standard Packaged natural mineral water specification (second revision) first reprint December 2006, Ics 13.060.20,c bis 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.

### Gap in reportage of TB data

1559. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined the recently released Global Tuberculosis Report (2016) by WHO observing that India had under estimated TB data between 2000 and 2015, reporting only 56 per cent of the TB burden in 2014 and 59 per cent in 2015;

(b) whether the actual burden of TB in India will be known only after completion of a national TB prevalence survey scheduled for 2017-18; and

(c) whether India has decades of experience dealing with TB and the knowledge, capacity and professional manpower to tackle the TB menace, if so, the strategies Government plans to adopt in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) While the Government has examined the Global Tuberculosis Report (2016) by ' WHO, actual burden of TB in India will be known after completion of the National Prevalence Survey scheduled in 2017-18.

(c) Yes, under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) prevention and control of Tuberculosis/Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis is addressed

in a comprehensive manner. The strategy is multi-pronged and includes, *inter alia*, the following:-

- strengthening and improving quality of basic DOTS services including introducing daily regimen for drug sensitive Tuberculosis.
- addressing co-morbidities and MDR-TB.
- engaging with care providers both in the public and the private sector.
- targeted intervention in the vulnerable population and strengthening urban TB control.
- integrating newer molecular diagnostics for TB in the health system for early diagnosis of MDR TB.
- expansion of DRTB services and introduction of new drug Bedaquiline.
- aligning the Tuberculosis Units with Block Units under National Health Mission (NHM) for rationalizing the available resources and integration of TB services in the general health system.
- leveraging of Information Communication Technology for TB notification and strengthening of monitoring.

#### **Amending of PNDT Act**

1560. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether clerical errors in Form "F" or non-display of notice board or not keeping handbook on PNDT Act are considered sex determination offences under PNDT Act and have led to harassment of radiologists;

(b) if so, whether Ministry proposes to suitably amend PNDT Act to decriminalize these practices;

(c) whether Ministry instead proposes to treat acts as lesser offences and provide suitable punishment;

(d) whether such offences at present result in sealing of ultrasound machines and cancellation of medical affiliation; and

(e) whether Ministry proposes to continue these punishments even if these acts are considered lesser offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Maintenance and preservation of records, prescribed under the PC & PNDT Act and Rules made thereunder is a statutory compliance. Any deficiency or inaccuracy found therein shall amount to contravention of the provisions of the PC & PNDT Act, 1994 and Rules framed thereunder. Non-display of notice board or not keeping handbook on PNDT Act is contravention of the provisions of the PC & PNDT Rules, 1996.

The PC & PNDT Act, 1994 was enacted for prohibition of sex selection before or after conception and for prevention of misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination and not for causing harassment of radiologists.

(b), (c) and (e) As per the recommendation of the Central Supervisory Board in its meeting held in April, 2016, an Expert Committee was constituted to propose and review the amendments to the PC & PNDT Act, 1994 and rules framed thereunder. The meeting of the Expert Committee was held on 4th July, 2016. As per the provisions of the Act, the recommendations, if any proposed by the Committee are required to be placed before the CSB.

(d) Any registered medical professional or any person who owns a Genetic Clinic, Genetic Counselling Centre, Genetic Laboratory or is employed or rendering his/her services in such centre, on honorary basis or otherwise, and who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or Rules made thereunder shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

Once the charges are framed/ or conviction is secured against any registered medical professional, the name shall be reported by the Appropriate Authority to the State Medical Council concerned for taking necessary action as below:—

- On framing charges, suspension of registration till the case is disposed

- On conviction, removal of name from the register of the Medical Council for five years

### **Health for all**

†1561. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a number of steps to meet the target of health for all in the country which have yielded positive results, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the participation of the private sector is essential and pivotal to meet the target of health for all and whether Government is taking necessary initiatives in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Public health is a State subject. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems for achieving health outcomes including the target of health for all based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. NHM has been successful in accelerating the decline of key indicators such as Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total fertility rate (TFR). It has also achieved the Millennium Development Goal target for Tuberculosis, Malaria and HIV AIDS.

(b) The Framework for Implementation of National Health Mission (NHM) provides for partnership with private service providers to supplement governmental efforts in underserved and vulnerable areas. Based on proposals received from States/UTs, support under NHM is being provided for provision of services through PPP mode such as CT Scan, Tele radiology, ambulances services; dialysis services in district hospitals in PPP mode etc. Under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides cashless benefit upto ₹ 30,000 per annum per family for specified hospitalisation procedures to all BPL population and eleven other categories of vulnerable population group, private hospitals empanelled under the scheme also render healthcare.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Preventing spread of Zika virus**

†1562. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Zika virus infection that have come to light in the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent this infection; and

(c) the details of the ways in which Government is coordinating with the States to prevent the spread of this infection in the country, and the steps being taken to sensitize the masses about this, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No case of Zika virus disease have been reported in India.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been regularly reviewing the preventive measures against Zika virus. An action plan has been prepared to manage Zika virus disease and shared with all the States/UTs. The representative of the State Governments/UTs have been briefed on the action plan. Advisories have been issued to the States for intensification of vector control measures. Guidelines for integrated vector management for control of Aedes mosquito, the vector for Zika, have been issued. All these documents have also been made available on the website of the Ministry.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme has sensitized its State and District Rapid Response Teams. National Centre for Disease Control has been identified as the nodal agency for investigation of outbreak. All the International Airports and Sea Ports have displayed y signages for providing information to travellers on Zika Virus Disease. 23 laboratories have r / been identified and strengthened to test Zika Virus Disease. The ICMR network of laboratories are testing pre-determined clinical samples from fever cases that have been found negative for Dengue and Chikungunya fever. ICMR laboratories are also testing Aedes mosquitoes for the presence of Zika Virus. The

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram is monitoring microcephaly cases through 55 identified sentinel sites. Central Health Education Bureau in Directorate General of Health Services has evolved risk communication strategy. They have also developed risk communication materials to be rolled out at appropriate time. A travel advisory has been issued. National Blood Transfusion Council has re-issued its guidelines for blood donation by those who had travelled to Zika affected countries. A 24x7 control room is functioning from Directorate General of Health Services. The situation is being monitored on regular basis.

**Appraisal of health safety aspects of GM mustard**

1563. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many representatives of the Ministry are part of the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) that assesses health and environmental safety of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs);

(b) how many Health Ministry representatives were part of the technical sub-committee that appraised the safety of GM mustard for human health;

(c) how many meetings were attended by Health Ministry members in such appraisal of health safety of GM mustard which was cleared to be safe for human health including long term health; and

(d) whether the Health Ministry have any plans to assess the safety of GM mustard for its long term impacts independently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) As informed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) and its sub-committees involve representatives of National Institute of Nutrition, Bio-Medical Group of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

All the members of GEAC and the sub-committee are regularly and actively involved at several stages in assessment of food safety of GM mustard.

MoEFCC have further informed that all public health related issues have been adequately addressed for the GM mustard, through the regulatory pipeline process as per the Rules for the manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous micro-organisms/genetically engineered organisms or cells 1989 Rules (Rules 1989) made under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(d) Department of Health Research has no information in this regard.

#### **Deaths from dengue**

1564. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government could not foresee and prevent dengue menace in the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons affected positively and those died in different States due to dengue till now due to inadequate arrangements in Government hospitals; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent recurrence of dengue in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) No. For control of Dengue, preventive and control measures are being taken by respective State Governments following the Government of India (GoI) guidelines. At present, Dengue is being reported from 35 States/UTs in country. The number of lab confirmed positive Dengue cases and deaths in the country as reported by the States/UTs during current year (till 20th. Nov.) is given in the Statement (*See* below). None of the State reported death due to Dengue due to inadequate arrangements in Government Hospitals.

(c) Government of India (GoI) has taken the following measures for prevention and control of Dengue and 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 also uploaded on National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) website [www.nvbdc.gov.in](http://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 Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Secretary (H&FW), DGHS and other senior Officers 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 as notifiable disease and the same has been uploaded on the website for taking action accordingly by all the States and UTs. So far, 8 States: Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have notified Dengue as notifiable diseases.
- Capping of Dengue test at ₹ 600/-: States were requested to curtail out of pocket expenditure by fixing the rate for testing @ ₹ 600/-. Delhi issued the notification.
- Dengue diagnosis is provided through 542 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 15 Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country. Strategy and Plan of action for Effective Community Participation for Prevention and Control of Dengue has been shared with the States and 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 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.

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

**Statement***State/UT-wise lab confirmed positive Dengue cases and deaths in the country*

Sl. No.	State	2016 (Prov till 20th Nov)	
		Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2978	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0
3.	Assam	4363	4
4.	Bihar	1768	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	324	2
6.	Goa	113	0
7.	Gujarat	6925	13
8.	Haryana	2391	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	251	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	77	0
11.	Jharkhand	388	1
12.	Karnataka	5487	8
13.	Kerala	6716	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2321	5
15.	Meghalaya	91	0
16.	Maharashtra	6223	26
17.	Manipur	35	0
18.	Mizoram	29	0
19.	Nagaland	9	0
20.	Odisha	8238	11
21.	Punjab	9600	8
22.	Rajasthan	3051	16
23.	Sikkim	8	0

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	2108	5
25.	Tripura	49	0
26.	Telangana	2441	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6991	39
28.	Uttarakhand	2134	4
29.	West Bengal*	11069	28
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90	0
31.	Chandigarh	856	0
32.	Delhi	4065	4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2821	2
34.	Daman and Diu	89	0
35.	Puducherry	407	2
TOTAL		94519	193

\*Report upto 14/9/2016.

#### **Donation of Anti-TB drugs by USAID**

1565. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had received a donation of 300 doses of Bedaquiline which is used to treat patients who have failed to respond to second line anti-TB medicines, from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with another batch of 300 doses to be donated next year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite receiving 300 doses of Bedaquiline from USAID, India has enrolled a mere 36 patients; and

(c) whether it is also a fact India has made a lot of promises about new drugs on paper but failed to deliver, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No. India has applied for donation of 10,000 drug courses under USAID funded donation programme. However, no drug courses have been received under the same so far.

(b) No. Total number of patients enrolled till date are 143.

(c) No. Bedaquiline is a new drug which has been approved for use in the country by Drug Controller General (India), and in the first instance this drug is being used in six identified sites using 600 patient courses.

#### **Setting up of dialysis units in Tamil Nadu**

1566. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received proposal to setup dialysis units in district hospitals in the State of Tamil Nadu under "National Dialysis Service Programme", if so, details thereof;

(b) whether all the proposals received from the State Government have been approved; 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) A proposal for 102 dialysis units for 20 Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings and 31 district hospitals amounting to for ₹ 575.99 Lakhs was received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu in the Programme Implementation plan for 2016-17.

(b) and (c) Approval has been accorded for ₹ 575.99 Lakhs for setting up 102 dialysis units in 20 Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings and 31 district hospitals as proposed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

#### **Super critical centre in Tamil Nadu**

1567. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Super Critical Treatment Centre in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) No. However, an AIIMS has been proposed to be set up in Tamil Nadu under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana.

**Norms for sharing medical seats in Puducherry medical colleges**

1568. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted by MCI for all private medical colleges in sharing of medical seats between Government quota and management quota;

(b) the quantum of medical seats shared by each private medical college in Puducherry under Government quota for the last three years;

(c) the MCI norms for increasing the number of medical seats by a private medical college in Puducherry;

(d) the number of medical colleges in Puducherry conducting PG courses and name of the college; and

(e) the number of PG seats shared by medical colleges in Puducherry under Government quota and management quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) In so far as All-India quota is concerned, no seats are reserved in private medical colleges in this quota. However, the concerned State/UT Government decides percentage of seats shared between the College and the State/UT in case of UG courses in private medical colleges. Further, in case of PG courses in private medical colleges, 50% of the seats are reserved with the concerned State/UT Government or the Authority appointed by them and the remaining 50% is for the concerned medical college.

(c) As per the provisions of the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956, prior permission of the Central Government is mandatory for increase in admission capacity of a medical college. The eligibility and qualifying criteria for opening of a new medical college is laid down in Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999. There are separate minimum requirements for 50/100/150/200/250 students admission and are contained in the minimum standard requirements for the Medical College Regulations 1999.

(d) There are eight medical colleges in Puducherry conducting PG courses. The names of the colleges are as under:

(i) Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education & Research,

(ii) Mahatma Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute,

- (iii) Vinayaka Missions Medical College,
- (iv) Aarupadai Veedu Medical College,
- (v) Puducherry Institute of Medical Sciences & Research,
- (vi) Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College & Hospital,
- (vii) Sri Venkateswaraa Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre and
- (viii) Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences.

(e) There are 200 PG seats in JIPMER, which is an Institute of National Importance under the Ministry. The UT of Puducherry has informed that no PG seats have been allocated to Government by the Private Medical Colleges.

#### **Monitoring of patient care quality and clinical governance**

1569. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a standardised or uniform patient care system existing in the country;
- (b) whether there is any core guideline which a patient care centre has to adhere to;
- (c) whether the Health Ministry has received or published any outcome data on patient care or treatment in India; and
- (d) whether there exists any statutory system to monitor the quality of patient care and clinical governance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) In the Public Health System, the Health Care is stratified into three levels across the country - Primary, Secondary and Tertiary and by and large, this system is followed throughout the country. Further, the Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and also notified the Clinical Establishments (central Government) Rules, 2012. These *inter alia* seek to prescribe the Minimum Standards of facilities and services for all Clinical Establishments.

Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) Guidelines for each level of Health Facilities were published in the 2007 and subsequently revised in 2012. These guidelines are

required to be followed by the States/UTs, while planning for the new health facilities. Further, Minimum Standards and Standard Treatment Guidelines have been prepared by the National Council for Clinical Establishments. These are available on website <http://clinicalestablishments.nic.in>.

(c) Health is a State subject. No such data is maintained centrally.

(d) The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishment Act and States have been requested to adopt this Act. The Ministry has also rolled-out National Quality Assurance Programme, under which, Quality Standards for District Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Urban Primary Health Centres have been formulated. The Quality Standards for District Hospitals have also received International Accreditation by International Society for Quality in Healthcare (ISQua) during current year. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), states have been supported for implementing these Quality Standards at the Public Health Facilities.

#### **Disease control strategies to control malaria**

1570. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Health Organization has declared Sri Lanka as a Malaria free country whereas India has reported more than 4,71,000 cases of Malaria during the current year;

(b) whether Government has any plan to change or review the present disease control strategies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. The World Health Organization has declared Sri Lanka as Malaria free country. A total of 7,42,764 nos. of Malaria cases in the country have been reported by the States/UTs during the current year (up to September, 2016).

(b) and (c) The Government of India has changed the strategy from malaria control to malaria elimination which has been reviewed at various levels. The details are as under:-

1. The Government of India has launched National Framework for Malaria Elimination 2016-30 in February, 2016 targeting elimination of malaria by 2030.

2. The strategies to eliminate malaria in phases are as under:—
  - (i) Interruption of transmission of malaria and zero indigenous cases and deaths due to malaria to be achieved in low endemic states/UTs by 2020,
  - (ii) In moderately endemic states/UTs by 2022 and
  - (iii) In high endemic states/UTs by 2027.
3. The malaria elimination strategies would be implemented through the States/UTs under the overarching umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM).
4. Case based surveillance, detection and complete treatment through outreach diagnostic and treatment services.
5. Integrated Vector Management by using Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), chemical and bio-larvicides, larvivorous fishes, and source reduction.
6. Private sector involvement and inter-sectoral collaboration.

#### **Impact of JSY**

1571. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study by University of Maryland, the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) which was launched in 2005 has led to an enhancement in the utilization of health services among all groups especially among the poorer and underserved sections in the rural areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that JSY had also helped to reduce the prevalent disparities in maternal care; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the gap in access to healthcare between the marginalized group of women and those who are financially better off has narrowed with JSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Yes. A study has been conducted by University of Maryland and National Council for Applied Economic Research to assess whether the JSY scheme has been successful .in addressing disparities in providing maternal healthcare services to the marginalized and poorer communities, by utilizing the data from the India Human Development Survey-1 (IHDS-



1, 2004-05) *i.e.* pre-JSY period and India Human Development Survey-2 (IHDS-2, 2011-12).

The results of the study indicate that during the two IHDS rounds, institutional deliveries almost doubled, full ANC increased by 6 percentage points, proportion of deliveries being assisted by trained health personnel increased by 22.3 percentage points and post natal care check-ups (within 2 weeks) increased by 19 percentage points.

The findings of the study also establish that JSY has led to increased utilization of health services among all groups but especially among the poorer and underserved sections in the rural areas thereby reducing the prevalent disparities in maternal care.

The results of the study also indicate that the gap in access to healthcare between the marginalized group of women and those who are financially better-off has declined since the advent of the JSY program.

