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Tuesday

28 March, 2017

7 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 28th March, 2017/7th Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report on voluntary winding up of IIBI Kolkata and related papers

III. Report (2015-16) of Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 29 (E), dated the 13th January, 2017, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Chairman (Certain Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
 - (2) G.S.R. 30 (E), dated the 13th January, 2017, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Managing Director (Revision of Certain Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2016, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
 - (3) G.S.R. 207 (E), dated the 9th March, 2017, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 29 (E), dated the 13th January, 2017 (in English only).
 - (4) G.S.R. 208 (E), dated the 9th March, 2017, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 30 (E), dated the 13th January, 2017 (in English only). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6709/16/17]
- (b) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993:—

- (1) S.O. 253 (E), dated the 25th January, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 1641 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 254 (E), dated the 25th January, 2017, specifying the areas of jurisdiction of certain Debts Recovery Tribunals at Hyderabad and Vishakhapatnam in the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
- (3) S.O. 298 (E), dated the 30th January, 2017, specifying the areas of jurisdiction of certain Debts Recovery Tribunals at Bengaluru in the State of Karnataka.
- (4) S.O. 379 (E), dated the 9th February, 2017, specifying the areas of jurisdiction of certain Debts Recovery Tribunals at Chandigarh in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.
- (5) S.O. 454 (E), dated the 15th February, 2017, specifying the areas of jurisdiction of certain Debts Recovery Tribunals at Allahabad, Lucknow and Dehradun in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- (6) S.O. 696 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 379 (E), dated the 9th February, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) S.O. 831 (E), dated the 15th March, 2017, specifying the areas of jurisdiction of certain Debts Recovery Tribunals at Kolkata and Siliguri in the State of West Bengal.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6799/16/17]

- (c) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/Reg/1/138/2017, dated the 27th January, 2017, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Registration of Insurance Marketing Firm) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938; and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6702/16/17]

- (d) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 1198 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016, amending certain notifications, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notifications.

- (2) S.O. 309 (E), dated the 31st January, 2017, amending notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) No. 09/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 2nd February, 2017, regarding revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods.
- (4) S.O. 451 (E), dated the 15th February, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) No. 12/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 16th February, 2017, regarding revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods.
- (6) S.O. 665 (E), dated the 28th February, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) No. 14/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 2nd March, 2017, regarding revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods.
- (8) G.S.R. 192 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2017, publishing the Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) Amendment Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6706/16/17]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 1200 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016, amending notification No. G.S.R. 882 (E), dated the 24th December, 2008, to omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 1201 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016, amending certain notifications as specified therein, to insert/substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6704/16/17]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 1195 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 678 (E), dated the 24th September, 2008, to omit/substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 1197 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016, amending certain notifications as specified therein, to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6707/16/17]

- (g) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 1196 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 776 (E), dated the 29th December, 2006, to substitute insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6708/16/17]

- (h) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 1199 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016 amending Notification No. G.S.R. 411 (E), dated the 9th July, 2004, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; and sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6706/16/17]

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

- (a) Fifty-second Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 1st October, 2016 to 31st December, 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 October, 2016, to 31st December, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6705/16/17]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6795/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various All India Medical Institutes and related papers****III. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of FSSAI, 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, under sub-section (3) of Section 16 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947:—

- (1) F. No. 11-1/2015-INC-dated the 3rd January, 2017, publishing the Revision for Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives syllabus and regulation.
- (2) F. No. 1-16/2015-INC, dated the 28th February, 2017, publishing the Indian Nursing Council “Syllabus and regulations: Diploma in General Nursing and Midwifery: Revision 2015”.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6802/16/17]

- (b) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare) Notification No. F. No. 11/09/Reg/Harmoniztn/2014 dated the 8th September, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2016, under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6801/16/17]

- (c) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare) Notification No. G.S.R 103 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (4th Amendment) Rules, 2017, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6710/16/16]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, 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. 6035/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, 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. 6036/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, 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. 6037/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Raipur, Chhattisgarh, 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. 6038/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Patna, Bihar, 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. 6034/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, 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. 6039/16/16]
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), 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 Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6800/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 275 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2016, publishing the Aircraft (Carriage of Dangerous Goods) Amendment Rules, 2016, along with Explanatory Note and Delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5944/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 241 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:—
 - (1) IBBI/2016-17/GN/REG005, dated the 15th December, 2016, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Liquidation Process) Regulations, 2016.
 - (2) IBBI/2016-17/GN/REG006, dated the 31st January, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Engagement of Research Associates and Consultants) Regulations, 2017.
 - (3) IBBI/2016-17/GN/REG007, dated the 31st January, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Procedure for Governing Board Meetings) Regulations, 2017.
 - (4) IBBI/2016-17/GN/REG008, dated the 31st January, 2017, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Advisory Committee) Regulations, 2017. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6713/16/17]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 178 (E), dated the 28th February, 2017, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Amendment Rules, 2017, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6715/16/17]
- III. 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. 1042 (E), dated the 4th November, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Sixteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 1089 (E), dated the 25th November, 2016, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 166 (E), dated the 15th February, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 1118 (E), dated the 7th December, 2016, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Eighteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (4) G.S.R. 01 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2017, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (5) G.S.R. 16 (E), dated the 10th January, 2017, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Fifteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (6) G.S.R. 17 (E), dated the 10th January, 2017, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 188 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2017, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) *See* No. L.T. 6712/16/17]

- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. SEBI/LADNRO/GN/2016-17/018, dated the 12th January, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6803/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of various Population Research Centers of various Universities and Institutes and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, 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.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6806/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, 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.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6165/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh, 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.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6168/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, 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.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6157/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, 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.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6153/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, 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.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6155/16/16]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, University of 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 Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6161/16/16]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, 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.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6167/16/16]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Gauhati University, Guwahati, 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.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6159/16/16]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, 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.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6166/16/16]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust, Dindigul, 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 Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6160/16/16]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, 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.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6156/16/16]

- (xiii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, JSS Institute of Economic Research, Dharwad, Karnataka, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6158/16/16]
- (xiv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Patna University, Patna, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6162/16/16]
- (xv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of General and Applied Geography, Dr. H.S. Gour Central University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6164/16/16]
- (xvi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6808/16/17]
- (xvii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6807/16/17]
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REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Nineteenth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

DISCUSSION**Re. Filling up the vacancies in SC/ST, OBC and Minorities Commissions**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, राम गोपाल जी ने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है, पहले इनको सुन लिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पहले इनको सुन लिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you stand up, what do I do? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, एक-एक करके बुलवा लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopalji, you have given notice. Please take only two minutes. I am not allowing notice under Rule 267, but since you have given notice, I am allowing you to speak.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं अपने लिए जिम्मेदार हूँ कि मैं तीन मिनट या दो मिनट बोलूंगा, लेकिन और लोग कितना बोलेंगे, उसके लिए मेरी जिम्मेदारी कुछ भी नहीं है।

सर, ऐसा है कि यह मामला पहले भी उठ चुका है, लेकिन अब यह मामला बहुत व्यापक हो गया है। इस सरकार के रहते तीन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण आयोग, पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग, अनुसूचित जाति आयोग, अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग और माइनॉरिटी कमिशन, ये सब खाली पड़े हैं। इनके द्वारा इनमें कोई नियुक्ति नहीं की जा रही है। इनके जरिए लोगों को जो राहत मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पा रही है यानी इनसे जुड़ी हुई 80 से 85 परसेंट आबादी को किसी तरह की कोई राहत नहीं मिल पा रही है। कैबिनेट ने अभी जो नया निर्णय लिया है, जिसके बारे में मैंने उस दिन मामला उठाया था, उसमें असली बात यह सामने आई है कि बैकवर्ड क्लास कमीशन का जो नाम बदला है, उसके पीछे यह है कि मंडल कमीशन ने सर्वे करके जो यह निश्चित किया था कि ये जातियां बैकवर्ड हैं, उनको बिल्कुल nullify कर दिया जाएगा और अब नए सिरे से तय होगा कि कौन-सी जातियां बैकवर्ड हैं और कौन नहीं हैं और संसद उसको तय करेगी कि किसको इनमें से निकालना है और किसको रखना है। ये यही स्थिति अनुसूचित जाति आयोग और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग में पैदा कर देंगे। हम सब लोग यह जानते हैं कि किन-किन जातियों को टारगेट करके उन्हें उनमें से निकालने की * इस गवर्नमेंट की है।

सर, माइनॉरिटी कमीशन पूरी तरह से खाली पड़ा हुआ है। इसके लिए इनकी न मंशा है, न इच्छा शक्ति है और न ये इसे किसी तरीके से करना चाहते हैं। सरकार की इस नीति को लेकर देश में बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों के मन में जबर्दस्त गुस्सा है, नाराजगी है और अगर इसका कोई

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

हल नहीं निकलता है, अगर गवर्नमेंट इस पर जल्दी एक्ट नहीं करती है और लोगों को न्याय दिलाने का काम नहीं करती है.... यहीं नहीं, बल्कि जब शरद यादव जी बोलेंगे, तो ये बताएंगे कि किस तरह से कितने बड़े पैमाने पर इन सारी जगहों पर बैकलॉग पड़ा हुआ है। इतने दिनों से आरक्षण चल रहा है, लेकिन आज तक इनका quota पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। Government of India में कितने Secretaries Scheduled Castes के हैं, कितने Backward Communities के हैं और कितने Minorities के हैं, आप ये सारे आंकड़े सदन के सामने क्यों नहीं रखना चाहते? जब इस तरह की बातें होती हैं, कहीं से न्याय नहीं मिलता है, तभी समस्या पैदा होती है। ये कहते हैं कि Judiciary में भी reservation होना चाहिए। जब तक Judiciary में reservation नहीं होगा, तब तक इनके साथ अन्याय होता रहेगा। उस अन्याय के निराकरण के लिए हम लोग कहाँ जाएं? कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: बस, आपका point हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप सरकार को यह निर्देश दें कि वह शीघ्र ही इन सभी कमीशनों का गठन करे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: अपने idea को त्यागें। ...(व्यवधान).... और इनके backlog को शीघ्र पूरा करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Kumari Mayawati.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, देश में SC, ST, OBC and Minorities की population लगभग 80-85 per cent है। इन वर्गों के साथ लंबे अर्से से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जुल्म और ज्यादतियाँ होती रही हैं। इसे लेकर काफी struggle करना पड़ता है। उसके बाद, Parliament द्वारा SC, ST, OBC and Minorities के लिए एक Commission का गठन किया गया ताकि इनके हितों की रक्षा हो सके और इनके अधिकारों को protect किया जा सके।

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, I wish to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Mayawati ji. She has also given notice. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: इन SC, ST, OBC and Minorities के हितों और उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए कमीशन का गठन हुआ, लेकिन केंद्र की वर्तमान BJP की सरकार ने इन सभी कमीशनों अर्थात् आयोगों को बिल्कुल ठंडे बस्ते में डाला हुआ है। इन कमीशनों में विभिन्न पद, ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक — अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष तथा सदस्य आदि — सब खाली पड़े हुए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार ने काफी समय से इन पदों को क्यों खाली रखा हुआ है? पहला मेरा सवाल यह है। ...(व्यवधान).... इन पदों को लंबे अर्से से खाली

[सुश्री मायावती]

रखने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि इन पदों को सरकार कब तक भरने वाली है? इसकी कोई समय-सीमा केंद्र सरकार निर्धारित करे कि हम इतने समय में सभी पदों को भर देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... यदि केंद्र सरकार इन पदों को भरने वाली नहीं है, इन सभी आयोगों को खत्म करने वाली है, तो वह भी सरकार स्पष्ट करे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Venkaiah Naidu. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): उपसभापति जी, अगर यहां ऐसी बातें होंगी तो यहां इस पर भी चर्चा शुरू करा दीजिए कि इनके समय में SC, ST, OBC and Minorities Commissions में कौन-कौन से और कितने पद खाली थे? ...(व्यवधान)... इनके समय में इन आयोगों में बिल्कुल भर्ती नहीं की गई थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... ये सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सरकार स्थिति स्पष्ट करे कि क्यों इतने समय से पद खाली हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सरकार को साफ बताना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: यह कोई चर्चा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसका मतलब क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): LoP also wishes to speak on this. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, after all of us are heard, then, the Government should reply. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, चर्चा शुरू कराइए कि इनके समय में कितने पद खाली थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, are we having a debate?... ...(Interruptions)... If we are having a debate ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a discussion. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमने भी नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: हां, आपने भी दिया है। आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : This is not a discussion. We have not started a discussion. Discussion under Rule 267 was not permitted. I only allowed those who gave notice to have their say. That is why I called Ram Gopal Yadavji and Km. Mayawatiji. ...(Interruptions)... I know the Leader of the Opposition can always speak. I am telling you that I will never prevent the Leader of the Opposition from speaking. But then the Minister wanted to intervene, to say something ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, यह ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will do that. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will tell you...(Interruptions)... Sharad Yadavji, I am not preventing anybody...(Interruptions).. I will not prevent anybody...(Interruptions)... I am only saying this. As you said, the Leader of the Opposition has a right to say. Likewise, the Minister has also a right to say. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, पहले हमें सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, पहले हमें सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you have rightly said that this is not a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is a Zero Hour submission. ...(Interruptions).. The Government has every right to respond...(Interruptions)... These people want to mislead the country. ...(Interruptions)... What had they done during their regime? ...(Interruptions)... We are ready to place all the facts before the people. ...(Interruptions)... These people want to make it a political issue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पहले हमें सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to go by the procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They have not understood the message of the people. ...(Interruptions)... The mandate of the people is very clear. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, पहले हम लोगों को सुन लीजिए, फिर मंत्री जी जवाब दे दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to go by the procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have with me the statement made by Backward Classes Commission Chairman Justice Eswaraiah. ...(Interruptions)... The entire country is wholeheartedly welcoming the Prime Minister's decision of having constitutional status for the Backward Classes Commission. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he can also speak. *...(Interruptions)...* He has a right...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They are all very happy. *...(Interruptions)...* This is a political strategy. *...(Interruptions)...* This is a political strategy. *...(Interruptions)...* The people have rejected them in the elections. *...(Interruptions)...* They want to misuse the forum of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* These things are not going to succeed at all. *...(Interruptions)...* They have not succeeded in Uttar Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)...* They have not succeeded in other States also. *...(Interruptions)...* Just see what happened in Uttar Pradesh where maximum people from backward classes live. *...(Interruptions)...* Just see what happened in Uttarakhand. *...(Interruptions)...* Just see what happened in other States also. *...(Interruptions)...* ज़ीरो ऑवर में जो यह इश्यू उठाया गया है, यह बिना सूचना के ही *...(व्यवधान)...* Sir, this one-way traffic cannot be allowed to go on. *...(Interruptions)...* The Chair is so helpless...*(Interruptions)...* They want to dictate *...(Interruptions)...* They cannot dictate *...(Interruptions)...* The minority cannot dictate to the country. *...(Interruptions)...* They should understand this. *...(Interruptions)...* They have been rejected by the people. *...(Interruptions)...* They are trying to find out one excuse or the other...*(Interruptions)...* They are not ready to hear the truth. *...(Interruptions)...* The country's Prime Minister himself *...(Interruptions)...* The Backward Classes Commission Chairman himself has welcomed the decision of the Government. *...(Interruptions)...* The Government is going to constitute all these Commissions. *...(Interruptions)...* The Commissions are working. *...(Interruptions)...* The Commissions are functioning. *...(Interruptions)...* All the Commissions are functioning. *...(Interruptions)...* The process for filling up the vacancies is on. *...(Interruptions)...* It will be completed at the earliest. *...(Interruptions)...* If there is a wrong impression that they are not going to be filled up or they are going to be wound up *...(Interruptions)...* All of them are going to be filled up. *...(Interruptions)...* I have all the figures with me. *...(Interruptions)...* What happened during the UPA regime? *...(Interruptions)...* What happened during the Congress regime? *...(Interruptions)...* How many months' gap was there in constituting the Committee? *...(Interruptions)...* Till yesterday there was the Backward Classes Commission. *...(Interruptions)...* Till yesterday there was the Scheduled Castes Commission. *...(Interruptions)...* We are going to reconstitute the same. There is the Secretary. *...(Interruptions)...* There is the Commission. *...(Interruptions)...* Everything is functioning. *...(Interruptions)...* They are making allegations. *...(Interruptions)...* They are trying to mislead the people. *...(Interruptions)...* They should understand that this is not the way...*(Interruptions)...* Sir, you allowed them to mention it. *...(Interruptions)...* They don't want to hear the Government. *...(Interruptions)...* That means they want to continue with their disinformation campaign outside and inside the House. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not acceptable. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Members, please. आप सुनिए।(*व्यवधान*)... आप सुनिए।(*व्यवधान*)... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House reassembled at twenty-five minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, शरद जी को बोलना है ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह परंपरा गलत है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir,.....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say something. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह कोई परंपरा नहीं है। आपने हम लोगों को सुने बगैर सरकार को बुलवा लिया ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say something. ...(*Interruptions*)... Allow me to say something. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please do not do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me say something. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please cooperate. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not.....(*Interruptions*)... No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me say something. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me have a personal hearing. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am requesting you for your indulgence. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me have a personal hearing. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am also a Member of this House. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, please allow me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: You are Deputy Chairman of this House. ...(*Interruptions*)... आपने हमें सुने बगैर वेंकैया जी को बुलवा लिया ...(*व्यवधान*)... मीडिया वैसे ही उनके कब्जे में है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me....(*Interruptions*)... Listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nareshji, do not.....(*Interruptions*)... Now, I know a very important matter was raised here by hon. Ram Gopal Yadavji and Kumari Mayawatiji. I also know that many of you wanted to intervene and speak. Shri Sharad Yadav asked me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, I know. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. LoP asked me. ...(*Interruptions*)... There were others also who were asking me. I am the last man to prevent anybody from speaking but when you two hon. Members raised, the hon. Minister wanted to clarify it a little bit. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. If I am saying something wrong, I will allow you to correct me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, why are you standing and they are also standing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are also standing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you are correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: We are standing in your respect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are standing in Chair's respect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request all of you to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, we can pay respect to you by standing also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood that the reply will come immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We are respecting him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you object? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They reply to it, you know, 'out of respect for the Chair' ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji is very clever. He said that out of respect for the Chair, they are all standing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... After two hon. Members have spoken, the hon. Minister wanted to intervene and give a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. It is my duty to allow the Minister to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप सब को बुलवाइए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह गलत है, गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is your view. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Why? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is because I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Chair is standing and speaking, nobody should stand up and intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, let me say. Nareshji said, 'यह गलत है'। यह उनकी राय है। I have no complaint about that. You have every right to believe that. But, then, I know the Rules, so I did not prevent. I only

thought that the Minister will explain, so that some of your apprehension will get cleared. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... And I never wanted to...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow others. But one thing what I heard, I want to say ...*(Interruptions)*... What the hon. Minister said is that all the Commissions' vacancies will be immediately filled up. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is vacancy, it will be immediately filled up. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, there need not be any concern. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Still, do you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have an issue, if you permit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Just hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not about the merits....*(Interruptions)*... What I have said, Sir, is this. I said that if there is a discussion, every Member has got a right to take part in the discussion as per the Chair's permission. The discussion has not started. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has not started. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: In the Zero Hour, hon. Chair has, in its own discretion, allowed two Members to raise the issue. As a Minister from the Government, I thought we should clarify the issue, not respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Clarify the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; you are right. ...*(Interruptions)*... I tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have clarified the same that these Commissions' vacancies will be filled up in due course of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because it is already. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: And, then, the process is on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, they cannot have....*(Interruptions)*... Oneway traffic is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... They cannot make accusation, allegation against the Government and question its intention. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, you can have it on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are not at their mercy in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir,... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, you cannot have this kind of oneway traffic. ...*(Interruptions)*... I tell you, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whenever you raise a point, the demand from most of the Members is that the Minister should react. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, when two Members have raised the matter, the Minister wanted to react and then you oppose. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I don't understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, that is correct, I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... But it is not a discussion on Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, how can he react? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you listen to me for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... All I am saying is, there are four notices, let all the four speak and then the Minister can speak... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji's suggestion is valid... ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is valid... ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, your suggestion is valid only if the discussion is allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Here, no discussion was allowed because two hon. Members have given notice under Rule 267 and I allowed them to have their say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let all the four speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister wants to react. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Sharadji, do you want to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Sharadji and, after that, the LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... No more. ...*(Interruptions)*... No more.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Timal Nadu): Sir,... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are on the farmers' issue. I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the issue relating to farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Sharadji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

12.00 P.M.

श्री शरद यादव: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing this? ...(Interruptions)...

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM NAMIBIA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make. We have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Namibia, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of hon. Prof. Peter H. Katjavivi, Speaker of the National Assembly of Namibia.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the leader and other Members of the Delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here, they would be able to see and learn more about our Parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Namibia. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Namibia.

Please...(Interruptions)... Hon. LoP, ...(Interruptions)... Hon. LoP and Shri Sharad Yadav have to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

DISCUSSION — *Contd.*

Re. Filling up the vacancies in SC/ST, OBC and Minorities Commissions — *Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 271. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति जी, एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज शरद जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज, क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।... सर, एक मिनट को सुनें।

श्री सभापति: जी, फरमाइए।

श्री शरद यादव: चेयरमैन साहब, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने नियम 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया था। इधर से राम गोपाल जी और बहन मायावती जी बोल चुकी हैं और कई मेम्बर्स, मैं ही नहीं, मेरे साथ दूसरे कई मेम्बर्स हैं, जिन्होंने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज सुन लीजिए, ...(व्यवधान)... सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट सुन लीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, रूल 267 के तहत हमने नोटिस दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, जीरो ऑवर का नोटिस था। जब जीरो ऑवर नहीं चला तो चेयर क्या करे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: इसीलिए मेरा निवेदन है, सर। ...(व्यवधान)... यह मामला इतना गंभीर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री शरद यादव: सर, यह इतना गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप दो मिनट के लिए मेरी बात सुन लेंगे, इसके बाद यदि हाउस चल जाए तो ठीक है। मेरी थोड़ी बहुत, दो मिनट तो बात सुनें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बताइए, जल्दी से बताइए।

श्री शरद यादव: चेयरमैन सर, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सारे नहीं बोले। ...(व्यवधान)... एक बार जिसके ऊपर दोनों मेम्बर्स बोल चुके हैं, वेंकैया जी भी उसके बारे में थोड़ा सा बोल चुके हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में सत्तर वर्षों के बाद भी क्या हालत है? बानगी के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं शरद जी। ...(व्यवधान)... This is not the time for this. ..(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, एक मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लगेगा। आईआईटीज में कुल 5,072 टीचर्स हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, यह सब आप बता चुके। ...(व्यवधान)... डिस्कशन के समय जब आप बोलिएगा, तब कहिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: उसमें से एस.सी. के 122 हैं, एसटी के 19 और ओबीसी के 278 हैं ...(व्यवधान)... दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, ...(व्यवधान)... शरद जी, मेरी आपसे गुजारिश यह है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: यानी सत्तर वर्षों से एक हाथ से देते हैं, एक हाथ से निकालते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आप जब इस सब्जेक्ट पर बोलिएगा तो पूरा बोलिएगा, मगर अभी क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. कोई फायदा नहीं है। देखिए, आप सीनियर मोस्ट मेम्बर हैं, आप ऐसा मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... शरद जी, प्लीज, आपको जो कुछ कहना है, जब डिबेट होगी तब आप कहिएगा। I plead with you, please allow to run the Question Hour. ..(Interruptions).. Question No. 271.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरी पार्टी के लोग इस तरफ से सवाल उठा रहे हैं, पहले उनका समाधान जरूरी है।(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the question be asked. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ट्रेजरी बेंच से क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप लोग? ...(व्यवधान).... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions).... The House is adjourned till 12.30 p.m.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 271 ...(Interruptions).... शरद जी, आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री शरद यादव: सर, रूल 267 के तहत मेरा नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान).... जीरो ऑवर का उसमें कोई मायने नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति: प्लीज नहीं, आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... आप बोल चुके हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: आपने मेरी बात को रिकॉर्ड पर भी नहीं जाने दिया। ...(व्यवधान).... आप आज की कायर्वाही बंद करिए और पहले हमारी बात को सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति: प्लीज शरद जी, आप बोल चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... अब आप सारे रूल्स abandon करेंगे, तो हाउस कैसे चलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री शरद यादव: रूल 267 पूरा दिन चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान).... हिन्दुस्तान के 80 फीसदी
...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति: देखिए, शरद जी, आप प्रोसीजर जानते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, आप प्रोसीजर जानते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर कोई रूल सस्पेंड करना होता है, तो उसके लिए मोशन देना होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: हमने मोशन दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जीरो ऑवर में भी रूल 267 ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमने नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम सबने नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: चेयर से आपका मोशन एक्सेप्ट नहीं हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: आप तो कस्टोडियन हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको पूरे अधिकार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो रूल 267 है, वह अभी भी वैलिड है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तत्काल इस पर बहस करवाने का काम कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर तत्काल बहस होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: अभी जो बहस चल रही है, पहले आप उसको तो खत्म कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: यह नहीं हो सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हिन्दुस्तान के 80 फीसदी जो मामले हैं, उनके ऊपर इतने लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक ने नहीं, रूल 267 के तहत सारी पार्टियों ने नोटिस दिया है, उसके बाद भी आप...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: शरद जी, आप बहुत सीनियर मेम्बर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आपसे मैं क्या बहस करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये भी आप ही के साथियों के क्वेश्चंस हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let the question be taken ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: नहीं सर, रूल 267 के तहत एक ने नोटिस नहीं दिया है, पूरे सदन ने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have given notice to suspend Rule 38 also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; it is a suggestion which has not been accepted. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is a farmers' issue. They are agitating...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour will not be suspended...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, पूरा सदन यह चाहता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पूरे सदन की सेंस ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप sense of the House ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप sense of the House ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: इससे फायदा क्या है? आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... It is a good question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The farmers are agitating ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: क्वेश्चन ऑवर कैसे चलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... क्यों चलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... आप इस पर अभी-अभी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Q. No. 267. ...(Interruptions)... Q. No. 267. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, don't make fun of the procedure. Please sit down ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज़, आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... सब लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Jayaji, please ask your question... (Interruptions).

श्री शरद यादव: हम लोग बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन पहले आप रूल 267...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सभापति जी, अगर ये एससी, एसटी और माइनॉरिटीज़ कमीशन के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं, तो हम लोग इनको बताने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सभापति जी, इसमें जो-जो मुद्दे आए हैं, हम पूरे मुद्दों को बताने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम इतना भी विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि जो अल्पसंख्यक आयोग है, एससी आयोग है, एसटी आयोग है, उसके एपॉइंटमेंट की प्रक्रिया चलेगी। ...(व्यवधान)... चूंकि पांच राज्यों के चुनाव चल रहे थे, इन पांच राज्यों के चुनावों के कारण आचार संहिता लगी हुई थी, इसीलिए उस समय appointments नहीं किए जा सके। ...(व्यवधान)... आप जो चाहते हैं, उसकी एक प्रक्रिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... अदरवाइज़ भी अगर आप देखें तो ऐसा पहली बार नहीं हुआ है। माननीय सभापति जी, वर्ष 2012 में एक साल की देरी हुई थी। ...(व्यवधान)... वर्ष 2014 में भी लगभग 11 महीने की देरी हुई थी। ...(व्यवधान)... वर्ष 2009 में लगभग एक साल छः महीने की देरी हुई थी। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने पहले भी बताया कि वर्ष 2012 में भी एक वर्ष की देरी हुई थी। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा नहीं है कि यह पहली बार हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... पहले भी ऐसा बहुत बार हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Assessment of black money

*271. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment or estimation of the total amount of black money before and after implementation of the demonetisation in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of cases of disclosure of income with various agencies;

(c) the amount of undeclared income involved and the present status of such cases; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for expeditious disposal of the said cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) There is no official estimation of the amount of black money either before or after the Government's decision of 8th November, 2016 declaring that bank notes of denominations of the existing series of the value of five hundred rupees and one thousand rupees shall cease to be legal tender with effect from 9th November, 2016.

The searches conducted by the Income Tax Department during the period 01.04.2014 to 28.02.2017, in 2027 groups of assesseees have led to admission of undisclosed income of ₹ 36,051 crore apart from seizure of undisclosed assets worth ₹ 2,890 crore. Besides, 15,498 surveys conducted during the same period, resulted in detection of undisclosed income of ₹ 33,383 crore. Further, during the period 01.04.2014 to 31.01.2017, the Income Tax Department prosecuted 1791 persons before criminal courts, besides compounding of offences in 2657 cases. 75 persons were convicted by trial courts for offences under direct taxes during the same period.

648 disclosures involving undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4164 crore, were made in the one-time three months' compliance window closed on 30th September, 2015, under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. The amount collected by way of tax and penalty in such cases was about ₹ 2476 crore. Further, under the Income Declaration Scheme, implemented by the Government during June to September, 2016, 71,726 declarants made declarations of undisclosed income of ₹ 67,382 crore.

Whenever a case of undisclosed income/asset is detected, the Income Tax Department takes necessary action under provisions of direct taxes laws which include investigation, assessment of income, levy of tax, interest and penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable. Other law enforcement agencies such as Enforcement Directorate, Central Bureau of Investigation, etc. also take action under laws administered through them, in relevant cases, depending upon facts of each case. The Government has taken several steps, both by way of policy initiatives as well as through more effective enforcement action on the ground, to more effectively tackle the issue of black money. These steps include putting in place robust legislative and administrative frame works, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology.

Anaemic patients in the country

*272. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai recently carried out National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) as Government's nodal agency;

(b) if so, whether the survey indicates that 7.2 crore children below five years of age are anaemic out of 12.4 crore based on 2011 Census, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the said survey also indicates that 50 per cent of the pregnant women and 23 per cent men of India's total population are anaemic, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) if so, the measures adopted by Government to get number of anaemic patients reduced?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) According to NFHS - 4 (2015-16) India factsheet released recently, 58.4 per cent children age 6-59 months are anaemic. The survey also reveals that 50.3 per cent of the pregnant women age 15-49 years and 22.7 per cent of the men age 15-49 years are anaemic. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Remedial measures adopted by Government to reduce the extent of anaemia in the population are as follows:-

- Under the National Iron Plus Initiative, iron-folic supplementation for prevention and treatment of anaemia in a life cycle approach is provided to children, adolescents, women of reproductive age groups, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Bi-annual administration of Albendazole to all children 1 – 19 years for deworming.
- Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all severely anaemic mothers are line listed and followed up for comprehensive management at higher facilities.
- In malaria endemic areas, to tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed.

- Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card) and Safe Motherhood Booklet are being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been recently launched to focus on conducting special Ante Natal check up on 9th of every month with the help of Medical Officers/OBGYN to detect and treat cases of anaemia

Statement*State-wise details of Anaemia Prevalence as per NFHS-4 (2015-16)**(In per cent)*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic	Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic
1	2	3	4	5
	India	58.4	50.3	22.7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49.0	61.4	30.8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	58.6	52.9	26.9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.7	33.8	16.9
4.	Assam	35.7	44.8	25.4
5.	Bihar	63.5	58.3	32.2
6.	Chandigarh	73.1	NA	19.3
7.	Chhattisgarh	41.6	41.5	22.2
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84.6	67.9	30.7
9.	Daman and Diu	73.8	NA	23.6
10.	Delhi	62.6	45.1	21.6
11.	Goa	48.3	26.7	11.0
12.	Gujarat	62.6	51.3	21.7
13.	Haryana	71.7	55.0	20.9
14.	Himachal Pradesh	53.7	50.2	20.1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.3	38.1	15.1
16.	Jharkhand	69.9	62.6	29.9
17.	Karnataka	60.9	45.4	18.2
18.	Kerala	35.6	22.6	11.3

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Lakshadweep	51.9	36.5	10.7
20.	Madhya Pradesh	68.9	54.6	25.5
21.	Maharashtra	53.8	49.3	17.6
22.	Manipur	23.9	26.0	9.6
23.	Meghalaya	48.0	53.1	32.4
24.	Mizoram	17.7	24.5	9.6
25.	Nagaland	21.6	28.9	10.1
26.	Odisha	44.6	47.6	28.4
27.	Puducherry	44.9	26.0	15.9
28.	Punjab	56.6	42.0	25.9
29.	Rajasthan	60.3	46.6	17.2
30.	Sikkim	55.1	23.6	15.7
31.	Tamil Nadu	50.7	44.4	20.4
32.	Telangana	60.7	49.8	15.4
33.	Tripura	48.3	54.4	24.7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	63.2	51.0	23.7
35.	Uttarakhand	59.8	46.5	15.5
36.	West Bengal	54.2	53.6	30.3

NA – Not available.

CGHS facilities for contractual and co-terminus employees

*273. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government issues CGHS cards to all Central Government employees including persons working on contractual and co-terminus basis;

(b) if so, whether Government is not giving CGHS pensioner facilities to such persons or their families on the end of contract and termination of employment, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of CGHS cards issued to contractual and co-terminus employees drawing salary from Central exchequer during the last three years;

(d) whether Government proposes to facilitate them with one-time/whole-life CGHS pensioner cards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) CGHS Cards are issued to eligible Central Government employees and eligible serving employees working on co-terminus basis if they reside in CGHS covered area. CGHS facilities are not provided to persons working on contractual basis.

(b) CGHS facilities are not provided to the employees on the termination of employment of employees on co-terminus basis because, as per rules, CGHS facilities are meant for Central Government Employees/Pensioners, drawing salary/pension from Central Civil Estimates.

(c) No CGHS Cards were issued to contractual employees. No separate category is maintained regarding co-terminus employees, therefore, this information cannot be provided.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal since CGHS facility is primarily meant only for Central Government Employees/pensioners drawing salary/pension from Central Civil Estimates.

Misleading information on food packets

*274. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study conducted by the Centre for Science and Environment has revealed that information on food packets of a number of brands were misleading, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that information on a number of packets were found in violations of the norms laid down by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the proposed action being taken against such violators?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has brought out a report titled "Food Labelling, Claims and Advertisements". It has, *inter alia*, highlighted (i) the gaps between Indian and other countries' regulations/law in respect of food labelling and claims; (ii) selective disclosure of salt/sodium content; (iii) non-declaration of serving size; (iv) inadequate disclosure through front of pack labelling; (v) claims for which no standards have been specified; and (vi) misleading advertisements and celebrity endorsement.

(b) and (c) The Food Safety Departments of the States/UTs undertake regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products, to ensure compliance with standards laid down under the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006, and regulations thereunder. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006. As per information made available by States/UTs, out of 72,499 samples analysed during 2015-16, 3549 were found to be having labelling defects including misleading claims.

Action against people involved in irregularities during demonetisation

†*275. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by Government against the people involved in the act of parking huge amount of old currency notes in buying gold during demonetisation;

(b) the details of estimated consumption of gold every year in India for the last three years; and

(c) the action Government is going to take against the people and traders presumably involved in the said irregularity, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) On the basis of intelligence/identification of various malpractices post demonetisation, including use of old currency notes for buying gold, the Income Tax Department (ITD) conducted searches and surveys in more than 1100 cases during the period between 9th November, 2016 to 10th January, 2017, including on jewellers and bullion traders. During the same period, more than 5100 notices were also issued for verification of suspicious high value cash deposits made in bank accounts during the same period. These actions led to seizure of cash and valuables of more than ₹ 610 crore. The information collected through these actions was also shared with other law enforcement agencies including the Enforcement Directorate and Central Bureau of Investigation for appropriate action.