#### **Budgetary allocation for family planning**

1572. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that major budget allocation for family planning is provided under the Budget Head 'Family Welfare and the National Health Mission';

(b) if so, the details of budgetary allocation, head-wise and year-wise, during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the formula being adopted by Centre and States in allocating funds to family planning;

(d) the details of money sanctioned, approved and released to various States to promote family planning during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the monitoring mechanism in place to stop diversion/misuse of funds so allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes, there is a budgetary allocation for family planning under the budget head 'Family Welfare and the National Health Mission'. Under National Health Mission (NHM), family planning is one of the major activities like other activities. The funds are approved activity-wise, however, the

funds are released to States under pools. As funds are released to States under pools considering all other activities covered under NHM, Details indicating State-wise approval/allocation under Family Planning from the F.Y. 2013-14 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Public health being a State's subject, its implementation primarily lies with the State. Therefore, the formula adopted by the Centre in allocating the funds under NRHM-RCH Flexible Pool of NHM is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The funds are released to the States under pools and not activity-wise. As per reply furnished against (a) and (b), the money sanctioned, approved to promote family planning for last 3 years and current year, year-wise and State-wise is at Statement-I.

(e) Besides provision of annual CAG audit, following monitoring mechanisms are in place to stop diversion/misuse of funds so allocated:-

- Annual Statutory Audit by CAG empanelled major CA audit firm;
- Concurrent Audit by CA audit firm;
- Implementation of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) developed by the office of the Controller General of Accounts (CGA) of Ministry of Finance for monitoring and management of funds on just in time basis.
- Submission of Financial Management Reports (FMRs) by the States /UTs.
- Release of subsequent instalments is based on the extent of utilisation of earlier funds released.
- Annual visits to States by Common Review Mission (CRM), which *inter-alia*, looks at financial system and mechanisms.
- Integrated monitoring visits by senior officials of the Ministry and National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC).
- 2 or more signatories for all NHM accounts and Double Entry Accounting System are followed.

**Statement-I**

*Details showing States/UTs-wise SPIP Approval towards Family Planning under NHM for the F.Ys 2013-14 to 2016-17*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Family Planning SPIP Approval			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(A) High Focus States</b>					
1.	Bihar	8,336.93	6,447.40	11,502.31	11,092.79
2.	Chhattisgarh	2,566.47	2,843.78	1,547.40	2,626.64
3.	Himachal Pradesh	484.11	781.57	611.26	458.23
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	312.80	450.19	450.01	976.35
5.	Jharkhand	2,663.83	3,880.46	4,451.43	376.16
6.	Madhya Pradesh	8,853.87	7,074.93	10,366.95	12,360.48
7.	Odisha	2,047.40	2,375.70	3,642.78	3,773.54
8.	Rajasthan	6,061.44	8,597.05	9,559.32	9,709.26
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7,843.22	8,165.49	13,234.62	15,526.91
10.	Uttarakhand	448.92	655.37	822.47	379.14
	TOTAL	39,618.99	41,271.94	56,188.55	57,279.50
<b>(B) NE States</b>					
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	222.53	122.45	48.78	96.98
12.	Assam	2,235.76	2,473.90	3,312.62	1,976.43
13.	Manipur	172.37	145.96	135.48	70.11
14.	Meghalaya	143.76	141.58	108.72	111.31
15.	Mizoram	136.07	103.02	159.26	63.67
16.	Nagaland	202.74	135.98	114.86	95.42
17.	Sikkim	39.38	58.93	20.40	24.95
18.	Tripura	178.84	177.39	173.86	95.20
	TOTAL	3,331.45	3,359.21	4,073.98	2,534.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(C) Non-High Focus States</b>					
19.	Andhra Pradesh	5,839.63	3,450.35	3,374.39	3,207.71
20.	Goa	76.30	42.65	61.39	35.75
21.	Gujarat	2,819.68	4,469.00	5,170.55	5,222.35
22.	Haryana	1,081.39	1,076.68	2,184.26	1,893.50
23.	Karnataka	3,424.40	2,915.18	3,102.90	3,760.27
24.	Kerala	654.98	552.61	501.32	513.26
25.	Maharashtra	5,068.60	4,178.52	4,865.99	6,204.42
26.	Punjab	1,065.60	841.92	807.72	813.54
27.	Tamil Nadu	2,982.15	2,029.54	2,871.82	3,704.51
28.	Telangana	-	2,382.24	2,342.22	2,539.27
29.	West Bengal	3,591.23	3,308.39	2,691.29	2,447.31
TOTAL		26,603.96	25,247.08	27,973.85	30,341.89
<b>(D) Small States/UTs</b>					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42.15	41.28	54.47	-
31.	Chandigarh	14.60	29.03	25.14	36.09
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.94	85.67	42.62	-
33.	Daman and Diu	8.49	10.76	14.70	-
34.	Delhi	430.13	512.18	436.90	129.90
35.	Lakshadweep	17.94	5.35	5.70	7.43
36.	Puducherry	86.57	105.75	55.06	-
TOTAL		620.81	790.02	634.59	173.42
GRAND TOTAL		70,175.21	70,68.25	88,870.98	90,328.87

Note:

1. SPIP- State Programme Implementation Plan.
2. The above data of Family Planning is comprises of Female Sterilisation, NSV camps, Compensation for male and female sterilisation, Spacing Methods, Other strategies/activities, Family Planning Training, BCC/IEC Activities towards FP, Procurement of equipment and Drugs for F.P., Printing of IUCD cards, FP manuals, guidelines etc. under NHM Scheme.

**Statement-II***Formula for allocation of funds under NRHM-RCH Flexible Pool*

Family planning is the activity covered under NRHM-RCH Flexible Pool of NHM. The allocation of funds to the States under NRHM- RCH Flexible Pool is done on the basis of population with some additional weightage to states on account of socio-economic backwardness and health lag. The weightage to the States are as under:

Category States	Weightage
Large Empowered Action Group (EAG) States of UP, MP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha	1.3
Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh (EAG States)	1.5
Eight NE States including Sikkim and 3 Hilly States (Uttarakhand, J&K and HP)	3.2
Small UTs (Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Andaman & Nicobar Island)	3.0
Other States/UTs received funds without any additional weightage	-

(a) RCH flexible pool: Allocation is done on the basis of total population of the State and rural area.

(b) Mission Flexible Pool / System strengthening under NRHM: Allocation is done on the basis of rural population and rural area.

**Nation-wide emergency medical services**

1573. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any reports about the functioning of Emergency Medical Services in India including the Centralised Accident and Trauma Services;

(b) whether such services are available in all the States;

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

(d) whether there are any concrete proposals to ensure nation-wide good quality emergency medicine services in India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Thirty one States/UTs have the

facility of National Ambulance Service under the National Health Mission where people can dial 108/102/(104 in Rajasthan) telephone number for calling an ambulance. 108 is predominantly an emergency response system primarily designed to attend to patients of critical care, trauma and accident victims etc. 102 Services are basic patient transport ambulances to cater to the needs of pregnant women and children though other categories of patients are also taking benefit of these services. Presently, 7651, Dial-108 and 8304, Dial 102/104 Emergency Response Service vehicles/ambulances are operational under NHM. Besides these, there are 6199 empanelled vehicles being used as ambulances primarily to carry pregnant women and sick children.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also a Central Sector Scheme which has been providing grant-in-aid to the States to establish Skill Centres that would impart skills on emergency life support to doctors, nurses and paramedics.

#### **Delay in promotion of Unani officers in CGHS**

1574. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the promotion of Unani Officers/Doctors in CGHS is long time due;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective steps which have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Promotion case relating to Unani Officers/Doctors in the Central Government Health Scheme for grant of Non-Functional Selection Grade for the panel years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 has been held up. This has happened on account of the time taken for completion of process for upgradation of below benchmark gradings in Annual Performance Assessment Reports of eligible doctors in terms of Department of Personnel and Training's instructions.

(c) Follow up action with concerned entities is being carried out vigorously, to expedite the matter.

#### **Tobacco consumption in the country**

1575. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of tobacco consumption in urban and rural India;

(b) whether plain packaging of tobacco products under the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Rules, 2008 has reduced tobacco consumption in India; and

(c) whether Government is planning to take any other steps to curb tobacco consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the report of Global Adult Tobacco Survey India 2009-2010 (GATS India 2009-2010), the estimated number of tobacco users in India is 274.9 million of which nearly 38% adults in rural areas and 25% adults in urban areas use tobacco in some form or the other.

(b) There is no such provision regarding plain packaging on tobacco products under the Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Rules, 2008. The said Rules mandate printing specified health warnings on tobacco products.

(c) The Government of India has taken several steps to reduce the consumption of tobacco products which include *inter-alia*, the notification of Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), 2003 and Rules made thereunder, ban on sale of tobacco products to minors and within 100 yards of educational institutions, prohibition of smoking in public places, Rules regarding depiction of tobacco products in films & television programmes, awareness campaigns, establishment of Helpline/ Quitline, Health Warnings on tobacco products covering 85% of display area, ban on Gutkha/Pan Masala with tobacco or nicotine, etc.

#### **Funds to NHMs**

1576. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to release funds for establishment of Primary Health Centres in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in Jharkhand; 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) Yes, the funds are approved for establishment of Primary Health Centres under Health System Strengthening under the scheme of National Health Mission. Under this scheme, funds are released Pool-wise and not activity-wise.

Details indicating State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP) Approval towards "Hospital Strengthening of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and New Constructions/ Renovation and Setting up of Primary Health Centres (PHCs)" under Health System Strengthening for the F.Y. 2014-15 and 2015-16, State-wise including Jharkhand are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As the funds are not released activity-wise, total releases including establishment of Primary Health Centres, made under National Health Mission (NHM) during the last 2 years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

**Statement -I**

*Details showing States/UTs-wise SPIP Approval towards Hospital Strengthening of PHCs and New Constructions/ Renovation and Setting up of PHCs under Health System Strengthening for the F.Y. 2014-15 and 2015-16*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Hospital Strengthening of PHCs and New Constructions/ Renovation and Setting up of PHCs under Health System Strengthening SPIP Approval	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
<b>(A) High Focus States</b>			
1.	Bihar	2500.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	1566.31	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	55.00	740.88
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1023.70	489.26
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	2010.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1632.00	2300.00
7.	Odisha	363.72	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	4105.08	5684.48
9.	Uttar Pradesh	525.00	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		11770.81	11224.62



1	2	3	4
<b>(B) NE States</b>			
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	992.53	187.55
12.	Assam	926.00	1251.15
13.	Manipur	78.00	580.29
14.	Meghalaya	353.00	1714.52
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
16.	Nagaland	100.21	100.21
17.	Sikkim	0.00	307.63
18.	Tripura	2031.00	200.00
TOTAL		4480.74	4341.35
<b>(C) Non-High Focus States</b>			
19.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	10148.00
20.	Goa	0.00	0.00
21.	Gujarat	4354.80	3840.00
22.	Haryana	200.00	200.00
23.	Karnataka	3216.88	2011.34
24.	Kerala	0.00	0.00
25.	Maharashtra	3019.22	5791.95
26.	Punjab	327.47	150.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	4637.30	2418.50
28.	Telangana	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	2272.83	11.00
TOTAL		18028.50	24570.79
<b>(D) Small States/UTs</b>			
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.19	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	155.96	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		164.15	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		34444.20	40136.76

Note: 1. SPIP - State Programme Implementation Plan.

**Statement-II**

*Details showing States/UTs-wise Releases under NHM for the F.Y.  
2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State	₹ in crore)	
		2014-15 Release	2015-16 Release
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.36	37.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	519.73	643.52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	139.41	162.65
4.	Assam	877.13	971.35
5.	Bihar	1148.32	1159.49
6.	Chandigarh	12.15	23.89
7.	Chhattisgarh	500.41	412.26
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.40	14.37
9.	Daman and Diu	6.91	10.53
10.	Delhi	154.04	163.80
11.	Goa	26.03	16.77
12.	Gujarat	832.86	693.78

1	2	3	4
13.	Haryana	273.60	291.96
14.	Himachal Pradesh	185.84	246.49
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	335.51	367.90
16.	Jharkhand	359.62	411.50
17.	Karnataka	697.24	740.45
18.	Kerala	521.99	304.14
19.	Lakshadweep	5.08	5.69
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1162.50	1132.19
21.	Maharashtra	1431.76	1085.92
22.	Manipur	128.81	112.16
23.	Meghalaya	104.13	102.22
24.	Mizoram	103.28	94.68
25.	Nagaland	114.92	104.85
26.	Odisha	667.16	652.62
27.	Puducherry	22.56	18.61
23.	Punjab	379.35	295.23
29.	Rajasthan	1115.96	1287.84
30.	Sikkim	51.60	41.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	952.75	1093.22
32.	Tripura	123.11	136.29
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2431.06	2862.83
34.	Uttarakhand	270.55	276.41
35.	West Bengal	1058.62	959.51
36.	Telangana	378.72	436.63
	TOTAL	17,124.48	17,370.07

*Note:* The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

**Deteriorating quality of medical education**

1577. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not permitted renewal of number of medical seats in various medical colleges across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of medical seats permitted against the capacity in medical colleges during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken note of deteriorating quality of medical education due to shortage of professors and other teaching staff in the Government medical colleges across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) Permissions for starting of a medical college/yearly renewal permission/recognition of degree is granted by the Central Government on the recommendation made by the Medical Council of India (MCI) after assessment of facilities available as per regulations prescribing minimum requirements in terms of infrastructure, faculty and clinical material. The medical colleges which fail to meet the required standards are not given permission/renewal permission/recognition. Details showing number of seats renewed/not renewed during the last three years State/UTs wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Central Government does not centrally maintain data of vacant posts in medical colleges. It is for the respective State Governments/Institutions to fill the vacancies as and when they arise and ensure adherence to Minimum Standard Requirement prescribed under MCI requirement.

However, Central Government has taken the following steps to ensure availability of faculty:—

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students at professor level has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry.
- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.

- (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment/against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical college from 65 to 70 years.

**Statement**

*Details showing number of seats renewed/not renewed, States/UT-wise*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Permi- tted	Not permi- tted	Permi- tted	Not permi- tted	Permi- tted*	Not permi- tted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	850	550	1300	450	1200	200
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	--	--	--	--	100	--
3.	Assam	75	--	300	--	200	--
4.	Bihar	925	100	600	100	590	100
5.	Chandigarh	50	--	50	--	50	--
6.	Chhattisgarh	300	--	400	--	400	--
7.	Delhi	350	--	220	--	200	--
8.	Goa	50	--	50	--	50	--
9.	Gujarat	650	--	975	--	875	--
10.	Haryana	500	100	350	100	300	100
11.	Himachal Pradesh	400	--	235	--	200	--
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	400	--	150	--	150	--
13.	Jharkhand	--	160	160	--	160	--
14.	Karnataka	2100	450	1430	650	1830	170
15.	Kerala	550	300	1050	250	1200	50
16.	Madhya Pradesh	735	60	280	200	480	--
17.	Manipur	100	--	100	--	--	--
18.	Maharashtra	1300	285	1085	450	1835	--
19.	Odisha	60	100	300	100	250	150
20.	Punjab	50	150	325	150	450	--
21.	Puducherry	--	--	300	--	200	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	575	--	850	50	850	50
23.	Tamil Nadu	1380	900	1500	300	2050	150
24.	Telangana	--	--	500	200	1050	--
25.	West Bengal	950	--	1195	--	1045	--
26.	Uttarakhand	--	--	50	--	100	--
27.	Sikkim	--	50	--	--	--	50
28.	Uttar Pradesh	810	500	1037	900	2372	100

\* Seats renewed during the academic year 2016-17 include 1900 seats on account of recognition approved by Oversight Committee.

#### Universal E-health card

1578. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the introduction of universal e-health card for all citizens and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this will substantially reduce household expenditure on avoidable repetitive diagnostic tests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) No. However Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has envisaged a scheme for establishing a system for interoperable Electronic Health Records (EHRs) of citizens to be created made available and accessible online to facilitate continuity of care, better affordability, better health outcome and better decision support system. This will also help in reducing expenditure on avoidable repetitive diagnostic tests.

#### Strategy to contain Alzheimer's disease

1579. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of Alzheimer's disease are on the rise in Maharashtra and the rest of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what long-term as well as short-term strategy Government proposes to adopt

to contain this disease and provide door step treatment to the patients who are generally senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per Dementia India Report, 2010 brought out by the Alzheimer's and Related Disorders Society of India (ARDSI), there were over 3.7 million persons estimated with dementia (2.1 million women and 1.5 million men) in the country. A major proportion of these patients suffer from Alzheimer disease. This figure is expected to double every 20 years.

The estimated and projected number of persons suffering from dementia in the States including Maharashtra as per the above mentioned report is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) and the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP). Funds have been released for 339 districts in the country under the DMHP for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness. With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country, establishment of 18 Centres of Excellence in Mental Health and strengthening/ establishment of 39 Post Graduate training departments in mental health specialties have been funded to increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility. Besides, three Central Institutions *viz.* National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have been strengthened for augmenting the human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country.

During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the DMHP has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges. Support is also provided for Central/State Mental Health Authorities, Research and Training and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

Further, the Government had launched the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) during 2010-11 with a view to provide separate and specialized comprehensive healthcare to the senior citizens at various levels of State healthcare delivery system including outreach services. The major activities undertaken under the NPHCE are as under:-

- (i) Setting up of Geriatric Department in Regional Geriatric Centres (RGC) with OPD care services and 30 bedded Geriatric Ward for providing indoor services.
- (ii) Setting up of Geriatric units at all District Hospitals to provide specialized Geriatric Services including a 10 bedded Geriatric Ward for indoor services.
- (iii) Establishment of a Rehabilitation unit at all Community Health Centres and Geriatric Clinics twice a week.
- (iv) Setting up of weekly Geriatric Clinic by trained Medical Officers at Primary Health Centres.
- (v) Information, Education and Communication activities on healthy lifestyle, home care to the bed ridden and supporting devices for the needy elderly persons at sub-centre level.

Upto the year 2015-16, a total no. of 227 districts in 32 States/UTs have been approved for implementation of the NPHCE. Under tertiary care activities of NPHCE, 15 Medical Institutions have also been funded for development of Regional Geriatric Centres.

In addition to the above, funds have been released for setting up of two National Centres of Ageing at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Madras Medical College, Chennai.

#### *Statement*

##### *Estimated and projected number of persons suffering from dementia*

State	Year	Projected numbers (in '000s) with dementia by age group				
		65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	2006	4.0	4.9	6.4	6.9	22.2
	2011	4.6	5.8	6.7	13.0	30.0
	2016	5.5	6.7	8.1	17.1	37.4
	2021	6.9	8.2	9.5	21.7	46.3
	2026	8.5	10.4	11.7	26.6	57.3
Himachal Pradesh	2006	3.0	3.9	5.7	9.3	21.8



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2011	3.3	4.3	5.5	13.7	26.8
	2016	3.9	4.9	6.2	16.1	31.0
	2021	4.7	5.8	7.0	18.6	36.1
	2026	5.5	7.0	8.4	21.4	42.3
Punjab	2006	11.5	16.8	23.3	35.3	86.9
	2011	11.9	17.1	23.7	54.8	107.6
	2016	14.7	17.8	24.4	67.5	124.4
	2021	18.8	22.1	25.7	76.6	143.1
	2026	23.0	28.5	32.0	83.9	167.5
Uttarakhand	2006	3.8	4.9	6.3	7.2	22.1
	2011	4.2	5.5	6.7	12.8	29.1
	2016	4.9	6.1	7.7	17.1	35.7
	2021	5.8	7.2	8.7	21.0	42.7
	2026	6.8	8.7	10.3	25.1	50.9
Haryana	2006	8.5	12.4	16.8	18.6	56.4
	2011	8.7	12.7	17.6	35.0	74.0
	2016	10.7	13.0	18.2	46.1	88.0
	2021	14.2	16.2	18.8	54.0	103.1
	2026	18.3	21.5	23.5	59.8	123.0
Delhi	2006	4.8	5.7	7.1	8.5	26.1
	2011	6.0	7.1	8.1	15.1	36.3
	2016	8.2	9.0	10.2	20.7	48.1
	2021	11.1	12.4	13.1	27.1	63.7
	2026	14.9	16.9	18.1	35.3	85.1
Rajasthan	2006	22.7	29.3	37.1	23.5	112.6
	2011	24.5	33.1	40.8	66.6	164.9
	2016	29.0	36.2	46.7	98.0	209.9
	2021	36.2	43.1	51.6	126.2	257.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2026	44.6	54.3	62.0	150.7	311.6
Uttar Pradesh	2006	68.1	85.7	106.1	50.3	310.3
	2011	72.0	96.5	115.0	172.7	456.3
	2016	83.1	104.4	133.2	259.7	580.4
	2021	102.0	122.4	147.0	340.4	711.7
	2026	123.7	152.1	174.6	411.0	861.4
Bihar	2006	33.3	40.9	40.2	19.6	134.0
	2011	36.2	47.5	54.8	67.3	205.7
	2016	42.6	52.5	65.3	116.6	277.0
	2021	52.6	62.6	73.3	161.9	350.3
	2026	63.7	78.1	88.3	201.2	431.3
Assam	2006	9.0	11.0	13.6	9.3	41.9
	2011	10.0	12.5	14.3	23.4	60.3
	2016	12.4	14.1	16.8	33.1	76.4
	2021	16.0	17.9	19.5	42.9	96.2
	2026	20.5	23.4	25.1	52.7	121.7
West Bengal	2006	33.5	41.9	53.6	53.7	182.7
	2011	38.1	47.9	56.4	102.2	244.7
	2016	46.9	55.2	65.7	135.4	303.2
	2021	59.5	68.7	76.8	169.2	374.2
	2026	73.9	88.0	96.8	206.0	464.6
Jharkhand	2006	10.2	11.6	11.0	5.5	38.3
	2011	11.8	14.2	15.3	18.6	59.9
	2016	14.5	16.9	19.2	32.6	83.1
	2021	18.1	21.0	23.3	46.7	109.1
	2026	21.8	26.5	29.4	61.3	139.0
Odisha	2006	17.5	22.1	27.1	28.9	95.6
	2011	18.3	24.4	28.8	51.7	123.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2016	21.0	26.2	33.0	68.7	148.9
	2021	26.0	30.7	36.3	85.9	178.9
	2026	32.0	38.5	43.4	101.8	215.8
Chhattisgarh	2006	9.2	11.1	12.7	7.1	40.0
	2011	9.9	12.7	14.3	20.9	57.8
	2016	11.4	14.1	17.0	31.4	73.9
	2021	13.8	16.5	19.3	41.9	91.4
	2026	16.8	20.2	23.0	51.9	111.9
Madhya Pradesh	2006	24.8	31.3	37.8	21.4	115.3
	2011	25.8	34.6	40.8	63.0	164.3
	2016	29.5	36.9	46.6	92.6	205.6
	2021	36.8	42.8	50.9	119.6	250.0
	2026	46.6	54.2	60.2	142.8	303.9
Gujarat	2006	21.6	26.8	32.5	42.6	123.5
	2011	24.7	31.7	37.0	69.0	163.1
	2016	30.7	36.8	44.7	92.8	204.9
	2021	39.3	46.1	52.6	118.3	256.3
	2026	48.9	59.6	66.6	145.5	320.6
Maharashtra	2006	47.7	67.5	80.0	82.8	277.9
	2011	47.7	68.2	89.2	155.0	360.1
	2016	56.4	69.1	92.2	211.8	429.5
	2021	71.2	82.7	95.0	252.1	501.0
	2026	88.8	105.4	115.3	282.3	591.7
Andhra Pradesh	2006	35.6	43.5	50.3	54.0	183.4
	2011	38.7	50.6	57.6	99.0	245.9
	2016	46.3	55.9	68.9	136.8	307.9
	2021	56.7	67.9	77.5	176.4	378.5
	2026	68.3	84.0	95.3	213.5	461.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	2006	23.9	29.9	38.2	47.8	139.8
	2011	26.8	34.7	41.1	80.5	183.1
	2016	33.3	39.4	48.4	104.6	225.8
	2021	41.3	49.4	55.8	130.3	276.8
	2026	49.4	61.8	70.5	156.7	338.4
Kerala	2006	18.4	24.7	33.0	58.1	134.3
	2011	20.1	26.8	33.6	77.6	158.1
	2016	24.5	29.7	37.3	90.9	182.5
	2021	29.6	36.6	41.9	104.8	212.9
	2026	33.9	44.6	52.2	120.3	251.0
Tamil Nadu	2006	34.0	40.9	49.4	85.2	209.4
	2011	38.2	48.3	54.3	114.6	255.4
	2016	45.0	55.0	65.4	140.0	305.5
	2021	53.4	65.8	75.9	171.9	366.9
	2026	61.8	78.8	92.0	207.0	439.5
North East States (Excluding Assam)	2006	4.1	5.1	7.1	8.5	24.8
	2011	4.9	6.0	7.3	15.8	34.0
	2016	6.3	7.2	8.6	20.7	42.9
	2021	8.1	4.7	10.5	25.7	49.0
	2026	10.1	12.2	13.8	31.6	67.8

#### Death caused by dengue and chikungunya

†1580. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the insufficient cleaning work by Municipal Corporation of Delhi has caused the spread of dengue, chikungunya etc. due to which a large number of people have been affected and the increase in death rate has been registered due to these diseases this year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of death caused by the seasonal diseases like dengue and chikungunya in Delhi in the last three years; and

(c) the amount spent on medicines and other preventive measures for seasonal diseases during the above period and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per the information received from North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation and East Delhi Municipal Corporation, the increase of Dengue and Chikungunya is not due to insufficient cleaning work by Municipal Corporations. The *Aedes* mosquito vector of Dengue and Chikungunya breeds in clean water in domestic and para domestic containers.

(b) The details of Dengue and Chikungunya deaths in last three years and current year (till 13th November) in Delhi based on the reports submitted by South Delhi Municipal Corporation (Nodal agency), are as under:—

Year	Dengue (deaths)	Chikungunya (deaths)
2013	6	
2014	3	
2015	60	Nil
2016 (till 20th Nov.)	4	

(c) National Capital Territory of Delhi spent this year approx. ₹ 23 lakhs on IEC activities for seasonal diseases (Dengue and Chikungunya) control besides expenditure by individual hospitals for medicines. The expenditure made during 2015-16 was ₹ 3687 Lakhs by North Delhi Municipal Corporation, ₹ 3316 Lakhs by South Delhi Municipal Corporation and ₹ 684.69 Lakhs by East Delhi Municipal Corporation.

#### **Road map to reduce TFR**

1581. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that against the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.3 in India, 23 districts have TFR more than per cent;

(b) if so, the names of these districts and the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the desired level; and

(d) what is the road map to bring it down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes, against the Total Fertility Rate of 2.3 in India, 23 districts have TFR of more than 4.

(b) The list of the districts is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The desired level is 2.1

The Government has conceived 'Mission Parivar Vikas' for increasing the access to contraceptives and family planning services in these districts by providing assured services, developing capacity of providers, securing commodity, starting new promotional schemes and building enabling environment.

**Statement**

*List of the districts with TFR >4*

---

Bihar	Araria, Sheohar, Kishanganj, Saharsa, Khagaria, Pashchim Champaran, Madhepura, Purbi Champaran
Madhya Pradesh	Panna, Shivpuri
Rajasthan	Barmer, Dhaulpur
Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti, Balrampur, Bahraich, Siddharthnagar, Badayun, Sitapur, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Banda, Gonda, Etah

---

**Resurgence of malaria in the country**

1582. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to control the increasing number of cases of the malaria disease, in the battle against malaria;

(b) whether there are any eradication projects that are being considered by Government;

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

(d) what are the reasons for its resurgence in India given that malaria was supposed to have been eradicated already?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) The Government of India has launched National Framework for Malaria Elimination 2016-2030 in Feb. 2016 targeting elimination of malaria by 2030. The details are as under:—

1. The strategies to eliminate malaria in phases are as under:—
  - (i) Interruption of transmission of malaria and zero indigenous cases and deaths due to malaria to be achieved in low endemic States/UTs by 2020,
  - (ii) In moderately endemic States/UTs by 2022 and
  - (iii) In high endemic States/UTs by 2027.
2. The malaria elimination strategies would be implemented through the States/UTs under the overarching umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM).
3. Case based surveillance, detection and complete treatment through outreach diagnostic and treatment services.
4. Integrated Vector Management by using Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), chemical and bio-larvicides, larvivorous fishes, and source reduction.
5. Private sector involvement and inter-sectoral collaboration.

(d) Following the success of National Malaria Control Programme (launched in 1953), the program was renamed as National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) in 1958. The incidence of malaria dropped to 0.1 million cases and zero deaths in 1965. However, afterwards the resurgence of malaria resulted in escalation of cases to 6.4 million cases in 1976, which was attributed to the following reasons:—

1. Precipitation of vector resistance to DDT.
2. Operational and logistic reasons.

However, there has been a declining trend of malaria cases and deaths in the country since 2000.

#### **Treatment of paraplegic disease**

1583. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any cure of paraplegic disease and how does it happen;
- (b) whether there is any cure of the disease in Government or private hospitals and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) where should the CGHS beneficiaries suffering from paraplegic disease go for treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the ICMR's clinical expert, paraplegic disease caused by infection, demyelination and other such treatable mild disease can be cured if identified early. If due to spinal cord injury, tumor and other advance demyelination, it can be treated only partially and the person may be left with significant disability. The patient management is done through drug and surgical intervention depending on the cause of paraplegic disease.

(b) and (c) All Government and private hospital are equipped to treat most common type of paraplegic disease. However, rehabilitation facilities (Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy) which are required in people with permanent disability, are available in few hospital only.

#### **Allocation for health programme and schemes in Madhya Pradesh**

1584. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) total allocation of funds by Government towards various health programmes and schemes in Madhya Pradesh in last three years;

(b) different heads of spending in respect of utilisation in health programmes;

(c) whether funds were provisioned by Government for purchase of medicines under NRHM or under any programme or scheme in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, whether Government audited fund utilisation by State Government/agencies of said schemes;

(e) if so, whether audit reports are available to public, if not, reasons therefor; and

(f) if any audits were done, whether said audit report/reports found any deficiencies or misuse in disbursement and/or utilization of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) National Health Mission (NHM) is a major flagship programme of the Department of Health and Family Welfare. The total allocation, release and utilisation of funds under NHM towards various health programmes for the State of Madhya Pradesh from the F.Y. 2013-14 to 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See below*).



(c) Yes, there were provisions for purchase of medicines under NHM and the State purchases medicines according to their requirement under NHM as per the approvals given under State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP).

(d) and (e) Public health being a State subject, primary responsibility of implementation and monitoring of schemes under NHM rests with the State Governments. However, to audit fund utilization under NHM, the Government of India has implemented the following mechanism:

- (i) Statutory Audit by CAG empanelled major CA audit firms,
- (ii) Concurrent Audit by CA firms.

Besides, this the Controller & Auditor General (CAG) has recently undertaken All India Performance Audit under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16.

In respect of Statutory audit, reports are made available to public on demand.

(f) Public health being a State subject, primary responsibility of implementation and monitoring of schemes under NHM rests with the State Governments.

If Statutory auditor has pointed out any deficiencies or misuse in disbursement and/or utilisation of these funds, the same is brought to the notice of State Government immediately for taking necessary action.

**Statement**

*Details showing the Allocation, Release & Expenditure from 2013-14 to 2015-16 - Madhya Pradesh*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>A. NRHM Flexible Pool</b>		697.55	600.95	1,151.77	851.93	748.00	1,244.72	700.79	779.14	1,553.50
1.	RCH Flexible Pool	312.56	268.80	600.37	382.77	347.85	675.61	302.09	324.21	760.26
2.	Mission Flexible Pool	353.35	303.88	493.36	438.44	377.84	520.28	371.21	427.44	735.55
3.	Routine Immunization	15.68	11.76	44.01	14.03	10.52	37.28	11.22	11.22	42.93
4.	Pulse Polio Immunisation	15.72	15.72	14.03	15.72	11.79	11.38	15.72	15.72	14.47
5.	National I.D.D. Control Prog.	0.24	0.79	-	0.97	-	0.17	0.55	0.55	0.29
<b>(B) Infrastructure Maintenance</b>		271.35	203.51	388.96	202.69	257.68	401.94	202.69	206.69	381.20
<b>(C) Flexible Pool for Communicable Disease Control Programmes</b>		58.56	33.50	36.99	58.74	48.36	53.67	57.98	55.56	50.25
a	National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme	20.54	8.78	13.79	22.36	17.97	19.67	24.42	21.51	13.39

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

225

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
b.	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	30.77	21.43	17.39	30.82	24.83	27.97	28.81	28.81	29.63
c.	National Leprosy Eradication Prog.	3.19	0.82	2.40	2.06	2.06	2.43	1.75	2.25	3.24
d.	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	4.06	2.47	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.59	3.00	3.00	3.99
<b>(D)</b>	<b>Flexible Pool for Non Communicable Disease Programmes</b>	52.62	4.62	5.61	32.75	29.75	22.27	35.75	26.82	26.46
	SUBTOTAL (A+B+C+D)	1,080.08	842.58	1,583.33	1,146.11	1,083.79	1,722.60	997.20	1,068.21	2,011.41
<b>(E)</b>	<b>National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool</b>	60.95	23.36	0.27	104.06	78.71	15.42	88.17	63.98	35.20
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)	1,141.03	865.84	1,583.60	1,250.17	1,162.50	1,738.02	1,085.37	1,132.19	2,046.60

Note:

1. Allocation is per Original outlay/B.E.
2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year and it is updated upto 30.09.2016 as per FMR submitted by States/UTs.
3. The above releases relate to Central Government. Grants do not include State share contribution.

**Expenditure on public healthcare**

1585. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is India's current expenditure on public healthcare as percentage of the GDP;
- (b) whether it is a fact that it is one of the lowest in the World;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) what steps have been mapped out to improve the public healthcare system;
- (e) what measures are under consideration to increase the accountability of the public and private healthcare systems; and
- (f) whether Government is considering to provide universal health coverage anytime in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per Economic Survey 2015-16, the expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2015-16 (BE) is 1.3 per cent.

(b) and (c) Details showing public health expenditure on health as percentage of GDP in India *vis-a-vis* select developed/developing countries for 2012 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Health being a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through financial assistance. The Government had formulated a Draft National Health Policy, 2015, which aims at attainment of the highest possible level of good health and well-being, through a preventive and promotive healthcare orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence.

(e) The primary responsibility to increase the accountability of the public and private healthcare systems rests with the State/UT Governments as health is a State subject.

The Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act., 2010 and also notified Clinical Establishments Rules 2012, to provide a legislative framework for the registration and regulation of clinical establishments in

the country and also seeks to improve the quality of health services by prescribing minimum standards of facilities and services which may be provided.