The ITD further initiated “Operation Clean Money” on 31st January, 2017 to leverage technology and data analytics for e-verification of cash deposits made during the demonetisation period *i.e.* 9th November to 30th December, 2016. About 18 lakh persons have been identified for such online verification. More than 12 lakh online responses from 8.38 lakh distinct PANs/persons have already been received. In cases where explanation of source of cash is found justified, the verifications are to be

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

closed. The verifications are also to be closed if the cash deposit is declared under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY). Enforcement actions in non-compliant cases are being taken as part of on-going drive against tax evasion, which includes searches, surveys, verifications, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable.

The estimated consumption of gold in India during the last three years is as per the table below:—

Calendar year	Total consumption (Jewellery+Investment+Industrial) in tonnes
2014	852.5
2015	874.1
2016	602.1

Source: GFMS, Thomson Reuters, conveyed by Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Non-compliance of Section 44 of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 by airlines

*276. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section 44 of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 states that establishments in transport sector shall, for the benefit of persons with disabilities, take special measures to adapt aircrafts in such a way as to permit easy access to such persons and adapt toilets in aircrafts and waiting rooms in such a way as to permit wheel chair users to use them conveniently;

(b) if so, measures taken to comply with the said Act; and

(c) the details of complaints received in this regard from disabled persons against private airline companies for harassing them together with action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) Section 44 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 states as under:—

"Establishment in the transport sector shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development for the benefit of persons with disabilities, take special measures to:—

(i) adapt rail compartments, buses, vessels and aircrafts in such a way as to permit easy access to such persons,

- (ii) adapt toilets in rail compartments, vessels, aircrafts and waiting rooms in such a way as to permit the wheel chair users to use them conveniently.

This Act has been subsequently repealed and replaced by the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 *vide* notification dated 28.12.2016.

- (b) The main measures taken by the Government in this regard are as under:—

- (i) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3 Air Transport Series M Part I, Rev 4 titled Carriage by Air - Persons with Disability and/or Persons with Reduced Mobility dated 28.02.2014. This CAR lays down regulations for carriage of persons with disabilities and reduced mobility by air in order to protect them against any form of discrimination and to ensure that they receive all possible assistance during their travel.

- (ii) DGCA has also issued Air Transport Circular 01 of 2014 dated 26.05.2014 title - Facilities/Courtesies to esteemed travelling public at airports in order to facilitate the passengers, particularly senior citizens, expectant mothers, passengers with disability, first time travelers, etc. All scheduled airlines are to comply with both CAR and Air Traffic Control (ATC) in letter and spirit.

(c) As per information from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the Office of Chief Commissioner for persons with Disabilities took up the following cases against Private Airline Companies:—

- (i) *Suo-moto* case against SpiceJet Limited in respect of Miss Jeeja Ghosh in 2012.
- (ii) *Suo-moto* case against Indigo in respect of Shri Shuaib Chalklen in 2012.

Subsequently, DGCA amended the CAR on Carriage by Air - Persons with Disability and/or Persons with Reduced Mobility *vide* CAR dated 28.2.2014. to provide for

- (i) Towable ramp at airports where ambulift or aerobridge facility is not available.
- (ii) Training for all personnel engaged in passenger services for sensitization and developing awareness for assisting persons with disability or reduced mobility.
- (iii) The assisting devices by airport operator for being used to assist a disabled passenger as per standard set by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

In addition, 34 complaints received by DGCA against private airlines and 9 complaints received on Air Sewa Portal have been appropriately redressed.

Inquiry into alarming rise in caesarean surgeries

*277. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaint about the alarming rise in caesarean surgery cases mainly in private hospitals in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware that a large number of doctors do caesarean delivery for no reasons at all except for extracting exorbitant money from the public at the cost of health of women; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any inquiry about this shameful practice in private hospitals and if so, the details thereof and what action Government proposes to take against such heartless doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Government of India has received complaints through public grievances regarding the high rate of C-section in private hospitals and unethical practice of doctors for making money from unsuspecting women and pushing them towards surgical deliveries.

(c) Government of India (GoI) has already written to all States and UTs sharing the latest WHO statement on Caesarean section rates. In addition, States have been informed to conduct periodic prescription audit in the private health facilities under the Clinical Establishment Act.

A Communication has also gone to Federation of Obstetrical and Gynecological Societies of India (FOGSI) which is the largest professional body of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in India for sharing the WHO statement to all their State chapters and the Obstetricians and Gynecologists registered with them.

The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 with the objective of registration and regulation of health care institutions including those in the private sector. 10 States and 6 UTs have adopted the Clinical Establishment Act. Health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State to effectively implement the act.

Removing hurdles in implementation of Jan Dhan Yojana

*278. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the legal requirements of having an Aadhaar Card to be able to get the benefit of Jan Dhan Yojana is impeding the implementation of the said scheme; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the hurdles in implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) There is no legal compulsion of having an Aadhaar Card to get the benefit of Jan Dhan Yojana.

Unsupervised deliveries of babies

†*279. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) have reduced during the last three years and whether the Ministry, keeping in view the same, proposes to take some more steps in this direction;

(b) whether it is a fact that deliveries take place even today without supervision or help of trained health workers; and

(c) if so, the year-wise number of such deliveries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The data on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is made available by Registrar General of India (RGI) through its Sample Registration System (SRS) and it is not available on an annual basis.

As per the last SRS data released by the RGI, MMR of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 178 per 100,000 live births in 2010-12 to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13.

As per the SRS data released by RGI, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has also steadily declined from 40 per thousand live births in 2013 to 39 per thousand live births in 2014 and has further dropped to 37 per thousand live births in 2015.

Under the National Health Mission, various strategies have been implemented by Government of India to reduce Maternal and Infant Mortality such as demand promotion and conditional cash transfer for increasing institutional delivery through the Janni Suraksha Yojana, entitlements for free and no expense delivery including C Sections at public health institutions under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), strengthening delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, establishment of Special New-born Care Units (SNCU), New-born Stabilization Units (NBSU), establishment of Mother and Child Health Wings etc. A host of newer interventions have also been recently introduced. The institutional deliveries has gone up from

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

38.7% in NFHS-III (2005-06) to 78.9% in NFHS-IV (2015-16). Details of various programmes and interventions are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Data on safe delivery being conducted is not being captured through survey data on a yearly basis.

As per data available through National Family Health Survey (NFHS), the births assisted by Doctor/Nurse/LHV/ANM/Other Health Personnel has increased from 46.6% in 2005-06 (NFHS-III) to 81.4% in 2015-16 (NFHS-IV).

Statement

Details of various programmes and interventions and strategies for Reduction of Maternal and Infant Mortality

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme launched in April, 2005 with the objective of promoting institutional delivery and reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) for absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. Similar entitlements for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services.
- Establishment of Special New-born Care Units (SNCU), New-born Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care with a strategic initiative “Dakshata” to enable service providers in providing high quality services during childbirth at the institutions.
- Home Based New-born Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices.
- Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness.
- MAA-Mothers’ Absolute Affection Programme has been launched in August, 2016 for improving breastfeeding practices through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.

- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles.
- Introduction of new vaccine as recommended by National Technical Advisory Group of Immunization (NTAGI)-Pentavalent Vaccine, Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), Rubella Vaccine, Rotavirus Vaccine, Adult JE Vaccine.
- Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System).
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability.
- Promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- Besides this, 184 high priority districts with relatively weaker status of maternal and child health indicators have been identified, for the intensification of RMNCH+A efforts.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- Engagement of more than 9.90 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Operationalization of Safe Abortion Services and Reproductive Tract Infections services at health facilities with a focus on “Delivery Points”.
- Maternal Death Review (MDR) is being implemented across the country both at facilities and in the community.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, age and dose specific IFA supplementation programme is being implemented.
- Setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programs to enhance the quality of training in the States.
- “Prevention of Post-Partum Haemorrhage (PPH) through Community based advance distribution of Misoprostol” by ASHAs/ANMs for high home delivery districts has been implemented.
- Newer interventions to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity-Diagnosis and management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Hypothyroidism during

pregnancy, Training of General Surgeons for performing Caesarean Section, Calcium supplementation during pregnancy and lactation, Deworming during pregnancy, Maternal Near Miss Review, Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy.

- The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been introduced with the aim of conducting special ANC check-ups for pregnant women (in their 2nd/3rd Trimesters of pregnancy) in the country on 9th of every month by Medical Officer/OBGY specialist in the Government health facilities and also through Private sector on voluntary basis.

Check of circulation of fake currency notes

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the circulation of fake currency notes through Bangladesh and Pakistan in Indian market after post-demonetisation scenario, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to train various security agencies to identify the fake notes; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check circulation of fake currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) National Investigation Agency (NIA) and Border Security Force have reported two cases each of seizure of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) of ₹ 2000/- denomination in West Bengal.

Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL) and Bhartiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Pvt. Limited (BRBNMPL) have agreed to conduct training programmes for staff of offices under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), working on FICN.

To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) menace, several agencies such as the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, RBI, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. One special FICN Coordination (FCORD) Group has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Currency Notes in the country. The legal regime has also been further strengthened by way of recent amendments in the Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act, 1967

wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper Currency, coin or any other material has been declared as “terrorist act”. Further, The issue has also been raised in international multilateral fora constantly.

Further, in order to stay ahead of the counterfeiters, Government has introduced revised numbering pattern in all denominations of banknotes. Government in consultation with RBI has initiated the process of procurement of upgraded/new security features for a new series of banknotes.

Defence and Aero manufacturing cluster in Gujarat

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to promote Defence and Aero manufacturing under ‘Make in India’ initiatives;

(b) whether there is any proposal from Government of Gujarat for setting up of Defence and Aero manufacturing cluster in Gujarat;

(c) whether any area has been identified or land earmarked for Defence and Aero manufacturing in Gujarat; and

(d) if not, whether the Central Government proposes to plan such Defence and Aero manufacturing cluster in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Since the launch of ‘Make in India’ in September, 2014, several measures have been taken by the Government to promote indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence and aerospace equipment in the country by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector. These measures *inter alia* include:—

- (i) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) has been revised and has come into effect from 1st April, 2016. A new category of procurement ‘Buy {Indian-IDD (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)}’ has been introduced in DPP-2016 which has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment. Besides this, preference has been accorded to ‘Buy (Indian)’ and ‘Buy and Make (Indian)’ categories of capital acquisition over ‘Buy (Global)’ and ‘Buy and Make (Global)’ categories. The ‘Make’ Procedure has been simplified with provisions for funding of 9 % of development cost by the Government to Indian industry and reserving projects not exceeding development cost of ₹ 10 crore (Government funded) and ₹ 3 crore (Industry funded) for MSMEs.

- (ii) FDI Policy has been revised and under the revised policy, FDI upto 49% is allowed through automatic route and beyond 49% under Government approval route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.
- (iii) Industrial licensing regime for Indian manufacturers has been liberalised and most of the components/parts/sub-systems have been taken out from the list of defence products requiring Industrial Licence. This has reduced entry barriers for new entrants in this sector, particularly SMEs. The initial validity of Industrial Licence has been increased from 3 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 3 years on a case to case basis.
- (iv) Issues related to level-playing field between Indian and foreign manufacturers, and between public sector and private sector have also been addressed. These include Exchange Rate Variation (ERV) protection for all Indian vendors, removing anomalies in customs/excise duty etc.
- (v) Offset guidelines have been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPs) and offset components, even in signed contracts. Foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are now not required to indicate the details of IOPs and products at the time of signing of contracts. 'Services' as an avenue of offset have been re-instated.
- (vi) The process for export clearance has been streamlined and made transparent and online.

(b) to (d) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry, administers 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)' for upgradation of common industrial infrastructure in Industrial Clusters in the country. Project proposals for Defence and Aero Manufacturing Clusters are also considered under MIUS.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) and Dholera Industrial City Development Limited (DICDL), after identifying the land around Sanand and Dholera respectively, forwarded the following two proposals related to Defence and Aerospace manufacturing sector to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India:—

- (i) The first project proposal was for establishment of Defence park at Sanand Industrial Estate, under MIUS, from GIDC. Since, DIPP had already approved two other non-defence project proposals under MIUS, this proposal could not be considered due to cap of two projects per State in MIUS guidelines.
- (ii) Another proposal was received from DICDL, Government of Gujarat for seeking support and guidance for attracting major Aerospace and Defence manufacturing companies to invest in Dholera. DIPP had advised to DICDL to

take up the proposal for establishment of Aerospace and Defense manufacturing park in Dholera with associations like Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) etc.

Faculty shortage at AIIMS-Patna

†*282. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is committed towards strengthening of AIIMS at Patna, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Departments of AIIMS, Patna is facing a huge shortage of doctors;

(c) whether the patients at AIIMS, Patna are not diagnosed well in time owing to lack of diagnostic machines and the patients are referred to AIIMS at Delhi; and

(d) whether Government has made arrangements to fill up the vacant posts and overcome the shortage of machines, if so, by when, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. Government is committed to strengthening of AIIMS at Patna. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Patna, is operational with functional Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Department (IPD).

Five batches of MBBS students and four batches of B.Sc. (Nursing) students are receiving education.

A total number of 305 posts of various Faculty disciplines have been created for AIIMS, Patna. Recruitment to various positions is done on need basis keeping in view the additional services and facilities planned to be added in the hospitals. However, as high standards have to be maintained in selection, keeping in view the stature of these Institutes of National Importance, all the advertised positions could not be filled up. There is a shortage of Doctors as all the faculty positions could not be filled up. Details of vacant posts of Faculty, Senior Resident, Junior Resident against sanctioned posts are given in the Statement (*See below*). With a view to strengthening the Institute, all the 253 vacant faculty posts have been advertised by the Institute. To facilitate expeditious filling up of vacancies, separate Standing Selection Committee (SSCs) have been constituted for each of the aforesaid six AIIMS.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Contractual appointment of Faculty is also permitted as a stop gap arrangement.

(c) Patients are diagnosed well in time with the help of sophisticated diagnostic machines. Diagnostic machines such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA) and CT Scan machines are also functioning. Other diagnostic machines of investigation have been installed and pathology lab is functional with all facilities of diagnosis. However, Cardiac Angiography facility is not available and cardiac patients are referred to AIIMS, Delhi or SGPGI, Lucknow. Thus, except for Cardiac Angiography, all other diagnostic facilities are functional.

(d) Advertisement for all the 253 vacant faculty posts in various departments has been issued. Senior Resident vacancies are also filled up on need basis by 'Walk-in Interview' process.

Statement

Details of various vacant faculty posts against sanctioned posts in AIIMS, Patna

AIIMS	Sanctioned	Posts filled at present	Posts vacant at present	Posts advertised
Patna	305	52	253	253

Position of vacant posts of Senior Residents at AIIMS, Patna

AIIMS	Senior Residents		Posts Vacant
	Sanctioned	Posts Filled	
Patna	327	111	216

Position of vacant posts of Junior Residents at AIIMS, Patna

AIIMS	Junior Residents		Posts Vacant
	Sanctioned	Posts Filled	
Patna	301	87	214

Removal of corruption through demonetisation and digital transactions

*283. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demonetisation and digital transactions would remove corruption from India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of the countries where digital transactions are highest along with the corruption level in these countries; and

(c) whether any timeline has been anticipated by Government wherein India will be corruption free, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) (a) to (c) The fight against corruption is a continuous process. The Government is committed to combat corruption and has endeavored to contain corruption through various measures. The Central Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of “Zero Tolerance against Corruption” and has taken several measures to combat corruption and improve the functioning of the Government. These *inter alia* include: issue of Instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurement activities; State Governments have been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements; placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group ‘A’ officers of the Central Government in the public domain; setting up of additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different States; introduction of e-governance and simplifications of procedure and systems; disbursement of welfare benefits directly to the citizens under various schemes of the Government in a transparent manner through Direct Benefit Transfer initiative.

To deal with the issues related to black money, Government has adopted multi-pronged approach which, *inter alia*, includes constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT) headed by two former Judges of Hon’ble Supreme Court; the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, for declaration of any undisclosed asset located outside India and acquired from income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act for any assessment year prior to the assessment year 2016-17 for which the assess had, either failed to furnish a return or failed to disclose such income in a return; amendments have been made in the Double-Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Mauritius and India and Cyprus and India-Singapore; reaching an understanding with Switzerland for obtaining information on bank accounts held by Indians with HSBC; measures to promote payments through cards and other digital means in an attempt to reduce cash economy; and amendment in the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.

The Government does not maintain the names of the countries where digital transactions are highest along with the corruption level in these countries.

As per studies/reports of BCG global payment models 2015, Reserve Bank of Australia Annual Report 2014 and Euro Monitor Passport 2015, the Cash to GDP percentage ratio for India is approximately 11.55% which is higher than the USA figure of 7.74%, Sweden (2.12), United Kingdom (3.67%) and Australia (4.41%).

Participation of tribal youth in sports meets

†*284. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data about the number of youth from tribal areas who participated in sports meets of the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, game-wise and State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the details of the special schemes implemented for identifying and honing young talents in the rural areas and particularly in the tribal areas of Chhattisgarh; and

(d) the amount of funds spent on the training/stipend provided to the aforementioned youth during the said period and the number of youth who were benefited from this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Data relating to this is not maintained in the department.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme of SAI is implemented to select sports talent (10-18 years of age) mainly from the tribal, rural, coastal and remote backward and hilly areas including the State of Chhattisgarh. Currently, there are 19 SAG Centres with 2000 trainees (1120 boys and 880 girls) being trained and provided with expert sports coaches, required playing facilities, consumable and non consumable sports equipment including expenses towards boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical and insurance and stipend for day boarders as per the approved scheme norms.

(d) The expenditure incurred on number of SAI Scheme trainees during last three years and current year is as under:—

Year	Expenditure Incurred (₹ in crores)	Number of Trainees benefited
2013-2014	50.42	10817
2014-2015	57.64	11032
2015-2016	66.44	11062
2016-2017	*61.46	13684

*Up to Dec., 2016

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tax exemption to National Pension System

*285. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maturity amount of the National Pension System has no tax benefits like Public Provident Fund (PPF) and Employees' Provident Fund (EPF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any representation requesting to provide tax exemption to NPS at par with PPF and EPF; and

(d) if so, the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Prior to Finance Act, 2016, National Pension System (NPS) referred to in section 80CCD was Exempt, Exempt and Tax (EET) *i.e.*, the monthly/periodic contributions during the pension accumulation phase were allowed as deduction from income for tax purposes; the returns generated on these contributions during the accumulation phase were also exempt from tax; however, the terminal benefits on exit or superannuation, in the form of lump sum withdrawals, were taxable in the hands of the individual subscriber or his nominee in the year of receipt of such amounts unlike PPF and EPF which have been enjoying EEE regime *i.e.* Exempt, Exempt, Exempt.

Vide Finance Act, 2016, section 10 of the Income-tax Act was amended to provide that any payment from National Pension System Trust to an employee on account of closure or his opting out of the NPS shall be exempt from tax, to the extent it does not exceed forty percent of the total amount payable to him at the time of closure or his opting out of the scheme. Further, Section 80CCD was also amended by Finance Act, 2016 to provide that the whole amount received by the nominee of NPS subscriber on his death shall be exempt from tax.

Further, *vide* Finance Bill, 2017 as passed by the Lok Sabha on 22.03.2017, it has been proposed to exempt partial withdrawals by employees from their NPS accounts in accordance with the guidelines prescribed under Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013.

Furthermore, it has also been proposed in the Bill to amend section 80CCD of the I.T. Act, 1961 so as to increase the upper limit of deduction for contribution into NPS from ten per cent of gross total income to twenty per cent in case of individual other than employee.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, the Government has received such representations in the past and the stand of Government was reflected in the amendments made in Income-tax Act *vide* Finance Act, 2016 and Finance Bill, 2017 as discussed above.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

International demand for AYUSH products

2877. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AYUSH products from India have a lot of demand in the international markets;

(b) if so, whether any survey/study has been carried out to find out the potential of markets for India's AYUSH products; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the reasons that export of AYUSH products is coming down since 2013-14 and efforts being made to scale it up in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. AYUSH products are exported as a medicine to some countries and as food supplements to other countries depending upon prevailing regulations of the concerned country. Ministry of AYUSH (the then Department of AYUSH) had conducted studies through Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and International Trade Centre/WTO Geneva etc. to improve the export potential of Indian Traditional Medicines. On the basis of the recommendations, this Ministry's Central Sector Scheme for International Cooperation (IC) in AYUSH has been expanded in its ambit and scope merging the existing components and new initiatives have been introduced so that promotion of AYUSH products could be facilitated across the globe and international commitments and demands are fulfilled in an effective manner.

(c) As per data made available by Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, declining trend is seen in the export of AYUSH products since 2013-14. This is attributed to the strict enforcement of Biodiversity Act restricting access to resources and also owing to the fact that AYUSH systems of medicine/practice is recognized in only few countries like Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Malaysia and Bangladesh. To reverse the trend, the Ministry of AYUSH offers incentives to the AYUSH industry under its Central Sector Scheme for International Cooperation (i) to get market authorization/registration for their product(s) at regulatory bodies of

different countries such as USFDA/EMEA/UK-MHRA/ NHPD/ TGA etc. to enhance their exports (ii) for participation in international exhibitions, trade fairs, road shows etc. to create awareness about the efficacy of their products.

In addition to the above, for facilitating exports, Ministry of AYUSH encourages following certifications of AYUSH products as per details below:—

- (i) Voluntary Quality Certification of Pharmaceutical Products (CoPP) under WHO Guidelines.
- (ii) Quality Certifications Scheme implemented by the Quality Council of India (QCI) for grant of AYUSH Premium mark to Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani products on the basis of third party evaluation of quality in accordance with the status of compliance to international standards.

AIIMS-like AYUSH hospitals

2878. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced last year an AIIMS-like hospital for AYUSH in Delhi, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the said AIIMS-like AYUSH hospital has been set up;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether such AIIMS-like AYUSH hospitals will be established in other States too; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) has been established as an Autonomous Body under the aegis of Ministry of AYUSH. AIIA is a 200 bedded referral hospital and shall impart PG and Ph.D degree courses in Ayurveda. 1st Batch of P.G. course has been started in 2016. Institute has started OPD and IPD facility with major specialties in Ayurveda. Presently AIIA is functional.

- (d) No.
- (e) Does not arise.

Recognition to AYUSH colleges not fulfilling criteria

†2879. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many AYUSH colleges in the country have been given recognition inspite of their not fulfilling the requisite criteria;

(b) if so, the list of the AYUSH colleges that were accorded recognition during the financial year 2016-17;

(c) whether Government agree that AYUSH colleges, that do not fulfil the requisite criteria, are playing with the future of the students; and

(d) if so, whether Government is willing to get such colleges established without fulfilling the requisite criteria probed by a high level Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No. The Central Government is not aware of any AYUSH college that does not fulfil the requisite criteria having been granted recognition.

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

(c) and (d) Colleges which do not fulfill the requisite criteria are not allowed to be established or to admit the students.

Export of AYUSH medicinal herbs

2880. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of exports of AYUSH medicinal herbs and other value added products for the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16; and

(b) country-wise export details for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the value of exports of AYUSH and herbal products for the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as under:—

Year	Value (USD)
2013-14	36,69,86,349
2014-15	35,46,81,946
2015-16	36,39,97,081

The country-wise details of India's export of AYUSH and Herbal Products for the above said period is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Country-wise details of India's Export of AYUSH and Herbal Products
for the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Qty. (Kg.)	Value (USD)	Qty. (Kg.)	Value (USD)	Qty. (Kg.)	Value (USD)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Afghanistan	74740	397474	44885	285816	118166	939103
2.	Albania	—	—	340	2872	250	2316
3.	Algeria	235078	1797706	462916	1564392	234753	1593641
4.	Ameri Samoa	—	—	4500	75991	—	—
5.	Andorra	280	7523	—	—	—	—
6.	Angola	39960	329834	36730	222361	42000	259452
7.	Antigua	162	3148	492	4477	1373	10903
8.	Argentina	147180	308670	124000	230736	101508	142923
9.	Armenia	7420	78936	27512	121845	4195	23013
10.	Aruba	—	—	4	102	—	—
11.	Australia	1174047	21363273	1093303	6178676	1009335	6016548
12.	Austria	27135	329472	16200	207933	272235	1971481
13.	Azerbaijan	81038	673074	71558	358729	17106	251454
14.	Bahamas	—	—	—	—	240	2694
15.	Baharain IS	65843	558705	119404	538233	198702	624651
16.	Bangladesh PR	3368267	5309102	2733576	5184055	3786748	5954297
17.	Barbados	1232	57028	6086	53321	2053	59888

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Belarus	96684	723452	57320	397257	38550	353491
19.	Belgium	1047460	3412391	2286960	4114830	1654949	4338457
20.	Belize	12890	46200	120	2634	1150	709
21.	Benin	18355	73717	11468	66617	9873	91838
22.	Bhutan	—	—	21743	186637	42296	324163
23.	Bolivia	322	6608	1855	5077	100	1585
24.	Bosnia-Hrzgovin	2886	21384	3350	26931	2330	27598
25.	Botswana	608	6898	206	4658	800	7260
26.	Br Virgn Is	—	—	—	—	63	416
27.	Brazil	572554	1225711	370538	624953	412225	1016056
28.	Brunei	1003	2589	750	3739	1030	5020
29.	Bulgaria	126360	591193	225768	675256	80016	536603
30.	Burkina Faso	18	653	20	99	245	2979
31.	Burundi	249	6261	1978	17226	541	8369
32.	C Afri Rep	2	727	100	871	—	—
33.	Cambodia	21680	184357	34654	216827	24656	226164
34.	Cameroon	2111	18182	386	3497	850	8085
35.	Canada	475378	4635543	809764	2938981	724914	2799533
36.	Cayman Is	676	12948	2369	16588	223	2108
37.	Chile	75108	201005	108971	364666	135590	352818
38.	China PRP	3300730	5171944	3739360	6491780	3677564	6949543
39.	Colombia	172094	510964	281210	938414	256256	730594
40.	Congo D. Rep.	3215	74656	3058	56733	11472	118201
41.	Congo P. Rep.	480	4699	9522	72284	2830	49160
42.	Costa Rica	70272	355125	109043	551216	237326	1139236
43.	Cote D' Ivoire	3487	61580	79	302	2451	46389
44.	Croatia	43210	61475	44140	61200	35214	81551
45.	Cuba	700	16881	6882	141283	—	—
46.	Cyprus	3300	40384	1462	8456	—	—
47.	Czech Republic	45235	320354	181932	1214496	143940	939813
48.	Denmark	513063	2460848	443343	2524543	674353	4240141
49.	Djibouti	1100	13469	222	1116	5800	9799

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50.	Dominic REP	22000	22234	22055	22366	29014	23573
51.	Dominica	454	6935	60	204	24	148
52.	Ecuador	34336	87055	35600	102158	28195	124587
53.	Egypt ARP	730180	1053615	471373	1082252	898085	1384394
54.	El Salvador	21136	75897	18567	68381	11230	41721
55.	Equatl Guinea	—	—	100	313	—	—
56.	Eritrea	—	—	—	—	1000	10418
57.	Estonia	1000	12500	21620	136402	30819	253175
58.	Ethiopia	—	—	16000	67861	—	—
59.	Fiji IS	13962	126573	33089	260251	28477	206390
60.	Finland	7552	62330	23394	140580	69497	606889
61.	Fr Polynesia	125	2213	—	—	—	—
62.	France	1700360	7161227	2029744	8048754	1360095	6430692
63.	Gabon	156	1593	—	—	403	4274
64.	Gambia	169	6676	728	5923	2184	31622
65.	Georgia	31445	261865	32671	279123	10298	131316
66.	Germany	5663790	19419357	8002605	31960759	8335795	27993167
67.	Ghana	134278	1509336	168224	1278247	414691	3521463
68.	Greece	66471	189754	48057	128605	56340	118124
69.	Grenada	90	836	—	—	380	6130
70.	Guadeloupe	1232	24243	1082	5842	528	5802
71.	Guatemala	263321	885378	260075	983473	67730	388319
72.	Guinea	30	3481	740	14208	1782	18554
73.	Guyana	3140	51495	19406	51737	16430	51294
74.	Haiti	—	—	—	—	1404	6073
75.	Honduras	14500	76849	6900	27282	22000	15616
76.	Hong Kong	41028	512360	111765	3203246	73481	1964846
77.	Hungary	97466	295696	168353	484071	146183	610368
78.	Iceland	1005	13425	1790	9053	230	587
79.	Indonesia	781463	3936017	779125	3696162	592251	2922003
80.	Iran	301321	686598	455504	1140202	961122	2999518
81.	Iraq	398760	1946297	460387	1568798	334129	1601246

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
82.	Ireland	11390	79064	138192	773506	42127	469237
83.	Israel	61432	199676	85999	176545	81748	232098
84.	Italy	1481209	8439185	1533711	10685927	2123511	14243318
85.	Jamaica	268	6520	2725	6331	1410	3814
86.	Japan	1710302	21147136	2260232	12405718	2308624	12052183
87.	Jordan	97325	277694	155840	430833	113900	290482
88.	Kazakhstan	206035	2479185	118917	943881	182601	1346969
89.	Kenya	363350	3263488	436574	2933102	448840	2676149
90.	Kiribati Rep	400	13901	—	—	—	—
91.	Korea Dp Rp	36528	123580	29336	183689	26042	134366
92.	Korea Rp	444247	2049857	545921	2513280	546903	3421025
93.	Kuwait	110814	929387	322152	1344409	279067	1116728
94.	Kyrgyzstan	53947	480311	40434	400921	30187	226633
95.	Lao Pd Rp	—	—	2000	14541	700	8858
96.	Latvia	839995	3979044	764442	3063781	543642	2024917
97.	Lebanon	36960	95868	22061	120544	54731	81825
98.	Lesotho	—	—	4837	27253	110	775
99.	Liberia	2138	35957	25174	76566	3357	39574
100.	Libya	68320	175833	82000	120459	2400	20450
101.	Lithuania	31678	162185	66886	422772	76501	423552
102.	Luxembourg	—	—	1392	6354	2400	4954
103.	Macao	1	31	—	—	—	—
104.	Macedonia	7230	43699	15415	41439	6311	59591
105.	Madagascar	2393	41531	1000	27190	17900	40152
106.	Malawi	3920	73206	3653	23930	6662	61443
107.	Malaysia	1128851	5147496	1347470	6423380	1548499	7064401
108.	Maldives	11083	80231	18414	144617	10214	114014
109.	Mali	640	9918	10123	7854	352	3807
110.	Malta	122	4203	2879	47040	1510	16573
111.	Martinique	1000	5093	1336	4699	717	5621
112.	Mauritania	1300	8113	100	874	585	9201
113.	Mauritius	133484	2707399	149105	2798770	115097	1068847

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
114.	Mexico	1639995	4006524	1914354	4415269	1657030	4177933
115.	Moldova	43989	434047	81017	753562	19186	212966
116.	Monaco	2	564	—	—	—	—
117.	Mongolia	32922	219955	80095	363515	26199	280671
118.	Montenegro	9000	7842	—	—	50	535
119.	Montserrat	1	110	60	699	—	—
120.	Morocco	377885	533736	296238	520794	115220	341256
121.	Mozambique	2574	22855	8171	50941	2598	26780
122.	Myanmar	116787	600176	136944	558224	347362	835659
123.	Namibia	2037	26242	1716	15045	455	3864
124.	Nepal	1687283	13367476	2766886	15895070	1834138	13320804
125.	Netherland	176174	3578337	843789	4207674	1052549	3666360
126.	Netherlandantil	4293	29446	13814	47414	3126	39904
127.	New Caledonia	—	—	—	—	110	2065
128.	New Zealand	78291	575353	117707	633262	74087	511965
129.	Nicaragua	8100	58991	4500	39497	10700	83827
130.	Niger	443	7144	2500	17706	2152	26673
131.	Nigeria	123565	1332679	212108	1529198	187842	1688859
132.	Norway	7328	192037	20967	215811	7714	162471
133.	Oman	70496	830607	158066	787378	70169	560543
134.	Pakistan IR	6438317	18924699	7408530	19120192	3761129	18620205
135.	Panama Republic	1269	33303	11315	101428	40197	380803
136.	Papua N Gna	15	384	6155	45422	2502	23969
137.	Paraguay	86	4940	—	—	5025	4722
138.	Peru	3301	41604	68334	136219	9098	120588
139.	Philippines	347188	2587219	1802233	3305800	1977527	2943509
140.	Poland	359754	887068	382790	907397	955045	1573884
141.	Portugal	72308	66524	272946	210083	47213	70568
142.	Puerto Rico	800	7846	—	—	—	—
143.	Qatar	48253	348363	206003	237604	75121	470800
144.	Reunion	10780	23275	1515	4477	1081	6489
145.	Romania	333509	2266578	417617	2192195	322154	2295975

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
146.	Russia	1516826	11525843	1666823	9688879	1514657	9802993
147.	Saudi Arab	543589	1703740	886653	2765061	889776	3219594
148.	Senegal	—	—	14	1173	7012	53044
149.	Serbia	—	—	14327	27005	33070	26765
150.	Serbia Montngro	3060	27222	3720	32790	—	—
151.	Seychelles	335	3324	1129	8453	3181	24451
152.	Sierra Leone	18147	82754	13143	55067	4257	50169
153.	Singapore	321502	1698992	232349	1193513	181940	1126303
154.	Slovak Rep	27910	128682	5360	34325	8255	42064
155.	Slovenia	2020	16976	6351	56477	54628	122020
156.	Solomon IS	6	65	—	—	100	540
157.	Somalia	150	5459	1000	4859	1040	7735
158.	South Africa	280552	2197861	569322	2815672	460282	2595641
159.	Spain	644975	3006027	1030622	3186214	1241024	4207685
160.	Sri Lanka DSR	274156	1712286	367864	2082054	347613	1553240
161.	St Kitt N A	14	259	283	1138	18	221
162.	St Lucia	289	6957	885	5246	2623	26231
163.	St Vincent	128	1747	50	207	810	10821
164.	Sudan	33072	222225	45022	274096	65180	433162
165.	Suriname	1505	13578	5887	31933	2564	20603
166.	Sweden	156816	394334	168351	387130	194893	688510
167.	Switzerland	180791	1498839	19343	998177	64995	474632
168.	Syria	12210	26862	99080	189088	66222	186334
169.	Taiwan	981228	1519201	1474343	1908837	1777107	2937409
170.	Tajikistan	116837	2216877	75829	713924	71164	616606
171.	Tanzania Rep	129846	534756	182224	753016	53795	449109
172.	Thailand	691621	1702171	1024054	2360229	835106	1968375
173.	Togo	452	3371	132	701	1200	7109
174.	Trinidad	11999	88565	25059	237984	32852	272772
175.	Tunisia	11000	8832	24000	69659	32490	34559
176.	Turkey	210694	580276	747963	1377183	614261	1413958
177.	Turkmenistan	108689	1154725	173193	1167007	81571	802073

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
178.	U Arab Emts	3028820	19565417	3504211	17253306	3080309	19472893
179.	U.K.	1576419	7489231	2333525	9131068	2107111	11107213
180.	U.S.A.	18289841	99316376	18560415	85666980	20600714	88428629
181.	Uganda	187222	1117606	339036	1685655	137753	1188629
182.	Ukraine	337829	2207385	579748	3164096	376197	2234060
183.	Uruguay	7300	32470	7695	40581	8225	47045
184.	Uzbekistan	127315	1230546	234579	2205356	174906	1535262
185.	Venezuela	26940	213341	37100	35038	23505	88546
186.	Vietnam Soc Rep	4616027	7485810	5183748	7622113	12009210	12678452
187.	Virgin IS US	750	2481	—	—	—	—
188.	Yemen Republc	268232	1353619	230525	1104709	39762	326959
189.	Zambia	37237	260211	69836	335257	29130	196509
190.	Zimbabwe	1945	86023	638	3412	100	445
191.	Others	926335	1560334	8	238	9384	69155
TOTAL		76720120	366986349	92059222	354681946	95883487	363997081

Promoting Yoga and AYUSH in Jammu and Kashmir

2881. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to promote Yoga and AYUSH in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): The Central Government has launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for overall promotion of AYUSH including Yoga in the States/UTs including the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Mission envisages better access to AYUSH services including Yoga, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and promotion of medicinal plants for sustainable availability of ASU&H raw-materials in the States/UTs. The Central Government released grant-in-aid of ₹ 769.208 lakhs to Jammu and Kashmir under National AYUSH Mission during the current year.