Further, the Medical Council of India (MCI) grants recognition of medical qualifications, gives accreditation to medical colleges, grants registration to medical practitioners, and monitors medical practice in India, through the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002.

(f) Under the National Health Mission, support is being provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all the citizens. Moving towards Universal Health Coverage wherein people are able to use quality health services that they need without suffering financial hardship, is a key goal of 12th Plan.

***Statement***

*Details showing Public expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in respect of some select developing/developed countries.*

Sl. No.	Name of country	Public expenditure on health as percentage of GDP -2012
1.	Bangladesh	1.12
2.	China	3.02
3.	<b>India</b>	<b>1.16</b>
4.	Indonesia	1.19
5.	Kuwait	2.15
6.	Malaysia	2.21
7.	Oman	2.17
8.	Pakistan	1.03
9.	Peru	2.86
10.	Sri Lanka	1.21
11.	Thailand	3.58
12.	United Kingdom	7.81
13.	United States of America	7.99
14.	Russian Federation	3.32
15.	Spain	6.67

*Source:* World Health Statistics 2015 published by World Health Organization.

**Schemes of loans for business**

1586. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are schemes of loans for any type of business in Ministry of Minority Affairs;

(b) the details of schemes and amount of loan limit in each scheme;

(c) the total number of loan sanctioned to Muslims in each scheme, State-wise; and

(d) the amount of loan sanctioned under each scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under this Ministry provides concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating ventures, through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/UT Administration. For availing assistance under NMDFC schemes, the annual family income eligibility criterion under Credit Line-1 is ₹81,000 for rural areas and ₹1.03 lakh for urban areas. Higher annual family income eligibility criterion of upto ₹6.00 lakh has also been introduced as Credit Line-2. for increasing coverage of beneficiaries under NMDFC schemes. The details of the lending schemes and loan limit therein is as under:-

1. Term Loan:- Maximum Loan of up to ₹ 20.00 Lakh per beneficiary is available under Credit Line-1 at an interest rate of 6% per annum. Higher loan of maximum up to ₹ 30.00 Lakh per beneficiary is available under Credit Line-2 at an interest rate of 8% per annum for male beneficiaries and 6% per annum for female beneficiaries.
2. Micro Finance:- Maximum loan upto ₹ 1.00 lakh per SHG member is available under Credit Line -1 at an interest rate of 7% per annum. Higher loan of maximum upto ₹ 1.50 lakh per SHG member is available under Credit Line-2 at an interest rate of 10% per annum for male beneficiaries and 8% per annum for female beneficiaries.
3. Education Loan:- The Educational Loan of upto ₹ 15.00 lakh (₹ 20 lacs for courses abroad) is available at an interest rate of 3% per annum for pursuing technical and professional courses with maximum course duration of 5 years. Higher Educational Loan of upto ₹ 20.00 lakh (₹ 30 lakh for courses abroad)

under Credit Line-2 is available at an interest rate of 8% per annum for male candidates and at 5% per annum for female beneficiaries.

4. Mahila Samridhi Yojana:- Skill development training is imparted to group of women in women friendly trades. Training period is of maximum 6 months with training and raw material cost of upto ₹ 1,500 per women and stipend @ ₹ 1,000 per women. During the period of training, the women are formed into Self Help Group, followed by infusion of micro-credit maximum upto ₹ 1.00 lakh per member for the purpose of using the skill developed during the training, for income generation activities.

(c) The State-wise details of Muslim beneficiaries for the period of 12th Plan from 2013-13 till 31.10.2015) under Term Loan and Micro-finance schemes are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(d) The State-wise details of funds released for these lending schemes are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I (A)**

*Details of Muslim beneficiaries for the period of 12th Plan under  
Term Loan and Micro Finance schemes*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (Upto 31.10.2015)*		Total	
		Amt.	Benefcs.	Amt.	Benefcs.	Amt.	Benefcs.	Amt.	Benefcs.	Amt.	Benefcs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bihar	1.31	299	2.47	547			0.562	125	4.342	971
2.	Chandigarh	0.04	12	0.07	28	0.07	29	0.01	1	0.19	70
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.13	15	0.613	78	0.7485	81	0.67	77	2.1615	251
4.	Delhi	0.034	4	0.025	3			0.009	1	0.0675	8
5.	Gujarat	0.45	104	0.67	176	2.03	552	0.183	39	3.333	871
6.	Haryana	0.24	40	0.26	50	0.1	17	0.11	12	0.71	119
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.313	98	2.677	131	4.5454	176	2.35	87	10.885	492
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.961	1057	15.43	951	18.02	813	16.36	614	60.771	3435
9.	Karnataka			1.1	38	30.67	919	14.39	249	46.16	1206
10.	Kerala	16.96	1735	33.92	2681	31.13	1670	24.05	1254	106.06	7340

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Maharashtra	2.41	270	1.2	286	3.95	904	2.41	270	9.97	1730
12.	Mizoram									0	0
13.	Nagaland									0	0
14.	Puducherry	0.66	64	0.36	62	0.47	80	0.25	27	1.74	233
15.	Punjab	0.04	5	0.11	11	0.05	4	0.03	3	0.23	23
16.	Rajasthan	15.41	3268	25.77	4728	19.51	4053	4.61	1028	65.3	13077
17.	Tamil Nadu	4.18	1060	2.02	545	3.09	507	1.23	187	10.52	2299
18.	Tripura	4.57	392	7.67	535	13.31	758	9.33	456	34.88	2141
19.	Uttarakhand	0.318	49	0.2	27			0.67	86	1.188	162
20.	West Bengal	56.9	7395	73.9	9610	73.53	9943	30.71	3999	235.04	30947
GRAND TOTAL		115.926	158671	168.47	20487	201.22	20506	107.9	8515	593.55	65375

\*Community-wise provisional figures received from SCAs.

**(B)**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (Upto 31.10.2015)*		Total	
		Amt.	Benefs.	Amt.	Benefs.	Amt.	Benefs.	Amt.	Benefs.	Amt.	Benefs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Assam									0	0
2.	Chhattisgarh			0.01	2	0.33	95			0.34	97
3.	Gujarat					0.02	10			0.023	10
4.	Haryana	0.75	333	2.22	602	0.83	185			3.8	1120
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.38	164	0.17	50	0.42	102	0.31	78	1.28	394
6.	Kerala	12.34	10903	7.05	5234	6.43	4674	4.3	196	30.116	21007
7.	Maharashtra	2.62	1632			5.01	2945			7.63	4577
8.	Nagaland	3	850							3	850
9.	Puducherry	0.75	334	0.41	566	0.74	287	0.29	111	2.19	1298
10.	Rajasthan	0.56	324	0.83	346	0.4	194	0.36	128	2.15	992
11.	Tamil Nadu	13.08	5906	5.52	2282	15.2	4614	10.2	2598	43.99	15400
12.	West Bengal	105.1	77006	83.51	69806	137	113585	35.3	27429	361.11	287826
GRAND TOTAL		138.6	97452	99.72	78888	167	126691	50.7	30540	455.63	333571

\* Community-wise provisional figures received from SCAs



**Statement-II**  
*Details of funds released for lending Schemes*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Term Loan						Micro Credit							
		2012-13	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Term Loan Total	2012-13	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Micro Credit Total	Grand Total	
		Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	Amt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.	Chandigarh	0.07		0.20			0.27							0.00	0.27
2.	Chhattisgarh	2.00		1.50			3.50			1.50				1.50	5.00
3.	Delhi	0.09					0.09								0.09
4.	Gujarat	5.00			2.00		7.00	0.20						0.20	7.20
5.	Haryana	0.50		0.20	8.60		9.30	1.50	1.50	0.80	1.00				4.80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.51	3.50	5.50	3.75	3.75	18.01							0.00	18.01
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	15.00	20.00	37.94	24.70	106.64				0.90	0.30	1.20	107.84	
8.	Karnataka		18.50	20.00	10.00		48.50							0.00	48.50
9.	Kerala	38.74	48.00	54.50	111.60	13.00	265.84	43.00	25.00	38.00	30.00	18.00	154.00	419.84	
10.	Maharashtra	3.00		10.00			13.00	3.00						3.00	16.00
11.	Mizoram			2.00	2.00		4.00							0.00	4.00
12.	Nagaland	5.00	4.00	5.00			14.00	5.00	0.96	3.50				9.46	23.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13. Odisha		2.00					2.00							2.00
14. Puducherry		3.00	1.50	1.00	3.25		8.75		1.50	1.00	1.75		4.25	13.00
15. Punjab		7.00	7.00	11.00	4.50	1.00	30.50						0.00	30.50
16. Rajasthan		17.00	40.00	19.50	20.00	15.00	111.50			0.50			0.50	112.00
17. Tamil Nadu		17.00	6.00	7.00	5.00		35.00	33.00	14.00	31.50	5.00		83.50	118.50
18. Tripura		5.41	9.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	51.41						0.00	51.41
19. Uttarakhand		0.75			1.00		1.75						0.00	1.75
20. West Bengal		67.00	50.00	75.00	85.00	15.00	292.00	101.00	80.00	110.00	125.00	80.00	496.00	788.00
GRAND TOTAL		184.07	202.50	244.40	309.64	82.45	1,023.06	186.70	122.96	186.80	163.65	98.30	758.41	1,781.47

Written Answers to

[29 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

233

**Better assistance to veteran sportspersons**

1587. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor treatment and assistance to veteran sportspersons in the country;

(b) whether Government has or plans to bring any policy for better assistance to veteran sportspersons; and

(c) 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) to (c) Since 'Sports' is a State subject, primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports including assistance to veteran sportspersons in the country is that of respective State Governments. The Ministry has a Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons, *inter alia*, for assistance to veteran sportspersons. The scheme has been revised in May, 2016. The salient provisions in the said scheme for veteran sportspersons are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of salient provisions in the Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons for veteran sportspersons*

- (i) A lumpsum *ex-gratia* financial assistance may be granted to an outstanding sportsperson now living in indigent circumstances, subject to a maximum of ₹ 5 lakh.
- (ii) A lumpsum financial assistance, not exceeding ₹ 5.00 lakh in each case, may be provided to the families of deceased outstanding sportspersons living in indigent circumstances.
- (iii) Financial assistance not exceeding ₹ 10 lakh may be provided for medical treatment of an outstanding sportsperson or of any of his/her family members living in indigent circumstances.
- (iv) Lumpsum financial assistance, not exceeding ₹ 2 lakh may be provided to coaches and support personnel such as sports doctors, sports psychologists, sports mentors, physiotherapists, masseurs who have been attached with national coaching camps for senior category players and national teams (senior category), and umpires, referees and match officials, who have been associated with

recognized national championships (senior category) and international tournaments (senior category) in the sports disciplines included in Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games who are living in indigent circumstances or to family members of such deceased support personnel living in indigent circumstances

"Indigent circumstances" in the said scheme means the circumstances under which sportsperson or his family in distress have no source of income or have income of less than ₹ 4 lakh per annum from all sources and such other circumstances as may be considered by the Committee to be indigent circumstances.

"Outstanding Sportsperson" in the said scheme means a sportsperson who has achieved a position within first 3 in individual events and team events in a recognized National Championship (Senior category) conducted by National Sports Federations, recognized by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, or National Games conducted under auspices of Indian Olympic Association, Inter- University Tournaments conducted under the auspices of Association of Indian Universities, or one who has participated in an international sports event in senior category in the sports disciplines included in Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games. For purpose of giving financial assistance to sportspersons who have suffered injuries, "Outstanding Sportsperson" will also include junior and sub-junior categories.

#### **Priority- wise budget allocation under National Youth Policy**

1588. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a clear division of budget allocated under each of the priorities identified by the National Youth Policy;

(b) if so, what is the yearly budget under each of the 11 priority areas identified since its inception in 2014;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what key changes have been brought in the 11 priority areas that were identified by the policy and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) The National Youth Policy, 2014 recommends specific policy interventions for development and empowerment of youth in 11 priority areas, namely, education, employment and skill development, entrepreneurship, health and

healthy lifestyle, sports, promotion of social values, community engagement, participation in politics and governance, youth engagement, inclusion and social justice. The implementation of the policy is the collective responsibility of all concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments as well as other stakeholders. A number of Central Ministries/Departments, including the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, are implementing schemes/programmes having bearing on development and empowerment of youth in the 11 specified priority areas, for which they make provision in their respective budgets. The Department of Youth Affairs is playing the coordinating/facilitating role, for implementation of the policy. There is no separate earmarked budget for the purpose in this Ministry.

(d) The Policy identified 11 priority areas listed above and suggested specific actionable policy interventions in each of the 11 priority areas. There is no change in the list of priority areas. This Policy may be seen on the Ministry's website.

#### **Exclusive policy for the youth of J&K**

1589. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state whether Government has any plans to launch an exclusive youth policy for the youth of Jammu and Kashmir, keeping in view the fact that the Kashmir Valley has witnessed a turmoil phase in the current year, which has affected, the whole population of the Valley, especially the youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): The Government had introduced National Youth Policy, 2014 for overall development and empowerment of the youth of the country. One of the key priority areas of the policy is "Social Inclusion", which, *inter-alia*, recommends that special attention should be given to marginalized youth in certain categories in order to ensure that they can access and benefit from government programmes. These categories include "Youth living in conflict-affected districts, especially those affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and youth from Jammu and Kashmir and the North East." In addition, since implementation of the National Youth policy is the collective responsibility of all stakeholders, including State Governments, the Policy recommends that the State Governments should formulate/revise their State Youth Policies, consistent with the priorities of the National Youth Policy. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has also offered help to all State Governments, including Jammu and Kashmir, in formulating/revising their State Youth Policies. Since the National Youth Policy, 2014 takes care of the requirements of the youth of entire country, there is no plan for the Government of India formulating a separate youth policy for Jammu and Kashmir.

**Target for Rio Olympics**

†1590. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not winning the expected number of medals in the Rio Olympic Games, 2016 and the details of the sportspersons unable to win medals, sports event-wise;

(b) the sports events for which targets have been fixed to win medals in 2020 and the details of action plan made for this; and

(c) the names of undertakings, banks, institutes contacted to get National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) to raise the financial resources for sports and the details of assistance received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports issued sanction for 124 athletes (including 4 P-category athletes of hockey) for participation in Rio Olympics, 2016 at cost to Government basis. A complete list of athletes is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). However, due to dope testing results, Shri Narsingh Yadav (wrestling), Shri Inderjeet Singh (athletics) and Shri Dharmvir Singh (athletics), could not participate in the Olympics 2016. 117 athletes have participated in Rio Olympics, 2016. India returned with 2 medals; P.V. Sindhu's Silver (Badminton) and Sakshi Malik's Bronze (Wrestling). Reasons for India not winning the expected number of medals included injuries and near-misses, etc.

(b) No targets have been fixed for 2020 Olympics. However, Department has held consultations with various stake holders including eminent sportspersons, coaches and National Sports Federations (NSFs), etc. It has been decided, among others, to enhance performance monitoring, emphasize on greater role of coaches in devising training programmes of medal prospects and strengthen sports science set-up. It has been decided to issue open advertisement for hiring foreign coaches wherever possible.

Further, 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.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been interacting with the Corporate and Public Sector Undertakings requesting them to contribute to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) and become active partners for promotion of sports and games in the country. Further, the apex industry bodies namely, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) are represented in the council of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF).

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has, *inter-alia*, written to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Public Sector Banks (PSBs) requesting them to contribute to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Names of such PSUs and PSBs are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports held meeting with various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on 24th November, 2016 on promotion of sports and to encourage them to contribute to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). The meeting was chaired by the Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs and Sports.