New ayurvedic medicine for kidney related diseases

2882. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a recent newspaper report stating that a new medicine named "Neeri KFT" has been developed which has been found to be effective in treating renal diseases, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government will get the claim verified through CSIR laboratories and come out with facts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No report regarding development of new medicine, namely Neeri KFT was received in Ministry of AYUSH. However, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that they have issued manufacturing license of the product 'Neeri KFT' to M/s AMIL Pharmaceuticals India Ltd., New Delhi.

(b) There is no proposal with the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India to get the claim verified.

Shortage of skilled workers in Aviation Sector

2883. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a shortage of skilled workers in the Civil Aviation Sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what impact has this had on the Civil Aviation Sector; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure that there are enough skilled workers for the further development of this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The requirement of skilled workers in the Civil Aviation Sector is assessed by operators/maintenance organisations based on their volume of work. Currently, there is shortage of type rated commanders (Pilot-in-Command) due to growth in Aviation Sector and induction of new aircraft in the fleet of airlines. However, sufficient number of Indian co-pilots are available and employed with airlines.

To cover the shortage of type rated commanders (PIC) validation of licence of foreign pilots is done under provision contained in Rule 45 of Aircraft Rules, 1937.

Privatisation of Amritsar Airport

2884. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to privatise Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee (SGRD) International Airport, Amritsar; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration with the Government to bring the existing airports under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

Hybrid till model for all the airports

2885. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP), 2016 has called for adopting a hybrid-till model for all the airports under Airports Authority of India (AAI);

(b) whether there is a move to club the aeronautical and the non-aeronautical revenues to calculate the passenger fee and subsidise the airport costs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether such a move will benefit the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. AERA *vide* order No. 14/2016-17 dated 23.01.2017 have adopted 30% 'Hybrid Till' basis for determination of tariff for all major airports including major airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(b) and (c) In the Hybrid till model adopted at airports, 30% of the non-aeronautical revenue is clubbed with the aeronautical revenue for the purpose of cross-subsidizing the aeronautical tariff. This move is aimed at incentivizing the airport operators to generate additional non-aeronautical revenue and is conducive for both airport development and the passengers.

Seaplane service between Kochi and Lakshadweep

2886. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seaplane service is to start shortly between Kochi and Lakshadweep;

(b) whether all the required clearances have been granted to the concerned company for starting this service; and

(c) which are the other places where Government proposes to commence such services in order to provide additional mode to passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No Objection Certificate (NOC) has been granted to M/s Sea Bird Seaplane Pvt. Ltd. a Cochin based company to operate non - scheduled air transport service with sea plane Quest Kodiak 100 type of aircraft. The applicant operator needs to complete the certification process for obtaining Air Operator Permit after which the operator can undertake operations from any waterdrome in the country, with due approval from the concerned authorities.

(c) There is no such proposal with Government India.

Expansion of airstrips runways in the country

2887. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to undertake modernisation of major airstrips/ runways in various States/Union Territories of the country;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether inadequate length of runways of some airports in Gujarat and Jharkhand makes landing and take-off operations difficult for aircrafts; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for its expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Upgradation and modernization of airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by the concerned airport operator from time to time depending upon the availability of land, grant of mandatory clearances,

demand from airlines, passenger traffic forecast, technical feasibility, commercial viability, etc. The State/UT-wise details of upgradation/modernisation work undertaken during the recent years at various airports belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Runway of a particular airport is developed for operation of a specific type of aircraft depending on the traffic demand, availability of land etc. The runway designed for smaller aircraft is not suitable for bigger aircraft. AAI has undertaken the work of extension of runway at Surat Airport in Gujarat. Further, AAI has projected land requirement of 490.36 acres, 282.07 acres, 303.68 acres and 654 acres at Bhavnagar Airport, Kandla Airport, Ranchi Airport and Deoghar Airport respectively to the respective State Governments of Gujarat and Jharkhand for the expansion of runway at these airports.

Statement*Details of upgradation/modernisation of airports belonging to AAI*

Sl. No.	Region	State	Airport	Name of Works	Commencement Year	Present Status/Work Completed (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	ER	West Bengal	Kolkata	Resurfacing of main runway	2015-16	69%
2.			Kolkata	Construction of Sub-Fire Station	2015-16	68%
3.		Odisha	Jharsuguda	Development of Jharsuguda Airport for A-320 Aircraft	2014-15	50%
4.		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	2014-15	2.80%
5.				Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building (Balance Work)	2016-17	-
6.		Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Extension of runway at 24 beginning, Expansion of apron suitable for C-Category Aircraft	2016-17	12%
7.		Bihar	Gaya	Resurfacing of runway	2015-16	27%
8.	NER	Assam	Dibrugarh	Extension of runway, C/o isolation bay, link taxi track and associated works-SH: Shifting of external services like water supply line, electric cables etc.	2015-16	24%

9.	Meghalaya	Barapani	Control Tower cum Technical Block and Fire Station	2015-16	7%
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	Operationalisation/Upgradation of Tezu Airport	2012-13	88%
11.	Manipur	Imphal	Expansion of apron by 175x130m along with link Taxiway to accommodate 3nos. AB-321,1. no. AB-320 and 3nos. ATR-72 class aircrafts (Total 7 parking stand)	2008-09	98%
12.	Sikkim	Pakyong	Construction of Greenfield Airport	2009-10	95%
13. NR	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	Development of Kishangarh Airport	2013-14	96%
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Construction of New Passenger Terminal Building	2015-16	48%
15.		Fursatganj	Construction of National Aviation University at IGRUA	2013-14	73%
16.		Varanasi	Recarpetting of runway, Widening of Turning Pad 27 and Widening of fillet/shoulder of Taxi A, B and D	2016-17	35%
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building	2013-14	94%
18.	Punjab	Amritsar	Strengthening of runway 16-34	2015-16	81.30%
19. WR	Goa	Goa	Extension of west side finger	2014-15	100%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.		Gujarat	Surat	Recarpetting/Strengthening and extention of runway 04/22	2015-16	90%
21.			Ahmedabad	Resurfacing of Runway 05/23 and Taxiways	2015-16	100%
22.		Maharashtra	Pune	Expension of existing Terminal Building	2016-17	—
23.	SR	Karnataka	Hubli	Development of Hubli Airport including New Terminal Building, Extension and Strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, isolation bay and other ancillary works	2014-15	68%
24.			Belgaun	Development of Belgaum Airport including New Terminal Building, Extension and Strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, isolation bay and other ancillary works	2013-14	73%
25.			Mangalore	C/o Part parallel taxi track for new runway 06/24 at both sides, provision of RESA of 240m x 90m for 06 runway at Mangalore Airport	2014-15	100%
26.			Calicut	Construction of new international arrival block, internal modification of existing International Passengers Terminal Building and associated works	2013-14	41%
27.				Re-surfacing and Strengthening of Runway	2015-16	100%

28.		Trivandrum	Recarpetting/Strengthening of runway and taxiway	2015-16	72%
29.			Extension of parallel taxi track "P" and construction of link taxiway to connect runway 14/32 and isolation way	2015-16	99.80%
30.			Extension of arrival side corridor with rotunda at NITB	2015-16	65%
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry	Extension of Apron in front of New Terminal Building including Electrical Works	2015-16	90%
32.			Extension of runway and strengthening/resurfacing of existing runway 05/23 along with c/o isolation bay	2016-17	8%
33.		Vijayawada	Construction of Terminal Building, Ceremonial Lounge and associated work	2015-16	100%
34.			Extension of Apron for additional 10 parking bays	2015-16	100%
35.		Visakhapatnam	Extension of apron for additional 06 nos. parking bays	2015-16	55%
36.		Tirupati	Isolation bay, Apron bays with taxiway and associated works	2015-16	55%

Written Answers to

[28 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 63

Closure of non functional airports in the country

2888. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are around 24 airports in the country which are non-functional;

(b) whether it is also a fact that expenses incurred in managing these non functional airports is far more than the revenue generated by these airports;

(c) whether Government will come forward to shut these non, functional airports, which have remained a burden for Airports Authority of India (AAI) for more than five financial years; and

(d) 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) Out of a total of 476 airports/airstrips in the country owned by Defence establishments, Airports Authority of India (AAI), State Governments, Private Companies, etc., only 126 airports are owned and managed by AAI. Out of these 126 airports, 31 airports are non-operational.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 (NCAP) provides for revival of such un-served and under-served airports on demand basis depending upon firm commitment from the airlines operators; and the State Governments who agree to provide various concessions envisaged in the policy. For implementation of the provisions of NCAP, Government of India has approved the proposal for revival of 50 such airports/airstrips of AAI, Civil Enclaves, State Governments and other Central Public Sector Undertakings at an estimated cost of ₹ 4500 crore to be completed by December, 2018.

Construction of new greenfield airports in the country

†2889. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes the construction of new greenfield airports and revamping/upgradation of the existing airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of various airport projects currently underway, State/Union Territory-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the proposals received in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated and spent during the above period for this purpose, State/UT-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the Greenfield Airports Policy, 2008, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) accords two stages clearances *i.e.* "site clearance" followed by "in-principle" approval. Government of India (GoI) has granted "in principle" approval for setting up of the 18 Greenfield Airports in the country. The list of these airport is as under: Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Puducherry, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera in Gujarat and Dagadarthi Mendal, Nellore District Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam and Oravakallu in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. GoI has granted "site clearance" approval for setting up of the 5 Greenfield Airports in the country. The list of these airport is as under: Machiwara, Ludhiana Airport, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Alwar in Rajasthan and Kothagudem in Telangana. The airport projects at Durgapur and Kannur have been completed. Further, upgradation of existing airports is a continuous process depending on the traffic demand, availability of land and resources, environmental clearance approval from regulatory authorities, clearance from obstruction etc.

(c) During the last three years and the current year, M/o Civil Aviation, GoI has received the following proposals for setting up of Greenfield Airports: Ankleshwar in Gujarat, Bhiwadi (District Alwar) in Rajasthan, Dagadarthi (Nellore), Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram), Tadepalligudem (West Godavari), Oravakallu (Kurnool) and Kuppam (Chittoor) in Andhra Pradesh, Chingleput near Chennai, Gwalior and Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Hisar in Haryana, Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana, Noida International Airport near Jewar, Saifai (Etawah) in Uttar Pradesh, Shivdaspur in Jaipur and Chickmagaluru and Karwar in Karnataka.

(d) GoI has not allocated any funds in this regard. The necessary action for execution of the project including preparation of the Detailed Project Report of the new airport, estimation of the project cost, financing arrangements etc. is the sole responsibility of the respective airport promoter.

Commencement of M.P. State Aviation Services

†2890. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state by when the Madhya Pradesh State Aviation Services will be started by Madhya Pradesh Government under tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India (AAI)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): The Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of Madhya Pradesh and Airports Authority of India (AAI) has signed an MoU on 11.11.2016 for providing various concessions as mentioned in RCS-UDAN for RCS flight Operations connecting airports in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Airports Authority of India (AAI), Implementing Agency for Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN has invited bidding proposals for selection of airline operator under RCS. The first round of e-bidding, for selection of airline operators under RCS for operations across the country including the State of Madhya Pradesh is underway, and the same is likely to be awarded in a phase manner.

Privatisation of Air India

2891. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to privatise Air India;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government has assessed the profit-loss booked by the National Carrier Air India during the last three financial years; and
- (c) what is the rate of profit Air India has gained during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17?

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

(b) and (c) The Net Loss and Operating Profit/Loss of Air India during the last three years and the provisional estimates for the current year 2016-17 are given as follows:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Years	Operating Profit/(Loss) (₹ in crores.)	Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax (₹ in crores)
2013-14	(3977.89)	(6279.60)
2014-15	(2636.19)	(5859.91)
2015-16	105.00	(3836.77)
2016-17 (Prov.)	300.00	(3643.00)

The Operating Losses of the company have been steadily coming down over the past few years and the same have converted into Operating Profits. Similarly, the Net Losses of the company are also reducing gradually on account of the overall improvements in the operational/financial performance of the company.

Disinvestment of Air India

2892. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- whether there is any proposal to either disinvest or privatise Air India;
- if so, the details thereof;
- what is the present debt of Air India and what measures are being taken to reduce the debt burden of the National Carrier; and
- what steps are being taken to improve the economic viability of Air India?

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

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

(c) and (d) As on 30th September, 2016 the net debt of Air India Ltd. is ₹ 46,570.35 crores. Government had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. The TAP/FRP provides equity infusion of ₹ 30231 crores upto 2021 subject to achievement of certain milestones as laid down in the TAP/FRP. The Company has made substantial progress in both Operational as well as Financial Areas as per TAP Milestones. As a part of the Turnaround Strategy for Air India Ltd., the company, with the overall support of the Government, has initiated a number of steps in order to cut costs and losses. These steps, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- Route rationalization of erstwhile AI and IA route and elimination of route network involving parallel operations.

- (ii) Rationalization of certain loss making routes.
- (iii) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost.
- (iv) Joining of Star Alliance.
- (v) Enhanced utilization of new fleet resulting in production of higher Available Seat Kilometers (ASKMs).
- (vi) Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations.
- (vii) Introduction of PSS (Passenger Service System) to have single code and SAPERP based solutions throughout the organization in terms of increase in revenue and decrease in cost.

The following steps have also been taken by Air India to improve revenues:—

- (i) Introduction of New Routes.
- (ii) Preferred seat selection on domestic and international routes.
- (iii) Flash Sale of seats to increase revenues and PLF.
- (iv) To utilize unsold inventory/launching of airfare equivalent to Rajdhani IIAC fare on select sectors.
- (v) Dynamic pricing and introduction of Advance Purchase fare.
- (vi) Various Sales and Marketing Initiatives.

Exodus of pilots from AI

2893. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

SHRI HARIVANSH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of pilots/co-pilots of Boeing 787 Dreamliner have sought No Objection Certificate from Air India to quit it;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that co-pilots have alleged that their juniors are being made commanders on A-320, while they remain co-pilots on Boeing 787;
- (c) if so, what are the reasons for (a) and (b); and
- (d) what steps are being taken to address the grievances of these pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. As per records of Air India, no such request for No Objection Certificate has been received from pilots of B-787 Dreamliner to quit Air India.

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

Greenfield Airport at Rajkot

2894. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study for the proposed site of greenfield airport at Rajkot has been carried out by the Airports Authority of India (AAI), if so, the findings of the pre-feasibility report, what studies and surveys will be required and what clearances and NoCs will be required for the purpose;

(b) what methodology will be adopted for the greenfield airport at Rajkot;

(c) whether it will be a Central Government, Government of Gujarat or a PPP project; and

(d) what will be the time-frame of the completion of the project and the cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. On the request of the Government of Gujarat, a team of Airports Authority of India (AAI) along with officials of the State Government of Gujarat has conducted a pre-feasibility study at Village Hirasar in Rajkot on 01.12.2016 and submitted its report to the State Government of Gujarat.

(b) Techno Economic Feasibility Study Report (TEFR), Detailed Project Report (DPR), Obstruction Limitation Survey Report and other clearances from Ministry of Defence, Environmental clearances etc. are mandatory for setting up of Greenfield Airport anywhere in the country as per the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008.

(c) and (d) As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008, the applicant proposing to set up an airport would make an application to Ministry of Civil Aviation in the prescribed proforma for 'site clearance' and thereafter for 'in principle' approval. The timeline for construction of an airport projects depends upon several factors like land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual developer.

Utilisation of heliport in Delhi

2895. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether heliport at Rohini, in Delhi has been opened for air service recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including sector-wise and passenger-wise strength details of the number of helicopters that have operated from there till date;
- (c) whether all sorts of helicopters including large-scale fixed-wing helicopters would be handled in Rohini heliport, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it would also be used for disaster management, helicopter emergency medical services and law and order surveillance; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rohini Heliport has been inaugurated on 28 February, 2017. The Heliport has provisions for operational facilities and Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) and the following facilities:—

- (i) Centrally air conditioned Passenger terminal building having the capacity to handle 150 passengers
- (ii) Four hangers
- (iii) Parking capacity for 12 helicopters
- (iv) Fire services

The Heliport is designed to handle approximate 140 helicopter operations per day. Rohini Heliport has been used for 25 operations so far by various operators.

(c) Yes, Sir Rohini heliport has been designed to serve all types of helicopters of large, medium and small categories. No fixed - wing operations can be undertaken from this heliport.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Rohini Heliport can be used for disaster management, helicopter emergency medical services and law and order surveillance under Visual Flight Rules (VFR).

Navi Mumbai Airport Project

2896. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a much delayed Navi Mumbai Airport Project has been awarded to GVK led Mumbai International Airport Ltd. (MIAL); and

(b) by what time the whole process involved in the project is likely to be completed and the work would start, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government of Maharashtra (GoM) has completed the bidding process of Navi Mumbai International Airport (NMIA) wherein M/s Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) has emerged as preferred bidder.

(b) GoM is in the process of finalizing the preferred bidder. As informed by GoM, the concessionaire will commence the work by the end of December, 2017.

Theft of passengers luggages at IGI airport

†2897. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of theft of passengers luggages are continuously happening at airports and particularly at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) airport;

(b) whether the employees working at airports have also been found involved in these incidents of theft;

(c) the reasons of failure to check incidents of theft of passengers luggages;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure stress-free journey for passengers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Details of theft cases reported/registered at various airports during 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (till February, 2017) are given in the Statement (*See below*). The data show that there is no significant increase in the theft cases reported/registered at airports. The incidents of theft are a law and order issue, which is a State subject, and Ministry of Civil Aviation do not maintain these data/information. However, involvement of employees in such theft, working at airports cannot be ruled out. As and when such incidents are brought to notice, complaints are lodged with local Police, which takes further action. In addition, the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), a regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, has also issued certain instructions to prevent such incidents.

(d) To prevent incidents of theft at the airports, the following steps are taken:—

(i) Frisking of ground handling staff is being done while leaving the airport.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Use of cell phones in the air-side by ground handling staff has been prohibited.
 - (iii) Deployment of airline security staff in the Baggage Makeup Area (BMA)/ Baggage Breakup Area (BBA) around the cargo-hold area of the airline.
 - (iv) Photo Identity Cards (PICs) of ground handling staff after completion of shift, are being deposited at the airport.
 - (v) Sharing of list of suspects with all concerned agencies.
 - (vi) Establishment of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) help desk counters at the airports for receipt of complaint of thefts from the passengers and to further hand over the complaint to the local police.
- (e) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (d) above.

Statement

Details of theft cases reported/registered at various airports during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Airports	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017 (till February, 2017)
1.	Chennai	07	02	—	—
2.	Trivandrum	—	02	—	—
3.	Calicut	01	—	—	—
4.	Kolkata	12	02	—	—
5.	Delhi	67	60	34	05
6.	Jaipur	—	01	—	—
7.	Mumbai	21	26	17	—
8.	Hyderabad	04	03	11	01
9.	Imphal	01	—	—	—
10.	Amritsar	01	—	01	—
11.	Bangalore	—	03	—	—
12.	Lucknow	—	02	—	—
13.	Jammu	—	—	01	—
TOTAL		114	101	64	06

Percentage of profit spent on CSR by PSUs

†2898. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the PSUs/companies functioning under each Ministry, the details of profits earned/losses made by each of them during the past three financial years; and

(b) if so, the percentage of profit spent on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by each of them the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) is the nodal department for all Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). As reported by DPE there are 251 PSUs functioning under 43 Ministries/Departments to Government of India. The details of profits earned/losses made by each of them during the past three financial years have been placed in the public domain on the website of DPE (dpe.gov.in) under the head 'Public Enterprises Survey 2015-16'.

(b) As per the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions under the Companies Act, 2013, eligible PSUs are required to spend 2% of their average net profit made during three immediately preceding financial years. The CSR expenditure of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 on the basis of their Annual Report filed for which data has been compiled by Ministry of Corporate Affairs is tabled below:—

CSR Expenditure for PSUs during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Financial Year	No. of companies for which data has been compiled	Prescribed CSR expenditure (₹ in crore)	Actual CSR expenditure (₹ in crore)
1.	2014-15	226	3499	2497
2.	2015-16	172	2660	3360

Percentage of profit to be spent on CSR by companies

†2899. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state the percentage of profit prescribed by Government to be spent on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by public and private sector companies and whether any mechanism is in place to ensure compliance of Government's directions and the review in this regard and the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('The Act') requires every company above the specified threshold 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). In order to provide guidelines to corporates for proper implementation of CSR, the Ministry has issued a series of clarifications through a General Circular dated 18th June 2014 and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) dated 12th January 2016 (<http://www.mca.gov.in>). A High Level Committee (HLC), was constituted on 3rd February, 2015 by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to suggest measures to improve monitoring of implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policies by companies. The Committee had submitted its report on 22nd September, 2015. The Committee had recommended certain changes in the provisions of the Act and Rules, in addition to recommendations for monitoring of implementation of CSR initiatives. While the Committee's recommendations that the Board and the CSR Committee should be managing the monitoring of their own CSR at their level, and that Government should have no role to play in engaging external experts in monitoring the quality and efficiency of CSR expenditure of Companies does not envisage any specific action on the part of the Ministry, the Ministry has included amendments of Section 135 in the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2016, issued a set of FAQs and instituted the Annual 'National CSR Award'

CPSU-CSR related projects

2900. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consolidated report on various CSR supported projects run by Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) are available; and

(b) if so, details of each projects and the respective amount spent thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) As reported by Department of Public Enterprises, no consolidated report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects undertaken by Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) is available with them.

CSR activities of companies

2901. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CSR activities being implemented by companies are

not up to the mark and some malpractices have been identified, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any such malpractices have been identified or have come to the knowledge of Government, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government for effective implementation of CSR activities by the companies; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to compel the corporate houses to comply with the rules, strictly taking into account the needs of the society actively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Ministry has not been informed of any malpractices by companies while implementing their CSR Policies.

(d) Ministry has issued clarificatory circular and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) dated 18.06.2014 and 12.01.2016 respectively to facilitate effective implementation of CSR. In addition sensitisation workshops have been organised by the Offices of Regional Directorate under Ministry of Corporate Affairs to ensure effective compliance of CSR provisions by companies.

Ceasefire violations by Pakistan

2902. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to Starred Question 135 answered on 14th March, 2017 and state:

(a) how many times Indian officials and leaders met their Pakistani counterparts since May, 2014 and details thereof; and

(b) with there being an increase in the number of ceasefire violations and attacks on Indian Army facilities, what steps Government is taking to de-escalate tensions with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The details of Indian officials' and leaders' meeting with their Pakistani counterparts since May, 2014 are as under:—

(i) Prime Minister (PM) met with Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on 27 May, 2014 when the latter visited India for the swearing in ceremony of the new Indian Government.

(ii) PM met Shri Nawaz Sharif on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit on 10 July, 2015 in Ufa (Russia).

- (iii) During his visit to Paris to attend COP21 Summit on 30 November, 2015, PM exchanged courtesies with Shri Sharif.
- (iv) PM stopped over in Lahore on 25 December, 2015 on his way back from Kabul and attended a family function at Pakistan PM's ancestral place.
- (v) External Affairs Minister visited Islamabad on 9 December, 2015 to attend the 5th Ministerial Conference on Heart of Asia and called on Shri Sharif and met Sartaj Aziz, Special Advisor to Shri Sharif on foreign affairs.
- (vi) The National Security Advisors (NSAs) of the two countries met in Bangkok on 6 December, 2015.
- (vii) As part of SAARC tour, Foreign Secretary visited Islamabad on 3 March, 2015 and met his Pakistan counterpart.
- (viii) Foreign Secretary met with the Pakistan Foreign Secretary in New Delhi in April, 2016 on the sidelines of the Heart of Asia Senior Official Meeting.

Indian Army Officers meetings with Pakistani Counterparts

Level	2014	2015	2016
Brigade Commander Level	—	21 Sep at Punch-Rawalakot Crossing Point	—
Battalion Commander Level	15 May at Chakan-Da-Bagh, Punch Sector	(a) 21 July at Chakan-Da-Bagh (b) 22 Dec. at Chakan-Da-Bagh	(a) 13 Jan. at Chamkot-Tithwal Crossing Point, Tangdhar Sector (b) 12 April at Chakan-Da-Bagh (c) 31 May at Chakoti-Uri Crossing Point (CUCP) (Kaman Setu), Uri Sector (d) 12 Aug. at CUCP

(b) The Government has, from time to time, strongly condemned incidents of ceasefire violations on part of Pakistan forces and called upon Pakistan, including through diplomatic channels, not to violate the ceasefire understanding of 2003 and to fulfill its commitment to not allow its territory or territories under its control to be used for terrorism against India. India wants to maintain peace and calm along the Line of Control, and remains committed by the tenets of ceasefire understanding of 2003.

Women personnel of the armed forces

2903. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of women employed in the three wings of the defence forces, *i.e.* army, air force and navy;

(b) whether Government has noted an increase in the number of women joining the defence forces in the last four years and in the current year; and

(c) details of the schemes being introduced by Government to incentivise women and increase their participation and involvement in the defence forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The number of women officers (excluding medical and dental branch) in all the three wings of defence forces is as under:

Army (as on 1.1.2017)	Navy (as on 16.3.2017)	Air Force (as on 1.3.2017)
1528	469	1581

(b) The details of women officers (excluding medical and dental branch) recruited during the last four years and the current year, Service-wise, are as under:—

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
2013	127	50	144
2014	104	57	155
2015	72	35	223
2016	69	43	108
2017 (till March)	35	01	14

(c) In 2011, the Government approved consideration of women Short Service Commission Officers (SSCOs) for grant of permanent commission along with men SSCOs in specific branches in the three services *viz.* Judge Advocate General (JAG), and Army Education Corps (AEC) of the Army and their corresponding branches in Navy and Air Force, Naval Constructor in Navy and Accounts Branch in Air Force.

In March, 2016, approval has been accorded for induction of women Short Service Commission (SSC) officers as Pilots in Maritime Reconnaissance (MR) stream and in the Naval Armament Inspectorate (NAI) cadre. The inductions are planned commencing from mid 2017.

The IAF has revised Short Service Commission (SSC) Scheme to induct women into the fighter stream on an experimental basis for a period of five years. The first batch of three women officers were commissioned into the fighter stream on June 18, 2016.

Navy facing staff shortage

2904. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Navy is facing huge shortage of personnel, officers and men;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that despite shortage of personnel, officers and men, the efficiency of Navy has not been affected;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there was high attrition among naval officers in the wake of the allegation that the service had got a raw deal in the Seventh Pay Commission; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) There is some shortage of officers, sailors and civilian personnel in the Indian Navy. This shortage has not affected the efficiency of Navy as the required manpower is provided to operational units by re-appropriation as and when found necessary.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Illegal transfer of defence land

2905. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has come across any cases of illegal transfer of Government land in cantonment areas across the country during last three years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) what important measures are being taken to prevent incidence of such cases in the future; and
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any investigations in the irregularities or corruption cases during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints alleging illegal transfer of defence land in Cantonment areas are received from time to time, which are forwarded to

concerned Defence Estates Officers and Chief Executive Officers to verify and to take required action.

In Cantonments, land is mostly under occupation of persons either on Old Grant terms or Leasehold rights. In some cases, greater rights are reportedly transferred by the Holder of Occupancy Rights (HORs) and lessees while transferring Old Grant/leasehold rights, for which matter is taken up by Defence Estates Officers/Chief Executive Officers with Sub Registrar/State Government for protecting Government interest on the land. Such transactions are not recognized and no mutation is effected in defence land records.

As regards, land outside Cantonments, during the last three years, confirmed reports of incidence of illegal transfer on part of defence land located in three places *i.e.* Amousi Air Field (Lucknow), Ghaziabad Rifle Range and Tilpat Range (Gautam Budh Nagar) were received.

(b) Attempts are made by some persons to dispute Government rights on land or to enter into illegal transfer of defence land mainly on account of the following:—

- (i) The revenue records in some States relating to defence land have still not been mutated in the name of Ministry of Defence.
- (ii) Sometimes, the miscreants fabricate documents to illegally transfer land.
- (iii) It is not mandatory for the Sub-Registrar under the Registration Act, 1908 to obtain 'NOC' from the defence authorities concerned before registering a sale deed or transfer deed.

To prevent such incidence in future, amongst various steps taken, the following are important:—

- (i) The defence land across the country has been surveyed by Defence Estates Officers and Chief Executive Officers so as to clearly demarcate defence land to enable Services/Users to physically protect it.
 - (ii) Matter has been taken up with the State Governments vigorously at all levels to mutate remaining defence land in the revenue records.
 - (iii) Suggestions have been made by the Ministry to the Department of Land Resources for amending the Registration Act so as to make it mandatory for the Sub-Registrar to obtain 'NOC' from defence authorities prior to effecting registration of land located in Cantonments/Military Stations.
 - (iv) Wherever such incidence is reported, immediate legal action is taken to protect the interest of Government.
- (c) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

DRDO laboratories and their research activities

†2906. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of laboratories/units of DRDO and the areas of their research activities;

(b) the various products developed by DRDO along with defence and food products for civil use in each year during last two years and current year; and

(c) the details of the allocations made for research work to DRDO during above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Details of laboratories/establishments/units functioning under Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) alongwith their areas of research and locations are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

These projects cover a wide variety of technology domains from aeronautics to missiles and naval systems.

(b) A list of products developed by DRDO during last two years and the current year for defence and civilian use is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Details of funds allocated to the Department of Defence Research and Development during the last three years are given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation of funds
2014-15	13716.14
2015-16	13540.11
2016-17	13593.78
(Budget Estimates)	

Statement-I

*Details of areas of research of DRDO Laboratories/Establishments/
Units and their locations*

Sl.No.	Laboratories/Establishments/Units	Location	Area of Research
Cluster Laboratories/Establishments:			
1.	Advanced Numerical Research and Analysis Group (ANURAG)	Hyderabad	Computational System

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Laboratories/Establishments/Units	Location	Area of Research
2.	Advanced Systems Laboratory (ASL)	Hyderabad	Missiles and Strategic Systems
3.	Aerial Delivery Research and Development Establishment (ADRDE)	Agra	Parachutes and Aerial Systems
4.	Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE)	Bengaluru	Aeronautics
5.	Armaments Research and Development Establishment (ARDE)	Pune	Armaments
6.	Centre for Air Borne System (CABS)	Bengaluru	Air-Borne Systems
7.	Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics (CAIR)	Bengaluru	Artificial Intelligence and Robotics
8.	Centre for Fire, Explosives and Environment Safety (CFEES)	Delhi	Explosives
9.	Centre for High Energy Systems and Sciences (CHESS)	Hyderabad	High Energy Weapons
10.	Combat Vehicles Research and Development Establishment (CVRDE)	Chennai	Combat Vehicles
11.	Defence Avionics Research Establishment (DARE)	Bengaluru	Avionics
12.	Defence Bio-engineering and Electro-medical Laboratory (DEBEL)	Bengaluru	Bio-engineering
13.	Defence Electronics Applications Laboratory (DEAL)	Dehradun	Electronics and Communication Systems
14.	Defence Food Research Laboratory (DFRL)	Mysore	Food Research
15.	Defence Institute of Bio-Energy Research (DIBER)	Haldwani	Bio-Energy
16.	Defence Institute of High Altitude Research (DIHAR)	Leh	High Altitude Agro-animal Research
17.	Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences (DIPAS)	Delhi	Physiology
18.	Defence Institute of Psychological Research (DIPR)	Delhi	Psychological Research

Sl.No.	Laboratories/Establishments/Units	Location	Area of Research
19.	Defence Laboratory (DL)	Jodhpur	Camouflaging and Isotopes
20.	Defence Electronics Research Laboratory (DLRL)	Hyderabad	Electronic Warfare
21.	Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment (DMSRDE)	Kanpur	Textiles, Polymers and Composites
22.	Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL)	Hyderabad	Metallurgy
23.	Defence Research and Development Establishment (DRDE)	Gwalior	Chemical and Biological Warfare
24.	Defence Research and Development Laboratory (DRDL)	Hyderabad	Missile and Strategic Systems
25.	Defence Research Laboratory (DRL)	Tezpur	Health and Hygiene
26.	Defence Terrain Research Laboratory (DTRL)	Delhi	Terrain Research
27.	Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE)	Bengaluru	Gas Turbine
28.	High Energy Materials Research Laboratory (HEMRL)	Pune	High Energy Materials
29.	Institute of Nuclear Medicines and Allied Sciences (INMAS)	Delhi	Nuclear Medicine
30.	Instruments Research and Development Establishment (IRDE)	Dehradun	Electronics and Optical Systems
31.	Integarted Test Range (ITR)	Balasore	Missile Testing
32.	Joint Cypher Bureau (JCB)	Delhi	Cypher Systems
33.	Laser Science and Technology Centre (LASTEC)	Delhi	Laser Technology
34.	Electronics and Radar Development Establishment (LRDE)	Bengaluru	Radars
35.	Microwave Tube Research and Development Centre (MTRDC)	Bengaluru	Microwave Devices
36.	Naval Materials Research Laboratory (NMRL)	Ambernath	Naval Materials

Sl.No.	Laboratories/Establishments/Units	Location	Area of Research
37.	Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory (NPOL)	Kochi	Sonar Systems
38.	Naval Science and Technological Laboratory (NSTL)	Visakhapatnam	Underwater Weapons
39.	Proof and Experimental Establishment (PXE)	Balasore	Armament Testing
40.	Research Centre Imarat (RCI)	Hyderabad	Missile and Strategic Systems
41.	Research and Development Establishment (Engrs) (R&DE[E])	Pune	Engineering Systems and Weapon Platforms
42.	Scientific Analysis Group (SAG)	Delhi	Cryptology
43.	Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE)	Chandigarh	Snow and Avalanche
44.	Solid State Physics Laboratory (SSPL)	Delhi	Solid-State/ Semiconductor Materials
45.	Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratory (TBRL)	Chandigarh	Ballistics
46.	Vehicles Research and Development Establishment (VRDE)	Ahmednagar	Wheeled Vehicles

HR Institutions:

1.	Centre for Personnel Talent Management (CEPTAM)	Delhi	Talent Management
2.	Institute of Technology Management (ITM)	Mussoorie	Technology Management
3.	Recruitment and Assessment Centre (RAC)	Delhi	Human Resource

Other Institutions:

1.	Advanced Centre for Energetic Materials (ACEM)	Nasik	High Energy Materials
2.	Centre for Advanced Systems (CAS)	Hyderabad	Advanced Systems
3.	Centre for Military Air-worthiness and Certification (CEMILAC)	Bengaluru	Airworthiness and Certification

Sl.No.	Laboratories/Establishments/Units	Location	Area of Research
4.	Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC)	Delhi	Information System and Documentation
5.	DRDO Integration Centre (DIC)	Panagarh	Systems Integration
6.	Institute for Systems Studies and Analyses (ISSA)	Delhi	Systems Analysis
7.	Mobile Systems Complex (MSC)	Pune	Missile Systems
8.	SF Complex (SFC)	Jagdulpur	Propellant

Centres of Excellence:

1.	DRDO Bhartiya University (DRDO-BU), Centre of Excellence	Coimbatore	Life Sciences
2.	Advanced Centre for Research in High Energy Materials (ACRHEM)	Hyderabad	High Energy Materials
3.	Centre of Excellence in Cryptology	Kolkata	Cryptology
4.	Centre of Millimeter Wave Semiconductor Devices and Systems	Kolkata	Millimeter Wave and Semiconductor
5.	Advanced Centre for Excellence on Composite Materials (ACECM)	Bengaluru	Composite Materials
6.	Research and Innovation Centre (RIC)	Chennai	Sensors and MEMS
7.	Centre of Propulsion Technology (CoPT)	Mumbai	Propulsion Technology
8.	Jagdish Chandra Bose Centre for Advanced Technology (JCBCAT)	Jadavpur	Strategic Systems
9.	Joint Advanced Technology Centre (JATC)	Delhi	Photonic Technologies, Plasmonics and Quantum Photonics
10.	Centre of Excellence in Systems Design and Engineering	Mumbai	Systems Design

Statement-II

Details of products developed by DRDO for defence and civilian use during the last two years and current year

- 120 mm FSAPDS Mk-II Ammunition for MBT Arjun
- 120 mm FSAPDS Practice Ammunition for MBT Arjun

- 250 Kg. Pre-fragmented Bomb
- 46 m Inflatable Radome
- Abhay Sonar
- Air Bursting Grenades for Individual Weapons
- Akash Weapon System
- Anti Torpedo Decoys
- Anti-Torpedo Decoy System (Maareech)
- Bar Mine Layer
- CBRNe Remotely Operated Platforms
- Commander's Non-Panoramic TI Sight for AFVs (T-90, T-72 and BMP-II)
- Computerized Pilot Selection System
- Dual Colour Missile Approach Warning System for Fighter Aircraft
- Electro-Optical Fire Control System for Naval Ships
- Electro-Optical Sensors for Airborne Platforms
- Enhanced Range Rocket (Pinaka Mk-II)
- EW Suite for Fighter Aircraft
- Exotic and Indigenous Varieties of Vegetables under Protected Environment
- G-band CC-TWT for Weapon Locating Radar
- Heavy Drop System - 16T
- High Speed Heavy Weight Ship Launched Torpedo (Varunastra)
- Hull Mounted Sonar (HUMSA)
- Integrated Automotive Vetronics Systems for AFVs
- Ku-Band MPM based Transmitter for Airborne Radar
- Laser Target Designator with Thermal Imager for Air Force
- Medium Power Radar for IAF
- Medium Size Integrated Aerostat Surveillance System
- Minefield Marking Equipment Mk-II
- Mountain Foot Bridge
- Multi Calibre Individual Weapon System
- Multi-Influence Ground Mine

- NBC Technologies
- Penetration-cum-Blast
- Sub-Munition Warheads for Pinaka
- Synthetic Aperture Radar for UAV
- Terrain Assessment System for Trans-border Deserts in Western Sector
- Thermo-Baric Ammunition for 120 mm Arjun Tank
- Upgraded Troposcatter Communication System for IAF
- Vehicle Mounted High Power Laser Directed Energy System Against RPVs/ UAVs/DRONES
- Water Mist System Validation for Fire Protection in Naval Ships.