Details of contribution made to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) during last three years and the current year are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Complete list of athletes in respect of whom sanction was issued for participation in Rio Olympics, 2016*

Sl. No.						
Sports discipline	Total Sports	Sports Male/ Female	Name of the Sports discipline	Name of the athletes	Event	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1	1	1	Archery (M)	Atanu Das	Individual Recurve
	2	2	1	Archery (W)	Deepika Kumari	Women's Recurve team
	3	3	2		L. Bombayla Devi	
	4	4	3		Laxmi Rani Majhi	
2.	5	1	1	Athletics (M)	Vikas Gowda	Discus Throw
	6	2	2		Inderjeet Singh	Shot Put

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	3	3		Mohd. Anas	400 mtr. & 4x400 mtr. Relay
	8	4	4		Manish Rawat	20 km. Race Walking
	9	5	5		Sandeep Kumar	50 km. Race Walking
	10	6	6		Gurmeet Singh	20 km. Race Walking
	11	7	7		Ganapathi Krishnan	20 km. Race Walking
	12	8	8		Gopi Thonakal	Marathon
	13	9	9		Kheta Ram	Marathon
	14	10	10		Nitendra Rawat	Marathon
	15	11	11		Ankit Shanna	Long Jump
	16	12	12		Renjith Maheshwari	Triple Jump
	17	13	13		Dharambir	200m
	18	14	14		Jinson Johnson	800m
	19	15	15		Kunhu Muhammaed Puthanpurakal	4X400 mtr. relay
	20	16	16		Arokia Rajiv	4X400 mtr. relay
	21	17	17		Dharun Ayyasamy	4X400 mtr. relay
	22	18	18		MohanKumar Raja	4X400 mtr. relay
	23	19	19		Lalit Mathur	4X400 mtr. relay
	24	20	1	Athletics (W)	Seema Punia	Discus Throw
	25	21	2		Manpreet Kaur	Shotput
	26	22	3		Dutee Chand	100m
	27	23	4		Sarbani Nanda	200m
	28	24	5		Tintu Luka	800m
	29	25	6		Sudha Singh	3000m Steeplechase
	30	26	7		Lalita Shivaji Babar	3000m Steeplechase
	31	27	8		Sapna	20km. Racewalk
	32	28	9		Khushbir Kaur	20km. Racewalk



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	33	29	10		Kavita Tungar Raut	Marathon
	34	30	11		O. P. Jaisha	Marathon
	35	31	12		Nirmala	400m, 4x400m Relay
	36	32	13	-	Poovamma Raju Machettira	4x400m Relay
	37	33	14		Anilda Thomas	4x400m Relay
	38	34	15		Jisna Mathew	4x400rn Relay
	39	35	16		Aswani Chidananda Akkunji	4x400m Relay
	40	36	17		Debashree Majumdar	4x400m Relay
3.	41	1	1	Badminton (M)	Kidambi Srikanth Narmmalwar	Men's Single
	42	2	2		Manu Attri	Men's Doubles
	43	3	3		B. Sumeeth Reddy	Men's Doubles
	44	4	1		P.V. Sindhu	Women's Singles
	45	5	2	Badminton (W)	Saina Nehwal	Women's Singles
	46	6	3		Ashwini Ponnappa	Women's Doubles
	47	7	4		Jwala Gutta	Women's Doubles
4.	48	1	1	Boxing (M)	Shiva Thapa	56 Kg.
	49	2	2		Manoj Kumar	64 Kg.
	50	3	3		Vikas Kishan	75 Kg.
5	51	1	1	Golf (M)	Anirban Lahiri	Individual
	52	2	2		Shivsankar Prasad Chawrasia	Individual
	53	3	1	Golf (W)	Aditi Ashok	Individual
6.	54	1	1	Gymnastics (W)	Dipa Karmakar	Artistic - Individual Around
	55	1	1	Hockey (M)	Sreejesh PR	Captain
	56	2	2		Harmanpreet Singh	Player

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	57	3	3		Rupinder Pal Singh	Player
	58	4	4		Kothajit Singh	Player
	59	5	5		Surendar Kumar	Player
	60	6	6		Manpreet Singh	Player
	61	7	7		Sardar Singh	Player
	62	8	8		Raghunath V.R.	Player
7.	63	9	9		Uthappa S.K.	Player
	64	10	10		Danish Mujtaba	Player
	65	11	11		Devender Sunil Walmiki	Player
	66	12	12		Sunii S.V.	Player
	67	13	13		Akashdeep Singh	Player
	68	14	14		Chinglensana Singh Kangujan	Player
	69	15	15		Ramandeep Singh	Player
	70	16	16		C. Aiyanna Nikkin Thimmaiah	Player
	71	17	17		Vikas Dahiya	Alternate Athlete
	72	18	18		Pardeep Mor	Alternate Athlete
	73	1	1	Hockey (W)	Savita	Player
8.	74	2	2		Navjot Kaur	Player
	75	3	3		Deep Grace Ekka	Player
	76	4	4		Monika	Player
	77	5	5		Anuradha Devi Thockcha	Player
	78	6	6		Poonam Rani	Player
	79	7	7		Vandana Katariya	Player
	80	8	8		Deepika	Player
	81	9	9		Namita Toppo	Player

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	82	10	10		Renuka Yadav	Player
	83	11	11		Sunita Lakra	Player
	84	12	12		Sushila Chanu Pakhrambam	Captain
	85	13	13		Rani Rampal	Player
	86	14	14		Preeti Dubey	Player
	87	15	15		Lilima Minz	Player
	88	16	16		Nikki Pradhan	Player
	89	17	17		Rajani Etimarpu	Alternate Athlete
	90	18	18		Ruat Fell Hnialum	Alternate Athlete
9.	91	1	1	Judo (M)	Avtar Singh	90 kg.
10.	92	1	1	Rowing (M)	Bhokanal Dutta Baban	M1 x Men's Singles Sculls
	93	1	1	Shooting (M)	Abhinav Bindra	10m Air Rifle
	94	2	2		Gagan Narang	50m Rifle Prone, 10m Air Rifle, 50m Rifle 3 position
	95	3	3		Kynan Chenai	Trap
	96	A	A		Jitu Rai	10m Air Pistol, 50m Pistol
	97	5	5		Prakash Nanjappa	50m Pistol
11.	98	6	6		Manavjit Sandhu	Trap
11.	99	7	7		Chain Singh	50m Rifle 3 Position, 50 m Rifle Prone
	100	8	8		Gurpreet Singh	10m Air Pistol, 25m Rapid Fire Pistol
	101	9	9		Miraj Ahmad Khan	Skeet
	102	10	1	Shooting (W)	Apurvi Chandela	10m Air Rifle
	103	11	2		Ayonika Paul	10m Air Rifle
	104	12	3		Heena Sidhu	10m Air Pistol, 25m Pistol

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	105	1	1	Table Tennis (M)	Achanta Sarath Kama	Singles
12.	106	2	2		Soumyajit Gosh	Singles
	107	3	1	Table Tennis (W)	Manika Batra	Singles
	108	4	2		Mouma Das	Singles
	109	1	1	Lawn Tennis (M)	Rohan Bopanna	Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
13.	110	2	2		Leander Paes	Men's Doubles
	111	3	1	Lawn Tennis (W)	Ms. Sania Mirza	Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
	112	4	2		Prarthna Thombare	Women's Doubles
	113	1	1	Wrestling (M)	Sandeep Tomar	57kg.
	114	2	2		Yogeshwar Dull	65kg.
14.	115	3	3		Narsingh Pancham Yadav	74kg.
	116	4	4		Ravinder Khatri	85 kg. G/R
	117	5	5		Hardeep Singh	98 kg. G/R
	118	6	1	Wrestling (W)	Vinesh Phogat	48kg.
	119	7	2		Babita Kumari	53kg.
	120	8	3		Sakshi Malick	58kg.
15.	121	1	1	Weightlifting (M)	Satish Kumar Sivalingam	77 kg.
	122	2	1	Weightlifting (W)	Mirabai Chanu Saikham	48 kg.
16.	123	1	1	Swimming (M)	Sajan Prakash	200m Butterfly
	124	2	1	Swimming (W)	Shivani Kataria	200m Freestyle

**Statement-II***Names of PSUs and PSBs which were requested to contribute to NSDF*

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Banks (PSBs)/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Organizations	1	2
		21. Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)	
		22. Indian Oil	
1	2	23. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)	
1.	Coal India Ltd.	24. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)	
2.	Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd.	25. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)	
3.	Allahabad Bank	26. GAIL (India) Limited	
4.	UCO Bank	27. Air India	
5.	United Bank of India	28. Confederation of Indian Industries	
6.	State Bank of Mysore	29. PHD Sports Council	
7.	Canara Bank	30. The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)	
8.	Vijaya Bank	31. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)	
9.	Syndicate Bank	32. Container Corporation of India Ltd.	
10.	Corporation Bank	33. Steel Authority of India	
11.	Bharat Electronics Limited	34. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	
12.	Bharat Earth Movers Limited	35. Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	
13.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	36. Food Corporation of India	
14.	Central Bank of India	37. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	
15.	State Bank of India	38. NTPC Limited	
16.	Union Bank of India	39. Bank of Baroda	
17.	Bank of India		
18.	IDBI Bank		
19.	Bank of Maharashtra		
20.	Dena Bank		

**Statement-III***Details of contribution made to NSDF*

(Amount in ₹)

Year	Name of the Donor	Amount	Contribution of the Government of India
2013-14	Jaypee Sports International Limited	10,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
	Other Source	20	
2014-15	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	10,00,00,000	3,75,00,000
2015-16	The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.	5,82,654	5,00,00,000
	Bank of Baroda	1,00,00,000	
	Bank of Maharashtra	10,00,000	
	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	15,00,000	
2016-17	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)	10,00,000	10,03,33,000
	Syndicate Bank	1,00,000	
	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	50,00,000	
	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC)	10,00,001	
	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	5,00,000	
	Rashtriya IspatNigam Ltd.	5,00,000	
	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	10,00,000	
	Power Finance Corporation	10,00,000	
	Allahabad Bank	2,00,000	

**Boost to sporting culture among young children in schools**

1591. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognizes that there is a lack of sporting culture and ethos in the country, in view of the poor show of Indian athletes in the recently concluded Olympics, 2016;

(b) whether Government aims at boosting sporting culture among young children in schools;

(c) whether there are plans of building world-class infrastructure facilities for the emerging athletes; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir. There is a need of broad basing sports and creating sports culture in the country.

(b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, *inter-alia*, provides for (i) A play ground for each school; (ii) A part time instructor for physical education in upper primary school; and (iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, to schools. In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfills the norms specified in the schedule attached to the Act.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory for all schools affiliated to it to provide one compulsory period for sports upto 10th class and two periods in a week for classes 11 and 12.

Further, with the objective to improve the standard of and improve participation in school-level sports competitions, it has been decided to constitute a coordination committee, consisting of representative of CBSE, Council for the Indian Certificate School Examinations (CICSE), School Games Federation of India, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, etc. under the chairmanship of Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs and Sports.

(c) and (d) Sports Authority of India (SAI) has established 9 Sports academies for Cycling, Swimming, Athletics, Boxing, Golf, Hockey, Badminton and Football at various cities. Further action has been initiated for establishment of academies for Archery and Table Tennis.

### **Preparations for Tokyo Olympics**

1592. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether preparations and the work of identifying medal prospects for 2020 Tokyo Olympics has been initiated by the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government towards this end, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has held consultations with various stakeholders including eminent sportspersons, awardees, coaches and National Sports Federations (NSFs), State Sports Ministers. It has been decided, among others, to enhance performance monitoring, emphasize on greater role of coaches in devising training programmes of medal prospects and strengthen sports science set-up.

With a view to begin the preparation immediately, National Sports Federations (NSFs) have been advised by the Government 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.

#### **Expenses on officials travelled with sportspersons**

1593. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officials who travelled along with sportspersons were permitted to travel in business class seats while sportspersons were not permitted for the same, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of officials who travelled to the games apart from sportspersons and the expenses incurred with the detailed breakup on travel, accommodation and misc.; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the medals tally for the next Olympics and the details about increase in funding for training of sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had approved participation of Indian contingent consisting of 124 athletes (including 4 P-category athletes) and 85 support persons for Rio Olympics, 2016 at cost to Government basis. Expenditure on air travel (economy class) and related items was borne by the Government. As per information available with the Ministry, expenditure on air travel was about ₹ 4 crore.

Expenditure on other items was made by Indian Olympic Association.



(c) Preparation for Olympic Games is an ongoing process, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has held consultations with various stake holders including eminent sportspersons, coaches and National Sports Federations (NSFs), etc. It has been decided, among others, to enhance performance monitoring, emphasize on greater role of coaches in devising training programmes of medal prospects and strengthen sports science set-up. It has been decided to issue open advertisement for hiring foreign coaches wherever possible.

Further, National Sports Federations (NSFs) have already 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.

Funding for training of sportspersons depends on budgetary allocation. Training of sportspersons is also supported from the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) of the Ministry. The Government has written to corporates and banks to contribute to NSDF.

#### **Funding of National Sports Federations**

1594. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Sports Federations (NSFs) that exist in India and the details thereof, sport-wise;

(b) what are the main sources of funding for these NSFs and whether they also receive foreign funds from international sporting bodies, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that now NSFs are required to be registered as NGOs in order to receive Government grants, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this is likely to affect foreign funds given to these NSFs; and

(e) if so, whether this is likely to affect performance of these NSFs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sir, from the year 2010, Government has introduced the system of grant of annual / recognition to National Sports Federations (NSFs). Consequently, recognition is given to NSFs on year-to-year basis. For the year 2016, Government has given recognition to 51 NSFs, the details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Sir, promotion and development of a sports discipline is the primary responsibility of the concerned NSF. In that process, the NSFs are required to seek support / financial assistance from corporate houses, PSUs, institutions, individuals, etc. Government also supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance under its Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to recognized NSFs for holding national and international events; training and participation of players/teams in international events held abroad; holding of coaching camps for players and teams to prepare them for various international tournaments; purchase of sports equipments; engagement of foreign and Indian coaches and support personnel, etc. While Government maintains the information of the funds released to NSFs from its scheme, such information is not maintained for the funds received by the NSFs from other sources including international sporting bodies.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. NITI Aayog has directed that all NGOs must be registered with NITI Aayog portal and should obtain unique identifiers before submitting their applications for grants from any Ministry. Pursuant to the direction, the NSFs have been asked to register themselves on the portal and obtain their unique ID numbers. The instructions of NITI Aayog are applicable for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Central Sector Schemes through Non-Government Organizations.

(e) Since the objective of the instructions of NITI Aayog, for mandatory registration of the NGOs is to bring in transparency in their operations, it is expected that the performance of the NSFs would improve.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of recognised National Sports Federations for the year 2016*

Sl. No.	Name of Sports	Discipline
1.	Soft Tennis	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India
2.	Athletics	Athletic Federation of India
3.	Atya Patya	Atya Patya Federation of India
4.	Badminton	Badminton Association of India
5.	Ball Badminton	Ball Badminton Federation of India
6.	Boxing	Boxing Federation of India
7.	Baseball	Amateur Baseball Federation of India
8.	Billiards & Snookers	Billiards & Snookers Federation of India

---

Sl. No.	Name of Sports	Discipline
9.	Body Builders	Indian Body Builders Federation
10.	Bridge	Bridge Federation of India
11.	Chess	All India Chess Federation
12.	Cycling	Cycling Federation of India
13.	Deaf	All India Sports Council of the Deaf
14.	Equestrian	Equestrian Federation of India
15.	Fencing	Fencing Association of India
16.	Football	All India Football Federation
17.	Golf	Indian Golf Union
18.	Handball	Handball Federation of India
19.	Hockey	Hockey India
20.	Jump Rope	Jump Rope Federation of India
21.	Kabaddi	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India
22.	Kayaking & Canoeing	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association
23.	Karate	Karate Association of India
24.	Kho-Kho	Kho-Kho Federation of India
25.	Motor Sports	The Federation of Motor Sports Clubs of India
26.	Para Sport	Paralympic Committee of India
27.	Polo	Indian Polo Association
28.	Powerlifting	Indian Powerlifting Federation
29.	Roll Ball	Roll Ball Federation of India
30.	Roller Skating	Roller Skating Federation of India
31.	Rowing	Rowing Federation of India
32.	Rugby	Indian Rugby Football Union
33.	School Games	School Games Federation of India
34.	Sepaktakraw	Sepak Takraw Federation of India
35.	Shooting	National Rifle Association of India
36.	Softball	Softball Association of India
37.	Special Olympic Bharat	Special Olympics Bharat

---

Sl. No.	Name of Sports	Discipline
38.	Squash Racket	Squash Racket Federation of India
39.	Swimming	Swimming Federation of India
40.	Table Tennis	Table Tennis Federation of India
41.	Tenni Koit	Tenni Koit Federation of India
42.	Tennis Ball Cricket	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India
43.	Ten-Pin Bowling	Ten-Pin Bowling Federation of India
44.	Triathlon	Indian Triathlon Federation
45.	Tug-of-War	Tug-of-War Federation of India
46.	Volleyball	Volleyball Federation of India
47.	Weightlifting	Indian Weightlifting Federation
48.	Winter Games	Winter Games Federation of India
49.	Wrestling	Wrestling Federation of India
50.	Wushu	Wushu Association of India
51.	Yachting	Yachting Association of India

#### **Funds spent on Target Olympic Podium Scheme**

1595. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds spent on Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) prior to Rio Olympics, athlete-wise;

(b) whether there are any cases in which the funds disbursed did not match upto the funds allocated to any particular athlete, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any long term plan is being laid out by Government to ensure better training facilities for Indian athletes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Details of funds released from the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) to the athletes, selected under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme for Rio Olympics 2016, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No specific fund was allocated and only ceiling of assistance was prescribed

in respect of various athletes. Proposals for assistance received from the athletes under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme were discussed and funds released on the basis of requirement and justification.

(c) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has held consultations with various stake-holders including eminent sportspersons, coaches and National Sports Federations (NSFs), etc. It has been decided, among others, to enhance performance monitoring, emphasize on greater role of coaches in devising training programmes of medal prospects and strengthen sports science set-up. It has been decided to issue open advertisement for hiring foreign coaches wherever possible.

Further, National Sports Federations (NSFs) have already 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.

Creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure and other training facilities for athletes is an ongoing process.