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.

Self-sufficiency in defence production

2907. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country has attained self-sufficiency in the defence production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the imports of defence equipment during the last two years, country-wise origin;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any target for import of defence equipment for the current and the next two years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the year-wise budget earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) 1. Procurement of defence equipment is undertaken from various Indian as well as foreign vendors based on threat perceptions, operational challenges and technological changes and to keep the Armed Forces in a State of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges. The capital expenditure on purchase of defence equipment for the three services in the last two years, from the foreign vendors and Indian vendors is as given below:

Capital Expenditure:

(₹ in crore)

	Total Procurement	Procurement from Foreign Vendors	Procurement from Indian Vendors
2014-15	65583.77	25984.86	39598.91
2015-16	62341.86	23192.22	39149.64

2. The details of imports of defence equipment during the last two years, country-wise, are being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

3. No targets are fixed for import of defence equipment, and there is no year-wise budget earmarked for the purpose. Defence equipment are procured from foreign vendors based on operational requirements indicated by the Armed Forces.

Court cases against disabled soldiers

2908. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals filed against soldiers with disability between 2014-2016 in the Supreme Court;

(b) what percentage of all appeals filed by Government are against soldiers with disability and in how many cases has the appeal been ruled in Government's favour;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to reduce the litigation against soldiers with disability; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The number of appeals filed against soldiers with disability in respect of ex-servicemen in the Hon'ble Supreme Court between 2014-2016 is approximately 794.

(b)	Percentage of appeal against soldiers with disability out of all appeals	Number of appeal ruled in Government favour
	61.50%	01

(c) and (d) Ministry of Defence, Government of India has taken several steps to reduce the litigation in respect of Defence Forces Personnel including soldiers with disability. Recently, Ministry of Defence has issued order for implementation of One Rank One Pension (OROP) on 07.11.2015 and delinking of 33 years qualifying service

w.e.f. 01.01.2006 for pre-2006 retirees on 30.09.2016. In addition, *vide* Resolution dated 30.09.2016, Government has accepted recommendation of 7th Central Pay Commission for broad-banding of disability for all personnel retiring with disability including premature cases/voluntarily retirement cases for disability greater than 20%, effective from 01.01.2016.

Infiltration by Pakistani terrorists

2909. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of infiltration by Pakistani terrorists into India on the Line of Control in the previous year; and

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to have peaceful bilateral talks with Pakistan to resolve this issue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) As per assessment, there were 88 infiltration attempts in Jammu and Kashmir in the year 2016.

(b) The Government has followed a "Neighbourhood First" policy. This was reiterated by our Prime Minister in his speech at the 2nd Raisina Dialogue on January 17, 2017 in which he *inter alia* stated that "My vision for our neighbourhood puts a premium on peaceful and harmonious ties with the entire South Asia. That vision led me to invite leaders of all SAARC nation, including Pakistan for my swearing in. For this vision, I had also travelled to Lahore. But India alone cannot walk the path of peace. It also has to be Pakistan's journey to make. Pakistan must walk away from terror if it wants to walk towards dialogue with India." The onus clearly is on Pakistan to create a conducive environment free of violence and terrorism for addressing all matters of mutual concerns through bilateral dialogue.

Funding crunch in DRDO

2910. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether budgetary allocations to the Ministry is only a modest 6 per cent hike in comparison to the previous years;

(b) if so, details thereof and the impact thereof;

(c) whether the budget allocations towards the DRDO has been reduced causing number of research works/projects being held up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure that DRDO is not suffering with any fund crunch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) In the financial year 2016-17 Budget Estimates (BE) of Defence Services Estimates and Ministry of Defence (Miscellaneous) was ₹ 2,58,589.32 crore, whereas for the financial year 2017-18 BE is ₹ 2,74,114.12 crore, which is around 6% more than the BE for the year 2016-17. The funds are allocated to meet salary requirements, operational revenue expenses, contractual commitments and some fresh modernisation schemes. Additional requirement of funds as necessary will be projected depending on pace of utilization of allocation, progress of ongoing and new modernization schemes and priority requirements.

(c) and (d) The BE allocation to Defence Research Development Organization (DRDO) for the financial year 2016-17 was ₹ 13,593.78 crores whereas for the financial year 2017-18 BE allocation is ₹ 14,818.74 crores. Additional requirement of funds for DRDO, if necessary, will be projected depending on pace of utilization of allocation and progress of ongoing and new schemes/projects. DRDO is managing within the budgetary allocation by re-prioritizing the project activities.

Aerospace university of HAL

†2911. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) have decided to set up an Aerospace University in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for this purpose along with the estimated expenditure on it; and

(c) the names of expected International Institutions likely to be affiliated with the above University and the Faculties/Departments to be under special focus in this University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Shri B. K. Chaturvedi, former Cabinet Secretary and the then Member, Planning Commission constituted by the Government for Restructuring and Strengthening of HAL had recommended setting up of a Aerospace University. The recommendation has been accepted by the Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) on establishment of Aerospace University (re-named as HAL Aeronautical Institute) has been approved by HAL Board. The DPR, as approved by the HAL Board, has been submitted to the Government.

(c) These issues will be decided after the University is established.

VVIP chopper deal

2912. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Swiss-based middleman who was instrumental in fixing the Indian Air Force's VVIP chopper deal has confessed that he had met a former Air Chief 6-7 times;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he confessed that he paid 12 million Euros to the former Air Chief, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has blacklisted the company, apart from putting other bans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a criminal case in March, 2013 for alleged criminal wrongdoings in the procurement of VVIP helicopters for the Indian Air Force and has informed that the case is under investigation. The Directorate of Enforcement has also taken up investigation in the matter under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 and their investigation is also in progress.

(c) Business dealings of the Ministry of Defence with various companies connected with the case registered by the CBI have been put on hold.

Shortage of light combat aircrafts in the Air Force

†2913. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of light combat aircrafts in the Air Force;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the present status of availability of light combat aircrafts in the Air Force; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make available the light combat aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The modernization of the Armed Forces is an on-going process and is executed in consonance with the roadmap laid down in the Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP) and considering the current

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

capabilities of the Armed Forces, the emerging threats in the region and the prevailing technological environment. In this regard, Government is constantly reviewing the security environment and is taking steps to ensure that the Indian Air Force (IAF) is fully equipped to meet the security challenges.

The induction of light combat aircraft in the IAF has commenced. Further, Acceptance of Necessity has been accorded by Defence Acquisition Council for procurement of additional light combat aircraft.

Meagre hike in defence budgetary outlay

2914. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's defence budget has been hiked by a measly 6 per cent to ₹ 2,74,114 crores for 2017-18, dashing hopes of any major jump in military modernisation despite heightened tensions with its neighbours;

(b) whether two vital elements – revenue stores and capital modernisation, which together plays a vital role in operational preparedness of the forces, have their combined share slashed by 55-56 per cent in 2007-08 to 40 per cent in 2016-17; and

(c) whether underutilisation of funds has become a recurring feature of India's defence budget, despite improvements in procurement procedures over last two and half decades?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) In the financial year 2016-17 Budget Estimates (BE) of Defence Services Estimates and Ministry of Defence (Miscellaneous) was ₹ 2,58,589.32 crore, whereas for the financial year 2017-18 BE is ₹ 2,74,114.12 crore, which is around 6% more than the BE for the year 2016-17. The funds are allocated to meet salary requirements, operational revenue expenses, contractual commitments and some fresh modernization schemes. Additional requirement of funds as necessary will be projected depending on pace of utilization of allocation, progress of ongoing and new modernization schemes and priority requirements.

(b) Details of revenue stores and capital modernisation are as follows:—

(₹ in crores)					
Year	Revenue stores	Capital modernisation	Revenue stores + Capital modernisation	Budget Estimates	% of Budget Estimates
2007-08	19,615.14	32,826.80	52,441.94	96,000.00	54.63
2016-17	28,882.48	70,000.00	98,882.48	2,49,099.00	39.70

Though, it is a fact that in percentage terms share of Revenue stores and Capital modernisation has decreased from 2007-08, however, in terms of actual amount there has been substantial increase over the period.

(c) The details of utilization of funds for the last five years in respect of Defence Services Estimates are as under:—

(₹ in crores)				
Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actuals	Under utilization (-)/ Over utilization (+)
2011-12	1,64,415.49	1,70,936.81	1,70,913.28	-23.53
2012-13	1,93,407.29	1,78,503.52	1,81,775.78	3272.26
2013-14	2,03,672.12	2,03,672.12	2,03,499.35	-172.77
2014-15	2,29,000.00	2,22,370.00	2,18,694.18	-3,675.82
2015-16	2,46,727.00	2,24,636.00	2,25,894.85	1,258.85

As per details given above in some years, there has been underutilization, whereas, in other years there has been excess expenditure with reference to Revised Estimates.

Funds paucity hampering modernisation of the Armed Forces

†2915. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of funds is adversely affecting the modernisation of the Armed Forces; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the armed forces have been sanctioned ₹ 64,000 crore for infrastructural development but it has received only ₹ 4000 crore till date due to which the condition of all the three Armed Forces of the country *viz.* Army, Navy and Air Force is very bad, if so, the details of the steps being taken by Government for strengthening the Armed Forces of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Government is taking measures to ensure the modernisation of Indian Defence Forces, to keep the Forces in a state of readiness to meet operational and security challenges. This is being achieved by inducting new equipment, technologically upgrading existing equipment and systems, training etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Government regularly reviews the threat perception to secure our borders and protect national interest. Appropriate measures are taken through development of infrastructure as well as accretion and modernisation and deployment of defence forces to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India.

Use of IAF planes for transporting currency notes

2916. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the planes of the Indian Air Force were pressed into service for transporting currency notes post November 8, 2016, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these planes even flew abroad to bring in security thread used in the new currency notes, if so, details thereof; and

(c) details of the total expenditure incurred in these sorties of the Indian Air Force planes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Post November 8, 2016, Indian Air Force (IAF) aircraft were tasked for transporting currency notes to different parts of the country. A total of 604.80 tonne of load was airlifted in 33 sorties.

(b) No IAF aircraft flew abroad for this purpose.

(c) Charges are assessed and realised from the concerned agencies according to recovery rates fixed for such air-assistance.

Death of army orderly in suspicious circumstances

†2917. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assistant/orderly system of British era has been maintained as it is at present due to which Jawans are under mental stress as their officers are treating them as servants;

(b) whether a Jawan from Kerala whose video related to such a system was released on the internet was found dead under suspicious circumstances in Devlali, Maharashtra; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the findings of the inquiry done in this respect and whether Ministry would take initiatives to do away with the present assistant/orderly system, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) A Sahayak in the Indian Army has clearly defined military duties and forms an integral part of the organization structure of a unit and has specific functions during war and peace. During operations in the field areas, he and the Officer/Junior Commissioned Officer (JCO) act as buddies in arms. One covers the movement of the other buddy and protects him in operations where support has to be total, whether mental or physical or moral. A Sahayak, in addition to his normal soldier's tasks, provides essential supports to officers/JCOs both in peace and war, which enables them to fully attend to their assigned duties.

The rapport between officers and the buddies has led to enhancement of the esprit-de-corps in a unit, which is vital during war and peace. Exhaustive instructions have been issued from time to time, stressing upon the need to ensure that under no circumstances Sahayaks, being combatant soldiers, are employed on menial tasks, which are not in conformity with the dignity and self respect of a soldier.

(b) A jawan from Kerala, who was absent without leave with effect from 25.02.2017, was found dead on 02.03.2017 in unoccupied quarters outside the unit area. Pot-mortem of the dead body was conducted and as per death certificate issued by Civil Hospital, Nashik, the cause of death is 'Asphyxia due to Hanging'.

(c) Army has ordered an inquiry into the incident. The local police is also investigating the matter separately. At present, no proposal for doing away with Sahayak system in the Army is under consideration of the Ministry.

Fleet shortage in the Indian Navy

2918. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Navy has shortage of fleet in view of decommissioning of its fleet including INS Viraat;

(b) if so, whether there is any plan made for acquisition of latest vessels including aircraft carrier for its operations;

(c) whether all formalities have been completed for acquisition; and

(d) how many decommissioned ships are proposed to be converted into museum or tourist spot or hotel, and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Government keeps a close watch on all developments having a bearing on our national security including maritime security. Further, appropriate steps are taken to ensure that our security concerns are addressed through various measures including capability building as per the Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan. This is a continuous process.

(d) One proposal for conversion of INS Viraat as an Aircraft Museum including tourist and hospitality components on commercial basis has been forwarded by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Ministry of Defence.

Towards self-reliant in defence production

†2919. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is imperative to become self-reliant in the production of various ammunition and defence equipment in order to meet the defence requirements of the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated appropriate schemes and policies in this direction, if so, the details of the schemes, policies and achievement made in this regard by now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) 1. The Defence Production Policy promulgated by the Government, aims at achieving substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment, weapon systems, platforms required for defence in as early a time-frame as possible, creating conditions conducive for private industry to take an active role in this endeavour; enhancing potential of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in indigenisation and broadening the defence R&D base of the country. In pursuance of this Policy and 'Make in India' initiative, the steps taken by the Government, *inter alia* include:—

- (i) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) has been revised and has come into effect from 1st April, 2016. A new category of procurement 'Buy {Indian-IDD (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)}' has been introduced in Defence Procurement Procedure-2016 which has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment. Besides

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

this, preference has been accorded to 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' and 'Buy and Make (Global)' categories. The 'Make' Procedure has been simplified with provisions for funding of 90% of development cost by the Government to Indian industry and reserving projects and exceeding development cost of ₹ 10 crore (Government funded) and ₹ 3 crore (Industry funded) for MSMEs.

- (ii) FDI Policy has been revised and under the revised policy, FDI upto 49% is allowed through automatic route and beyond 49% under Government approval route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.
 - (iii) Industrial licensing regime for Indian manufacturers has been liberalised and most of the components/parts/sub-systems have been taken out from the list of defence products requiring Industrial Licence. This has reduced entry barriers for new entrants in this sector, particularly SMEs. The initial validity of Industrial Licence has been increased from 3 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 3 years on a case to case basis.
 - (iv) Issues related to level-playing field between Indian and foreign manufacturers, and between public sector and private sector have also been addressed. These include Exchange Rate Variation (ERV) protection for all Indian vendors, removing anomalies in customs/excise duty etc.
 - (v) Offset guidelines have been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPs) and offset components, even in signed contracts. Foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are now not required to indicate the details of IOPs and products at the time of signing of contracts. 'Services' as an avenue of offset have been re-instated.
 - (vi) The process for export clearance has been streamlined and made transparent and online.
2. As a result of aforesaid measures, following achievements have been made:—
- (i) Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) accorded approval of 136 capital procurement cases at an estimated cost of ₹ 4,00,714 crore during the last two financial years (2014-15 and 2015-16) and current year 2016-17 (upto January, 2017), out of which 96 cases involving ₹ 2,46,417 crore are under the 'Buy (Indian-IDDM)', 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories.
 - (ii) Capital Expenditure of ₹ 1,75,420 crore (approx.) was incurred on purchase of defence items for Armed Forces during the last two financial

years (2014-15 and 2015-16) and current year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), out of which Capital Expenditure of ₹ 1,05,030 crore (approx.) was incurred on purchase from Indian vendors.

- (iii) The Government has issued 342 Industrial Licenses (ILs) covering 205 companies for manufacture of a wide range of defence equipment, to Indian companies, till June 2016. Out of 342 ILs, 116 ILs have been issued since the launch of Make in India initiative.

Carrier-borne fighter jets for the Navy

2920. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after declaring the naval version of the indigenous Light Combat Aircraft 'Tejas' unfit for operating from aircraft carriers in its present form, the Navy has launched a global hunt for a carrier-based multi-role fighter aircraft, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to procure 57 multi-role carrier-borne fighters for the Navy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) The development of the Light Combat Aircraft (Navy) is under progress and is likely to be delayed. Meanwhile Indian Navy has hosted a global Request for Information (RFI) for Multi-Role Carrier Borne Fighter (MRCBF) Aircraft on 25th January, 2017.

Issuance of lower denomination notes with enhanced security features

2921. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India, is going to issue very soon currency notes of denominations ₹ 10, ₹ 20, ₹ 50 and ₹ 100 with enhanced security features for circulation, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has received cases of circulation of fake currency notes of small denominations in the market and if so, the steps taken by Government to curb this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Incorporating new security features/new designs in the banknotes to stay ahead of the counterfeiters is an ongoing process. New design banknotes in Mahatma Gandhi (New) series have been introduced in the

denominations of ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000. New series notes in other denominations will be introduced in due course.

To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to Fake Indian Currency Note (FICN). An FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/ information amongst different security agencies of States/Centre to counter the menace of agencies to effect more seizures. The issue has also been raised in international multilateral fora constantly.

Implementation of GAAR

2922. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to implement General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR) which is aimed at transactions made specifically to avoid taxes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the guidelines issued by CBDT to remove apprehensions of traders in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to bring transparency in implementation of this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The commitment of the Government to implement General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR) from 01.04.2017, *i.e.* from assessment year 2018-19 relevant to the financial year 2017-18, is reflected in the Budget Speech, 2016 delivered on 29.02.2016. The provisions of GAAR are contained in sections 95 to 102 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Rules concerning GAAR were notified *vide* Notification No. 75 of 2013 dated 23.09.2013 and Notification No. 14 of 2016 dated 15.03.2016.

(c) and (d) After widespread stakeholder consultations, in order to remove apprehensions regarding GAAR, and to assure stakeholders that adequate procedural safeguards are in place so that the provisions of GAAR are invoked in uniform, fair and rational manner, CBDT has issued clarifications *vide* Circular No. 7 of 2017 dated 27.01.2017.

Airports in Gujarat under RCS

2923. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Airports/Airstrips of Gujarat will be considered under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS);

(b) whether Central Government has floated the tenders under the tripartite MoU entered between Government of Gujarat, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India; and

(c) what type of aircraft will be deployed by the operators under RCS and of what passengers capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The tentative list of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) airports attached with RCS, mention 2 under-served and 21 un-served airports.

(b) Airports Authority of India (AAI), Implementing Agency has invited bidding proposals for selection of airline operator under RCS.

(c) As per Para 3.2.1.2 and 3.3.1 of the RCS Scheme, Operations under the Scheme will be permitted through fixed wing aircraft (including sea planes) and helicopters who would meet the following performance specifications:—

For fixed wing aircraft, a Selected Airline Operator shall be required to provide fifty per cent (50%) of RCS Flight Capacity as RCS Seats, provided that where fifty per cent (50%) of RCS Flight Capacity exceeds forty (40) passenger seats, the RCS seats shall be capped at forty (40) passenger seats, provided further that where fifty per cent (50%) of RCS Flight Capacity is less than nine (9) passenger seats, the minimum number of RCS seats shall not be less than nine (9). For avoidance of doubt, an airline operator can operate an RCF Flight with a fixed wing aircraft with 9 passenger seats only when all passenger seats of the aircraft are proposed as RCS seats.

For helicopters, a Selected Airline Operator shall be required to provide fifty per cent (50%) of RCS Flight Capacity as RCS seats, provided that where fifty per cent (50%) of RCS Flight Capacity exceeds thirteen (13) passenger seats, the RCS Seats shall be capped at thirteen (13) passenger seats, provided further that where fifty per cent (50%) of RCS Flight Capacity is less than five (5) passenger seats, the minimum number of RCS seats shall not be less than five (5) passenger seats. For avoidance of doubt, a helicopter operator can operate an RCF Flight with a helicopter with 5 passenger seats only when all passenger seats of the helicopter are proposed as RCS seats.

**Monitoring mechanism for utilisation of funds allotted to
States/UTs for development**

†2924. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allotted by Government for the development of States/UTs are being utilised properly;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allotted/ utilised, State/UT-wise including the State of Haryana, during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) whether Government has devised any monitoring mechanism to ensure the allotment of funds and making the same available to the targeted beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The programmes/schemes of Central Government for development of States (including Haryana) have inbuilt mechanism to ensure proper utilization of funds received by the State Governments. The concerned State Governments and Central Ministries review and monitor implementation of schemes to ensure effective utilization of funds and further instalments of grants-in-aid is based on utilization certificate(s) for the amount already released. The balance that remains unutilized is adjusted towards the grants-in-aid payable during the subsequent year(s). Besides, relevant laws provide for independent audit of all expenditure of public money for utilization towards intended purpose. The Head-wise details of Central Assistance provided to the States (including Haryana) during the last three years and the current financial year is given in the Statement (*See below*). The details of assistance provided to Union Territories are not maintained in Ministry of Finance.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Head-wise details of Central assistance provided to the States from 2013 to 2017*

(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	States	Non-Plan Grants	Grants to State Plan Schemes	Grants to Central Plan Schemes	Grants to Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Grants to Special Plan Schemes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) 2013-14 (Actuals)							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3433.19	2758.11	259.35	2539.91		8990.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	743.62	2543.32	166.23	391.68	90.17	3935.01
3.	Assam	680.92	6059.30	30.59	2102.90	64.60	8938.32
4.	Bihar	3288.14	6238.39	136.65	2920.86		12584.03
5.	Chhattisgarh	1415.79	2121.47	43.34	1145.57		4726.16
6.	Goa	95.60	185.88	6.28	69.44		357.21
7.	Gujarat	2079.21	2604.46	58.21	2141.25		6883.13
8.	Haryana	2256.17	856.66	62.99	951.36		4127.18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2024.83	3764.88	16.97	507.43		6314.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4009.15	9008.08	119.51	706.71		13843.45
11.	Jharkhand	1319.91	1565.83	28.28	1150.96		4064.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	3139.79	3341.15	191.70	2426.18		9098.82
13.	Kerala	1679.40	1154.23	86.58	1218.00		4138.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3540.25	5535.78	152.71	2548.09		11776.82
15.	Maharashtra	5532.58	3683.57	648.25	3377.04		13241.44
16.	Manipur	1769.87	2588.52	13.64	652.68	85.89	5110.60
17.	Meghalaya	921.41	2046.28	31.65	348.40	69.58	3417.32
18.	Mizoram	1141.61	1904.79	11.84	369.07	55.42	3482.73
19.	Nagaland	2071.25	2283.84	26.67	445.30	119.61	4946.67
20.	Odisha	2729.19	3429.46	121.67	2149.11		8429.42
21.	Punjab	1064.11	1058.26	7.67	1271.34		3401.38
22.	Rajasthan	3550.42	2993.21	134.87	2065.86		8744.36
23.	Sikkim	148.26	1803.20	0.20	233.17	59.58	2244.41
24.	Tamil Nadu	3194.50	3348.55	263.87	2315.36		9122.28
25.	Tripura	1150.62	3004.78	35.20	424.04	84.85	4699.50
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7933.79	6595.23	225.90	7650.26		22405.17
27.	Uttarakhand	980.77	3558.07	13.01	523.42		5075.27
28.	West Bengal	3790.06	4149.11	187.37	3726.95		11853.49
TOTAL		65684.40	90184.39	3081.20	46372.32	629.71	205952.01

(B) 2014-15 (Actuals)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	4676.15	16532.55	55.80	514.71		21779.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	952.12	5735.73	37.60	315.03	65.80	7106.27
3.	Assam	1490.96	12375.57	19.53	16.75	132.28	14035.08
4.	Bihar	3271.22	14935.68	117.49	821.88		19146.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	1568.28	6435.44	131.73	852.35		8987.80
6.	Goa	257.23	116.55	40.30	152.48		566.56
7.	Gujarat	2668.94	7341.11	104.78	684.18		10799.01
8.	Haryana	1723.20	2815.36	24.57	439.75		5002.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1199.03	4332.60	31.30	1614.74		7177.67
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3342.32	12720.27	84.51	2.26		16149.36
11.	Jharkhand	1780.26	4914.69	83.56	614.16		7392.68
12.	Karnataka	3634.58	9096.87	158.52	1729.48		14619.45
13.	Kerala	1984.11	4928.90	158.35	436.64		7507.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4425.31	9010.60	1262.92	2829.61		17528.44
15.	Maharashtra	7304.07	1665.46	1398.86	9772.26		20140.64
16.	Manipur	1899.17	2929.12	14.05	836.14	92.33	5770.82
17.	Meghalaya	803.71	2580.18	8.89	293.44	77.87	3764.08
18.	Mizoram	1095.48	2264.16	24.50	662.77	45.02	4091.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	2068.04	2257.17	80.93	1428.26	94.64	5929.04
20.	Odisha	1929.34	10886.18	101.90	0.08		12917.50
21.	Punjab	2003.87	3597.60	80.06	188.41		5869.95
22.	Rajasthan	4527.04	14885.16	195.29			19607.50
23.	Sikkim	73.51	1738.54	2.91	577.80	34.24	2427.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	6077.82	11255.34	281.79	974.32		18589.27
25.	Telangana	2090.47	5027.63				7118.10
26.	Tripura	1086.53	4720.17	32.74	235.49	64.77	6139.70
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6808.88	6576.02	17.37	19289.21		32691.48
28.	Uttarakhand	943.81	4083.14	99.14	1879.24		7005.34
29.	West Bengal	3271.07	17250.24	365.58	-6.25		20880.64
TOTAL		74956.51	203008.04	5014.98	47155.20	606.93	330741.66

(C) 2015-16 (RE)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	9222.26	8500.00				17722.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	158.94			3245.00		3403.94
3.	Assam	3389.78	8706.91	599.14	12.95	130.97	12839.76
4.	Bihar	2948.01	18521.55	314.97			21784.53
5.	Chhattisgarh	1662.54	1845.71	401.84	8506.39		12416.48

6.	Goa	3.50		15.75	2476.83	162.36	2658.44
7.	Gujarat	3182.63	8501.53	215.13	1035.81		12935.09
8.	Haryana	3950.79	984.63	2275.81	1175.48		8386.71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8590.44	1029.86	28.00	2386.78		12035.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11690.00	3168.00	187.00	6328.00		21373.00
11.	Jharkhand	2124.36	3287.61	561.26	9048.89		15022.12
12.	Karnataka	3481.24	8405.26	118.72	762.67		12767.89
13.	Kerala	5563.42	53.65	10.67	4318.54		9946.28
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3027.17	25464.99	1909.11			30401.27
15.	Maharashtra	4586.63	57.03	5314.66	15023.19		24981.51
16.	Manipur	2121.82	2363.85	160.30	75.44		4721.41
17.	Meghalaya	669.54	2548.91		304.00	162.00	3684.45
18.	Mizoram	2173.08	737.90		1520.36	152.42	4583.76
19.	Nagaland	3350.63	2419.48				5770.11
20.	Odisha	2701.50	14200.71	360.00	33.22		17295.43
21.	Punjab	857.11	3869.15	239.24	52.60		5018.11
22.	Rajasthan	4918.92	16170.90	243.09			21332.91
23.	Sikkim	66.15	841.43	15.77	996.93	102.41	2022.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	5920.76	14753.95	645.81	1175.56		22496.08

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Telangana	5903.00	6557.50				12460.50
26.	Tripura	1257.65	4015.19		454.73	50.00	5777.57
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8174.61	9298.77	20.49	32105.93		49599.80
28.	Uttarakhand	615.74	3756.81	143.72	4203.77		8720.04
29.	West Bengal	11555.95	15738.03	106.88	5.27		27406.12
TOTAL		113868.18	185799.31	13887.36	95248.33	760.16	409563.35

(D) 2016-17 (BE)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	11300.68	15548.81				26849.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	235.66			3470.00		3705.66
3.	Assam	3527.35	19838.70	1000.06	986.91	407.77	25760.79
4.	Bihar	4516.22	28777.82	848.10			34142.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	1943.92	1497.16	387.49	9563.70		13392.27
6.	Goa*						757.34
7.	Gujarat	3655.20	8772.30	221.66	1398.90		14048.06
8.	Haryana	2983.41	1456.40	2607.14	1211.78		8258.73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8835.25	986.45	28.00	2949.18		12798.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12845.95	6000.00	0.00	8876.00		27721.95
11.	Jharkhand	2159.53	797.47	391.44	8453.55		11801.99
12.	Karnataka	2796.26	10131.48	190.11	576.49		13694.34

13.	Kerala	4835.05	54.00	36.48	6436.19		11361.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3977.54	18633.40	1826.21			24437.15
15.	Maharashtra	6473.92	57.03	5080.18	13353.07		24964.20
16.	Manipur	2178.56	2638.55	88.67	41.61		4947.39
17.	Meghalaya	596.30	2565.42	1.00	214.60	200.00	3577.32
18.	Mizoram	2332.65	593.40		1386.37	122.64	4435.06
19.	Nagaland	3576.64	3199.05				6775.69
20.	Odisha	3470.45	14709.61	311.33	44.83		18536.22
21.	Punjab	1545.45	4561.75	516.23	197.96		6821.39
22.	Rajasthan	4875.09	18980.04	533.44			24388.57
23.	Sikkim	63.95	446.68	6.00	1173.25	92.16	1782.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	6286.43	16631.22	637.91	1185.58		24741.14
25.	Telangana	6608.23	7948.94				14557.17
26.	Tripura	1280.50	4733.03		747.50	90.00	6851.03
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12345.71	36.38	16.25	38022.65		50420.99
28.	Uttarakhand	993.32	4369.90	185.33	5802.76		11351.31
29.	West Bengal	9665.43	24420.61	110.50	11.00		34207.54
TOTAL		104380.82	152723.11	12787.88	92083.27	504.80	467087.57

*: Head-wise breakup not available.

Source: State Finance Accounts and State Budget Documents.

Strict laws to curb cheque bouncing cases

2925. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether now-a-days cheque bouncing is major problem being faced by common man;

(b) if so, whether culprits escape very easily due to lengthy legal procedures; and

(c) whether Government is taking steps to make strict laws to provide justice to the victims of cheque bouncing, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Government has received representations regarding problem being faced by people due to cases of bouncing of cheques. Government has recently amended the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 through the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2015 notified on 29th December, 2015. The amendment facilitated filing of cases only in a court within whose local jurisdiction the bank branch of the payee, where the payee delivers the cheque for payment through his account, is situated, except in cases where the cheque is presented for payment otherwise through an account, in which case the local court of the branch of the drawee bank would have the jurisdiction. The amendment also mandated centralization of cases against the same drawer. This is expected to result in faster disposal of cases.

Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget Speech 2017-18 has announced, "As we move faster on the path of digital transactions and cheque payments, we need to ensure that the payees of dishonoured cheques are able to realise the payments. Government is therefore considering the option of amending the Negotiable Instruments Act suitably".

Reduction of subsidy on sugar

2926. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that subsidy on sugar has been reduced by Government; and

(b) whether this decision has been opposed by the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) In accordance with the recommendations of the Expenditure Management Commission (EMC), sugar subsidy has been discontinued w.e.f. March, 2017. However, Department of Food and Public Distribution is taking up the matter with the competent authority for approval to continue sugar subsidy in case of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) Families.

Renegotiation of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs)

2927. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) with just two months left for the existing model Bilateral Investment Treaty-1993 to expire, how many countries have come forth to renegotiate BITs with India in accordance with the new model text;

(b) which are the countries in this list including India's key trade partners;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a resistance from EU on these negotiations; and

(d) if so, whether Government intends to show some leniency towards them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Based on the Cabinet decision of the 16th December, 2015, India has sent termination/renegotiation notices with regard to its earlier Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) to 58 countries in March, 2016. Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Switzerland, Oman, Qatar, Belarus, Thailand, Armenia, UAE, and Zimbabwe have come forward to renegotiate the BITs.

(c) and (d) After receiving termination notices, various EU countries expressed their inability to enter into a new investment treaty bilaterally with India, because of the Lisbon Treaty. In accordance with the EU Regulation 1219/2012, the power to negotiate an investment treaty on behalf of the European Union member countries stands transferred to the European Commission. India and EU are currently negotiating India-European Union Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with a chapter on investment which would provide protection to investors after its entry into force.

EU had requested for extension of termination notice period of existing BITs pending finalization of India-EU Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement. However, India has not agreed to extend such termination notice period.

Increase in cross-border infiltrations

†2928. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the incidents of cross-border infiltration and terrorist activities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of the incidents of infiltration, terrorist activities and the soldiers martyred from January, 2016 to till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) As per assessment, the number of cross-border infiltration attempts in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) are as under:—

Year	Number of infiltration attempts
2015	28
2016	88
2017 (upto February)	11

Details of terrorist-initiated incidents in J&K are as under:—

Year	Terrorist initiated incidents
2016	92
2017 (upto 16th March)	09

Details of Army personnel martyred while eliminating infiltration bids and terrorist initiated incidents/counter terrorist operations in J&K are as under:—

Year	Army martyrs	
	While eliminating infiltration bids	Terrorist initiated incidents/counter – terrorist operations
2016	09	40
2017 (upto 17th March)	0	10

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Boost to rural income demand and consumption

2929. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural income has contracted considerably leading to decreased rural demand/consumption during the last three years, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to introduce any programmes/schemes to boost rural income, demand and consumption; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/released under the schemes to Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The information in respect of per capita income separately for rural and urban areas is available at current prices only for the base years of the National Accounts Statistics. The per capita net domestic product in the rural areas increased from ₹ 16327 in 2004-05, the earlier base year, to ₹ 40679 (per capita net value added) in 2011-12, the base year for the revised series. State-wise breakup of rural and urban incomes is not compiled by CSO. During last three years, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has not conducted any survey on consumption expenditure. Hence, the information on rural income and consumption is not available for the last three years.

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing several programmes that aim at bringing about overall improvement in the quality of life of the rural people through: creation of employment opportunities; strengthening of livelihood opportunities; creation of rural infrastructure; provision of other basic amenities; etc. These Programmes, *inter alia*, include: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission for livelihoods promotion through self-employment, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-Gramin) for rural housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural roads and National Social Assistance Programme. The Union Cabinet has approved a new scheme for promotion of rural housing to provide interest subsidy to rural households not covered under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin). The release of funds to Himachal Pradesh under some selected major schemes for rural development is given in the following table:—

Funds released under selected schemes for Himachal Pradesh

Scheme	Amount released (₹ in crore)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
MGNREGA	355.43	396.10	388.61 (^)
PMGSY	99.40	314.44	175.95 (\$)
PMAY (Gramin)	14.34	21.92	31.00 (*)

(^): as on 20.03.2017; (\$): till 14.03.2017; (*): reported as on 22.03.2017.

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Action against shell companies

2930. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of private companies have been found operating as shell firms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken against these shell firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Investigations conducted by the Income-tax Department have led to identification of a number of entities including private companies which existed and operated only in form but not in substance and were used as conduits for non-genuine transactions such as bogus purchases, sales, expenses, donations, loans, advances, long term capital gains in shares, layering of transactions etc. Such entities/companies are generally called shell entities/companies.

During last three financial years (2013-14 to 2015-16), investigations led to detection of more than 1155 shell companies/entities which were used as conduits by over 22,000 beneficiaries. The amount involved in non-genuine transactions of such beneficiaries was more than ₹ 13,300 crore. Disclosure of information in respect of specific persons, however, is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Action against such entities/companies as also against the beneficiaries of non-genuine transactions is a continuous process under the Direct Taxes law. Such action includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable.

The Government has also constituted a 'Task Force on Shell Companies' in

February, 2017 for tackling this menace in a comprehensive manner. The Task Force has been set up under the joint Chairmanship of Revenue Secretary and Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The other members of the Task Force are from Department of Financial Services, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Central Board of Excise and Customs, Central Bureau of Investigation, Enforcement Directorate, Serious Fraud Investigation Office and Financial Intelligence Unit.

Imposition of tax under GST

†2931. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to impose Goods and Services Tax (GST) on insurance premium, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any representations from insurance companies to keep insurance premium out of the ambit of GST. If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to impose GST on foreign e-commerce companies and tax on e-commerce related companies besides an additional tax; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Goods and Services Tax Council has recommended model CGST/SGST laws wherein GST will be levied on services. The supply of services shall generally be taxed at 18%. However, GST Council is yet to recommend the tax rate on supplies of various goods or services or the supplies that may be subjected to, or exempted from GST.

(b) Various representations have been received from insurance companies through General Insurance Council (GIC), European Business Group Federation (EBG), American Chamber of Commerce in India (AMCHAM), Life Insurance Council (LIC) requesting for zero rating, exemption from GST, levy of lower rate of GST on various types of insurance services.

(c) and (d) The supply of services shall be taxed under CGST/SGST laws. However, GST Council is yet to recommend the goods or services that may be subjected to, or exempted from GST.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Dramatic fall in certain debt mutual fund schemes

2932. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/SEBI has received any complaint regarding dramatic fall in certain debt mutual fund schemes by more than 10 per cent on a single day in February, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken against those responsible for putting investors money to unwarranted risks;

(c) if not, whether Government is contemplating action after taking *suo-moto* cognizance in the matter, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has examined or contemplates to examine possibilities of collusion among fund managers, operators, borrowers; and

(e) whether any steps are being taken for protection of investors' money in financial markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. SEBI is in receipt of a few complaints in this matter. The complaints pertain to drop in Net Asset Value (NAV) of certain debt schemes of Taurus Mutual Fund. Based on the news articles, SEBI has also taken *suo-moto* cognizance of the matter.

(d) SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 include necessary checks and balances such as:—

- (i) Every Mutual Fund Scheme has to invest in line with its investment objective.
- (ii) Investment restrictions with respect to exposure to single issuer are prescribed under Seventh Schedule to the Regulations.
- (iii) Asset Management Companies (AMCs) are required to maintain records in support of each investment decision. The Board of the AMC is required to have in place a mechanism to verify that due diligence is being exercised while making investment decisions and AMCs are required to report compliance with these requirements in their periodical reports to the Trustees.
- (iv) Scheme portfolio has to be disclosed on a monthly basis on AMC's website.

Further, in such matters, SEBI usually examines non-compliance/violation of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and circulars issued thereunder and necessary action is taken for violations, if any. At present, there is no information suggesting collusion among fund managers.

(e) To diversify the risks posed by ratings downgrades of corporate debt, SEBI has, *vide* notification dated 12th February, 2016, reduced exposure limit of a mutual fund scheme to debt instruments of a single issuer from 15% of NAV (extendable to 20% of NAV with prior approval of Board of Trustees and the Board of Asset Management Company) to 10% of NAV (extendable to 12% of NAV with prior approval of Board of Trustees and the Board of Asset Management Company).

Further, *vide* SEBI circulars, single sector exposure limit was reduced from 30% of NAV to 25% of NAV. Additional exposure limit provided for Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) in finance sector stands at 15%. Also, group level exposure limit has been introduced such that total exposure of debt schemes of mutual funds in a group (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% (extendable to 25% with prior approval of the Board of Trustees) of the net assets of the scheme.

Strengthening the SHGs

2933. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) including those being run by women/Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs)/Other Backward Classes (OBCs) functioning in the country, State/Union Territory-wise with special reference to Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) the amount allocated/utilised by SHGs in the country during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to increase the number of SHGs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to strengthen the SHGs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per information compiled by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from Banks, on 31st March, 2016, there are 79.03 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the country which are savings

linked. The State-wise details savings linked SHGs and loan disbursed during the last 3 years including that of Jharkhand and Gujarat are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Government have taken various steps to increase the number of SHGs and strengthen them. These include, *inter alia*, Women SHGs Development Fund being operated by NABARD in 150 most backward districts, interest subvention under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY – NRLM) to NRLM SHGs on loans upto ₹ 3 lakh per SHG, grant and other support to Non Government Organisations (NGOs) and other Self Help Promoting Institutions for promotion and nurturing of SHGs formed by poor women in rural areas, etc.

Statement-I*State-wise details of SHGs Savings linked*

(Amount ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		No. of SHGs	Savings-Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings-Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings-Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) Northern Region							
1.	Chandigarh	468	130.96	90	4.21	225	127.85
2.	Haryana	43029	4539.47	41653	3651.08	42921	15891.44
3.	Himachal Pradesh	37634	2732.43	37838	2648.99	44185	3411.12
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	873	40.74	6214	378.44	8386	2410.50
5.	New Delhi	2901	660.57	3290	694.83	3668	535.87
6.	Punjab	23041	2283.98	25870	2235.11	29971	3978.20
7.	Rajasthan	257262	17906.61	245903	14379.43	264119	18659.06
TOTAL		365208	28294.76	360858	23992.09	393475	45014.04
(B) North Eastern Region							
1.	Assam	285327	11289.51	292071	9943.07	333686	11128.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2588	153.01	3351	255.66	4617	417.33
3.	Manipur	9039	94.92	10702	196.92	13620	356.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Meghalaya	7230	536.65	7910	862.70	8196	937.77
5.	Mizoram	187	4.46	7481	312.95	8072	497.14
6.	Nagaland	2437	210.08	2880	273.01	11432	698.20
7.	Sikkim	343	35.49	1368	231.09	1542	396.42
8.	Tripura	9148	558.00	8218	946.49	48658	4594.27
TOTAL		316299	12882.12	333981	13021.87	429823	19026.33
(C) Eastern Region							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	4824	115.58	4998	125.27	4475	660.49
2.	Bihar	268721	16466.57	224469	29666.98	278608	36006.37
3.	Jharkhand	86386	8932.95	82138	8492.52	99326	9558.45
4.	Odisha	517391	45733.95	452068	49703.80	486686	48587.72
5	West Bengal	591464	81406.51	760941	127347.93	831011	153538.75
TOTAL		1468786	152655.56	1524614	215336.50	1700106	248351.78
(D) Central Region							
1.	Chhattisgarh	111884	18283.52	148293	17954.14	160461	16046.37
2.	Madhya Pradesh	157481	13010.41	225615	23901.55	248618	24831.13
3.	Uttar Pradesh	379270	43858.835	392276	35475.66	363979	38206.29

4.	Uttarakhand	37294	3903.04	51067	5038.41	42595	5024.88
TOTAL		685929	79055.81	817251	82369.76	815653	84108.67
(E) Western Region							
1.	Goa	8170	1313.37	7445	1199.15	7541	1543.95
2.	Gujarat	196510	16872	215839	17543.01	221350	18414.23
3.	Maharashtra	692274	74805.53	717860	90380.82	789158	85745.68
TOTAL		896954	92990.90	941144	109122.99	1018049	105703.86
(F) Southern Region							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1418676	349962.18	884508	262949.95	901517	414561.96
2.	Karnataka	709171	108757.29	734304	130241.10	962446	144242.13
3.	Kerala	601325	56942.49	585471	64524.57	272859	62907.18
4.	Lakshadweep	229	648.81	231	648.90	2	0.10
5.	Puducherry	24454	2406.41	16641	1558.52	14763	4089.71
6.	Tamil Nadu	942469	105145.21	987282	103456.83	852034	92003.16
7.	Telangana	0	0	511184	98761.00	542275	149130.09
TOTAL		3696324	623862.39	3719621	662140.87	3545896	866934.33
GRAND TOTAL		7429500	989741.54	7697469	1105984.07	7903002	1369139.01

Source: Based on information compiled by NABARD from Banks.

Statement-II

State-wise details of loan disbursed to SHGs during the last three years including Jharkhand and Gujarat

(Amount ₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed- Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed- Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed- Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) Northern Region							
1.	Chandigarh	76	85.2	7	11.78	5	8.00
2.	Haryana	1920	3060.62	2523	4060.03	3869	5398.91
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2770	3706.66	4062	5175.12	3226	4527.28
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	94	83.32	1907	1197.77	2829	2182.41
5.	New Delhi	143	144.17	90	142.84	271	220.58
6.	Punjab	1508	1508.59	2669	3364.99	2656	3783.57
7.	Rajasthan	17407	19459.80	32590	28920.80	25250	32177.19
TOTAL		23918	28048.36	43848	42873.33	38106	48297.94
(B) North Eastern Region							
						0	0.00
1.	Assam	14918	11867.51	17565	14676.55	22625	15865.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	136	105.38	28	55.15	57	66.79

3.	Manipur	352	94.47	172	151.33	382	360.59
4.	Meghalaya	175	200.21	94	77.98	204	180.25
5.	Mizoram	7	19.75	362	372.08	327	473.05
6.	Nagaland	150	271.14	69	150.63	1255	1360.09
7.	Sikkim	67	68.35	101	39.85	134	90.28
8.	Tripura	396	192.23	400	271.33	1053	3572.09
TOTAL		16201	12819.04	18791	15794.90	26037	21968.70

(C) Eastern Region

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	255	202.96	264	357.32	252	400.92
2.	Bihar	40036	28400.00	65122	47100.54	98608	61056.39
3.	Jharkhand	6742	3462.16	4470	3750.89	10818	6621.17
4.	Odisha	53699	50485.83	122479	127888.29	63664	86031.97
5	West Bengal	196746	68516.24	159465	150504.66	239234	195378.62
TOTAL		297478	151067.19	351800	329601.69	412576	349489.07

(D) Central Region

1.	Chhattisgarh	13644	11170.98	17336	11107.29	11085	9636.05
2.	Madhya Pradesh	22331	14204.82	29892	30532.80	43185	59085.49
3.	Uttar Pradesh	27674	34487.94	58940	65820.57	25908	29440.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Uttarakhand	2744	1943.16	3063	3447.98	4104	20904.90
	TOTAL	66393	61806.90	109231	110908.64	84282	119066.73
(E) Western Region							
1.	Goa	819	1692.93	803	1818.12	703	1978.78
2.	Gujarat	14119	12937.58	22366	26209.02	23638	26625.68
3.	Maharashtra	72908	71813.14	74172	89053.23	88184	160027.75
	TOTAL	87846	86443.65	97341	117080.37	112525	188632.21
(F) Southern Region							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	504351	1332481.92	277252	562314.81	404071	1150547.66
2.	Karnataka	175778	296401.97	225031	480337.12	281389	625908.13
3.	Kerala	55281	107254.76	77106	144477.29	79268	140688.38
4.	Lakshadweep	1	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Puducherry	3905	6130.76	1519	3708.08	1408	3426.68
6.	Tamil Nadu	135269	319280.99	163268	401673.11	170359	482615.52
7.	Telangana			261051	549461.72	222302	598049.07
	TOTAL	874585	2061550.70	1005227	2141972.13	1158797	3001235.44
	GRAND TOTAL	1366421	2401735.85	1626238	2758231.06	1832323	3728690.09

Source: Based on information compiled by NABARD from Banks.

Re-activation of frozen Jan Dhan accounts

2934. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accounts opened under Jan Dhan Yojana which have been frozen on account of lack of any transaction in the last one year; and

(b) the steps taken by Government, if any, to reactivate the said accounts and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, and 13 Private Sector Banks have reported that as on 24.3.2017, 92,52,609 accounts, were frozen under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana due to lack of transactions in last one year.

(b) As per Reserve Bank of India Master Circular DBOD No. Leg. BC.21/09.07.006/2014-15, dated 1.7.2014 operation in inoperative accounts may be allowed after due diligence as per risk category of the customer. Due diligence would mean ensuring genuineness of the transaction, verification of the signature and identity, etc.

Infrastructure for proper implementation of Jan Dhan Yojana

2935. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to develop infrastructure required for proper implementation of Jan Dhan Yojana, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): The steps taken for proper implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana include the strengthening of the infrastructure required for micro ATMs and Aadhaar Enabled Payment System to support Bank Mitras in Sub-Service Areas (SSAs) for interoperable banking services in rural areas, and the strengthening of the information technology systems of banks and the National Payments Corporation of India for RuPay Card transactions.

Implications due to opening of public account

2936. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of legacy loan while opening public accounts during 2007; and

(b) what are the reasons for crediting the legacy loan with the public account at that time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) There is no term called 'legacy loan' in Government Accounting parlance. The funds credited into Public Account of India do not generally belong to Government. They are held by Government as a trustee. The balances held in Public Account of India include balances available under Small Savings/Provident Funds, various reserve funds operated by Government, deposits and advances, suspense and miscellaneous, remittances and cash balances of the Government. The balances held in Public Account do not lapse at the close of the financial year and are carried forward to the next year. The non-lapsability of these funds is the main reason for maintaining these funds/balances in the Public Account.

Life insurance products for special needs children

2937. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no life insurance products for special needs children in the country;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to introduce certain life insurance products for special needs children on the line of LIC's earlier products *viz.* Jeevan Aadhar and Jeevan Viswas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), at present there is no life insurance product exclusively for children with special needs. However, lives of children with special needs are covered under the "Niramaya" Health Insurance Scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The scheme is meant for all persons with disabilities under the National Trust Act with valid disability certificate. The scheme provides for same coverage irrespective of the type of disability.

Fake Currency Notes

2938. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how Ministry looks at the recent seizures by BSF and NIA of fake currency notes from Pakistan entering into the country *via* Bangladesh;

(b) how fake currency notes have been able to replicate almost all the 17 security features of 2000 note; and

(c) whether it means that terror financing has started within no time of demonetisation and how Government is planning to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) In a case of FICN seizure of 2000 denomination recently by BSF and NIA on Indo-Bangladesh border, the forensic lab had reported the use of stamp paper in printing these notes. These notes have been scanned/photocopied. Examination of the specific parameters reveals that the notes are of low quality.

(c) No high quality FICN has been recovered post demonetization. Government has taken various measures to combat terrorist financing and check the smuggling and circulation of fake India currency notes into the country which, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) The Government has a well-established strategy and institutional mechanism to effectively combat financing of terrorism which includes the legal regime in the form of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.
- (ii) A Special Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Cell has been created in the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate with the Central Intelligence/enforcement Agencies and State Law enforcement Agencies for an integrated approach to tackle the issue of terror funding.
- (iii) A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) has been constituted in NIA to investigate terror funding and fake currency cases.
- (iv) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 criminalises the production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian paper currency, coin or any other material as a terrorist act.
- (v) One special FICN Coordination group (FCORD) has been formed by the MHA to share intelligence/information among the different security agencies of the State/Centre to counter the problem of circulation of fake currency notes in the country.
- (vi) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling of fake currency notes.

Impact of demonetisation on rural economy

2939. Prof. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the effect of demonetisation on the rural economy, particularly Self Help Groups (SHGs) Microfinance and rural credit;

(b) the steps taken by Government to ease the burden of demonetisation in rural areas; and

(c) the details of proposals undertaken to make the rural economy cashless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per information compiled by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), there was a slowdown in incremental growth of Self Help Groups (SHGs) which were savings and credit linked during November and December, 2016. This has picked up since January 2017. As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the growth rate in advances by Non Banking Financial Company-Micro Finance Institutions (NBFC-MFIs) with asset size more than ₹ 500 crore, has declined from 10.04% and 9.02% for April-June and July-September, 2016 quarters respectively to 1.66% for October-December, 2016 quarter indicating that demonetization had marginally impacted the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) advances. However, the situation with regard to most NBFCs has started to improve late December, 2016.

(b) Steps taken by Government, RBI and NABARD to ease the burden of demonetization in rural areas *inter alia* include, additional grace period for prompt repayment incentive and recognition of loan as substandard, interest waiver for certain short term crop loans, progressive reduction and subsequent removal of restrictions on cash withdrawals, etc.

(c) Several measures have been taken to make rural economy cashless which, *inter alia* include, organising DigiDhan Mela, Mobile based payment system *viz.* BHIM, DigiDhan Abhiyan, etc. Support is being provided from Financial Inclusion Fund of NABARD to Banks for deployment of two Point of Sale (PoS) terminals per village in one lakh villages.

Disinvestment of Pawan Hans

2940. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to disinvest in Pawan Hans, if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof; and

(b) whether any assessment has been made on the impact of disinvestment on connectivity and access to transport in remote and hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 27.10.2016 has given "in-principle" approval for strategic disinvestment

of CPSEs including Pawan Hans Limited (PHL). However, after completion of the process, specific approval of Government will be sought.

(b) The "in-principle" approval of Strategic Disinvestment does not suggest closure of PHL or its operations. Hence, Pawan Hans has not made any assessment on the impact of disinvestment on connectivity and access to transport in remote and hilly areas.

Operational Jan Dhan accounts

2941. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of regular and operational bank accounts in the country;
- (b) the number of Jan Dhan and No-frills accounts which have deposits and are operational; and
- (c) the total number of Jan Dhan accounts opened and the number of operational accounts having deposits of more than ₹ 5000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) According to Reserve Bank of India data, the number of deposit accounts in scheduled commercial banks in the country, in March, 2015, was 143,98,92,283.

(b) As per reports received from Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and 13 Private Sector Banks, as on 15.3.2017, there are 19.07 crore Jan Dhan accounts which have deposits and are operational. Reserve Bank of India circular dated 10.8.2012 provides that no-frill accounts be converted to Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

(c) As per reports received from Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and 13 Private Sector Banks, as on 15.3.2017, there are 28.02 crore Jan Dhan accounts, and 1.8 crore operational Jan Dhan accounts have deposits of more than ₹ 5,000.

Window dressing of balance sheet by banks

†2942. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the directions issued or the rules framed by Government for banks to check 'Window Dressing of Balance Sheet' by banks, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that banks resort to evergreening of loans to improve their performance which results in an increase of NPA; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the names of the banks and the detail of total amount and accounts wherefor evergreening has been done during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the branch auditors of banks are required to examine accounts for possible window dressing. In terms of RBI Master Circular dated July 01, 2015 on Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances, it has been advised that in case if banks resort to evergreening of accounts, bank will be subject to accelerated provisioning for these accounts and/or other supervisory actions as deemed appropriate by RBI.

Agricultural loans to farmers

†2943. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan disbursed to farmers by Public Sector Banks in the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 in pursuance of the target fixed in this regard;

(b) the total number of farmers who applied for agriculture loans and the number of farmers who were provided such loan, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the average loan provided to each farmer, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of total amount of loan disbursed to farmers by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are as under:

(No. of Accounts in lakh and Amount in ₹ crore)

Year	Target*	Achievement (Agri. Loan Disbursed)	No. of A/cs
2014-15	540000.00	483619.99	350.68
2015-16	590000.00	604971.18 #	441.62 #
2016-17	625000.00	463347.16**	408.18**

* Total target for Public and Private Sector Commercial banks.

Inclusive of Private Sector Commercial Banks'.

**Provisional, upto December, 2016.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of number of accounts along with agriculture loans disbursed for the last two years as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise details of Agricultural loans disbursed and Number of Accounts (A/Cs) by RBI for the last two years (2014-15)

(No. of A/c in actual and amount in ₹ '000)

	2014		2015	
	No. of A/Cs	Amount (Disbursements)	No. of A/Cs	Amount (Disbursements)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman	3398	366475	5672	630769
Andhra Pradesh	4755558	537869090.5	5017138	627428059
Arunachal Pradesh	10182	2101106	4537	467516
Assam	292872	21343626	287757	22273746
Bihar	1362703	95855158	1511648	109483590
Chandigarh	19008	17304713	5245	24173903
Chhattisgarh	194927	38229439	223744	41900928
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1181	202763.7	1188	280623
Daman and Diu	891	358217	1227	244338
Delhi	63069	74479226.74	16769	155108626
Goa	64357	10736072.72	43952	6876002
Gujarat	1187010	236964292	1245311	267884471
Haryana	649255	240477476.7	758155	275700958
Himachal Pradesh	191866	37069511	228648	39547873
Jammu and Kashmir	147420	26357563	108716	21932684
Jharkhand	469501	20130414	487500	19841753
Karnataka	2332690	356651242.7	2765943	431892433
Kerala	3900502	402690169	4841498	490117089
Lakshadweep	149	8810	234	12107
Madhya Pradesh	1739538	282797906.9	1852150	296591420
Maharashtra	2471233	715294510.5	2924736	607013679
Manipur	16645	1174232	20790	1706087
Meghalaya	21430	991105	32735	1455423
Mizoram	6152	340027	9293	486580

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	16203	630808	17131	988668
Odisha	815536	47513006.1	824949	73802760
Puducherry	207490	13129774.05	161774	12839203
Punjab	952103	410109108.5	1207288	497984711
Rajasthan	1225124	242156171.4	1787511	335607222
Sikkim	4900	1223367	3713	655550
Tamil Nadu	9000204	849210076.6	12162855	1065081227
Tripura	46305	2412660	63351	2641350
Uttarakhand	839382	96732753	406278	66182470
Uttar Pradesh	2262215	337013171	3412992	443579076
West Bengal	907640	142391885	1270644	183049215
TOTAL	36178639	5262315928	43713072	6125462109

Source: RBI

MoUs with other countries to counter smuggling and fake currencies

2944. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed a number of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with a number of countries to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currencies, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has yielded desired results, if so, details thereof; and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on 06.06.2015 to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes. Under the mandate of the said MoU, three meetings of the Joint Task Forces have been held and a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been signed during the meeting held in February, 2016. Exchange of information in some FICN cases have taken place with Bangladesh after the signing of the MoU.

Recovery of black money after demonetisation

†2945. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very less amount of black money has been received as compared to the estimates by Government, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, the quantum of money in circulation till 8th November, 2016 and the amount of money that was earmarked as black money; and

(c) the total amount of money deposited in the banks after demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) There is no official estimate of the quantum of black money in India. Action against black money is an on-going process and was one of the goals of the demonetization. During the period 9th November, 2016 to 10th January, 2017, more than 1100 search and survey were conducted by the Income Tax Department, apart from issuing more than 5100 verification notices in the cases of suspicious high value cash deposits or related activities. These actions led to seizure of valuables of more than ₹ 610 crore which includes cash of ₹ 513 crore. Seizure of cash in new currency notes was about ₹ 110 crore. Further, the undisclosed income detected in these actions was more than ₹ 5400 crore.

Appropriate action against tax evasion is an on-going process. A number of effective measures have been taken by the Government to verify cash deposits in old ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 notes made in the banks by those persons whose tax profiles are not in line with the amounts of cash deposited. Such action includes collection of information on cash transactions, collation and analysis of such information, extensive use of information technology and data analytics tools for identification of high risk cases, expeditious verification of suspect cases mostly in a non-intrusive manner, enforcement actions in appropriate cases, taking further actions of bringing to tax the income and levy of applicable penalties and filing prosecution complaints in appropriate cases.

(c) The value of notes in circulation reported by the Reserve Bank of India as on November, 4, 2016 was ₹ 17,974.6 billion. The value of Specified Bank Notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to RBI and Currency Chests amounted to ₹ 12.44 lakh crore as of December, 10, 2016.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

High cash use causing inflation and corruption

2946. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deposits are liability on banks on which they have to pay interest; and

(b) whether high cash use causing inflation and corruption is also baseless as countries like Japan and Hong Kong have much higher cash GDP ratios than India, yet lower inflation and corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extant instructions, banks can accept three types of bank deposits *viz.* Savings Bank Deposits, Term deposits and Current Account Deposits. While Savings Bank Deposits and Term Deposits are interest bearing deposits, Current Account Deposits are non-interest bearing deposits. Payment of interest on deposits by Scheduled Commercial Banks is as per their Board approved policy subject to the regulatory framework contained in RBI Master Direction dated March 3, 2016.

The format of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account has been prescribed *vide* Reserve Bank Circular dated February 6, 1992. In terms of the same, Deposits of the banks are required to be included under the Item 'Deposits' under Liabilities in the Balance Sheet and Interest on Deposits is required to be included in Interest Expended in the Profit and Loss Account.

Gains and costs of note ban

2947. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the proscribed currency notes returned to the banking system by December 30, 2016;

(b) how much black money and fake currency were unearthed since November 8, 2016;

(c) how many illicit cash hoarders and terrorists were caught;

(d) what gain has accrued to the exchequer and what have been the fiscal costs of the note ban; and

(e) by when the supply of new currency notes would normalise and the limits on cash withdrawal will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As of December 10, 2016, the Specified Bank Notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to RBI and currency chests amounted to ₹ 12.44 lakh crores. The data obtained in this regards would need to be reconciled with the physical cash balances to eliminate counterfeit notes, accounting errors/possible double counts etc., after which only the final figures will be arrived at.

(b) and (c) The searches conducted by the Income Tax Department during the period 01.04.2014 to 28.02.2017, in 2027 groups of assesses have led to admission of undisclosed income of ₹ 36,051 crore apart from seizure of undisclosed assets worth ₹ 2,890 crore. Besides, 15,498 surveys conducted during the same period, resulted in detection of undisclosed income of ₹ 33,383 crore. Fake Indian Currency Notes of ₹ 17,76,15,506 have been reported online as seized/recovered by State Police, RBI and other Agencies since November 8, 2016.

(d) Demonetisation seeks to create a new 'normal' wherein the GDP would be bigger, cleaner and real. This exercise is part of the Government's resolve to eliminate corruption, black money, counterfeit currency and terror funding. This exercise has resulted in an increase in deposits with banks. This will facilitate reduction of interest rates and provide more headroom to banks to expand their credit base.

(e) The limits on cash withdrawal have been removed with effect from 13th March, 2017. The endeavour would be to supply as many notes as the public demands. The RBI monitors the demand-supply position on a continuous basis.

Measures to improve condition of Cooperative and Rural Banks

2948. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the news-item wherein it has been reported that the share of Cooperative and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in priority sector lending has been steadily declining in States particularly in Haryana and the share of commercial banks in priority sector lending has increased, resulting in the Cooperative Banks in dire situation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve condition of cooperative and rural banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) directions on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have to achieve PSL Lending to the tune of 75% of the total loan outstanding. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that RRBs in the country have achieved priority sector lending to the tune of 86.14% as on 31.03.2016. The

Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank (the only RRB in Haryana), has achieved Priority Sector Lending of 80.75% of its total loan outstanding.

Further, the PSL guidelines are not applicable in case of Cooperative Banks. However, the Cooperative Banks primarily provide loans under PSL categories.

RBI has reported that the total PSL by Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) has steadily increased over the last three years, details of which are furnished below:

Financial Year	Amount in crore
2013-14	97587
2014-15	110821
2015-16	124418

Jurisdiction over tax assesses and GST

2949. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has shared with the States a model GST Law as it prepares for the rollout of goods and services tax from April 1, 2017; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is also working on multiple options apart from horizontal and vertical division for deciding on jurisdiction over tax assessees; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) A draft Model Goods and Services Tax (GST) Law was prepared by a Law Committee of Officers consisting of officers from the Central Government and some State Governments. The GST Council shared this draft Model GST Law with all the States on 26 November, 2016. This draft Model GST Law was discussed in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th meetings of the GST Council held respectively on 2-3 December, 2016, 11 December, 2016 and 22-23 December, 2016, 3-4 January, 2017, 16 January, 2017 and 18 February, 2017 and the same was approved with certain changes. Based on the approved draft Model GST Law, the draft Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Law and draft Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) Law were discussed and recommended in the 11th meeting of the Council held on 4 March, 2017. The draft State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) Law and Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (UTGST) Law were discussed and recommended in the 12th meeting of the Council held on 16.03.2017.

(b) In the 9th Meeting of the GST Council held on 16 January, 2017, the Council agreed and recommended to a broad administrative arrangement between the Centre and the States for cross empowerment to ensure single interface in the GST regime.

Capital infusion into SBI

2950. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to infuse Rs.1894 crore capital into State Bank of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the State Bank of India to obtain necessary approval for the fund infusion; and

(c) whether it is also further a fact that Government has approved to increase the paid up capital of SBI by way of preferential allotment of equity shares, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Rupees 5681 crore (₹ Five thousand six hundred and eighty one crore only) was infused on 19.01.2017 in State Bank of India (SBI) and shares were allotted to Government of India (GOI) by way of preferential allotment on 20.01.2017.

GOI had advised SBI to take all the necessary steps/approval for the capital infusion of ₹ 5681 crore which has since been allotted to GOI by way of preferential allotment of shares on 20.01.2017.

Shelving of printing of new higher denomination currency notes

2951. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the proposal for printing of new higher denomination currency notes has been shelved for the time being, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): The matter was examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and it has not been found suitable to introduce higher denomination currency notes of denominations ₹ 5,000/- and ₹ 10,000/-.

Financial package for Uttarakhand

†2952. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sanctioned a timebound package for construction work, power, drinking water and rehabilitation in the State of Uttarakhand following the recommendation made by a Committee constituted after the State was hit by a calamity on 16th June, 2013;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the amount of funds sanctioned and the dates on which this amount was to be provided to the State Government; and

(c) whether Government has provided funds to the State on time if so, the financial year-wise details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Consequent to the 16th June, 2013 Uttarakhand disaster, the Government of India had approved a medium and long-term reconstruction package to assist the State. The package includes the following assistance from the GOI:

- (i) Specific relaxation in guidelines of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs): Specific relaxation in the existing guidelines of CSS [viz; Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme (AIBP), Flood Management Programme (FMP), Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Employment of Adolescent Girls (SABALA) and Indira Gandhi Matritva Yojana (IMGSY)] were applicable in all the disaster affected areas in the entire State of Uttarakhand.
- (ii) Assistance under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs): Concerned Central Ministries earmarked Central outlays under respective CSS for an amount of ₹ 1884.92 crore allotted during the financial years of 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 within its overall budgetary allocation for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.
- (iii) Assistance under Central Sector (CSs): An amount of ₹ 50 crore allotted under Central Sector Plan Scheme during the financial years of 2014-15 and 2015-16 within overall budgetary allocation for the Twelfth Five Year Plan for establishment of “Environment Research and Training Center at Dehradun”.
- (iv) Assistance under Special Plan Assistance (SPA): An amount of ₹ 1100 crore allotted under SPA during the financial years of 2014-15 and 2015-16 for reconstruction work restricted to five districts in Uttarakhand. The GOI released ₹ 1100 crore (₹ 165 crore during 2013-14 + ₹ 495 crore during 2014-15 + ₹ 116.22 crore during 2015-16 + ₹ 323.78 crore during 2016-17) to the State on this account.

Pending cases under Benami Transaction (Provision) Act, 1988

2953. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases being investigated by Government under Benami Transaction (Provision) Act, 1988;

- (b) the number of cases in which charge sheet are filed;
- (c) the number of cases in which charge sheets have been filed after Benami Transaction (Provision) Amendment Act, 2016 came into force;
- (d) whether any property under Amended Act has been attached;
- (e) the value of the property attached so far after Amended Act came into force; and
- (f) the types of punishment provided under amended provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Though the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 has been on the statute book since more than 28 years, the same could not be made operational because of certain inherent defects. There is no provision of filing of charge-sheets under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.

(c) to (e) With a view to providing effective regime for prohibition of benami transactions, the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 was amended through the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amended Act, 2016. The amended law which has come into effect since 1st November, 2016 empowers the specified authorities to provisionally attach benami properties which can eventually be confiscated. More than 245 benami transactions have been identified since the coming into effect of the amended law. Show cause notices for provisional attachment of benami properties have been issued in 140 cases involving properties of the value of about ₹ 200 crore. Out of these, provisional attachment has already been effected in 124 cases. The benami properties attached include deposits in bank accounts and immovable properties.

(f) The amended provisions provide for attachment and confiscation of benami properties. Further, if a person is found guilty of offence of benami transaction by the competent court, he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than one year but which may extend to 7 years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to 25% of the fair market value of the property. There is also provision for rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and fine for giving false information under the amended Act.

Impact of GST on the revenue earning of Goa

2954. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any State-wise study with respect to impact of GST on their revenues;

- (b) if so, the details of the impact likely to be caused on the State of Goa;
- (c) the compensation which Goa will get once the GST comes into force;
- (d) whether the various types of revenue collected with respect to the activities of casinos in the rivers and the casinos installed in the hotels are likely to be impacted; and
- (e) the provisions in the GST Bill under which, if at all, revenue collected by the State Government, from Casinos, is proposed to be compensated, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) No such specific State-wise study in respect of impact of GST on their revenues specifically in case of Goa has been made.

(d) and (e) Taking into account the likely impact of GST on State revenue provisions have been made in this regard in Section 18 of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, which provides for compensation to States for loss of revenue on account of introduction of goods and services tax, is as under:

"Parliament shall by law, on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council provide for compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax for a period of five years."

Further, various indirect taxes, including all taxes levied as per Entry 62 in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution like taxes on amusement, betting and gambling or any other tax are to be subsumed to Goods and Service Tax. Accordingly, GST Compensation Bill, 2017 is proposed to be introduced in ensuing session of Parliament.