**Statement**

*Details of funds released from the NSDF to the athletes selected under the TOP scheme for Rio Olympics 2016*

Total Sl. No.	Sl. No.	Athletes in TOP scheme	Total fund release to athletes under TOP Scheme (in ₹)
1	2	3	4
<b>Athletics</b>			
1.	1.	Vikas Gowda - Men's Discus Throw	9606835
2.	2.	Inderjeet Singh - Men's Shot Put	3339877
3.	3.	Tintu Luka - 4x400m Women Relay	726671
4.	4.	Manish Rawat - 20km Racewalking	314101
5.	5.	Sandeep Kumar - 20km Racewalking	666900
6.	6.	Gurmeet Singh - 20km Racewalking	456301
7.	7.	Ms. Sapna-Racewalking	691012
8.	8.	Ms. Manpreet Kaur-Throws-Shotput	807776

1	2	3	4
9.	9.	Nitendra Rawat-Marathon	602100
10.	10.	O. P. Jaisha-Marathon	300000
11.	11.	Ms. Sudha Singh-Marathon	300000
12.	12.	Ms. Lalita Babar-3000m-steeplechase	300000
13.	13.	Ms. Kavita Raut-Marathon	538500
14.	14.	Khushbir Kaur - 20km Racewalking	300000
15.	15.	K. Ganapathy - 20km Racewalking	681001
16.	16.	Gopi T. (Marathon)	609300
17.	17.	Kheta Ram (Marathon )	609300
18.	18.	Seema Antil -Women's Discus Throw	4714803
19.	19.	Dutee Chand 100 mtrs women	577800
20.	20.	Sarvani Nanda 200 mtrs women	1796019
21.	21.	Mohd. Anas- 400 Mtrs Men	582420
22.	22.	Ankit Singh - Long Jump	300000
23.	23.	Nirmala Sheoran 400 Mtrs.	300000
24.	24.	Debashree Majumdar - 4x400m Women Relay	1653818
25.	25.	M.R. Poovamma- 4x400m Women Relay	1653818
26.	26.	Anilda Thomas - 4x400m Women Relay	1653818
27.	27.	Ashwini Akkunji - 4x400m Women Relay	1653818
28.	28.	Renjith Maheshwari Triple jump	551200
29.	29.	Dharambir Singh 200 Mtrs men	300000
30.	30.	Jinson Johnson 800 mtrs men	426180
<b>Golf</b>			
31.	1.	SSP Chawrasia	397163
32.	2.	Aditi Ashok	294021
<b>Archery</b>			
33.	1.	Atanu Das - Men Archery	1740843
34.	2.	Deepika Kumari - Women Archery	1740843
35.	3.	L. Bombayla Devi- Women Archery	1726742

1	2	3	4
36.	4.	Laxmi Rani Majhi - Women Archery Boxing	1726742
37.	1.	Shiva Thapa - Men's 56 kg	4355842
38.	2.	Vikas Krishnan - Men's 75 kg	2937569
39.	3.	Manoj Kumar - Men's 64 kg	1936825
<b>Shooting</b>			
40.	1.	Abhinav Bindra- Men's 10m Air Rifle	16978806
41.	2.	Gagan Narang - Men's 50m Rifle Prone	4701707
42.	3.	Ayonika Paul - Women's 10m Air Rifle	5815413
43.	4.	Apurvi Chandela- Women's 10m Air Rifle	3561769
44.	5.	Heena Sidhu - Women's 10m Air Pistol	10090565
45.	6.	Jitu Rai - Men's 10m Air Pistol, 50m Free Pistol	3250833
46.	7.	P.N. Prakash - Men's 10m Air Pistol	5618577
47.	8.	Manavjit Sandhu - Men's Trap	11608425
48.	9.	Chain Singh - Men's Rifle	5530485
49.	10.	Gurpreet Singh - 10m Air Pistol	4002441
50.	11.	Mairaj Ahmad Khan	8882523
51.	12.	Kynan Chenai - Men's Trap	6083246
<b>Wrestling</b>			
52.	1.	Yogeshwar Dutt - Men's 66kg	3816663
53.	2.	Narsingh Yadav - Men's 74kg	3885841
54.	3.	Hardeep Singh Men's 90 KG Greeco Roman	2840690
55.	4.	Sandeep Tomar	2491004
56.	5.	Vinesh Phogat - Women's 48kg	2396250
57.	6.	Sakshi Malick	1586590
58.	7.	Babita Kumari - Women's 53kg	2035715
59.	8.	Ravinder Khatri	2495198
<b>Gymnastics</b>			
60.	1.	Deepa Karmakar - Vault	1313033

1	2	3	4
<b>Table Tennis</b>			
61.	1.	Sarath Kamal	2726200
62.	2.	Soumyajit Gosh	2896850
63.	3.	Ms. Manika Batra	2705780
64.	4.	Ms. Mouma Das	2259870
<b>Rowing</b>			
65.	1.	Dattu Baban Bhokanal	2613871
<b>Badminton</b>			
66.	1.	Saina Nehwal - Women's singles	5957280
67.	2.	P.V. Sindhu - Women's singles	974588
68.	3.	K. Srikanth - Men's singles	1978397
69.	4.	Ashwini Ponnappa- Women's Doubles	943744
70.	5.	Jwala Gutta - Women's Doubles	963177
71.	6.	Manu Attri - Men's Doubles	1500014
72.	7.	B. Sumeeth Reddy - Men's Doubles	1495712
<b>Judo</b>			
73.	1.	Avtar Singh 90 kg.	1209475
<b>Tennis</b>			
74.	1.	Rohan Bopanna - Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles	6000000
75.	2.	Sania Mirza- Mixed Doubles and Womens Doubles	6014287
76.	3.	Prarthana Thombare Tennis - Womens Doubles	2900000
77.	4.	Leander Paes - Mens Doubles	4367377
<b>Swimming</b>			
78.	1.	Sajan Prakash 200 Mtr butterfly men	426663
79.	2.	Shivani Kataria 200 Mtr free style women	426663
<b>Hockey</b>			
<b>Men Hockey Team</b>			
80.	1.	PR Sreejesh (captain and GK)	340723
81.	2.	Harmanpreet Singh (defender)	340723



1	2	3	4
82.	3.	Rupinder Pal Singh (defender)	325959
83.	4.	Kothajit Singh (defender)	340723
84.	5.	Surendar Kumar (defender)	340723
85.	6.	Manpreet Singh (midfielder)	340723
86.	7.	Sardar Singh (midfielder)	325959
87.	8.	VR Raghunath (defender)	340723
88.	9.	SK Uthappa (midfielder)	340723
89.	10.	Danish Mujtaba (midfielder)	340723
90.	11.	Devender Walmiki (midfielder)	340723
91.	12.	SV Sunil (forward and vice-captain)	340723
92.	13.	Akashdeep Singh (forward)	340723
93.	14.	Chinglensana Singh (midfielder)	340723
94.	15.	Ramandeep Singh (forward)	325959
95.	16.	Nikkin Thimmaiah (forward).	340723
96.	17.	Vikas Dahiya On standby	223690
97.	18.	Pardeep Mor On standby	207520
<b>Women Hockey Team</b>			
98.	1.	Savita (GK)	335795
99.	2.	Navjot Kaur (midfielder)	335795
100.	3.	Deep Grace Ekka (defender)	335795
101.	4.	Monika (midfielder)	335795
102.	5.	Anuradha Devi (forward)	335795
103.	6.	Poonam Rani (forward)	335795
104.	7.	Vandana Kataria (forward)	335795
105.	8.	Deepika (vice-captain and defender)	335795
106.	9.	Namita Toppo (defender)	335795
107.	10.	Renuka Yadav (midfielder)	328215
108.	11.	Sunita Lakra (defender)	335795
109.	12.	Sushila Chanu (captain and defender)	328869

1	2	3	4
110.	13.	Rani Rampal (forward)	335795
111.	14.	Preeti Dubey (forward)	335795
112.	15.	Lilima Minz (midfielder)	335795
113.	16.	Nikki Pradhan (forward)	335795
114.	17.	Rajani Etimarpu On standby	214446
115.	18.	H. Lalruat Feli On standby	214446
<b>List of Athletes taken out of TOP scheme</b>			
116.	1.	Sanjeev Rajput - Men's 50m Rifle 3 Positions	21113
117.	2.	Mohd. Asab - Men's Double Trap	2245406
118.	4.	Rahi Sarnobat - Women's 25m Sports Pistol	815484
119.	5.	Anisa Sayyed - Women's 25m Sports Pistol	572882
120.	6.	Shweta Chaudhary - Women's 10m Air Pistol	1565834
121.	7.	Mandeep Kaur - 4x400m Women Relay	564425
122.	8.	Guru Saidutt - Men's Singles	990380
123.	10.	Sharath Gayakwad - Swimming	100000
124.	11.	Ankur Mittal - Men's Double Trap	2185407
125.	12.	Tarundeep Rai - Men Archery	122376
126.	13.	Vishwash - Men Archery	199991
127.	14.	Ranjit Naik - Men Archery	222877
128.	15.	Dola Banerjee - Women Archery	176953
129.	16.	P. Kashyap - Men's singles	990380
130.	17.	H.S. Prannoy - Men's Singles	1149456
131.	18.	Sarita Devi - Women's 60 kg	1233066
132.	19.	Pinki Jangra- Women's 51 kg	836920
133.	20.	Mangai Singh Champia - Men Archery	1128081
134.	21.	Jaynata Talukdar - Men Archery	1142181
135.	22.	Rahul Banerjee - Men	596068
136.	23.	Rimil Buriuly - Women Archery	789206
137.	24.	MC Mary Kom - Women's 51 kg	1588813

1	2	3	4
138.	25.	Sushil Kumar - Men's 74 kg	2461887
139.	26.	Bajrang - Men's 66kg	714416
140.	27.	Amit Kumar - Men's 57kg	665246
141.	28.	Rahul Aware - Men's 57kg	364731
142.	29.	Geeta Phogat - Women's 58kg	329660
143.	30.	K.T. Irfan - 20km Racewalking	563473
144.	31.	Devender Singh - 20km Racewalking	566900
145.	32.	Baljinder Singh- Racewalking	200000
146.	33.	Chandan Singh-Racewalking	200000
147.	34.	Neeraj Rathi 20 Km Walk	300000
148.	35.	Arpinder Singh - Men's Triple Jump	1781286
149.	36.	Priyanka Pawar - 4x400m Women Relay	1553818
150.	37.	Jauna Murmu - 4x400m Women Relay	1553818
151.	38.	Sini Jose - 4x400m Women Relay	1553818
152.	39.	Mayookha Johny Triple Jumper	200000
153.	40.	L. Devendro Singh - Men's 49 kg	1626476
154.	41.	Mandeep Jangra - Men's 60 kg	1596738
155.	42.	Sumit Sangwan - Men's 81 kg	708289
156.		Advance paid to Indian Weightlifting Federation in respect of 7 athletes	3339587
TOTAL			262358714

### Nehru Yuva Kendras

1596. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras in the country, particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the details of the initiatives and programmes implemented at these Yuva Kendras and the outcome and achievements of such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) At present 623 Nehru Yuva Kendras are functioning in the country out of which 30 are in Tamil Nadu.

(b) In order to mobilize, motivate and organize the youth and enhance their capacities to develop democratic institutional mechanism in the form of village-based Youth Clubs, empower them to become productive and responsible citizens, assume local leadership to act as active partner in the process of community development and nation-building activities with the spirit of equity, secularism and volunteerism, NYKS conducts various categories of programmes and activities. The details are given in the Statement-I

***Statement-I***

*Details of initiatives and programmes implemented at Yuva Kendras and outcome and achievements thereof*

**(A) Core Programmes:**

Funded by the Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports through annual budget. These activities are common to all NYKs in the country.

NYKS undertakes following set of programmes for youth clubs development, awareness and education, capacity enhancement, promotion of spirit of sportsmanship, promoting folk art and culture, skill upgradation and programmes for promotion of national unity:—

1. Youth Club Development Programme
2. Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development
3. Promotion of Sports.
  - (i) Sports material to Youth Clubs
  - (ii) Block level Sports Meet
  - (iii) District level Sports Meet
4. Skill Up-gradation Training Programme
5. District Level Promotion of Folk, Art & Culture and Yuva Kriti
6. Observance of Days of National Importance and National Youth Day and Week

7. District Youth Convention
8. Mahatma Gandhi Yuva Swachhta Abhiyan evam Sharamdaan Karyakaram
9. Yuva Adarsh Gram Vikas Karyakaram
10. Awards to Outstanding Youth Club at District, State and National levels.

**(B) Schemes of the Department of Youth Affairs in the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports:**

Following Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India are implemented by NYKS for promoting national integration, personality and life skills development, volunteerism, leadership development and enhance capacities to deliberate on local contemporary issues confronting them and evolve probable actions for the solutions.

1. National Youth Corps Scheme
2. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development.
  - (i) National Integration Camps
  - (ii) Adventure Programmes
  - (iii) Life Skill Training for Adolescents
3. National Young Leaders Programme:
  - (i) Neighborhood Youth Parliament at Block & Village level
  - (ii) Youth for Development Programme (IEC: Media & Publicity Campaign and Awards to best 02 Youth Clubs at block level for Sharamdaan.

**C. Projects with the support of various Ministries and Agencies:**

In order to provide more programmes and activities for the development and empowerment of youth, NYKS has been taking up projects in convergence with various Ministries. This in a way is assisting other Ministries and Departments to utilize the vast outreach of NYKS and offer an opportunity to the youth to participate and undertake development activities. Following are the projects which NYKS is implementing:

- (i) Tribal Youth Exchange Programme with the support of MHA
- (ii) North East Youth Exchange Programme (MHA)

- (iii) Namami Gange with the support of National Mission for clean Ganga, Ministry of Water Resources and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India.
- (iv) Swachhta Abhiyan in 09 ULB with the support of Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.

Achievements towards Core Programmes and National Young Leaders Programme (a Scheme of MoYAS), NPYAD, NYC and Prog, from other Ministries including Tamil Nadu during the Current Financial Year may be seen at the Statement-II.

**Statement-II**

*Physical Targets and Achievements towards Core Programmes, National Young Leaders Programme, NPYAD & Programs with other Ministries with participants during the year 2016-17 (till 5th Nov., 2016)*

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Physical		Participants
		Target Set	Achieved	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>(A) Core Programmes</b>				
1.	Youth Club Development Programme	2154	330	3300
2.	Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development	2154	4	160
3.	Promotion of Sports			
	(a) Sports material to Youth Clubs	23,080	2682	-
	(b) Block Level Inter Youth Club Sports Meet	1954	0	0
	(c) District Level Inter Youth Club Sports Meet	623	0	0
4.	(a) Skill Upgradation Training Programme (SUTP) for 4 month courses	2577	379	9475
	(b) Skill Upgradation Training Programme (SUTP) for 2 month courses	2577	379	9475
5.	Promotion of Folk, Art and Culture and Yuva Kriti	623	20	2400
6.	Observance of Days of National and Importance including National Youth Day and Week	15575	1710	171000

1	2	3	4	5
7.	District Youth Convention	623	394	39400
8.	Mahatma Gandhi Swachhta Abhiyan Avam Sharamdaan Karyakram	150	0	0
9.	Yuva Aadarsh Gram Vikas Karyakaram	200	0	0
10.	Awards to Outstanding Youth Club at District, State and National level	623	0	0
<b>(B) National Young Leaders Programme (a Scheme of MoYAS)</b>				
1.	Block Level Neighbourhood Youth Parliament	5779	1869	149520
		5779	3879	310320
2.	Village Level Neighbourhood Youth Parliament	231160	3388	169400
<b>(C) Youth for Development Programme</b>				
1.	Awards to 02 best Youth Clubs at Block Level	11558	1149	
2.	EC Component- Publicity & Media Campaign	623	37	
<b>(D) National Programme for Youth &amp; Adolescent Development (NPYAD)</b>				
1.	National Integration Camps (NICs) (3 NICs carried forward from 2015-16) 20 NICs of the current year 2016-17	23	3	828
2.	Life Skill Education Training Camps (4 Programmes carried forward from 2015-16)	4	4	186
3.	Youth Leadership and Personality Development Programme (4 Programmes carried forward from 2015-16)	4	4	127
4.	Adventure Camps (1 Programmes carried forward from 2015-16)	1	1	25
<b>(E) Programme with funding from other Ministries</b>				
1.	9th Tribal Youth Exchange Programme (MHA)	10	Prog. Implementation guidelines prepared, Venues, dates being finalized and planning process initiated.	
2.	North East Youth Exchange Programme (MHA)	1	Programme fixed at Nagpur from November 24-29, 2016 with participation of 250 youth	

1	2	3	4	5
				from North East
3.	Youth Involvement in Swachh Delhi NCR (MOUD)	9 ULBs of Delhi NCR	MoU signed, guidelines prepared, process for implementation started	
4.	Youth Involvement in Namami Gange Project (NMCG) (MWR, RD&GR)	2336 Villages of 29 Districts in 4 States	Formal approval and release of funds awaited from NMCG, (MWR, RD &GR)	

**(F) National Youth Volunteers**

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of NYV Targeted (2016-17)	No. of NYV Achieved (2016-17)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30	28
2.	Andhra Pradesh	440	400
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	174	153
4.	Assam	496	485
5.	Bihar	1068	764
6.	Chandigarh	4	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	227	233
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0
9.	Daman and Diu	8	3
10.	Delhi	60	42
11.	Goa	28	24
12.	Gujarat	468	254
13.	Haryana	238	234
14.	Himachal Pradesh	156	158
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	496	256
16.	Jharkhand	500	418
17.	Karnataka	361	281
18.	Kerala	316	201



1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	10	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	617	635
21.	Maharashtra	744	673
22.	Manipur	88	106
23.	Meghalaya	90	68
24.	Mizoram	54	62
25.	Nagaland	148	137
26.	Odisha	630	570
27.	Puducherry	30	34.
28.	Punjab	284	258
29.	Rajasthan	581	559
30.	Sikkim	60	49
31.	Tamil Nadu	762	465
32.	Telangana	234	195
33.	Tripura	78	73
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1608	1251
35.	Uttarakhand	190	153
36.	West Bengal	718	736
TOTAL		12000	9968

**'Marks for Sports' schemes in schools**

1597. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received proposals to introduce a 'Marks for Sport' scheme in schools across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has, *inter-alia*, suggested, to Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD) that sporting activities

by students should be evaluated like academic subjects and marks be given to students till for their involvement in sports activities, their physical fitness level, their participation in intra-school, inter-school tournaments, etc. Students should be promoted to the next class only when they have achieved minimum marks in sports, as specified for other subjects. This is in order to give importance to sports and to ensure that sports are taken seriously by students.