Excessive profiteering by business establishments under GST

2955. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of total business establishments registered under GST; and
- (b) whether Government is considering any measures to address possibility of excessive profiteering by business establishments in the GST regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The GST Law is yet to be enacted and become operational and hence no registration under GST can be done. However, existing taxpayers are being enrolled for smooth transition to GST. Around 59.91% of existing taxpayers have been activated upto 20th March, 2017.

(b) The draft GST laws, namely, Central Goods and Services Tax Law (CGST), States Goods and Services Tax Law (SGST), Integrated Goods and Services Tax Law (IGST) and Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Law (UTGST) have been recommended by the GST Council. The draft laws, *inter alia*, provide that a taxable person must pass on the benefit of any reduction in rate of tax or the benefit of input tax credit to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in the price.

Regulator for issues relating to electronic payments

2956. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on setting up of a separate regulator to look into the electronic payments issues, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Reserve Bank of India is not in favour of constitution of a regulator, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India constituted a Committee under Shri Ratan P. Watal to review the framework related to Digital Payments. The Committee has recommended structural reforms in the payment eco system, including amendments to the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007. The modalities for creating a Payments Regulatory Board in the Reserve Bank of India by replacing the existing Board for Regulation and Supervision of Payment and Settlement Systems have been included in the Finance Bill, 2017.

Varisht Pension Bima Yojana

2957. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a new Varisht Pension Bima Yojana as a social security scheme for the senior citizens of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how it will be beneficial to senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Government has approved a scheme for senior citizens to protect elderly persons aged 60 and above against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market conditions, as also to provide social security during old age. The scheme will be implemented through Life Insurance

Corporation (LIC) of India. As per the scheme, on payment of an initial lump sum amount ranging from a minimum purchase price of ₹ 1,50,000/- for a minimum pension of ₹ 1000/- per month to a maximum purchase price of ₹ 7,50,000/- for maximum pension of ₹ 5,000/- per month, subscribers will get an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8% per annum, payable monthly/quarterly/half-yearly/annually.

Population control measures for States with high TFR

†2958. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the details of the States with good result with respect to population control as per the data related to fertility rate figuring in fourth National Family Health Survey;

(b) State-wise data related to Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in last three years; and

(c) whether Ministry is considering to place more emphasis on population control in the States having high fertility rate; and the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The details of the States with respect to population control as per data related to fertility rate figuring in fourth National Family Health Survey is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State-wise data related to TFR for last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Yes, The Ministry has launched Mission Parivar Vikas in 146 high fertility districts in the States having high fertility and to place more emphasis on population control by strengthening Family Planning activities through:—

- Delivering assured services
- Initiating new promotional schemes
- Ensuring commodity security
- Building capacity (service providers)
- Creating enabling environment
- Closely monitoring and resolving implementation bottlenecks.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Fourth National Family Health Survey of TFR (States/UTs)*

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Total fertility rate (children per woman)	
		NFHS-4	NFHS-3
		Total	
1	2	3	4
India		2.2	2.7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.8	
2.	Assam	2.2	2.4
3.	Bihar	3.4	4.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	2.2	2.6
5.	Gujarat	2.0	2.4
6.	Haryana	2.1	2.7
7.	Jharkhand	2.6	3.3
8.	Karnataka	1.8	2.1
9.	Kerala	1.6	1.9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	3.1
11.	Maharashtra	1.9	2.1
12.	Odisha	2.1	2.4
13.	Punjab	1.6	2.0
14.	Rajasthan	2.4	3.2
15.	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.8
16.	Telangana	1.8	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2.7	3.8
18.	West Bengal	1.8	2.3
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.1	3.0
20.	Delhi	1.7	2.1
21.	Goa	1.7	1.8
22.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	1.9
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.0	2.4
24.	Manipur	2.6	2.8

1	2	3	4
25.	Meghalaya	3.0	3.8
26.	Mizoram	2.3	2.9
27.	Nagaland	2.7	3.7
28.	Sikkim	1.2	2.0
29.	Tripura	1.7	2.2
30.	Uttarakhand	2.1	2.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.5	
32.	Chandigarh	1.6	
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.3	
34.	Daman and Diu	1.7	
35.	Lakshadweep	1.8	
36.	Puducherry	1.7	

Statement-II*Details of State-wise Data of Total Fertility Rate (TFR)*

Sl. No.	State	2013	2014	2015
All India		2.3	2.3	2.3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.8	1.8	1.7
2.	Assam	2.3	2.3	2.3
3.	Bihar	3.4	3.2	3.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	2.6	2.6	2.5
5.	Delhi	1.7	1.7	1.7
6.	Gujarat	2.3	2.3	2.2
7.	Haryana	2.2	2.3	2.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.7	1.7	1.7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.9	1.7	1.6
10.	Jharkhand	2.7	2.8	2.7
11.	Karnataka	1.9	1.8	1.8
12.	Kerala	1.8	1.9	1.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2.9	2.8	2.8
14.	Maharashtra	1.8	1.8	1.8

Sl. No.	State	2013	2014	2015
15.	Odisha	2.1	2.1	2.0
16.	Punjab	1.7	1.7	1.7
17.	Rajasthan	2.8	2.8	2.7
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.7	1.6
19.	Telangana		1.8	1.8
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3.1	3.2	3.1
21.	Uttarakhand		2.0	2.0
22.	West Bengal	1.6	1.6	1.6

Source: Sample Registration System, Statistical Report (Registrar General, India)

Crack down on online advertisements of sex determination

2959. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that advertisements relating to pre-natal determination of sex continue to appear online despite the practice being illegal;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the guilty parties who are responsible for these advertisements, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to stop these advertisements from appearing online?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Section 22 of the PC-PNDT Act, 1994 prohibits any advertisement in any form including internet, relating to pre-conception and pre-natal determination of sex or sex selection. Any contravention in this regard is punishable with imprisonment up to 3 years and with fine up to ₹ 10,000.

As per the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) received from States/UTs, 74 cases out of total 2316 have been filed by the District Appropriate Authorities against illegal advertisements under the PC&PNDT Act.

Despite above, instances of online advertisements relating to pre-natal determination of sex have been reported. In this regards' a Civil Writ Petition No. 341/2008 Dr. Sabu Mathew George *Vs* Union of Indian and Ors is being heard in Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Hon'ble Supreme Court, *vide* order dated 16.11.2016, directed Union of India to constitute a nodal Agency, as an interim arrangement, to regulate and remove online advertisements relating to preconception and prenatal determination of sex or sex selection, prohibited under PC&PNDT Act, 1994, on internet. Accordingly nodal agency has been constituted.

Financial risk due to virtual currencies

2960. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government shares the reported comment of RBI that virtual currencies pose a financial risk; and

(b) if so, how will it address the problem while pushing for a cashless economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India, *vide*, its Press Release dated February 01, 2017 has advised that it has not given any license/authorization to any entity/company to operate such schemes or deal with Bitcoin or any virtual currency. As such, any user, holder, investor, trader, etc. dealing with Virtual Currencies will be doing so at their own risk.

Reserve Bank of India had issued cautionary advice to the users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) including Bitcoins about the potential financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks that they are exposing themselves to, *vide*, its press release dated December 24, 2013.

The creation, trading or usage of VCs including Bitcoins, as a medium of payment is not authorized by any Central bank or monetary authority. No regulatory approval, registration or authorisation is stated to have been obtained by the entities concerned for carrying on such activities.

The absence of counter parties in usage of VCs including Bitcoins, for illicit and illegal activities in anonymous/pseudonymous systems could subject the users to unintentional breaches of anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) laws.

Check on opium cultivation

2961. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports that opium is being cultivated on a large scale in the agency belt of North Coastal Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Government has any plans to check such cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There has been no reporting of any case of opium cultivation in North Coastal Andhra Pradesh so far.

(b) Does not arise.

**Exchange of old currency notes by passport holders of
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

2962. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chennai branch of RBI has been accepting old currency notes of ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- denomination from passport holders from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana since January 1, 2017;

(b) how many passport holders with addresses in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have deposited or exchanged old notes up to February 28, 2017;

(c) the steps proposed to create more desks and counters to accept such deposits efficiently at Chennai RBI; and

(d) whether handicapped people from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana can use the postal system to exchange such notes, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Chennai is one of the five offices authorized to accept Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) tendered during the grace period as defined under Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Ordinance 2016 since replaced by the Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Act, 2017.

(b) As per available information the numbers are as per the following:—

Telangana : 301;

Andhra Pradesh : 509

(c) and (d) To provide quick service to the huge number of applicants visiting the office for exchange of SBNs in Chennai, a team of seven officers has been posted to verify the documents and three counters opened for accepting the SBNs from those whose documents are in order. As per the extant rules the tenderer has to come in person for depositing SBNs. However, arrangements are made for providing out of turn service to the physically challenged and senior citizens.

FDI in service sector

2963. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether service sector has received the highest FDI during the current financial year till November, 2016, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of areas under service sector which have received FDI and the source countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) During the current financial year till November, 2016, the service sector received the highest FDI inflow of USD 6689.21 million, which is 20.58% of the total FDI inflow during the corresponding period.

(b) The areas under Service sector which have received FDI are Financial Services, Banking services, Insurance, Non-Financial Services, Outsourcing, Research and Development, Courier, Technical Testing and Analysis, and other Services. The top ten source countries from where FDI was received in the Service sector are Mauritius, Singapore, USA, Japan, United Kingdom, Bermuda, Netherlands, Canada, Germany and Switzerland.

Misuse of Jan Dhan accounts during demonetisation

2964. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of zero balance Jan Dhan accounts on November 8 and December 30, 2016;

(b) the total balance in Jan Dhan accounts on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016;

(c) whether Government believe that Jan Dhan accounts were misused to exchange and deposit old currency notes during demonetisation by people who were not owners of those accounts; if not the reasons therefor;

(d) if so, whether Government anticipated this situation before announcing demonetisation;

(e) if so, whether Government undertook a multi-stakeholder deliberation on this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The number of zero balance accounts under

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is available for November 9 and December, 28, 2016. The number of such accounts was 5.93 crore as on 9.11.2016, and 6.32 crore as on 28.12.2016. The balance of deposits in PMJDY accounts was ₹ 45,636 crore as on 9.11.2016, and ₹ 71,036 crore as on 28.12.2016.

(c) to (f) Information is not maintained.

Non-issue of policy certificates under PMSBY and PMJJBY

†2965. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons insured under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, the details thereof State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that majority of the insured persons have not been given policy certificates, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether without having policy certificates, the nominee of the concerned insured person would be entitled to insurance claim in event of any accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Detailed State-wise enrolments under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) PMSBY and PMJJBY are offered by banks in association with their insurance partners. Enrollment receipts are given to subscribers as a proof of insurance under the scheme. Further, the insurance companies issue group policies in respect of PMJJBY and PMSBY to the banks with whom they have tied up for these schemes.

(c) Yes, Sir. The nominee is entitled to insurance claim, if the necessary premium has been auto-debited from the subscriber's bank account and relevant documentary evidence with respect to accident claim has been filed.

Statement

*Details of State-wise enrolments under PMSBY and PMJJBY
(Figures as reported by Banks)*

As on 31.01.2017

Sl. No.	State	PMSBY	PMJJBY
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	548985	244052

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State	PMSBY	PMJJBY
2.	Himachal Pradesh	826197	228840
3.	Punjab	3017158	552204
4.	Chandigarh	160985	46271
5.	Uttarakhand	1133235	313198
6.	Haryana	2472276	753358
7.	NCT of Delhi	3158208	955595
8.	Rajasthan	4169132	1137111
9.	Uttar Pradesh	10242601	2941972
10.	Bihar	4255309	1146263
11.	Sikkim	42717	23620
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	48096	31250
13.	Nagaland	45464	18562
14.	Manipur	78517	26952
15.	Mizoram	64546	37658
16.	Tripura	290627	78762
17.	Meghalaya	60663	28131
18.	Assam	1437788	518405
19.	West Bengal	5177471	1149541
20.	Jharkhand	1603890	405301
21.	Odisha	3272810	792952
22.	Chhattisgarh	4590026	912244
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7194857	1801689
24.	Gujarat	4517615	1949857
25.	Daman and Diu	18909	9955
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30694	15191
27.	Maharashtra	7565628	3301914
28.	Andhra Pradesh	7285267	1487997
29.	Karnataka	6033347	2724916
30.	Goa	223817	108811
31.	Lakshadweep	5620	1098
32.	Kerala	3513715	744690

Sl. No.	State	PMSBY	PMJJBY
33.	Tamil Nadu	6513561	2229518
34.	Puducherry	160883	58629
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23471	11664
36.	Telangana	5625403	1678463

Frozen accounts of State Bank of Sikkim

2966. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the RBI has frozen 52,000 accounts of State Bank of Sikkim (SBS) on the ground that SBS was not covered under the Banking Regulation Act, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Minister of Sikkim has urged Government to allow the banking operations on these accounts; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has informed that they have not issued any instructions regarding freezing of accounts of the customers of State Bank of Sikkim (SBS). RBI has further informed that letter dated November, 25, 2016 was received from Chief Minister of Sikkim requesting that the hardship being faced by the people of Sikkim may be ameliorated by allowing the ordinary depositors of SBS to deposit and withdraw funds into/from their accounts, in accordance with the extant guidelines and at par with other banks operating in the country. As SBS was not a banking company and not specified among the institutions who could offer the facility to exchange/deposit specified bank notes, SBS could not avail the facility.

Pending cases for collection of different types of direct and indirect taxes

2967. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cases pending in different appellate bodies for collection of all types of direct and indirect taxes, the details thereof appellate body-wise and tax forms-wise;

(b) the total amount of tax revenue locked due to these pending tax disputes in the litigation process;

(c) the details of cases where Government spent more than locked tax revenue on tax dispute cases since 2014, year-wise; and

(d) the total number of cases where Government lost the cases against assesseees, the details of cases involving more than ₹ 25 lakhs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of the cases pending in different appellate bodies for collection and revenue locked therein is as under:—

Direct Tax			(₹ in crore)	
Appellate Forum	No. of pending appeals as on date		Amount as on date	
	No. of appeals	As on date	Amount	As on date
CIT (Appeals)	280547	31.01.2017	681842.97	31.01.2017
ITAT	88370	31.12.2016	140323.05	30.09.2016
High Court	41960	31.12.2016	166284.45	30.09.2016
Supreme Court	5272	30.09.2016	7530.09	30.09.2016

Indirect Tax			(₹ in crore) as on 31.01.2017			
Appellate Forum	Customs		Central Excise		Service Tax	
	No. of appeals	Amt.	No. of appeals	Amt.	No. of appeals	Amt.
Commissioner Appeals	11253	1648.39	14706	3116.28	18681	6562.91
CESTAT	19721	19891.41	37849	76263.76	26751	90440.28
High Court	3945	5217.04	6803	20316.77	3145	9761.22
Supreme Court	649	3780.45	1541	7861.14	714	8124.46

(c) and (d) No such data is maintained.

**Unfulfilled target of 20 per cent Y-O-Y credit growth
to MSMEs By PSBs**

2968. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that RBI's guideline of achieving 20 per cent credit growth rate to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for every Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has remained significantly unfulfilled by many PSBs;

(b) if so, the names of PSBs which were not able to achieve the target of 20 per cent, the details thereof, year-wise since 2014; and

(c) the details of action taken against these PSBs which have not fulfilled the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) On the basis of the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Banks were advised to achieve a 20 per cent Year-on-Year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). The performance of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) with respect to this target during the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See below*). Any shortfall in lending to priority sector (which includes lending to MSEs) by PSBs is allocated for contribution to Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) and other specified funds. Further, the RBI also considers Priority Sector Lending (PSL) performance while granting regulatory clearance/approvals for various purposes.

Statement

Details of lending to MSE sector by Public Sector Banks

Name of the bank	Y-o-Y growth credit to MSE 2013-14	Y-o-Y growth credit to MSE 2014-15	Y-o-Y growth credit to MSE 2015-16
	Target 20%	Target 20%	Target 20%
1	2	3	4
SBBJ	8.92	20.29	-26.72
SB Hyderabad	29.54	9.44	-2.59
SBI	2.58	1.26	-7.51
SB Mysore	13.54	14.90	-6.24
SB Patiala	22.72	6.74	-17.24
SB Tra'core	32.37	-2.35	23.62
TOTAL 'A'	9.00	4.60	-8.36
Allahabad Bank	20.02	15.19	8.16
Andhra Bank	8.76	23.52	-0.26
B O Baroda	28.51	15.35	-12.06
B O India	21.41	21.75	-8.78
B O Maharash	37.99	10.16	16.77
Bharmah Bank	0.00	0.00	74.93
Canara Bank	37.92	26.13	8.31
Central Bank	17.86	22.83	5.55
Corpn. Bank	26.98	10.17	5.71

1	2	3	4
Dena Bank	25.80	13.89	-6.84
IDBI Bank Ltd.	49.82	8.38	5.07
Indian Bank	18.56	17.35	27.03
IOB	24.77	12.49	-10.22
OBC	26.11	8.52	-12.36
P & S Bank	51.59	3.99	10.00
PNB	16.94	18.65	-3.57
Syndicate Bank	21.71	17.19	13.55
UCO Bank	60.71	-3.10	-10.86
Union Bank	32.31	23.23	0.17
United Bank	-0.95	4.36	-13.56
Vijaya Bank	22.30	25.39	9.07
TOTAL 'B'	26.63	15.71	-0.90
TOTAL 'A+B'	22.59	13.44	-2.32

Source: RBI.

Tax revenue loss due to free data offers

2969. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has lost huge tax revenue collection from mobile operators due to free data offers by Reliance Jio and other operators during the last six months, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how much revenue has been collected by Government in forms of service tax etc. from the mobile operators and its subscribers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Sector-wise or industry-wise data of the tax collection is not maintained Centrally. Therefore, it is not feasible to comment whether there is any decline in revenue from a particular sector or industry.

Economic growth rate of the country

2970. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent report of IMF, India's GDP growth estimate is

6.6 per cent during 2016-17 due to cash shortage and payment disruptions due to demonetisation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether as per Government data, India's economic growth is 7 per cent during 3rd quarter of 2016-17; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the basis for such high growth rate during 3rd quarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) According to the World Economic Outlook Update of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), released in January 2017, India's growth rate is estimated at 6.6 per cent in 2016-17. IMF mentioned that the growth estimate for 2016-17 has been trimmed primarily due to the temporary negative consumption shock induced by cash shortages and payment disruptions associated with the recent currency note withdrawal.

(b) and (c) As per the quarterly estimates of GDP for the third quarter (Q3) of 2016-17 released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 28th February, 2017, the growth rate of GDP at constant market prices in the third quarter of 2016-17 was 7.0 per cent. The third quarter's growth was estimated to have been supported by a 6 per cent growth in agriculture and allied sectors, which is higher than the corresponding growth rate estimated for the first and second quarters of 2016-17. The industrial and services sectors are estimated to have grown by 6.6 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively during the third quarter of the current financial year.

Achievement of targets under Amnesty scheme-2016

†2971. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Amnesty scheme-2016 proposed by Government for declaring undeclared income;

(b) the number of applications received by Government under the above Amnesty scheme proposal and the total amount declared, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has some other proposal whereby maximum amount can be earned from such disclosures, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that ₹ 6500 crore under the above scheme as referred to by the Prime Minister in his speech made from Red Fort have been received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No Amnesty scheme was proposed by the Government in the year 2016. However, *vide* Finance Act, 2016, the Government introduced the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 (the Scheme) to provide an opportunity to all the persons who had not paid full taxes in the past to come forward and declare such undisclosed income and pay tax, surcharge and penalty totalling in all to forty-five per cent of such undisclosed income declared.

(b) Under the Scheme an amount of ₹ 67,382 crore was declared by 71,726 assesseees.

(c) At present, the Government has introduced, “The Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 2016”. A declarant under the said Scheme is required to pay tax @ 30% of undisclosed income, surcharge @ 33% of tax and penalty @ 10% of undisclosed income. The declarant is also required to deposit an amount, which shall not be less than twenty five per cent. of the undisclosed income in, “the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Deposit Scheme, 2016”. Such deposit shall carry no interest and have a lock-in period of four years.

(d) No reference of the above Scheme was made by the Prime Minister in his speech from Red Fort.

Upgradation of payment banks to commercial banks

2972. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of payment banks operating in the country as on 28 February, 2017;

(b) the number of such banks likely to come up in next six months;

(c) how these banks are different with other commercial banks; and

(d) whether Government will upgrade these banks to commercial banks in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as on February 28, 2017, two payments banks had commenced operations. RBI has granted ‘in-principle’ approval to 11 entities to set up Payments Banks (PBs) and as on date, RBI has granted licence to four entities.

The primary objective of setting up of payments banks is to further financial

inclusion by providing (i) small savings accounts and (ii) payments/remittance services to migrant labor workforce, low income households, small businesses, other unorganized sector entities and other users, by enabling high volume-low value transactions in deposits and payments/remittance services in a secured technology-driven environment. The Payments Banks are set up as a differentiated bank and shall confine its activities to further the objectives for which it is set up. The Guidelines for Licensing of “Payments Banks” dated November 27, 2014 do not envisage a transition path for payments bank to convert into a Universal Bank.

Disinvestment of listed and unlisted PSUs

2973. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of listed and unlisted Public Sector Units (PSUs) which are under consideration of disinvestment;

(b) the names of both the listed and unlisted PSUs under consideration for disinvestment;

(c) the total target amount under disinvestment during 2016-17;

(d) by when the process of disinvestment will start; and

(e) what will be the procedure of disinvestment for listed and unlisted PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) As a part of the strategy to keep shares readily available for transaction to take advantage of market conditions without any loss of time, the Government has identified some CPSEs for minority stake sale in sectors like mineral and metal, oil, capital goods as well as some mid-size and small stocks.

Government has given ‘in-principle’ approval for strategic disinvestment of some CPSEs, Units of CPSEs and subsidiaries of CPSEs. However, after completion of the process, specific approval of Government will be sought in each case.

(c) to (e) The Revised Estimate (RE) for disinvestment during 2016-17 is ₹ 45,500 crore, comprising ₹ 40,000 crore from CPSEs’ disinvestment and ₹ 5,500 crore from strategic disinvestment.

As per the extant disinvestment policy, disinvestment in CPSEs is initiated through listing of profitable CPSEs followed by minority stake sale in listed CPSEs, wherein the Government will retain majority shareholding and management control of the CPSEs.

In addition, the Government has also initiated the process for strategic disinvestment by way of sale of substantial portion of Government shareholding upto 50 per cent or more, along with transfer of management control in identified CPSEs.

Research report on currency supply to banking system

2974. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has prepared a research report on currency supply to the banking system post demonetisation, if so, the highlights of the report; and

(b) the details of measures proposed to be taken by Government in the light of findings of this report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that they have published 9 research reports on the estimated cash supply by RBI, after the demonetisation announced on 08 Nov'16:

(i) SBI initial report was based on different scenarios with assumptions of different denomination notes getting printed in Dec'16, Jan'17 and Feb'17.

(ii) The estimates till 10 Mar'17 pegged newly supplied currency as a percentage of the extinguished currency (₹ 15.44 trillion) to be around 65%.

(b) SBI has indicated that since there is excess currency/cash floating in the economy in the range of ₹ 2.5-3.0 lakh crore (if SBI juxtapose the growth of the economy to the growth of total currency), further push to digital mandate is possible.

With petrol pump transactions amounting to ₹ 4.5 lakh crores on an annualised basis, even a 20% shift to digital would mean a saving of ₹ 1 lakh crore. Hence, promote and incentivize petrol pumps to go digital completely.

Medium Terms Crop loans at par with crop loans

2975. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government is considering to provide relief on interest rate and interest subvention as in the case of crop loans so that Medium Term Crop (MTC) loans to the affected farmers can be provided at par with crop loans, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) implements an interest subvention scheme for short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Besides 2% interest subvention given to banks so that they lend the short-term crop loan upto ₹ 3.00 lakh @ 7% p.a., additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%. The interest rate for medium/long-term loans is fixed by the banks as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines.

Extention of banking facilities for the rural population

†2976. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the percentage of Indian population still without access to banking services;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken by Government to provide access to banking services by all such people; and

(c) the number of Panchayats in Bihar which do not have any banks and the efforts being made by Government to provide for the rural population an access to banking services in order to promote cashless or digital economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Banks were asked to carry out surveys in allocated Sub Service Areas (SSAs) in rural areas and in wards in urban areas, by 26.1.2015, of households covered in terms of having a bank account. Survey data reported by banks showed that 99.9% households out of 21.22 crore surveyed households were covered under PMJDY.

Bank Mitras have been deployed in SSAs to provide access to banking services.

(c) The office of Convener, State Level Bankers' Committee, Bihar has informed that there are 4,598 Panchayats in Bihar which do not have a bank branch.

Banks are committed to promote digital payments through seeding of bank accounts on a voluntary basis with Aadhaar and mobile numbers, promoting the usage of RuPay cards, and imparting financial literacy. Through this, accountholders get access to Aadhaar-enabled, mobile-based and card-based payment options.

Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) has been launched, which supports payments on both smartphones and feature mobile phones.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Harassment of people in depositing old notes

2977. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted the long lines and delays and harassment to people outside various offices of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that higher management of RBI have never visited the harassed people to find out their problems;

(c) in what way Government will modify its existing orders to allow repatriating Indian workers to use their own banks to deposit their old notes; and

(d) whether there is a deliberate motive in RBI creating delays and thereby denial of economic rights of Indian workers abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Detailed instructions for exchange of old notes have already been put up on the website of Reserve Bank of India thereby clearly showing the eligibility condition and other necessary documents to be tendered. Several people who are ineligible queuing up at RBI counters making the queue longer. As each application has to be checked at the counters for his/her absence from the country from passport stamp marks, it is taking considerable time for counter staff. It is compounded by the incomplete documentation etc. Long queues are formed at Mumbai and Delhi only as large number of persons from the neighbouring States are turning up here. Several staff members have been engaged to attend to the large number of people turning up at the counters. Besides, as the last date for deposit by residents, who were not in India during the period from November 08 to December 30, 2016, is approaching more and more persons are turning up. An officer of the rank of General Manager has been assigned the task at Mumbai Office. Department of Currency Management, Central Office have been advising the specific offices to deal with applicants with more sensitivity. The grace period for Indian citizens residing in India, who were abroad during November-December, 2016, is upto March 31, 2017 and for Indian citizens resident outside is upto June 30, 2017. While there is no monetary limit for exchange for the eligible Resident Indians, the limit for NRIs is as per the relevant FEMA regulations. A certificate issued by Indian Customs on arrival through Red Channel after December 30, 2016 indicating the import of Specified Bank Notes, with details and value thereof, should be attached with the tender. The facility for exchange of Old currency notes is available at the RBI offices in Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Nagpur.

Charges on cash deposits and transactions

2978. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain banks have imposed charges on cash deposits and transactions at non-home branch under the grab of supporting Government's efforts towards cashless economy;

(b) if so, whether RBI has any idea about these charges or they have issued any guidelines in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether Government will pull up India's out of control banks for their lustful act of financial terrorism and provide relief to common man and small traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India's Master Circular on Customer Service in Banks, issued on 1st July, 2015 has left the decision to prescribe service charges to individual banks, and provides that their Board of Directors approve the same. Details regarding charges on cash deposits and transactions at non-home branches, based on information furnished by 25 banks, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details regarding charges on cash deposits and transactions at non-home branches, on the basis of information furnished by banks

Bank	Cash Deposit	Cash Withdrawal
Allahabad Bank	No charges	No charges
Axis Bank	In metro/urban locations first 5 transactions or up to ₹ 10 lakh, in semi-urban/rural locations first 10 transactions or up to ₹ 10 lakh are No charges. Beyond this ₹ 5 per ₹ 1000 or ₹ 150, whichever is higher.	
Bank of Baroda	Non-home branch: cash deposit up to ₹ 30000/- per day per account is No charges. Thereafter, in excess of ₹ 30000/, service charges are ₹ 2.50/- per thousand or part thereof.	
Central Bank of India	No charges	No charges
Indian Bank	No charges	No charges

Bank	Cash Deposit	Cash Withdrawal
Karur Vyasa Bank	For Non-home branch, no charges up to ₹ 30,000 per day, subject to a maximum of ₹ 2,50,000 per month. Beyond that there is a charge of ₹ 2 per ₹ 1000/-.	
HDFC Bank	4 transactions (cumulative of deposit and withdrawal) are No charges per month, 5th transaction onwards, ₹ 150/- per transaction. Non home branch: Upto ₹ 25,000 per day per account no charges, above ₹ 25,000/- : ₹ 5/- per thousand or part thereof, subject to minimum of ₹ 150/-.	
Canara Bank	No charges	No charges
Dena Bank	No charges	No charges
ICICI Bank	Non home-branch: ₹ 5/1000 or part thereof subject to a minimum of 150 per transaction.	Non-home branch: No charges for the first cash withdrawal of a calendar month, thereafter in the month, ₹ 5/1000 or part thereof, subject to a minimum of ₹ 150 per transaction.
	At Non-home branch Cash Deposit Machine (CDM): No charges for the first cash deposit of a calendar month; thereafter in the month, ₹ 5/1000 or part thereof, subject to a minimum of ₹ 150 per transaction.	
Oriental Bank of Commerce	No cash deposit charges. Cash handling charges on depositing up to ₹ 1 lac/per day No charges. Above ₹ 1 lac/per day 0.10 paisa per piece (currency note).	No charges
Punjab National Bank	Cash Deposit at all branches within same Clearing Centre and city. (Other than home branch) there are no charges up to ₹ 25,000/- per day, above ₹ 25000/-: charge of ₹ 1/- per ₹ 1000/- or part thereof, with a minimum of ₹ 25/- per transaction. Cash Deposit at Outstation Non-home branches (Other than same Clearing Centre/city): No charges up to ₹ 25,000/- per day, above ₹ 25,000/-: Charges of ₹ 2/- per ₹ 1000/- or part thereof with a minimum of ₹ 25/- per transaction.	No charges

Bank	Cash Deposit	Cash Withdrawal
United Bank of India	No charges	No charges
Vijaya Bank	No charges	No charges
IndusInd Bank	No charges up to ₹ 2,00,000/- per month. Above this limit, ₹ 2.5/- per ₹ 1000/- subject to minimum of ₹ 100.	No charges for self. Third party cash withdrawal at Non-home branch, no charges up to ₹ 50,000/- per month and after that ₹ 2.5/- per ₹ 1000/- subject to minimum of ₹ 100.
Ratnakar Bank Limited	No charges up to ₹ 1 lakh per month, thereafter a charge of ₹ 1/ per ₹ 1000, minimum ₹ 25/-.	No charges
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	Cash deposit up to ₹ 30 lakh per month is allowed. A charge of ₹ 0.50/- per ₹ 1000/- levied on cash deposits exceeding ₹ 30 lakh per month.	No charges for 5 transactions, thereafter a charge of ₹ 20/- per transaction is levied.
Indian Overseas Bank	No charges	No charges
South Indian Bank	No charges	No charges
Syndicate Bank	No charges	No charges
UCO Bank	No charges	No charges
IDBI Bank	In metro/urban locations no charges upto 5 transactions per month, in semi-urban locations no charges up to 7 transactions per month, in rural locations no charges up to 10 transactions, thereafter charges of ₹ 2.50/- per ₹ 1000 (Min. ₹ 25/- and Max ₹ 10,000/-).	
State Bank of Patiala	Up to ₹ 50,000/- per day - No charges. Above ₹ 50,000/- for the full amount- ₹ 0.30 per 1000/- + service tax. Maximum deposit of cash at Non-home branch: ₹ 25,000/- per day.	₹ 5/- per entry (for entries over 30 per ½ year) (other than alternate channel/ATM txn. other than SBP ATMs).

Bank	Cash Deposit	Cash Withdrawal
Corporation Bank	No charges	No charges
State Bank of India	5 transactions no charges/month in branch, ₹ 50/- per deposit thereafter. CDM all transactions no charges.	5 transactions no charges/month in branch, ₹ 20/- per deposit thereafter.

**Deducting money from farmers' accounts for
free weather information**

†2979. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that despite weather related free information given by Government to farmers, the leading bank of the country, State Bank of India has deducted a sum of ₹ 990 crores from the accounts of the farmers in about 25 States including Madhya Pradesh in the month of February;

(b) whether Government has taken any action against the bank for this fraud; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken and the details of the steps being taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such a fraud in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that they have a national level Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with a Private company since 2011, whereas the Kisan Suvidha App was launched on 19th March, 2016. Under this arrangement, the company provides the various SMS based and App based agriculture related information services to the farmers. Apart from weather related information, these services include mandi prices, crop diseases and their treatment etc. through SMS and a call centre. The fee for farmers under this tie-up have been negotiated at ₹ 450/- and ₹ 999/- against normal fee of ₹ 1000/- and ₹ 2500/- respectively. Out of 60.24 lakh Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs), only 1.62 lakh farmers have availed this service which accounts for 2.67% of SBI total KCC account holders. Out of the 1.62 lakh KCC farmers, who have availed this service, written consent was not immediately available in case of 7636 farmers amounting to ₹ 68.04 lakh. SBI has ensured refund of full amount in all these 7636 accounts. SBI has also advised their branches to stop further enrollment to the service till further notice.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Suicides due to chit fund scams in West Bengal

2980. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a large number of cheated people have committed suicide after losing their deposits in the Sarada and Rose Valley Chit Fund scams in West Bengal, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): The National Crime Records Bureau has informed that there is no such information available with them.

Difficulties faced by banks due to NPAs

2981. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilling up of bad loans is increasing the difficulties of nationalized banks as well as private banks like ICICI and Axis bank;

(b) whether these banks are facing difficulties as acquisition of bad loans by Assets Reconstruction Companies (ARCS) are fetching them only 25-40 per cent of the value; and

(c) whether NPAs have become another stumbling block in the way forward of the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The details of Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), ICICI Bank and Axis Bank as on March, 2016 and Dec., 2016 are as under:-

	(₹ in crore)	
	March, 16	Dec., 16
Public Sector Banks	5,02,068	6,06,911
ICICI Bank	19,771	25,523
AXIS Bank	4,950	15,198

Source: RBI, (Data for Domestic Operations).

Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of banks have increased due to slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather, gems, etc. The PSB's continue to be under stress on account of aggressive lending in the past.

ICICI bank has sold loans (gross) aggregating ₹ 6,445 crore during the period April to December, 2016 for a sale consideration of ₹ 2,632 crore *i.e.* 84.55% of the net loan outstanding. Axis Bank had sold loans aggregating ₹ 2,377 crore during the period April to December, 2016 for a sale consideration of ₹ 1,076 crore *i.e.* 45.27% of the loan outstanding.

Public Sector Banks (PSBs) take all efforts including sale of assets to recover their dues. The loan resolution and recovery is guided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Bank's Board approved policy.

The regular recovery of bank loans help the banks in continuing their lending to the various category of borrowers as per their board approved policies. The bank lending to borrowers helps in increasing productivity, capacity building and private investments.

Sale of non-core assets by PSBs

2982. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has directed all State-owned banks to dispose off their non-core assets, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is the estimated cost of non-core assets of the State-owned banks, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Government has requested all Public Sector Banks to review their investments in different non-core banking activities and take suitable necessary decision with regard to investment/divestment in existing as well as proposed non-core activities with the approval of their respective boards.