Department of School education under Ministry of HRD has informed that Education being in the concurrent list of the constitution, majority of school education boards come under the administrative control of the respective State Governments. It is for them to take a policy decision on award of marks for sports. A final view is yet to be taken in the matter.

#### **Financial help for organising youth leadership training camps**

†1598. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has taken or proposes to take any effective steps to provide assistance to youth leadership training camps and financial help for organising them for youth, student as well as non-student; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements various youth leadership training programmes through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), the autonomous bodies under the Ministry. These are as follows:

- (i) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, under National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) Scheme, implements Youth Leadership and Personality Development (YLPD) Programme through NYKS to train the youth leaders, to equip them with necessary qualities to assume responsibility for the village and the youth clubs, to act as catalytic agents for socio-economic and cultural development of the villages, to create awareness on social, economic and cultural aspects of the rural communities and equipping the youth with necessary qualities of leadership. YLPD is a 30-day residential programme, with 30 youth participating in each programme with the budget of ₹3,60,000 per programme. During 2015-16, 18 such programmes were organised with participation of 540 youth.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) NYKS also organises, as one of its core programmes, Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development (TYLCD) Programme, which aims at enhancing capacities of young people to assume leadership to help others to live a meaningful life and contribute towards nation-building, inculcate strong character, self-discipline, integrity, positive attitude, commitment to the Nation and strong desire to spread messages for nation-building. This is a 5-day programme, involving 40 participants from a cluster of 20 Youth Clubs and ₹ 88,000/- have been allotted for organising a Programme. During 2015-16, 2,224 such training programmes were organised, with participation of 94,980 youth.
- (iii) The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) conducts various leadership training programmes on subjects such as Leadership and Advocacy, Leadership and Personality Development, Women Leadership, Workshops/ Seminars on youth leadership, besides conducting leadership festival, student leadership programmes, programme on leadership and managerial skills, SAARC Youth Leadership Summit and exclusive programmes on women leadership including programmes for young elected representatives. During the year 2015-16, 36 programmes covering 8,206 youth, including youth belonging to SC/ST, youth from North-East and other marginalised youth, were organised.

#### **Schemes and rewards for retired sportspersons**

1599. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to offer gainful employment opportunities to retired sportspersons in the sports sector, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government plans to extend the sports pension scheme to the sportspersons who have represented the Nation at International level events; and
- (c) the number of schemes and rewards announced by Government along with the number of their recipients during the last three years, State-wise, sports-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Recruitment of meritorious sportspersons against vacancies reserved for sports quota is done in Central Government offices in terms of extant instructions of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension. In terms of existing instructions of the Government, upto 5% of direct recruit vacancies in Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' are reserved for meritorious sportspersons in Central Government offices.

Further, Ministries/Department of Government of India can recruit meritorious sportspersons in any year in relaxation of the recruitment procedure, to the extent that these, including all other reservations under existing orders, do not exceed 50% of the total number of vacancies proposed to be filled by direct recruitment. Central Government organizations and Public Sector undertakings recruit meritorious sportspersons including medal winners in international sports events from time to time for which they advertise in Employment News and other newspapers.

Sports persons, who have represented India in Olympic/Paralympics, are also offered employment as coaches in Sports Authority of India (SAI) subject to his application, available vacancies and other applicable terms and conditions.

(b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports provides pension to meritorious sportspersons after they retire from active sports career as per the provisions under the Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons.

(c) The Department of Sports gives mainly five awards to the sportspersons, coaches, entities promoting sports development in the country and universities with the best all round performance in sports during the year of award. The year-wise and sports wise details of recipients of the aforementioned awards are given in the Statement (See below). State-wise data is not maintained.

### **Statement**

#### *The year-wise and sports-wise details of recipients of the awards*

Sl. No.	Players Name	Years	Disciplines	Amount
<b>Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Awardees 2013 to 2015</b>				
1.	Sh. Rojan Sodhi	2013	Shooting	7,50,000/-
2.	Ms. Sania Mirza	2015	Tennis	7,50,000/-
<b>Dronacharya Awardees- 2013 to 2015</b>				
1.	Ms. Purnima Mahtao	2013	Archery	5,00,000/-
2.	Sh. Mahavir Singh	2013	Boxing	5,00,000/-
3.	Sh. Narender Singh Saini	2013	Hockey	5,00,000/-
4.	Sh. K.P. Thomas	2013	Athletics	5,00,000/-
5.	Sh. Raj Singh	2013	Wrestling	5,00,000/-
6.	Sh. Mahabir Prasad	2014	Wrestling	5,00,000/-
7.	Sh. N.Lingappa	2014	Athletics	5,00,000/-
8.	Sh. Ganpathy Manoharan	2014	Boxing	5,00,000/-
9.	Sh. Gurcharan Gogi	2014	Judo	5,00,000/-

Sl. No.	Players Name	Years	Disciplines	Amount
10.	Sh. Jose Jacob	2014	Rowing	5,00,000/-
11.	Sh. Naval Singh	2015	Athletics	5,00,000/-
12.	Sh. Anoop Singh	2015	Wrestling	5,00,000/-
13.	Sh. Harbans Singh	2015	Athletics	5,00,000/-
14.	Sh. Swatantar Raj Singh	2015	Boxing	5,00,000/-
15.	Sh. Nihar Ameen	2015	Swimming	5,00,000/-
<b>Arjuna Awardees- 2013 to 2015</b>				
1.	Ms. Chekrovolu Swuro	2013	Archery	5,00,000/-
2.	Ms. P.V. Sindhu	2013	Badminton	5,00,000/-
3.	Ms. Kavita Chahal	2013	Boxing	5,00,000/-
4.	Sh. Rupesh Shah	2013	Billiards & Snooker	5,00,000/-
5.	Sh. Virat Kohli	2013	Cricket	5,00,000/-
6.	Sh. Abhijeet Gupta	2013	Chess	5,00,000/-
7.	Sh. Gaganjeet Bhullar	2013	Golf	5,00,000/-
8.	Ms. Saba Anjum	2013	Hockey	5,00,000/-
9.	Ms. Rajkumari Rathore	2013	Shooting	5,00,000/-
10.	Ms. Joshna Chinappa	2013	Squash	5,00,000/-
11.	Ms. Mouma Das	2013	Table Tennis	5,00,000/-
12.	Ms. Neha Rathi	2013	Wrestling	5,00,000/-
13.	Sh. Dharmender Dalal	2013	Wrestling	5,00,000/-
14.	Sh. Amit Kumar Saroha	2013	Para-Sports	5,00,000/-
15.	Sh. Abhishek Verma	2014	Archery	5,00,000/-
16.	Ms. Tintu Luka	2014	Athletics	5,00,000/-
17.	Sh. H.N. Girisha	2014	Para-Sports	5,00,000/-
18.	Sh. Diju Valiyalveetil	2014	Badminton	5,00,000/-
19.	Ms. Geethu Anna Rahul	2014	Basket Ball	5,00,000/-
20.	Sh. Jai Bhagwan	2014	Boxing	5,00,000/-
21.	Sh. Ravichandran Ashwin	2014	Cricket	5,00,000/-
22.	Sh. Anirban Lahiri	2014	Golf	5,00,000/-
23.	Ms. Mamatha Poojari	2014	Kabaddi	5,00,000/-
24.	Sh. Saji Thomas	2014	Rowing	5,00,000/-
25.	Ms. Heena Sidhu	2014	Shooting	5,00,000/-

Sl. No.	Players Name	Years	Disciplines	Amount
26.	Ms. Anaka Alankamony	2014	Squash	5,00,000/-
27.	Sh. Tom Joseph	2014	Volleyball	5,00,000/-
28.	Ms. Y. Renu Bala Chanu	2014	Weightlifting	5,00,000/-
29.	Sh. Sunil Kumar Rana	2014	Wrestling	5,00,000/-
30.	Naib Subedar Sandeep Kumar	2015	Archery	5,00,000/-
31.	Ms. M. R. Poovamma	2015	Athletics	5,00,000/-
32.	Sh. K. Srikanth Nammalwar	2015	Badminton	5,00,000/-
33.	Sh. Mandeep Jangra	2015	Boxing	5,00,000/-
34.	Sh. Rohit Sharma	2015	Cricket	5,00,000/-
35.	Ms. Deepa Karmakar	2015	Gymnastics	5,00,000/-
36.	Shri Sreejesh P. R.	2015	Hockey	5,00,000/-
37.	Sh. Manjeet Chillar	2015	Kabaddi	5,00,000/-
38.	Ms. Abhilasha Shashikant Mhatre	2015	Kabaddi	5,00,000/-
39.	Sh. Anup Kumar Yama	2015	Roller Skating	5,00,000/-
40.	Naib Subedar Jitu Rai	2015	Shooting	5,00,000/-
41.	Sh. S. Sathish Kumar	2015	Weightlifting	5,00,000/-
42.	Sh. Bajrang	2015	Wrestling	5,00,000/-
43.	Ms. Babita Kumari	2015	Wrestling	5,00,000/-
44.	Ms. Y. Sanathoi Devi	2015	Wushu	5,00,000/-
45.	Sh. Sharath M. Gayakwad	2015	Para-Swimming	5,00,000/-
<b>Dhyanchand Awardees- 2013 to 2015</b>				
1.	Ms. Mary D'souza Sequeira	2013	Athletics	5,00,000/-
2.	Sh. Syed Ali	2013	Hockey	5,00,000/-
3.	Sh. Anil Maan	2013	Wrestling	5,00,000/-
4.	Sh. Girraj Singh	2013	Para-Sports	5,00,000/-
5.	Sh. Gurmail Singh	2014	Hockey	5,00,000/-
6.	Sh. Khatau P. Thakkar	2014	Swimming	5,00,000/-
7.	Sh. Zeeshan Ali	2014	Tennis	5,00,000/-
8.	Sh. Romeo James	2015	Hockey	5,00,000/-
9.	Sh. Shiv Prakash Misra	2015	Tennis	5,00,000/-
10.	Sh. T. P. Padmanabhan Nair	2015	Volleyball	5,00,000/-

**Action Plan for 2024 Olympic Games**

1600. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog has prepared an Action Plan to achieve the target of winning 20 medals in the 2024 Olympic Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the *modus operandi* for selecting and training the athletes for 2024 Olympic Games; and

(c) what checks and balances would be in place to ensure fair selection of sports persons to participate in National and International events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Sir, NITI Aayog has published a booklet called "Let's Play", wherein a target of 50 medals has been stated for Olympics, 2024. The same, *inter-alia*, suggests transparent selection criteria for coaches, creation of sports academies, etc.

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has held consultations with various stake holders including State Sports Ministers/ Secretaries, eminent sportspersons, coaches and National Sports Federations (NSFs), etc. It has been decided, among others, to enhance performance monitoring, emphasize on greater role of coaches in devising training programmes of medal prospects and strengthen sports science set - up. It has been decided to issue open advertisement for hiring foreign coaches wherever possible.

Further, it has also been decided to set up a Task Force to prepare a comprehensive action plan for effective participation of Indian sportspersons in the next three Olympic Games 2020, 2024 and 2028.

(c) National Sports Federations (NSFs) are primarily responsible for judicious selection of national teams for participation in major international events. The Selection Committee constitutes of the President of the concerned NSF, the National Coach and eminent ex-sportspersons.

To ensure fair selection of sports persons, the Ministry has advised Indian Olympic Association (IOA), Paralympic Committee of India and National Sports Federations (NSFs) to place information such as list of core probables and basis of their selection, details of coaching camps organized including venues, dates and list of participants, notification of selection criteria for such events well in advance along with the details of time and venue for selection, list of athletes selected with details of support personnel etc. on their websites with regard to the international events.

---

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

*The House reassembled at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. REFERENCE TO ARTICLE 110 OF THE CONSTITUTION**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I have no problem with the point of order. The only difficulty is point of disorder. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. What is your point of order?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 110 की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which Article? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** महोदय, मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 110 की ओर आपका ध्यान इसलिए ले जाना चाहता हूँ कि हरदम इस बात पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगा रहा कि इस सदन की मान्यता या इस सदन की जो गरिमा है, वह कैसे बनाए रखी जाए।

श्रीमान्, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 110 में मनी बिल की परिभाषा दी गई है। उसमें उन्होंने छः-सात सैक्शन दिए हैं, जिनके अनुसार यह स्पष्ट होता है कि कौन-कौन से बिल मनी बिल होंगे, लेकिन एक विवाद इस बात पर हर समय बना रहा और कभी न कभी सदन को ऐसा महसूस भी हुआ कि इस सदन को उपेक्षित करने के लिए सरकार तमाम बिलों को मनी बिल में परिवर्तित करवाकर काम चला रही है। मैं किसी स्पीकार पर आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ और लगाना भी नहीं चाहिए और मैंने किसी पर आरोप लगाया भी नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why? You say this when the Bill comes. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** महोदय, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 110 के खंड तीन में बहुत स्पष्ट दिया हुआ है कि लोक सभा का स्पीकर जो तय करेगा वह फाइनल होगा।

श्रीमान्, अब नियमावली के नियम 86 को देख लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; listen. You can raise it when that Bill is taken up. Why do you do it now? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you say it now? ...*(Interruptions)*... Which Bill?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमान्, मैं इस समय इसलिए इस बिन्दु को उठा रहा हूँ कि कल लोक सभा में अमेंडमेंट बिल आया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot refer to what has happened there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should you refer to that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमान्, वह बिल राज्य सभा को मिल गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. You can raise this question when that Bill comes here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, how can you discuss here what is happening in Lok Sabha? You cannot discuss it here.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमान्, पूरे मीडिया में चर्चा हो चुकी है, सारे अखबार, सारे मीडिया और पूरे देश में चर्चा हो गई कि कल पार्लियामेंट में जो इन्कम टैक्स अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया, उसमें क्या-क्या कलॉज दिए गए हैं। अब वह कोई हिडन बिल नहीं रहा है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, लेकिन जब वह बिल यहां आए, तब ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** बहुत सी चीजें जो मीडिया में प्रचारित हो चुकी हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं क्या विषय उठाना चाहता हूं, पहले आप वह तो सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not giving any ruling now. I am only advising you that you can take it up when that Bill is brought here, not now. That will be the occasion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not saying that you ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमान्, मैं क्या कहना चाहता हूं, मैं क्या विषय उठाना चाहता हूं, वह तो कम से कम आप सुन लीजिए। मेरा कन्क्लूजन तो सुन लीजिए। मैं इस विषय को यहां क्यों लाया हूं, इस बारे में मेरा कन्क्लूजन तो सुन लीजिए। आप बिना कन्क्लूजन के डिस्मिशन लेने लगे, कन्क्लूजन तो सुन लें।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका क्या कन्क्लूजन है?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** कन्क्लूजन यह है कि इस सदन को यह अधिकार है कि यदि इस प्रकार का कोई बिल आए, आप कृपया रूल नं. 186 पढ़ लीजिए, उसमें हमें संशोधन करने का अधिकार है। उसे हम संशोधित कर के भेज दें। संशोधन का हमें अधिकार है। हम कह रहे हैं कि इस पर सदन में चर्चा के बाद, क्यों न इस सदन की एक कमेटी बना दी जाए। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि आज लोक सभा के एक एमपी ने सोशल मीडिया पर मांग की कि राज्य सभा के बारे में एडवाइस दीजिए कि राज्य सभा होनी चाहिए या नहीं? इस प्रकार की मांग एक मੈम्बर ने की है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि इस सदन में डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। आप मेरी केवल इस बात को स्वीकार कर लें। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि इस पर आज ही डिस्कशन होना चाहिए, आज नहीं कल या फिर कोई एक दिन इसके लिए निर्धारित कर दीजिए। मेरी इस बात को स्वीकार कर के कोई एक कमेटी ऐसी बना दीजिए, जो कम से कम इस पर विचार कर ले कि भविष्य में इस सदन की गरिमा रखने के लिए यदि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 110 में कोई अमेंडमेंट कराना है, कोई बदलाव कराना है या नियमावली में कोई बदलाव