Listing of profit making PSUs

2983. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind Government's proposed move to list all profit-making Public Sector Units;

(b) the details of PSUs that are making profits in the last three years and the current year, year-wise and PSU-wise;

(c) whether listing is one of the methods through which Government wanted to achieve its strategic sale to mop up 72,500 crores in 2017-18; and

(d) if not, the reasons for listing the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) As per the extant disinvestment policy, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) having a positive net-worth, no accumulated losses and having earned net-profits in three preceding consecutive years are considered for listing on the stock exchange following SEBI's rules/regulations. Listing of CPSEs is undertaken to unlock the true value of the company and promote 'people's ownership' by encouraging public participation in CPSEs.

Disinvestment targets for the year 2017-18 are to be achieved through listing of profitable CPSEs and minority stake sale in listed CPSEs, wherein the Government will retain majority shareholding and management control of the CPSEs. In addition, strategic disinvestment by way of sale of substantial portion of Government shareholding in identified CPSEs upto 50 per cent or more, alongwith transfer of management control will also be undertaken.

As per the information provided by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), the details of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) making profit continuously for the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of Central Public Sector Enterprises making profit continuously
for the last three years (2013-16)*

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl.No.	CPSEs	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
1.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	6879	6759	219
2.	Airports Authority of India	253736	195922	144106
3.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	835	1296	2229
4.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	20913	20510	20050
5.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	4620	3165	3147
6.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	16320	14744	15667
7.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	3563	3569	3439
8.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	243	367	496
9.	BEML Ltd.	5265	676	468
10.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	76820	76314	171435
11.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	56324	41857	34551

Sl.No.	CPSEs	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
12.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	135767	116724	93162
13.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	743188	508451	406088
14.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	328	141	110
15.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	4440	4823	4412
16.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	265	1200	1061
17.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	5351	4008	1620
18.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	191470	177061	167176
19.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	21	93	13
20.	Central Electronics Ltd.	856	406	309
21.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	2848	2504	1957
22.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	1114	1386	1764
23.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	19782	18212	16105
24.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	928	876	636
25.	Coal India Ltd.	1634353	1338339	1500854
26.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	27503	23507	19424
27.	Concor Air Ltd.	1510	1134	10
28.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	78693	104755	98476
29.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	1169	2259	5984
30.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	115	109	89
31.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	7967	6241	3755
32.	ECGC Ltd.	27623	18010	36070
33.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	86802	113940	87223
34.	EdCIL (India) Ltd.	3096	509	873
35.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	7454	5018	4739
36.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	2455	2709	1699
37.	Engineers India Ltd.	25831	30798	47976

Sl.No.	CPSEs	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
38.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	3420	3537	3046
39.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	2111	1710	842
40.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	865	19098	6
41.	Gail (India) Ltd.	229890	303917	437527
42.	Gail Gas Ltd.	3896	1684	1144
43.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	16072	4345	12146
44.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	230	180	299
45.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	165377	238805	269252
46.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	4356	6760	28642
47.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	183	160	185
48.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	386274	273326	173377
49.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	1006	528	47
50.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	2888	3155	2572
51.	HMT (International) Ltd.	49	52	10
52.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	13	7	10
53.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	78379	77763	72634
54.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	5462	2454	2398
55.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	46850	75340	52142
56.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	2255	3437	942
57.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	16528	20785	18001
58.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1039903	527303	701909
59.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	18863	13063	7201
60.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	84869	75830	70069
61.	Indian Renewable Energy Dev. Agency Ltd.	29804	27191	24051
62.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	1422	1093	766
63.	Ircon International Ltd.	37927	57939	90650

Sl.No.	CPSEs	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
64.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	35072	33657	31631
65.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1951	1106	776
66.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	765	1246	464
67.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	12950	3939	1311
68.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	683	600	582
69.	MMTC Ltd.	5486	4791	1864
70.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	418474	355410	362430
71.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	63782	49159	39761
72.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	7676	5944	2546
73.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	11803	10213	8246
74.	Moil Ltd.	17298	42801	50956
75.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	4021	3657	2301
76.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	73101	132185	64235
77.	National Backward Classes Finance and Dev. Co.	2406	3734	1985
78.	National Handicapped Finance and Dev. Corpn.	838	959	964
79.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	2408	2540	1203
80.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	6873	5255	3610
81.	National Minorities Dev. and Finance Corporation	2305	3439	2909
82.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	1081	1359	4706
83.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Dev. Corpn	1139	886	670
84.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Dev. Corpn.	4405	3614	3007
85.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Dev. Corpn.	2168	2209	1838

Sl.No.	CPSEs	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
86.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	4341	3884	5407
87.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	10146	8860	7594
88.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	30880	27730	24714
89.	NHDC Ltd.	63000	76646	106363
90.	NHPC Ltd.	244014	212447	97879
91.	NLC India Ltd.	120415	157968	150188
92.	NMDC Ltd.	302833	642186	642008
93.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	37255	31854	23152
94.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	272250	213417	200802
95.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	91	126	1976
96.	NTPC Ltd.	1024291	1029086	1097474
97.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	5032	4361	6023
98.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	270744	220075	229920
99.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	122234	71831	37109
100.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1600365	1773295	2209481
101.	Oil India Ltd.	233011	251020	298130
102.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	146	135	49
103.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	1063	1770	626
104.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	3728	3881	3857
105.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	133	185	303
106.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	3706	2170	2696
107.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	2260	1891	1326
108.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	611348	595933	541775
109.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	602672	497917	449742
110.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	5555	4804	6081
111.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	28759	18572	15742
112.	RailTel Corporation India Ltd.	10383	12094	13793

Sl.No.	CPSEs	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
113.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	1200	1445	1358
114.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	19123	32206	24989
115.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	3617	3477	3300
116.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	2881	4754	2386
117.	Rites Ltd.	33892	30614	26361
118.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	562766	525987	468370
119.	SAIL Refractory Company Ltd.	1545	2423	1542
120.	Scooters India Ltd.	548	1109	1360
121.	SJVN Ltd.	140848	167675	111463
122.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	324790	365993	477230
123.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	2117	2343	2748
124.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	3652	2137	1475
125.	THDC India Ltd.	80902	69115	59532
126.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	1089	1055	987
127.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	10213	818	1069
128.	WAPCOS Ltd.	8383	7293	6702
129.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	29660	31314	22358
TOTAL		13149905	12370453	12842695

Introduction of currency notes in 5,000 and 10,000 denominations

2984. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether with a view to reduce the expenditure on printing of currency notes in future, Government has any plans to bring currency notes in 5,000 and 10,000 denominations, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): There are no plans to bring currency notes of denominations ₹ 5,000/- and ₹ 10,000/-.

Elimination of cess and surcharge on customs duty and direct taxes

2985. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government considers eliminating cess and surcharge on the customs duty and direct taxes gradually in a phased manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government to eliminate cess and surcharge on customs duty and direct taxes.

Allowances of Government employees

2986. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formed a Committee for taking decision about the allowances to the Central Government employees and removal of anomalies in their pay scales announced by the Seventh Pay Commission;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main features thereof and if not, the reasons for delay in submission of report; and

(d) the time by which recommendations of Seventh Pay Commission regarding the allowances are proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Committee on allowances has been constituted *vide* Order dated 22.07.2016 to examine and make recommendations as to whether any changes in the recommendations of the 7th CPC relating to allowances are warranted and if so, in what form. A separate Anomaly Committee at National Level has also been set up, *vide* O.M. dated 09.09.2016, to settle the anomalies arising out of the implementation of the 7th CPC recommendations. The National Anomaly Committee has made recommendations on the calculation methodology of the Disability Pension for Defence forces personnel. The Committee on allowances has received a large number of demands on allowances and even now receiving such demands. All the demands have been diligently examined. The Committee has already held 13 meetings so far and interacted with the representatives of Central Nodal Ministries, National Council (Staff Side), Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) and officers and representatives of employee associations of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,

Home Affairs, Railways, Defence and Department of Posts. The Committee is now in the process of finalizing its Report. Decisions on implementing the Report will be taken after the Report is submitted by the Committee.

Demand/supply of cash after demonetisation

2987. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has the capacity of printing of 16 billion pieces of currency notes per year;

(b) if so, the total number of currency notes of ₹ 1000 and ₹ 500 have been deposited after demonetisation upto 31st January, 2017;

(c) the number of pieces of ₹ 2000 and ₹ 500 have been circulated upto 31st January, 2017; and

(d) the proposed number of currency notes to be printed to balance the demand/supply of cash in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) The estimated capacity of the currency printing presses is about 24 billion banknotes per year. As of December, 10, 2016, the Specified Bank Notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to RBI and currency chests amounted to ₹ 12.44 lakh crores. The data obtained in this regard would need to be reconciled with the physical cash balances to eliminate counterfeit notes, accounting errors/possible double counts etc., after which only the final figures will be arrived at. By January, 2017, the notes in circulation amounted to ₹ 9.921 lakh crore. The endeavour would be to supply as many notes as the public demands. The RBI monitors the demand-supply position on a continuous basis.

Dispensing of fake notes by ATMs

2988. SHRI AMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that fake notes of 2000 rupees were dispensed by the ATM of SBI in the Capital recently and if so, what are the details of cases registered by Government;

(b) whether Government have conducted any enquiry to find out the persons involved in the incident and if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the instances of issue of dispensing of fake currency notes by other ATMs have come to its notice earlier also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) There have been media reports regarding dispensation of ₹ 2000 notes resembling a genuine note but bearing the legend “Children Bank of India” in place of “Reserve Bank of India (RBI)” from Delhi, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh), Sitamarhi (Bihar) and a few other places.

State Bank of India (SBI) has reported one such case wherein 5 fake notes were dispensed from its ATM in Sangam Vihar, New Delhi on 06.02.2017. One person, working with the cash replenishment agency and responsible for placing the cash in ATMs, has been arrested.

RBI has informed that 5 Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) in denomination of ₹ 500 and 279 FICNs in denomination of ₹ 2000 have been detected in Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series in the banking channel since November, 2016.

Designating Hyderabad branch of RBI for exchange of old currencies

2989. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI has designated the Chennai branch of the Reserve Bank of India to receive applications from NRIs and Indian Gulf workers to deposit their old notes from January 1, 2017;

(b) whether it is a fact that the applicants from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have to travel to Chennai for this purpose;

(c) what are the reasons for Government not designating the large Hyderabad branch of the RBI to accept old notes; and

(d) the steps proposed to ease the hardships and expense of workers and others who want to deposit old notes with the RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Chennai is one of the five offices authorized to accept Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) tendered during the grace period as defined under Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Ordinance 2016, since replaced by the Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Act, 2017. Other four such authorized

RBI offices are at Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata and Nagpur. A grace period has been provided during which the Specified Bank Notes can be deposited in accordance with this Ordinance/Act by Indian citizens who were outside India between November 9 and December 30, 2016, subject to conditions that may be specified. The Reserve Bank, if satisfied after making the necessary verifications, that the reasons for failure to deposit the notes till December 30, 2016 are genuine, will credit the value of notes in the KYC (Know Your Customer) compliant bank account of the tenderer. The grace period for Indian citizen residing in India is March 31, 2017 and for Indian citizen resident outside is June 30, 2017. While there is no monetary limit for exchange for the eligible Resident Indians, the limit for NRIs will be as per the relevant FEMA Regulations.

Penalty on non-maintenance of minimum balance in bank account

†2990. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is now considering making it mandatory to have a minimum balance of at least ₹ 5000 in the bank account after demonetisation, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is also considering imposition of service charges on the penalty of minimum balance separately;

(c) if so, who is going to be benefited thereby;

(d) the reasons for reintroducing maintenance of 'Minimum Average Balance' (MAB) and the steps taken by Government; and

(e) whether imposing charges on withdrawing cash from the ATM more than three or four times arbitrarily is not detrimental to the interest of account holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as regards requirements of minimum balances in saving accounts, banks have been advised that at the time of opening the account, they should inform customers in a transparent manner regarding the requirement of minimum balance and levying of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

charges if such minimum balance is not maintained. The banks should also inform, at least one month in advance, the existing account holders any change in the prescribed minimum balance and the charges that may be levied if the prescribed minimum balance is not maintained. As regards levy of penal charges on non-maintenance of minimum balances in savings bank accounts, banks have been advised to formulate policy on penal charges with the approval of the Board of the bank by taking following into consideration:

- (i) In the event of a default in maintenance of minimum balance/average minimum balance as agreed to between the bank and customer, the bank should notify the customer clearly by SMS/email/letter etc. that in the event of the minimum balance not being restored in the account within a month from the date of notice, penal charges will be applicable. If the customer replenishes the minimum balance within one month, no penal charges should be levied.
- (ii) In case customer fails to replenish minimum balance within one month, the banks can levy penal charges which should be a fixed percentage levied on the amount of difference between the actual balance maintained and the minimum balance as agreed upon at the time of opening of account. Banks may finalize a suitable slab structure for recovery of charges. Banks should also ensure that such penal charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing the services.

Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) have the freedom to fix service charges on various types of services rendered by them, as per their Board approved policy subject to general instructions on levy of service charges by banks contained in RBI Master Circular on 'Customer Service in Banks' issued *vide* dated July 1, 2015.

Problems faced by NRIs in exchanging old currency notes

†2991. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangement has been made by Reserve Bank of India to exchange old currency notes of ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- of NRIs only in a few cities;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that the NRIs at the time of their arrival in India are issued a slip for exchanging only ₹ 25000 at airport on the basis of which they can exchange their old currency notes; and

(c) whether Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by NRIs due to demonetisation and the steps taken to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Government of India has notified the grace period for Indian citizens residing in India, who were abroad during November-December, 2016, upto March 31, 2017 and for Indian citizens resident outside upto June 30, 2017. While there is no monetary limit for exchange for the eligible Resident Indians, the limit for NRIs is as per the relevant FEMA regulations. The facility for exchange of Old currency notes is available at the RBI offices in Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Nagpur.

Measures to increase financial literacy

2992. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase financial literacy in the country;

(b) what is the male and female ratio *vis-à-vis* financial illiteracy and digital divide in the country; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to bring about changes in the attitudes and perceptions related to female physical intervention in the financial sectors, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reserve Bank of India has advised Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) and rural branches of banks to conduct outdoor Financial Literacy camps in consultation with ground level stakeholders at the district, panchayat and village levels. FLCs also conduct target-specific camps for target audience like farmers, small entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups (SHGs), school students, senior citizens, etc.

(b) Data in this regard is not maintained.

(c) Traditionally, women have often lacked documents to establish their identity, and also faced barriers to their mobility. Near-universal enrolment and generation of an Aadhaar number for every enrolled person has offered an easy way for women to establish identity, authentication of which is possible even from home and is carried out with ease. This has enabled women to fulfil the Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements, which are a regulatory cornerstone for accessing most financial

services, thereby enabling multitudes of women to carry out financial and non-financial transactions. Electronic KYC (eKYC) is being used for opening of Basic Savings Bank Deposit accounts under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. As a result, more accounts have been opened by women (51.46%) under PMJDY than by men, with about 14.45 crore women opening accounts.

Further, using Aadhaar on micro ATMs operated on the Aadhaar enabled Payment System (AePS) by Bank Mitras, women are now accessing banking services nearer home and depositing withdrawing and transferring money from their accounts.

Additionally, accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana also provide the facility of overdraft of up to ₹ 5,000 after six months of satisfactory performance of savings/credit history to only one account in a household preferably to a women member of the household. This helps overcome the barrier women have traditionally faced in accessing credit as they often lacked formal credit histories despite being the custodians of household savings.

Prevention of water-borne diseases

2993. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of waterborne diseases prevalent in the country; and
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure control and prevention of such diseases, particularly in the monsoon season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Diseases such as Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases (Dysentery and Diarrhea), Enteric Fever (Typhoid) and Viral Hepatitis A & E are caused by consumption of contaminated drinking water.

(b) Provision of safe drinking water and health services falls within the ambit of the State/UT Governments. However, the Government of India has taken steps both for facilitating availability of safe drinking water as also for ensuring effective surveillance of outbreaks of such diseases and their prevention and management.

As informed by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, all States have been informed to commission surface water based piped water supply schemes in all habitations as a long term sustainable solution. However, since these projects have a long gestation period (say 3-5 years) and the rural people cannot be put to the risk of consuming contaminated water, all States have also been advised to install community water purification plants. This has been done with the objective of providing 8-10 litres of safe water per capita per day for drinking and cooking purposes only.

Besides, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, through its Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, helps the States/UTs to effectively detect and respond to disease outbreaks including water borne diseases by providing additional manpower, strengthening of laboratories, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment and funds. The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) also helps the States/UTs through surveillance, investigation, laboratory and other facilities. It also helps States in capacity building through training and developmental activities.

Health System Strengthening support being given to the State Governments under National Health Mission (NHM) also enhances capacity of the Health Institutions, up to the district level, to treat and manage water borne diseases.

Misleading drug advertisements

2994. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent days, misleading drug advertisements are becoming rampant, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has advised the State Governments to keep a restraint on such advertisements, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken directly by Government to stop such misleading advertisers before it has advised the States to take a stringent action against those misleading advertisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Advertisements concerning drugs are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 which is administered by the State Governments. Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has informed the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that some channels carried out some objectionable advertisements that made unsubstantiated claims and also violated provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. Accordingly, an advisory was issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting advising all TV channels not to telecast advertisements which were found to be violating provisions of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994; ASCI Code and also Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. The sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) through a system of inspection and licensing. The SLAs are empowered to take action against the manufacturers for violation of any provisions of the conditions of License.

Countering rumours against antimeasles drug

2995. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rumours are being spread on social media against antimeasles drug; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to curb such type of misleading campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE) (a) Yes, it is a fact that rumours are being spread on social media against Measles-Rubella vaccination campaign.

(b) Government of India (GoI) has taken the following steps:—

- Government of India is making efforts to allay any apprehension expressed by parents and the rumours being spread mainly through social media regarding Measles-Rubella campaign. This is being done through information on social media platforms, mass media (TV and press), banners, posters and hoardings. Frequently asked questions of the community along with the responses have been uploaded on the websites of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and World Health Organization (WHO).
- Government of India, State Government along with development partners and civil society organizations such as Indian Academy of Pediatrics (IAP), Indian Medical Association (IMA) and Lions Clubs are making collective efforts to inform and educate parents on Measles Rubella campaign.
- Frontline health workers and schools have been trained to communicate the benefits of Measles-Rubella vaccination through personal communication.

Penalising patients for registration without Aadhaar number

2996. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has announced that patients registering without an Aadhaar number will have to pay a charge of ₹ 100, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this proposal was approved by Government before its introduction, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE) (a) and (b) No.

Devising new health projects

2997. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised any new initiatives and policies for the overall development and improvement of health sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount spent in the last three years, year-wise, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has chalked out any comprehensive health plan and new strategy to involve all stakeholders, Academia-Industry, NGOs and Non-Profit Organisations in envisaging the new health projects and their proper implementation particularly in the rural areas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL) (a) and (b) The Government has formulated National Health Policy, 2017, which aims at attainment of the highest possible level of good health and well-being, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence.

The details of State-wise public expenditure on health for last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The National Health Policy, 2017 has also envisaged a multi-stakeholder approach with partnership and participation of all non health Ministries and communities and would include partnerships with academic institutions, not for profit agencies, and health care industry as well. The policy advocates a positive and proactive engagement with the private providers, especially those working in rural and remote areas or with under-serviced communities, to meet public health goals.

Statement

*Details showing Estimated Public Expenditure on Health
for 2013-14 to 2015-16*

	(₹ in crore)		
A-States	2013-14 (Actual)	2014-15 (Actual)	2015-16 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	6372.79	3551.34	6021.67
Arunachal Pradesh	356.82	590.73	656.54
Assam	1710.93	1927.17	3551.37
Bihar	2655.45	3689.00	5059.23

A-States	2013-14 (Actual)	2014-15 (Actual)	2015-16 (BE)
Chhattisgarh	1581.51	2376.23	3281.74
Delhi	3067.36	3725.59	4638.37
Goa	463.12	507.17	739.63
Gujarat	5138.23	6446.34	7844.59
Haryana	1894.87	2409.97	3252.06
Himachal Pradesh	1174.72	1410.93	1776.30
Jammu and Kashmir	1364.71	1460.92	2680.28
Jharkhand	1149.22	1630.78	2941.24
Karnataka	4656.18	6011.07	6321.36
Kerala	3638.06	4228.57	5642.84
Madhya Pradesh	3490.80	4798.97*	6091.40
Maharashtra	7409.72	9009.34	10090.42
Manipur	412.17	578.04	486.93
Meghalaya	452.07	573.85	632.83
Mizoram	347.90	418.47	486.91
Nagaland	302.18	418.09*	515.39
Odisha	2014.38	3232.99	3896.60
Puducherry	361.14	440.68	574.07
Punjab	2098.48	2578.26	3214.02
Rajasthan	4795.62	6510.88	12032.98
Sikkim	255.98	260.87	342.96
Tamil Nadu	6201.80	7696.44	8162.75
Telangana	0.00	2649.75	5197.73
Tripura	409.10	595.82	802.97
Uttar Pradesh	9488.22	12209.49	16097.66
Uttarakhand	1073.53	1534.33	1782.14
West Bengal	4920.16	6495.05	6346.35
TOTAL-A	79257.23	99967.13	131161.35
B-UTs			
Andaman and Nicobar Island	201.80	223.12	262.31

B-UTs	2013-14 (Actual)	2014-15 (Actual)	2015-16 (BE)
Chandigarh	253.07	301.72	387.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63.15	92.79	94.09
Daman and Diu	41.99	50.35	64.57
Lakshadweep	44.13	50.15	59.72
TOTAL-B	604.14	718.14	867.76
SUM TOTAL OF A+B	79861.37	100685.27	132029.11
Government of India			
MOHFW	24327.51	12505.32	16305.06
Other Central Ministries	8081.58	8409.64	9430.99
TOTAL GoI	32409.09	20914.96	25736.05
GRAND TOTAL	112270.46	121600.23	157765.16

* Provisional.

Source: Details Demand of Grants of States and Government of India.

Establishing tertiary cancer care centres in Gujarat

2998. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) which States have been identified to provide one time financial assistance to develop capacity for tertiary care for cancer under the National Programme for Prevention of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS);

(b) what are the criteria to identify the institute to provide one time financial assistance under NPCDCS;

(c) how many proposals have been received to establish Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in various districts of Gujarat;

(d) how many proposals have been accepted for Gujarat; and

(e) how many proposals have been rejected for Gujarat and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The list of States which have been identified to provide one time financial assistance to set up/strengthen State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) under Tertiary Care Cancer Centre Scheme of National Programme for Prevention of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The scheme envisages to upgrade existing institutions for Cancer Care. Under the scheme one time non-recurring grant is given. State/UT Governments recommend the proposals which are fulfilling the criteria, requirements and conditions along with furnishing of commitment to provide the State share of funds. The proposals are examined by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Inspection, as warranted is conducted by a Central Government Technical Team. Thereafter, proposals found fit, are placed before a Standing Committee constituted for the purpose, for its approval. The Central Share is 90% for NE and Hilly States while it is 60% for other State. A tripartite MoU is signed with the State Governments and the Institutions. Funds are released to the State Governments after approval and fulfilment of deficiencies.

(c) to (e) One SCI and two TCCC were allocated in the State of Gujarat under the Tertiary Care Cancer Centre Scheme of NPCDCS. One proposal for SCI and four proposals for TCCC were received from the State Government. However, with the recommendation of the State Government, TCCCs at Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot and Government Medical College and SSG Hospital, Vadodara and SCI at Gujarat Cancer Research Institute (RCC) Ahmedabad have been identified. Proposals for TCCCs at Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot and Government Medical College and SSG Hospital, Vadodara have been received and the deficiencies have been communicated to the State Government. Proposal for SCI at Gujarat Cancer Research Institute (RCC) Ahmedabad has been approved and ₹ 67.50 crore as 1st instalment of the Government of India share has been released to the State Government.

Statement

*List of States/UTs identified for setting up of TCCC and SCI under
Tertiary Care Cancer Centre Scheme of National Programme for
Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular
Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
5.	Bihar
6.	Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	States/UTs
7.	Delhi
8.	Gujarat
9.	Goa
10.	Haryana
11.	Himachal Pradesh
12.	Jammu and Kashmir
13.	Jharkhand
14.	Karnataka
15.	Kerala
16.	Madhya Pradesh
17.	Maharashtra
18.	Manipur
19.	Meghalaya
20.	Nagaland
21.	Mizoram
22.	Odisha
23.	Punjab
24.	Rajasthan
25.	Sikkim
26.	Tamil Nadu
27.	Telangana
28.	Tripura
29.	Uttar Pradesh
30.	Uttarakhand
31.	West Bengal

Exemption from appearing in NEET

2999. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received requests from Government of Tamil Nadu to exempt students from Tamil Nadu from appearing National Eligibility-cum Entrance Test (NEET) exams for UG/PG Medical admissions;

(b) if so the details thereof and Government's stand on this;

(c) whether Government has made any research and collected data on the performance of rural students in Medical Education in the past two decades and the effect of NEET like exams on their career prospects in the medical field; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this very serious issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Central Government has received request from State Government of Tamil Nadu to exempt students from Tamil Nadu from appearing in NEET for UG/PG medical admissions. However, Section 10D of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 prescribes conducting of a uniform entrance examination namely National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) to all medical educational institutions at UG/PG level and the provisions of the IMC Act for conducting NEET shall apply across the country without any exemption.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Quality control of processed food items

3000. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has laid down any mechanism to ensure quality control of processed food items, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor;

(b) whether there are any guidelines for mentioning nutrition values of processed food on its packaging, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any mechanism to verify the veracity of nutrition values mentioned on packages of processed food items, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE) (a) The Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act was enacted in 2006 to establish the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). FSSAI has the mandate for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import and to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. The work relating to implementation and enforcement of the FSS Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder has primarily been entrusted to the Food Safety Departments

of the States/Union Territories. Appropriate structures have been established in the States/Union Territories for enforcement of the Act.

(b) Regulation 2.2 of the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 prescribes the general requirements for labelling of pre-packaged food which includes the clause regarding nutritional information on food labels.

(c) Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products is undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to ensure that food products comply with the laid down standards. In cases, where food samples are found to be non-conforming to the prescribed standards, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006.

Malnutrition among pre-school children

3001. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large percentage of pre-school children in India are vitamin A deficient and also suffer from anaemia caused due to iron deficiency;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to remove the malnutrition among children across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) third repeat survey report, 2012 for ten Indian States, 0.5% of children aged 1-5 years suffer from Vitamin-A deficiency manifested as Conjunctival Xerosis; and as per National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16) Report, 58.4% children below five years suffer from anaemia.

The main reasons for these micronutrient deficiencies are poor dietary intake, repeated infections, poor complementary feeding practices, and lack of adequate sanitation and hygiene practices.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to address the problem of malnutrition among children are as follows:—

1. Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding till 6 months of age through ASHA worker and health care provider at health facilities. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare recently launched “MAA”

Programme to provide impetus on capacity building of the health workers on lactation management at both community and facility levels and 360 degree IEC campaign to create awareness regarding breastfeeding.

2. Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) training.
3. Treatment of sick children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities. Presently 965 such Centres are functional in 26 States and UTs.
4. Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6 months to 5 years.
5. Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) are monthly days held at village level in Anganwadi Centre to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breastfeeding.
6. 'National Iron Plus Initiative' has been launched as an effective strategy for iron folic acid supplementation and treatment of anaemia in children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, in programme mode through life cycle approach.
7. Promotion for intake of iodised of salt under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme
8. Under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) and Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), systematic efforts are undertaken to detect nutrition deficiency among children and adolescents respectively.
9. Supplementary Nutrition in form of hot-cooked meals and take-home ration provided to children aged 6 months to 6 years under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Growth monitoring of children aged 0-5 years on a monthly basis at Anganwadi Centres
10. Mid-day meal for all students under the Government and Government aided schools.

Rising problem of multi-drug resistant deaths

3002. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a rising problem of multi-drug resistant deaths in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government aims at taking to reduce the overuse and unsupervised use of antibiotics by patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Government of India is aware of the rising problem of multi-drug resistance in the country which at times may lead to deaths due to invasive infectious complications.

To address the problem of growing Antimicrobial Resistance, Government of India has launched the 'National Programme on Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance' under the Twelfth Five Year Plan with National Centre of Disease Control (NCDC) as the Coordinating Centre. Under this Programme, IEC activities are being conducted for creating awareness in community for rational use of drugs.

Drugs and Cosmetics Rules of 1945, are amended to control the overuse of 24 antibiotics and other drugs through over-the counter sale without prescription by the pharmacies. Schedule H1 drugs can be sold only on production of a valid prescription by registered medical practitioner and a warning to this effect is printed on the label in a Box with Red border and Rx symbol.

Pharmacists now have to document identity of the patient, contact details of the prescribing doctor and the name and dispensed quantity of the drug in a separate register, subject to regular inspections by drug control officials. This register has to be retained for at least three years.

Distributing drugs and medicines for free

3003. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to distribute life-saving drugs and generic medicines free of cost to enhance healthcare services;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial and operational provision for the same;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide all drugs/drug formulations included in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) under the said scheme;

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

(e) the measures being taken by Government to ensure quality, safety norms and standards of the medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, it is for the States/UTs to distribute life-saving and generic drugs in public health facilities. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including support for provision of essential drugs free of cost to those who access public health facilities. An incentive of upto 5% additional funding (over and above the normal allocation of the state) under the NHM is provided to those states that effectively implement free essential medicines initiative. All the States/UTs have reported that they have notified free drug policy in their respective States/UTs.

(c) and (d) The National Free Drugs Service Initiative under the National Health Mission does not specify the number of essential drugs to be provided free of cost. Public Health being a State subject, the number of essential drugs to be provided free of cost is decided by the States and varies from State to State. However, the Ministry has provided illustrative list of essential medicines that should be provided at Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to check Spurious/Sub-Standard Drugs in the country include:—

- Amending the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 to provide for more stringent penalties for manufacture and trade of spurious and adulterated drugs.
- Making provisions in the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 for setting up of Special designated courts for speedy disposal of cases to deal with the cases of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.
- Issuance of guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 on the Website of CDSCO for purpose of uniform implementation of Drugs and Cosmetics Act in the country.

- Initiation of Whistle Blower Scheme to encourage vigilant Public Participation in the direction of Movement of spurious drugs in the country.
- Providing assistance for upgrading of testing facilities and establishing new drug testing laboratories under the Capacity Building Project through World Bank, so as to enhance the capacity of the laboratories to test large number of samples.
- Overseas inspection of drug manufacturing sites to ensure quality of imported bulk drugs.
- Amendment of Schedule m to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, pertaining to Good Manufacturing Practices in 2001 to make it at par with the international standards. It is mandatory for the manufacturers of drugs to comply with requirements of this schedule for quality control of the drugs manufactured by them.
- Introduction of Good Laboratory Practices
- State have been advised to incorporate adequate quality assurance safeguards while procuring drugs.

Swine flu in Puducherry

3004. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Swine flu is getting proliferated in the Puducherry Union Territory which has already taken the death toll to six, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any remedial measures for stopping the proliferation of the deadly disease and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. Since January, 1, 2017, there have been 129 laboratory confirmed cases and 9 deaths (as on 19th March, 2017) reported from Puducherry by the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme under National Health Mission. The number of cases reported from Puducherry is now on the decline.

(b) Government has been proactive and have taken series of action to mitigate and contain the impact of Influenza A H1N1 (also called “Swine flu”). While Health is a State subject, the Central Government has been closely monitoring the Influenza A H1N1 outbreak situation and remains in regular touch with the affected State/ Union Territory Governments.

Union Secretary (Health) has written to Chief Secretary on 24th October, 2016 regarding Influenza preparedness and has provided guidance and offered support, among others, for training their doctors on ventilatory management. A video conference meeting by Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was held on 20th February, 2017 with the UT health representative to review preparedness and response measures against Influenza A H1N1.

At the National level, The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme regularly collects data on Influenza A H1N1 from different parts of the country including Puducherry. This data is analyzed to facilitate quick response to contain outbreaks. Central Rapid Response Teams are deployed on the request of the State/UT Government. Such Teams assist the State/UT in investigating the Influenza outbreak and limiting the spread of Influenza outbreak. A network of 26 laboratories, equipped to test the virus, support the State/UTs in diagnosis. This includes Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry. Stocks of drug Oseltamivir, laboratory reagents and Personal Protective Equipment have been kept with institutions under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to support States/UTs reporting Influenza. All the States/UTs have been provided guidelines on risk categorization, clinical management, home care, use of masks, vaccination and also made available on the website of the Ministry. Advisory has been issued to all the States and UTs. Information, Education, Communication (IEC) materials are available in Hindi, English and 14 other languages. This can be used if IEC campaigns are to be launched.

Impact of Mission Indradhanush

3005. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the success of Government's Indradhanush mass immunisation programme for children, so far;

(b) in which States implementation of this programme for achieved greater success;

(c) which are the States that have lagged behind; and

(d) whether there has been any significant and measurable impact of this programme on health conditions of children, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Mission Indradhanush has led to vaccination of around 2.1 crore children of which more than 55 lakh children have been fully immunized.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of the performance of three phases of Mission Indradhanush is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) According to the report of Integrated Child Health and Immunization Survey (INCHIS), the first two phases of Mission Indradhanush have led to 5-7% increase in full immunization coverage of children.

Statement

Details of performance of three phases of Mission Indradhanush*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Mission Indradhanush districts	No. of children immunized
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	66	9551572
2.	Madhya Pradesh	38	1700001
3.	Rajasthan	24	1403946
4.	Bihar	20	1001533
5.	Delhi	8	970782
6.	Haryana	16	918857
7.	Jharkhand	13	656527
8.	Karnataka	17	611420
9.	Tamil Nadu	26	599023
10.	Gujarat	23	466361
11.	West Bengal	15	435922
12.	Chhattisgarh	19	418618
13.	Odisha	23	346955
14.	Maharashtra	28	295346
15.	Assam	26	292598
16.	Uttarakhand	5	202010
17.	Telangana	9	163526
18.	Punjab	14	155632
19.	Andhra Pradesh	13	145694
20.	Kerala	9	102985
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	84016
22.	Meghalaya	7	71270

1	2	3	4
23.	Manipur	8	35053
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	33616
25.	Nagaland	11	29679
26.	Himachal Pradesh	6	11340
27.	Tripura	8	10996
28.	Mizoram	7	9475
29.	Chandigarh	1	4530
30.	Goa	1	826
31.	Daman and Diu	1	629
32.	Puducherry	3	598
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	458
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	67
35.	Sikkim	2	65
INDIA		497	20847403

*Fourth Phase of Mission Indradhanush ongoing in 68 districts of 8 North-Eastern States from 7th February, 2017 and is proposed in 188 districts across 19 States from 7th April, 2017.

Task force for quality health services

†3006. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is necessary to constitute a special task force involving health services of both Government and private sector in order to provide quality health services to all the citizens of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken steps for constituting such a task force and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Public health and Hospitals being a State subject, no task force involving Government and private sector has been constituted to provide quality health services to all citizens. However, following steps have been taken under the National Health Mission (NHM) for improving quality of services in public health facilities:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has already developed and disseminated 'Operational Framework for Quality Assurance at Public Health Facilities' and States are being supported for its implementation.
2. At the National level, Central Quality Supervisory Committee (CQSC) has been constituted. At the State and District level Quality Assurance Committees have been constituted.
3. Quality Standards for Public Health facilities have been defined and public health facilities are encouraged to meet these standards and achieve quality certification. Quality Standards for District Hospital have also received international accreditation of International Society for Quality in Healthcare (ISQua).
4. Under the National Health Mission (NHM) dedicated Human Resource has been provided to operationalize Quality Assurance Committees at the State, District and Hospital level and carry out related tasks such as assessment against Quality Standards, preparing action plan for closure of gaps, and assisting the healthcare facilities for quality certification.
5. Poor Hygiene and Sanitation at Public Hospitals have been one of the major barriers for community to utilize the services. The Central Government has launched 'Kayakalp' award scheme for transforming public health facilities by improving Sanitation, Hygiene, Upkeep, Infection Control and Waste Management Practices.
6. Patient Satisfaction is the most critical indicators of quality of care. Last year the MoHFW launched 'Mera Aspataal Patient Feedback System', which is an ICT based platform for gathering the feedback from beneficiaries after their visit to Public Health Facilities.