कराना है, तो वह कर लीजिए। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर अपनी कोई रूनिंग दे दें।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** उपसभापति जी, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो बात उठाई है, उस बात का relevance इसलिए है, क्योंकि बिल सर्कुलेट हो चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)... लोक सभा में मनी बिल बनकर पेश हो चुका है। इसका मतलब है कि वह राज्य सभा में आना ही है, और जब आना ही है तो अंडरमाइन करके ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** क्या आपको बिल मिला है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** बिल सर्कुलेट हो गया है, बिल मिल चुका है। यह बिल मेम्बर्स को सर्कुलेट हो चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)... जब इन्होंने बिल को पहले ही मनी बिल कर दिया है, जिस पर इस सदन को ऑब्जेक्शन है कि राज्य सभा को अंडरमाइन करके, राज्य सभा की गरिमा कम करके, उसको पास करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह तीसरी-चौथी बार हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ऐसा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** पास हो रहा है। इस पर अभी से कुछ करना चाहिए। हम सब इसका समर्थन करते हैं कि जो कमेटी बनाने का सुझाव है, राज्य सभा की गरिमा, जो बार-बार गिराई जा रही है, उसके लिए एक कमेटी बनाई जाए, फिर वह तय करे, उसके बाद इस पर कुछ कहते हुए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मेरा भी इसी से संबंधित कथन है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** राम गोपाल जी, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नियम जो भी हो, लेकिन इस सदन में बैठे हुए सारे लोगों का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे इस सदन की मर्यादा को, गरिमा को और इस सदन का जो यशस्वी इतिहास रहा है, उसको कमजोर न होने दें। जिस तरीके से कई बिल्स को यहाँ रोकने के लिए, ताकि राज्य सभा इन पर कुछ न कर सके, डिस्मिज़न न ले सके, इसको करने के लिए जो कार्यवाही की जा रही है, यह उचित नहीं है। दुनिया का, खास तौर से हमारा जो संविधान बना है, उसके मूल में ब्रिटिश कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन... एक मिनट, मैं आपको इस पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि मूल संस्था हाउस ऑफ लॉर्ड्स की थी। 13वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध में "पार्लियामेंट" शब्द का पहली बार प्रयोग हुआ। धीरे-धीरे कॉमन सभा बनी और लोग कहने लगे, 'No taxation without representation'. वहाँ की लॉर्ड्स सभा inactive थी, इस वजह से वे सारे अधिकार "हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स" को चले गए, लेकिन यहाँ की राज्य सभा बहुत active है, इसलिए यहाँ के सारे अधिकारों को लोक सभा को सौंपने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि कहाँ से चली संस्था, लेकिन उसके मूल में यही सदन रहा। मेरा कहना है, जहाँ से यह व्यवस्था शुरू हुई, उसके मूल में।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

इसलिए इसकी importance को गिरने न दिया जाए। मैं आपके माध्यम से सत्ताधारी दल के लोगों से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि राज्य सभा के महत्व को कायम रखने दीजिए। यह अपने आप में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण संस्था है। जल्दबाजी में उठाए गए कदमों को रोक कर ठीक करने का काम इसी संस्था का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने जो मामला उठाया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और आपकी रूलिंग की मांग करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; I got the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; the position is, at this point of time, we are not discussing a Bill. However, since two-three senior Members have spoken, I would say that what is a Money Bill and what is not a Money Bill is very clearly defined in the Constitution.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, let me say ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to say something on this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Yes, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... My good hon. colleague, Shri Ram Gopal Yadav, said that we have borrowed our Constitution from the British. But Britain does not have a Constitution. How can we borrow from them? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They have an unwritten one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, their Constitution is unwritten.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** उपसभापति जी, डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** राम गोपाल जी, ठीक है, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please listen to him. I have given the floor to him.

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे** (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम इस सदन में विगत सात-आठ दिनों से देख रहे हैं कि हम बहुत सारी तैयारी करके ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** इसके बारे में बोलिए।

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** उसी के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ। अगर यहाँ पर हमें कोई लेक्चर देगा और हमारी बात रखने की कोई अनुमति नहीं देगा, और यदि उस समय यहाँ पर इस तरीके से वातावरण बनेगा कि हम कुछ बात न रख पाएँ, तो यह हम पर अन्याय है। अगर हम उनकी बात को सहनशीलता से सुनते हैं, तो उनको भी हमारी बात सहनशीलता से सुननी चाहिए। ऐसे थोड़े ही होता है।

...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... आप इस पर ही रूलिंग दीजिए।  
...(व्यवधान)... मेरा इतना ही नम्र निवेदन है कि हमारे बारे में, मतलब हमारी ओर से भी कुछ कहना होता है, लेकिन प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर को यूज करते हुए, ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अभी बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** अगर कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर को मिसयूज करते हुए अपनी बात रखेगा और हम चुपचाप सुनते रहें, तो यह नहीं चलेगा। हमारी भी बात रखनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** इसमें बात क्या है, वह बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** मेरा कहना है कि सदन के सम्मुख ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** इसमें आपकी बात क्या है, वह बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** सदन के सम्मुख जो एजेंडा है, एजेंडा पर काम कीजिए।  
...(व्यवधान)... हम डिमॉनिटाइजेशन पर चर्चा चाहते हैं, उस चर्चा को आगे बढ़ाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...  
बाकी कोई इश्यू हमें नहीं चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** सर ...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, स्वामी जी ने मेरा नाम लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): How can he say something like that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान):** एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राम गोपाल जी ने जो विषय रखा ...(व्यवधान)... राम गोपाल जी ने जो विषय रखा ...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, एक सेकंड। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** इसके बारे में बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, स्वामी जी ने मेरा नाम लिया है, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** सर, राम गोपाल जी ने जो विषय रखा है कि इस सदन की गरिमा रहनी चाहिए, तो मेरा यह कहना है कि प्रतिपक्ष ने ही तो नोटिस दिया, सरकार ने उसको स्वीकार किया। तो हम आपसे आग्रह करते हैं कि सदन की गरिमा के लिए जो नोटिस आपने दिया है, उस पर चर्चा कराई

जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी ने मेरा नाम लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने मेरा नाम लिया है और यह कहा है कि जिस संविधान की आप बात करते हैं, वहाँ संविधान नहीं है। आपको यह जानकारी होनी चाहिए। मैं पोलिटिकल साइंस का एक स्टुडेंट रहा हूँ और मैंने एम.ए. के क्लासेज को वर्ल्ड कांस्टीट्यूशंस पढ़ाए हैं। आप हॉवर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैंने भी पढ़ाया है। ब्रिटेन में कांस्टीट्यूशन है, जिसमें कन्वेंशंस हैं, जिनमें कॉमन लॉ है, जिसमें ज्यूडिशियल जजमेंट्स हैं। तो इन सारी चीजों को मिलाकर एक कांस्टीट्यूशन है, ऐसा नहीं कि वहाँ कांस्टीट्यूशन नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोगों को यह बताने की कोशिश मत कीजिए कि वहाँ कांस्टीट्यूशन नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already allowed to you. No more ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, that is clear. Okay, you have made your point clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** लोक सभा के स्पीकर को स्पीकर क्यों कहते हैं, अध्यक्ष क्यों कहते हैं, चेयरमैन क्यों नहीं कहते हैं?

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, ठीक है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** क्योंकि वहाँ के पार्लियामेंट के जो मेम्बर्स हैं, they used to speak to the King on behalf of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... ये चीजें वहाँ से ली गई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not fight over this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyway, I want to say something about what Shri Naresh Agrawal has raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over, no discussion about this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion over this. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ... Let me give a ruling on this point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me give my ruling on the point of order raised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री** (गुजरात): सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... तिवारी जी, एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): You have allowed centre, right side and you have to listen to this side also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed Shuklaji. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** सर, मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First of all, all of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to give a ruling on the proposal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: A Committee should be constituted about the authority of Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already allowed, now you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, what do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: It is on the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On what do you want to speak?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am talking about Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on Money Bill, only raise your point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: You listen to us, at least. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please raise your point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Give me two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking on the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... The same thing, I am talking about. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise a point of order when I am already dealing with a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: When the Speaker had come to a conclusion that earlier the Money Bill is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot criticize the Speaker here.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am not criticizing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please have patience to listen to us. ...*(Interruptions)*... When this is decided that this is a Money Bill... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is the Bill now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: We raised this point earlier also. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House was not informed at all on this that this is actually a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... What was the reason for concluding that the earlier Bills were the Money Bills? ...*(Interruptions)*... We should be informed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Whatever decision the Speaker takes, it has to be informed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At least Mistryji is relevant, but the only point is, this is not the time. When the Private Member's Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. सुनिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... I know how to run the House, Shuklaji. Mistryji, you understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you sit down. I am on my legs. Mistryji, I am not saying that whatever you said is not relevant. I am saying that you raise it when we take up that Bill, the Private Member's Bill. At that time, you can take that up. That is what I want to say.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, ..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you on a point of order or on this subject?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is it? Is there anything new to say? Tell me. What is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप बोलिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, you are standing. How can I speak?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can stand. You start speaking.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Unless you sit, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't waste my time like this. Now speak.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: What I want to say is, इसको बहुत कायदे से सुनिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बात हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Kindly read Article 109. सर, बात Article 109 की हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, I know Article 109 is there.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: The question is: when a suspicion arises, only then you will refer the matter. Is it not? When there is a suspicion...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no suspicion here. I know what to do.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: There is a doubt, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no doubt.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: We have a doubt, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have a doubt, okay...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: We have a doubt. When we have a doubt, we are conveying it to you, Sir. What we want is, सर, उसका एक वर्ड में solution है। इसके लिए एक कमेटी बन जाए, उसमें उनके लोग भी हों और हमारे लोग भी हों। Before giving any ruling, आप इसके बारे में चेयरमैन साहब से डिस्कस कर लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए एक कमेटी बन जाए और हमेशा के लिए यह झगड़ा खत्म हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, हो क्या रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जुड़ा हुआ मामला है, इस हाउस की prestige कौन प्रोटेक्ट करेगा? आप करेंगे, सर। आप चेयर पर हैं, आप नहीं प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे, तो इस हाउस की prestige नहीं रहेगी, तो फिर आपकी कहां रह जाएगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मुझे आपकी चिंता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी चली जाए, नरेश जी की चली जाए, राजीव जी की चली जाए, कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन अगर आप ही की चली जाएगी, तो फिर हम कहां रहेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप एक बात को देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप इसको समझें, इसको मैं बहुत सिम्पल हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हम इस हाउस में रोज़ यहां आते हैं, रोज़ Well में जाते हैं, रोज़ आप नाराज़ होते हैं कि आप क्या मांग कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम उनको कोई कर्नाट प्लेस कॉफी पिलाने के लिए तो बुला नहीं रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is not a point of order. Sit down.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** हम उनको चांदनी चौक घुमाने के लिए तो बुला नहीं रहे हैं! ...**(व्यवधान)**...



हम उनको डेमोक्रेसी के लिए बुला रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order. Sit down...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... You digressed. You diverted from the subject. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed you only to talk on the point of order. Sit down.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I want to know why Prime Minister is not coming here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed that point to be discussed now. I only allowed you to speak on the point of order. Sit down. Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh. You have to speak only on this point of order. Nothing else will go on record.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the suggestion that has been made by the hon. Member, Shri Naresh Agrawal, assumes special significance in the light of the ruling that you yourself gave last week and I want to remind you of that ruling that you have given. Every time the issue of Money Bill is raised, you open the Constitution and say, 'according to Article 110, the decision of the Speaker is final'. It is final, Sir, although my petition on the Aadhaar as a Money Bill is right now pending in the Supreme Court. But, it is a separate issue.

Last week you gave a ruling. You read out a ruling, which says...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can disagree with that. But, you cannot criticize the ruling.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one minute. The hon. Speaker ruled that the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill was not a Money Bill ...*(Interruptions)*... Excuse me ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please, listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are specific, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are specific on that, you raise it on the Private Members' Business day, not now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me finish...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Leader of the House said that it is a Money Bill. It was referred to the hon. Speaker. The hon. Speaker said that it is not a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, yet, you gave a ruling that the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha, who is not recognized by the Constitution, the Ministry of Law, which is also not recognized by the Constitution, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, I am not going to have a discussion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to allow a discussion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: ...to declare it a Money Bill! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shuklaji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the hon. Speaker has not declared it as a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to me. I am not going to allow discussion on that ruling. For that matter, we cannot have a discussion on that ruling. But, I have no objection and you have every right to disagree with the ruling. You can also disagree. Now, listen to me. If at all you want to raise that issue, you raise it at an appropriate time *i.e.*, when Bills under the Private Members' Business are taken up. The ruling was given on a Private Member's Bill. You raise it when Private Members' Bills are taken up, not now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not now. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise it at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: \*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will go by the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want discussion, give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Do one thing. You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice for a discussion on Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice. The hon. Chairman ...*(Interruptions)*...

---

\* Not recorded.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are referring to a Private Member's Bill. So, you raise it during the Private Members' Business, not now ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: \*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu) : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Why has this Money Bill idea dawned upon you now when Demonetiation is to be discussed? ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know. How has it come now? ...*(Interruptions)*... You should raise it on a Private Members' day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is because the ruling was given during Private Members' Business time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, with regard to your point of order, I have already said ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आपने अभी कहा कि चूंकि नोटबंदी का मामला चल रहा है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने क्यों इसे उठाया? उसी से संबंधित बिल चूंकि लोक सभा में आया, मैं कोई अलग से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, उसी से संबंधित बिल आया है, इसीलिए मैंने इस विषय को यहां उठाया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सदन बहुमत से इस बात से राज़ी है कि आर्टिकल 110 पर इस सदन की एक सर्वदलीय कमेटी बनाई जाए, जो एक समय में अपना विचार दे, चाहे आप एक महीना तय कर दीजिए, दो महीने तय कर दीजिए, उस समय में वह अपने विचार दे। मेरा यह प्रस्ताव है, आप इस पर वोटिंग करा लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not permitting *prasthav* now. I am not permitting the motion now.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Why are you not permitting the motion? इस हाउस की ओपीनियन सबसे बड़ी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सबसे बड़ी ओपीनियन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे बड़ी ओपीनियन क्या हो सकती है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a procedure for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a procedure for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a procedure for moving a motion. So, I am not

\* Not recorded.

allowing that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, if you want to bring a motion, you give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मैं आपको लिखकर भेज दूंगा, नोटिस दे दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to have a motion, you give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: \*

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there is nothing to give a ruling here, because the Constitution is very clear on Money Bill. What is a Money Bill, what is not a Money Bill, is defined in the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have any specific complaint, you can give notice. We will consider it; no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... No problem. It is very clear. You can give notice if you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, the Constitution is very clear about what is a Money Bill, what is not a Money Bill, and who is to decide that. So, there is a procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want Constitutional amendment, there is a procedure. Go by that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, further discussion on Demonetisation of Currency Notes. ...*(Interruptions)*... The next speaker is, Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were cooperating then. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, what happened? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, there is laying of Papers by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ...*(Interruptions)*...

---

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE - Contd.**

**Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल):** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—

(1) G.S.R. 869 (E), dated the 8th September, 2016, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 389 (E), dated the 1st April, 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5467/16/16]

---

\* Not recorded.

- (2) G.S.R. 879 (E), dated the 9th September, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Thirteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 1002 (E), dated the 24th October, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Eleventh Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (4) G.S.R. 1003 (E), dated the 24th October, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Twelfth Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (5) G.S.R. 1005(E), dated the 25th October, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (6) G.S.R. 1015(E), dated the 27th October, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 5466/16/16]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/008, dated the 8th July, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2016, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; and sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/ GN/2016-17/009, dated the 8th July, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; and Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996.
- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2016-17/010, dated the 29th August, 2016, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement of Administrative and Civil Proceedings) (Amendment)

Regulations, 2016, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956; and Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996.

- V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. SEBI/L.A.D.-N.R.O./G.N./2016-17/011, dated the 29th August, 2016, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2016, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. For II to V See No. L.T. 5465/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

**RE. SEEKING THE PRIME MINISTER'S PRESENCE IN THE HOUSE  
REGARDING THE DISCUSSION ON THE ISSUE OF DEMONETISATION  
OF CURRENCY - Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are raising same slogans. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Yes, yes. Everybody is raising the same slogan, 'Prime Minister zindabad'. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is there unity, I am asking? ...(Interruptions).... Same slogan or different slogan? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Both sides are. ...(Interruptions).... आज हर साइड से "जिन्दाबाद" बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... चूंकि आज पूरा देश "प्रधान मंत्री जिन्दाबाद" बोल रहा है, तो ये लोग भी वहीं बोल रहे हैं, सर। ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't want the discussion. ...(Interruptions).... When are you going to have the discussion? ...(Interruptions).... When are you going to have the discussion? ...(Interruptions).... Hon. Lady Member, one second, one second. I only want to know this. See, it is already clear, and it has been said in the House that the hon. Prime Minister will come to the House and intervene. ...(Interruptions).... Listen to me. I heard the Leader of the House, the other day, in this very House, giving an assurance that hon. Prime Minister will come and participate. ...(Interruptions).... Let me say. ...(Interruptions).... I am telling you, you start the discussion. ...(Interruptions).... See, you start the discussion. Let us start the discussion, and then it will happen. ...(Interruptions).... Mr. Tiwari, do you want to say something? ...(Interruptions).... बोलिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं सिर्फ यह ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मैं सिर्फ यह अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि सम्पूर्ण सदन चाहता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में आएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know there is no point in my shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn the House. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 30th November, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes past two of the  
clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the  
30th November, 2016.*