Measures for providing quality health-care services

†3007. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of human resources, inadequate basic infrastructure and lack of supply of essential medicines in the healthcare sector has been a major problem in providing quality health services to all the citizens of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether effective policy measures have been taken during the last 2 to 2-1/2 years for resolving such problems related to the health sector for which desired results have been achieved till date and if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2016, there is shortfall of health human resources in public health facilities. State/UT-wise doctors, specialists, Staff Nurses and ANMs at public health facilities and shortfall thereof is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of human resources in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for insourcing or engagement of human resources on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

Support is also provided to States/UTs for hard area allowance to human resources for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.

The Government has taken various steps to increase availability of doctors and specialists in the country and also to encourage them to serve in rural and remote areas. These steps include:—

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Prof. from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Prof. is a unit head. This would result in increase in number of specialists in the country.
- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (v) Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (vi) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.

- (vii) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- (viii) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (ix) Strengthening of districts hospitals to run DNB/CPS courses.

Further, in order to encourage doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India, with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:—

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Further, under the NHM-Free Drug Service Initiative, support is being provided for essential drugs free of cost to those who access public health facilities.

An incentive of upto 5% additional funding (over and above the normal allocation of the State) under NHM is provided to those States that effectively implement free essential drugs initiative. All the States/UTs, have reported that they have notified free drug policy in their respective States/UTs. To improve availability of drugs, support is also provided for setting up IT infrastructure for supply chain management.

NHM also launched the Free Essential Diagnostics Initiative with an overall aim to reduce high Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) incurred by patients for diagnostics and improve quality of healthcare and patients experience as a result of availability of comprehensive healthcare in public health facilities. In order to streamline the processes and standards related to diagnostic services, Ministry has formulated the NHM Free Diagnostic Services guidelines. The Guidelines provide an illustrative list of essential diagnostics tests specific to various levels of care. The tests encompass hematology, serology, bio-chemistry, clinical pathology, microbiology, radiology, and cardiology.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of doctors, Specialists, Staff Nurses and ANMs at public health facilities and shortfall thereof

(A) Doctors⁺ at Primary Health Centres

(As on 31st March, 2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1075	2270	1412	858	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3.	Assam	1014	NA	932	NA	82
4.	Bihar**	1802	2078	1786	292	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	790	777	344	433	446
6.	Goa	22	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1314	1697	1105	592	209
8.	Haryana	474	635	489	146	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	518	636	424	212	94
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	761	586	*
11.	Jharkhand	327	327	271	56	56
12.	Karnataka	2353	2353	2133	220	220
13.	Kerala	824	1120	1169	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	946	825	225
15.	Maharashtra	1811	3009	2927	82	*
16.	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17.	Meghalaya##	109	128	105	23	4
18.	Mizoram^	57	152	71	81	*
19.	Nagaland	126	108	120	*	6
20.	Odisha	1305	1312	959	353	346
21.	Punjab	427	518	494	24	*
22.	Rajasthan	2080	2807	2422	385	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	26	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1368	2927	2751	176	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Telangana	668	1318	1024	294	*
26.	Tripura ##	94	158	147	11	*
27.	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3497	4509	2209	2300	1288
29.	West Bengal	909	1324	721	603	188
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	36	6	*
31.	Chandigarh##	3	0	2	*	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	6	11	*	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	3	7	*	*
34.	Delhi	5	21	20	1	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	5	7	*	*
36.	Puducherry	24	38	46	*	*
ALL INDIA ² /TOTAL		25354	34068	26464	8774	3244

Notes: ## Sanctioned data for 2015 used

** Sanctioned data for 2011 used

^ Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*: Surplus.

1 One per Primary Health Centre

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

(B) Total specialists at CHCs [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians]

(As on 31st March, 2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772	384	159	225	613
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA	248
3.	Assam	604	NA	131	NA	473
4.	Bihar	592	NA	40	NA	552

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	620	620	61	559	559
6.	Goa	16	5	5	0	11
7.	Gujarat	1288	186	148	38	1140
8.	Haryana	440	153	30	123	410
9.	Himachal Pradesh	316	NA	7	NA	309
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336	344	190	154	146
11.	Jharkhand	752	131	122	9	630
12.	Karnataka	824	824	498	326	326
13.	Kerala	900	30	40	*	860
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1336	1336	289	1047	1047
15.	Maharashtra	1440	823	505	318	935
16.	Manipur	68	4	3	1	65
17.	Meghalaya##	108	3	12	*	96
18.	Mizoram###	36	0	0	0	36
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA	76
20.	Odisha	1508	908	354	554	1154
21.	Punjab	600	578	196	382	404
22.	Rajasthan	2284	1654	497	1157	1787
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	76	NA	1464
25.	Telangana	456	284	147	137	309
26.	Tripura	80	0	1	*	79
27.	Uttarakhand	236	200	41	159	195
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3092	2099	484	1615	2608
29.	West Bengal	1396	669	125	544	1271
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31.	Chandigarh**	8	11	14	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36.	Puducherry	12	5	5	0	7
ALL INDIA ² /TOTAL		22040	11262	4192	7359	17854

Notes: ** Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

Sanctioned data for 2015 used

Data for 2015 repeated

NA: Not Available.

1. Four per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*: Surplus.

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

(C) Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2426	5117	4672	445	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	489	NA	95
3.	Assam#	2071	2798	2552	246	*
4.	Bihar##	2838	1662	1884	*	954
5.	Chhattisgarh	1875	2335	1476	859	399
6.	Goa	50	80	86	*	*
7.	Gujarat	3568	3203	2710	493	858
8.	Haryana	1244	1783	1685	98	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1071	837	666	171	405
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1410	1391	19	*
11.	Jharkhand	1643	703	1054	*	589
12.	Karnataka	3795	3459	3293	166	502
13.	Kerala	2399	3610	3969	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3509	4624	3463	1161	46
15.	Maharashtra	4331	3218	2429	789	1902
16.	Manipur	204	484	397	87	*
17.	Meghalaya**	298	413	582	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Mizoram	120	NA	219	NA	*
19.	Nagaland	273	175	334	*	*
20.	Odisha	3944	903	1411	*	2533
21.	Punjab	1477	2189	2124	65	*
22.	Rajasthan	6077	13435	9311	4124	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	44	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	4063	8133	7172	961	*
25.	Telangana	1466	1666	1453	213	13
26.	Tripura **	234	421	540	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	670	307	349	*	321
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8908	4497	4412	85	4496
29.	West Bengal	3352	10677	8403	2274	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	138	129	9	*
31.	Chandigarh^^	17	47	79	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	8	32	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	18	14	16	*	2
34.	Delhi	5	5	7	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	25	52	52	0	*
36.	Puducherry	45	127	137	*	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		63924	78530	69022	12265	13115

Notes: 1 One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre.
All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

* Surplus.

NA Not Available.

Data for 2013 used.

Sanctioned data for 2011 used.

** Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

^^ Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used.

D. Health Worker [Female]/ANM at Sub Centres and PHCS (As on 31st March, 2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R1]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8734	20354	16357	3997	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	447	NA	330	NA	117

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam###	5635	5962	9146	*	*
4.	Bihar	11531	NA	21864	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5976	5943	6259	*	*
6.	Goa	234	150	150	0	84
7.	Gujarat	10115	9760	7265	2495	2850
8.	Haryana	3050	4810	4922	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2589	2221	1951	270	638
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3442	4600	4369	231	*
11.	Jharkhand	4280	4280	7632	*	*
12.	Karnataka	11685	10025	9083	942	2602
13.	Kerala	5399	7929	7950	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10363	13720	12471	1249	*
15.	Maharashtra	12391	18636	11966	6670	425
16.	Manipur	506	1065	923	142	*
17.	Meghalaya###	540	1118	1479	*	*
18.	Mizoram##	427	388	670	*	*
19.	Nagaland	522	539	865	*	*
20.	Odisha	7993	6688	8142	*	*
21.	Punjab	3378	5167	4844	323	*
22.	Rajasthan	16488	21623	16211	5412	277
23.	Sikkim##	171	219	249	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	10080	10142	7957	2185	2123
25.	Telangana	5531	9655	7752	1903	*
26.	Tripura ###	1127	476	718	*	409
27.	Uttarakhand	2104	2186	2062	124	42
28.	Uttar Pradesh	24018	27449	27161	288	*
29.	West Bengal	11278	20500	18495	2005	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	145	290	274	16	*
31.	Chandigarh	20	24	41	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67	36	109	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	30	26	29	*	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Delhi	31	50	47	3	*
35.	Lakshadweep	18	48	48	0	*
36.	Puducherry	78	188	189	*	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		180423	216267	219980	28255	9568

Notes: 1 Requirement based on norm of one ANM per each existing Sub Centre and PHC.

* Surplus.

NA Not Available.

Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

Sanctioned data for 2011 used.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

Services provided in Government hospitals

3008. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of services provided in Government-run hospitals and human resource to deliver such services;

(b) the doctor-patient ratio, State-wise, and the measures taken to improve the ratio;

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme to cover rural population with health insurance, if so, details thereof along with criteria/guidelines laid down for funding; and

(d) the funds allocated/utilised for the scheme during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The number of patients visiting three Central Government Hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals for treatment is much larger as compared to their handling capacity in terms of number of beds, manpower and other resources. Despite availability of huge infrastructure and other services in these hospitals, there is a waiting period for certain procedures due to the ever increasing pressure on infrastructure and available manpower in these hospitals, which varies from Department to Department in these Hospitals.

(b) 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. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated

that around 7.91 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor population ratio of 1:1668 as per current population estimate of 1.32 billion.

The Government has taken various steps to increase availability of doctors. These steps include:—

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Professor from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Professor is a unit head. This would result in increase in number of specialists in the country.
- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Enhancement of age for superannuation to 65 years for all sub-cadres of Central Health Services.
- (v) Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (vi) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (vii) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- (viii) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

(c) This Ministry is implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a centrally Sponsored Health Insurance Scheme which covers BPL families (a unit of five) and 11 other defined categories namely Building and Other Construction Workers, licensed Railway porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA Workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi Workers, Domestic Workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi Drivers, who are enrolled under RSBY. They are entitled for cashless health insurance coverage of ₹ 30,000/- per annum per family. Beneficiaries need to pay only ₹ 30/- at the time of enrollment.

Senior Citizen's Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) for Senior Citizens of age 60 years and above, belonging to above said categories has also been implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2016 as top up of RSBY. The health coverage is upto ₹ 30,000/- per annum per senior citizen for treatment packages, over and above RSBY entitlement.

Rural population falling under any of the above stated categories is entitled to get benefits of RSBY/SCHIS.

(d) State-wise details of funds released during last three years under RSBY are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released during the last three years under RSBY

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Assam	35.68	1.06	23.24
2.	Bihar	152.71	34.07	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	48.34	58.81	88.77
4.	Gujarat	60.59	18.47	74.24
5.	Haryana	13.01	5.38	4.67
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.03	3.75	13.90
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.53	-	-
8.	Jharkhand	51.25	5.51	-
9.	Karnataka	31.59	-	94.99
10.	Kerala	115.49	110.43	112.37
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2.82	8.21	1.00
12.	Maharashtra	13.88	-	-
13.	Manipur	2.52	1.73	1.17
14.	Meghalaya	1.79	1.25	4.10
15.	Mizoram	4.31	10.35	9.43
16.	Nagaland	2.07	4.66	-
17.	Odisha	70.51	93.64	59.55
18.	Puducherry	0.00	-	0.17
19.	Punjab	5.58	2.59	2.80

Sl. No	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
20.	Rajasthan	10.72	32.10	53.57
21.	Tripura	18.70	14.29	15.64
22.	Uttar Pradesh	72.56	36.47	11.91
23.	Uttarakhand	1.78	-	10.20
24.	West Bengal	160.45	101.65	93.38
GRAND TOTAL		885.91	544.42	675.10

Pay structure for nurses

3009. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the recommendations made by the Committee set up by Indian Nursing Council recommending equal pay for private and State-run hospital nurses;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to implement these recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) In compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement dated 29th January, 2016 in WP(C) No. 527/2011, the Committee constituted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *vide* its order No. Z. 29011/15/2013 – N (Vol.II) dated 20th September, 2016 to look into working conditions of private nurses. The Committee has already submitted its recommendation which have been sent to all States/UTs for compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement.

Caesarean deliveries

3010. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise data of caesarean deliveries being conducted;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to make it mandatory for hospitals to declare number of caesarean deliveries, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is conducting an inquiry against those hospitals/clinics with abnormally high C-section rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The percentage of deliveries conducted by Caesarean section in the country is 17.2% as per National Family Health Survey-IV (2015-16). State-wise data is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) World Health Organization (WHO) in its statement released in April, 2015 has said that at population level, Caesarean section rates higher than 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates. Government of India (GoI) has already written to all States and UTs sharing the latest WHO statement. In addition, States have been informed to conduct periodic prescription audits in the private health facilities under the Clinical Establishment Act. They have also been informed that prescription audits can be extended to public health facilities. The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 with the objective of registration and regulation of health care institutions including those in the private sector. 10 States and 6 UTs have adopted the Clinical Establishment Act. Health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State to effectively implement the act.

Statement

State-wise data of Caesarean deliveries conducted in the country

Birth in Health Facility by Caesarean Section (%)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Birth delivered by C section
	India	17.2
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40.1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.9
4.	Assam	13.4
5.	Bihar	6.2
6.	Chandigarh	22.6
7.	Chhattisgarh	9.9
8.	Delhi NCT	23.7
9.	Daman and Diu	15.8
10.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	16.2
11.	Goa	31.4
12.	Gujarat	18.4

Sl. No.	States/UT	Birth delivered by C section
13.	Haryana	11.7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.1
16.	Jharkhand	9.9
17.	Karnataka	23.6
18.	Kerala	35.8
19.	Lakshadweep	37.9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8.6
21.	Maharashtra	20.1
22.	Manipur	21.1
23.	Meghalaya	7.6
24.	Mizoram	12.7
25.	Nagaland	5.8
26.	Puducherry	33.6
27.	Sikkim	20.9
28.	Odisha	13.8
29.	Punjab	24.6
30.	Rajasthan	8.6
31.	Tamil Nadu	34.1
32.	Telangana	58
33.	Tripura	20.5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	9.4
35.	Uttarakhand	13.1
36.	West Bengal	23.8

Source: NFHS-IV (2015-16).

Use of Khadi products in hospitals

3011. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to use Khadi products like-doctors' coat, bed, bath linen and soaps in Government hospitals in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government hospitals have issued tenders to Khadi industries to supply such Khadi products during current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details of these hospitals and the orders placed for Khadi products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Health is State subject and it is upto State Government to make such plan for their hospitals. Information regarding issue of tender by Government Hospitals is not maintained Centrally.

However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued a letter on 15.2.2017 requesting various Hospitals/Institutions under this Ministry to enhance the usage of Khadi linen items with immediate effect on the recommendations contained in the Report submitted by the Committee under Special Director General, Directorate General of Health Services and prepare action plan for procurement of Khadi items. The list of suggestive items also includes Drs. Coat, linen items, soaps etc.

Details of the purchases made by three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) and Associated Hospitals are given as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Amount
1.	Safdarjung Hospital	7,75,763
2.	LHMC and associated Hospitals	65,15,895
3.	Dr. RML Hospital (up to November, 2016)	31,99,294

NFHS-4 data on anaemia cases in children

3012. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the child data prepared by the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) has been released recently, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the children between the age group of 0-5 years are affected more by anaemia;

(c) if so, the percentage of children affected by anaemia during the years 2015-16 and 2016-17; and

(d) the steps to be taken by Government to control this disease in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Factsheets containing estimates

of key indicator including child health from NFHS 4 have been released. The State-wise details of some child health indicators from NFHS 4 is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) According to NFHS 4 (2015-16), 58.4 per cent children aged 6-59 months in the country are anaemic. Data for 2016-17 is not available.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to control anaemia includes the following:—

- Under the National Iron Plus Initiative, iron-folic supplementation for prevention and treatment of anaemia in a life cycle approach is provided to children, adolescents, women of reproductive age groups, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Bi-annual administration of Albendazole to all children 1 – 19 years for deworming.
- Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all severely anaemic mothers are line listed and followed up for comprehensive management at higher facilities.
- In malaria endemic areas, to tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed.
- Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card) and Safe Motherhood Booklet are being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of Iron and Folic Acid.
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been recently launched to focus on conducting special Ante Natal check up on 9th of every month with the help of Medical Officers/Obstetricians and Gynaecologists to detect and treat cases of anaemia.

Statement*State-wise details of key child health indicators from NFHS-4 (2015-16)*

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (%)	Prevalence of symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI (%) #	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	41	62.0	2.7	54.9	35.7	58.4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	65.3	0.5	70.2	31.9	58.6
2.	Assam	48	47.1	1.0	63.5	29.8	35.7
3.	Bihar	48	61.7	2.5	53.5	43.9	63.5
4.	Chhattisgarh	54	76.4	2.2	77.2	37.7	41.6
5.	Gujarat	34	50.4	1.4	55.8	39.3	62.6
6.	Haryana	33	62.2	3.2	50.3	29.4	71.7
7.	Jharkhand	44	61.9	3.2	64.8	47.8	69.9
8.	Karnataka	28	62.6	1.2	54.2	35.2	60.9
9.	Kerala	6	82.1	0.8	53.3	16.1	35.6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	51	53.6	2.1	58.2	42.8	68.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Maharashtra	24	56.3	2.4	56.6	36	53.8
12.	Odisha	40	78.6	2.4	65.6	34.4	44.6
13.	Punjab	29	89.1	4.1	53.0	21.6	56.6
14.	Rajasthan	41	54.8	2.1	58.2	36.7	60.3
15.	Tamil Nadu	21	69.7	2.8	48.3	23.8	50.7
16.	Telangana	28	68.1	2.1	67.3	28.5	60.7
17.	Uttar Pradesh	64	51.1	4.7	41.6	39.5	63.2
18.	West Bengal	27	84.4	3.3	52.3	31.5	54.2
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	38.2	2.1	56.5	19.5	50.7
20.	Delhi	35	66.4	2.6	49.8	27.0	62.6
21.	Goa	13	88.4	1.4	60.9	23.8	48.3
22.	Himachal Pradesh	34	69.5	1.6	67.2	21.2	53.7
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	32	75.1	5.4	65.4	16.6	43.3
24.	Manipur	22	65.9	1.7	73.6	13.8	23.9
25.	Meghalaya	30	61.5	5.8	35.8	29	48.0
26.	Mizoram	40	50.5	2.2	60.6	11.9	17.7
27.	Nagaland	29	35.7	1.4	44.5	16.8	21.6
28.	Sikkim	29	83.0	0.3	54.6	14.2	55.1

29.	Tripura	27	54.5	2.6	70.7	24.1	48.3
30.	Uttarakhand	40	57.7	4.6	51.0	26.6	59.8
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	73.2	1.5	66.8	21.6	49.0
32.	Chandigarh	*	(79.5)	2.8	*	24.5	73.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	(33)	43.2	1.9	(72.7)	38.9	84.6
34.	Daman and Diu	(34)	66.3	0.6	(52.3)	26.7	73.8
35.	Lakshadweep	19	86.9	1.1	55.0	23.4	51.9
36.	Puducherry	16	91.3	3.0	45.5	22	44.9

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey.

Withdrawal of penalty on minimum balance

3013. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cost of operation of Jan Dhan accounts by various banks, bank-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether SBI is not able to manage the burden of Jan Dhan accounts and hence it has imposed minimum balance penalty on other customers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response and outcome of the advice of Government to withdraw the penalty on minimum balance, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Bank-wise and year-wise information on the cost of operation of Jan Dhan accounts is not maintained. However, the total cost of operation of Jan Dhan accounts, as reported by State Bank of India, as on 31.12.2016, is ₹ 774.86 crore.

RBI's circular dated 20.11.2014, provides, *inter alia*, that Boards of banks are to decide the policy on levy of panel charges on non-maintenance of minimum balances on savings bank accounts.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

3014. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is being implemented for helping the poor across the country and to provide social security and welfare of the unorganized workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many hospitals registered under RSBY in Assam in the last two years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has empanelled various Insurance Companies under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the amount of insurance cover provided by them in North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. This Ministry is

implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a Centrally Sponsored Health Insurance scheme which covers BPL families (a unit of five) and 11 other defined categories namely Building and Other Construction Workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA Workers (who have Worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi Drivers, who are enrolled under RSBY. They are entitled for cashless health insurance coverage of ₹ 30,000/- per annum per family. Beneficiaries need to pay only ₹ 30/- at the time of enrollment.

Senior Citizen's Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) for Senior Citizens of age 60 years and above, belonging to above said categories has also been implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2016 as top of RSBY. The health coverage is upto ₹ 30,000/- per annum per senior citizen for treatment packages, over and above RSBY entitlement.

(b) 162 hospitals (28 private and 134 public) were empanelled under RSBY during Financial Year 2014-15 and 172 hospitals (40 private and 132) were empanelled under RSBY during Financial Year 2015-16.

(c) The Government of India has laid down guidelines prescribing eligibility criteria of Insurance Companies to participate in tendering process.

(d) All beneficiary families under RSBY are entitled for cashless health insurance coverage of ₹ 30,000/- per annum per family. There are 25,75,587 beneficiary families in the 6 North-Eastern States under RSBY during FY 2016-17. State-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of beneficiaries in Covered under RSBY Scheme
North Eastern Region during FY 2016-17 as on 28.02.2017*

Sl. No.	State	Total Enrolled Families
1.	Assam	1421104
2.	Manipur	70925
3.	Meghalaya	256138
4.	Mizoram	194886
5.	Nagaland	140512
6.	Tripura	492022
GRAND TOTAL		2575587

Death from complications during child births

3015. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 5 women die every hour in India due to complication during child birth as per WHO;

(b) if so, reasons for such a high MMR;

(c) how many abortions are being done in a year; and

(d) how many are done illegally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 178 per 100,000 live births in 2010-12 to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13. It estimates that about 44000 deaths are happening in a year as per RGI-SRS 2011-13.

The major causes of maternal deaths as per RGI-SRS (2001-03) are:—

- Haemorrhage: 38% occur mainly because of post-partum haemorrhage.
- Sepsis: 11%, because of any infection during pregnancy, labor and in post-partum period.
- Abortion: 8%, because of unsafe abortions.
- Hypertensive disorders: 5%, because of High Blood Pressure during pregnancy.
- Obstructed labor: 5%
- Other causes: 34% includes anaemia and various other causes.

Besides the above medical causes, social factors also contributes to high maternal mortality such as Illiteracy, low socio-economic status, early age of marriage, poor knowledge on nutritional care during pregnancy and preference for home deliveries through family members or traditional birth attendant.

(c) and (d) As per the latest available data from DLHS-3 2007-08 the rate of induced abortion is 1.8 and data on abortion done illegally is not available.

Averting importation of polio from neighbouring countries

3016. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has been declared as polio-free country;
- (b) if so, when was it done;
- (c) what is being done to avert importation risks from neighbouring nations; and
- (d) how long will such an effort continue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes, India along with ten other countries of World Health Organization (WHO) South East Asia Region has been certified Polio free by the Regional Polio Certification Commission on the 27th March, 2014.

(c) To avert the importation risks from neighbouring nations country is maintaining population immunity against polio virus through following measures:—

- Observing two National Immunization Days (NID) and two Sub-National Polio Immunization Rounds (SNID) every year, in addition to polio vaccination through routine immunization.
- Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) has also been introduced in routine immunization across the country to further boost the population immunity as additional protection against polio.
- Polio Vaccination is being carried out for international travellers travelling from India to 8 identified countries and *vice versa*. In addition, Polio Vaccination carried out for international travelers at land borders of India sharing with neighboring countries.
- Polio Surveillance is maintained in both humans and in the environment to detect any importation of poliovirus as early as possible and respond quickly to mitigate the risk.

(d) These efforts need to be continued till the global polio eradication is achieved.

Preventing fire at hospitals

3017. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total number of hospitals in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether all these hospitals are equipped with fire-fighting systems and trained staff to deal with the fire emergencies;

(c) whether all hospitals in the country are in possession of renewed fire no objection certificate;

(d) the number of hospitals where fire has broken out with the number of casualties and injured during the last three years; and

(e) what steps Government has taken to stop such fire recurrence in the hospitals as has recently been in SUM Hospital in Bhubaneswar (Odisha)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per the National Health Profile-2016 compiled by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) under this Ministry, there are 19653 Government Hospitals including CHCs available in the country. The State-wise details of Government Hospitals are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Since Health is State subject, no such information is maintained Centrally. However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi *viz.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned, various fire-fighting systems/equipments are in place in these hospitals. There are no reports of major fire incidents in Safdarjung and LHMC and Associated Hospitals. However, two fire incidents took place in (i) New OT on 20.8.2016 and (ii) Microbiology Department on 24.1.2017 in Dr. RML Hospital. No loss of life has been reported due to these fire incidents.

(e) In the aftermath of unfortunate fire incident in a private hospital in Odisha, State Governments have been requested to get fire safety audit conducted immediately of all public health facilities beginning with District hospitals and medical colleges by appropriate Government bodies or authorized enlisted agencies. They have also been advised that the hospital staff must also be trained in safety protocol and emergency response and management.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Government Hospitals (including CHCs) in India

Sl. No.	State/UT/Division	Total Hospitals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	278
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212
3.	Assam	1175
4.	Bihar	1436
5.	Chhattisgarh	637

Sl. No.	State/UT/Division	Total Hospitals
6.	Goa	33
7.	Gujarat	385
8.	Haryana	159
9.	Himachal Pradesh	164
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2445
11.	Jharkhand	555
12.	Karnataka	494
13.	Kerala	1278
14.	Madhya Pradesh	451
15.	Maharashtra	585
16.	Manipur	30
17.	Meghalaya	40
18.	Mizoram	24
19.	Nagaland	36
20.	Odisha	1750
21.	Punjab	240
22.	Rajasthan	3145
23.	Sikkim	33
24.	Tamil Nadu	563
25.	Telangana	223
26.	Tripura	118
27.	Uttar Pradesh	964
28.	Uttarakhand	460
29.	West Bengal	1566
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32
31.	Chandigarh	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
33.	Daman and Diu	4
34.	Delhi	109
35.	Lakshadweep	9
36.	Puducherry	14

Implementation of RNTCP in Rajasthan

3018. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recovery of Tuberculosis patients in Rajasthan has increased and the default rate has reduced as a result of effective implementation of the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP);

(b) if so, both by how much and what strategies were adopted to make RNTCP more effective; and

(c) whether any technology (*e.g.* Softwares) were used for better patient tracking mechanism, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Yes. In Rajasthan, the cure rate amongst the new smear positive patients has improved from 86% to 88% and the default rate has reduced from 5% to 4% amongst the newly infected TB patients from 2014 to 2016.

The strategies adopted are strengthening and improving quality of basic TB services, addressing TB HIV co-infection, other co-morbidities and MDR-TB. Further, targeted intervention in the vulnerable population, integrating newer molecular diagnostics for TB in the health system for early diagnosis of TB, and Information Communication Technology (ICT) are leveraged for better TB notification and strengthening of monitoring by using the Nikshay software.

Status of AIIMS, Raipur

3019. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state by when AIIMS at Raipur will start functioning fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): AIIMS, Raipur is already functioning with 29 different Departments and with a bed capacity of 300. Indoor Patient Department and Outdoor Patient Department Services are also functional. Major and minor surgeries are also being performed in various Departments. The MBBS and B.Sc (Nursing) batches are also functioning since 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Children suffering from Asthma

†3020. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that children are suffering from Asthma due to consumption of contaminated water;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any step to save such children from Asthma; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As informed by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Asthma is known to get precipitated by any allergen to body. Food and water borne allergens are also well known to precipitate attack of Asthma.

(b) and (c) Asthma is the most common long-term disease in children which causes wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness and coughing at night or early in the morning. Reducing exposure to some allergens may delay or prevent Asthma symptoms.

Contaminated water poses massive health risk. In order to ensure safe drinking water, the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) has prescribed specifications for packaged drinking water.

As per Food Safety and Standards Regulations, no person shall manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale packaged drinking water except under the BIS certification mark. Instructions have been issued to All State Food Commissioners to strengthen enforcement activities on unauthorised manufacture and sale of packaged drinking water without FSSAI and BIS mark.

Rehabilitation of people living with HIV/AIDS

3021. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some experts have visited India to know the status of HIV/AIDS affected children in some parts of the country in the recent past, if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the measures undertaken multilaterally/bilaterally by institutions/international NGOs in the country to tackle this menace and rehabilitation of people living with HIV/AIDS and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. As part of the Guided Exposure Visit (GEV) of the delegates from Zambia, Ghana and Nigeria, the delegation visited the Centre of Excellence (CoE) for care of children with HIV at Lokmanya Tilak Municipal General Hospital and Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Sion Mumbai on 11th June 2015.

(b) Under National AIDS Control Programme, the technical assistance for Prevention, Care, Support and Treatment and Monitoring and Evaluation, is being provided multilaterally/bilaterally by institutions/international NGOs to NACO.

National AIDS Control Organization and State AIDS Control Societies advocate with concerned Departments/Ministries to amend the existing schemes to extend the benefits of Social Protection or consider exclusive schemes at the State level to People Living with HIV.

Broad policy to eliminate chronic diseases

3022. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to make a broad policy to eliminate several chronic diseases from the country; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government has refixed the target to eliminate several chronic diseases by 2019 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the National Health Policy, 2017. The Policy aims for attainment of the highest possible level of health and well-being for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation. The Policy seeks to move away from Sickcare to Wellness, with thrust on prevention and Health promotion. The Policy, *inter alia*, seeks to (i) reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases by 25% by 2025, (ii) achieve global target of 2020 for HIV/AIDS *i.e.* - 90% of all people living with HIV know their HIV status, - 90% of all people diagnosed with HIV infection receive sustained antiretroviral therapy and 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression,

(iii) achieve and maintain a cure rate of >85% in new sputum positive patients for TB and to reduce incidence of new cases to reach elimination status by 2025, (iv) reduce prevalence of blindness to 0.25/1000 by 2025 and disease burden by one third from current levels and (v) achieve and maintain elimination status of Leprosy by 2018, Kala-Azar by 2017 and Lymphatic Filariasis in endemic pockets by 2017.

Further, the NCD Global Monitoring Framework and Action Plan aims to achieve relative reduction in the overall mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease upto 10% by 2020 and upto 25% by 2025.

Quality of education in nursing colleges

†3023. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of nursing colleges coming under Government as well as private sector in the country, at present;

(b) whether Government has received complaints about the quality of education being imparted in these colleges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The State-wise number of nursing colleges under Government as well as in private sector in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Indian Nursing Council has taken a decision to conduct 10% surprise inspection in a year to improved the quality of nursing education. Some of the other steps taken to improve the quality of nursing education are as follows:—

1. Institution should have its own 100 bedded hospital.
2. Institution should have own building within two years of the establishment.
3. Renewals are issued every year after scrutinizing the documents *w.r.t.* INC norms.
4. Faculty details are to be updated on the website by the institution.

Statement

*State-wise distribution of Nursing Institutions and the Admission Capacity
in the country as on 31st March, 2016 in Government as well
as in Private Sector*

State	Institutions		Seats		Total	
	Government	Pvt.	Government	Pvt.	Instt.	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.Sc. (N)						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	40	0	1	40
Andhra Pradesh	8	138	381	7200	146	7581
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	40	1	40
Assam	4	7	230	320	11	550
Bihar	1	4	40	160	5	200
Chandigarh	2	0	95	0	2	95
Chhattisgarh	8	79	390	3450	87	3840
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	60	0	1	60
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	7	4	385	210	11	595
Goa	1	2	100	80	3	180
Gujarat	8	61	390	2800	69	3190
Haryana	2	33	105	1500	35	1605
Himachal Pradesh	1	20	60	780	21	840
Jammu and Kashmir	4	8	190	420	12	610
Jharkhand	1	8	50	320	9	370
Karnataka	13	316	790	17110	329	17900
Kerala	8	125	525	6635	133	7160
Madhya Pradesh	4	154	220	6965	158	7185
Maharashtra	6	94	300	4125	100	4425
Manipur	1	6	40	230	7	270

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	1	1	50	40	2	90
Mizoram	2	0	65	0	2	65
Nagaland	0	1	0	40	1	40
Odisha	1	19	40	860	20	900
Puducherry	2	13	175	840	15	1015
Punjab	5	99	260	4800	104	5060
Rajasthan	8	160	570	7175	168	7745
Sikkim	1	1	100	30	2	130
Tamil Nadu	5	171	250	9820	176	10070
Telangana	6	79	330	4210	85	4540
Tripura	0	4	0	180	4	180
Uttar Pradesh	5	66	240	3040	71	3280
Uttarakhand	6	12	260	540	18	800
West Bengal	11	11	510	645	22	1155
GRAND TOTAL	134	1697	7241	84565	1831	91806

M.Sc. (N)

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1	31	30	578	32	608
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	3	2	57	34	5	91
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	1	0	20	0	1	20
Chhattisgarh	1	15	25	264	16	289
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	20	0	1	20
Daman and Diu					0	0
Delhi	3	3	45	60	6	105
Goa	1	0	25	0	1	25
Gujarat	2	11	35	236	13	271

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	1	7	30	122	8	152
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	25	20	2	45
Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	0	33	2	33
Jharkhand	0	1	0	17	1	17
Karnataka	5	173	62	3533	178	3595
Kerala	6	61	130	1203	67	1333
Madhya Pradesh	2	43	15	665	45	680
Maharashtra	3	33	60	577	36	637
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	1	0	10	0	1	10
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	1	8	17	145	9	162
Puducherry	1	6	22	120	7	142
Punjab	2	39	50	750	41	800
Rajasthan	5	19	100	285	24	385
Sikkim	0	1	0	25	1	25
Tamil Nadu	2	80	65	1765	82	1830
Telangana	1	24	30	474	25	504
Tripura	0	2	0	22	2	22
Uttar Pradesh	0	14	0	292	14	292
Uttarakhand	1	4	18	67	5	85
West Bengal	8	4	135	77	12	212
GRAND TOTAL	53	584	1026	11364	637	12390
P.B.B.Sc. (N)						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	30	0	880	30	880
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	0	4	0	115	4	115
Bihar	0	1	0	30	1	30
Chandigarh	1	0	40	0	1	40
Chhattisgarh	1	17	20	505	18	525
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	20	0	1	20
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1	2	20	50	3	70
Goa	1	0	10	0	1	10
Gujarat	1	17	30	460	18	490
Haryana	1	26	30	710	27	740
Himachal Pradesh	1	4	30	110	5	140
Jammu and Kashmir	0	4	0	150	4	150
Jharkhand	1	4	30	90	5	120
Karnataka	4	189	160	6850	193	7010
Kerala	6	45	190	1575	51	1765
Madhya Pradesh	3	59	100	1610	62	1710
Maharashtra	2	55	50	1545	57	1595
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	1	0	30	1	30
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	1	0	20	1	20
Odisha	1	5	40	170	6	210
Puducherry	1	6	25	195	7	220
Punjab	3	89	85	2850	92	2935
Rajasthan	2	45	45	1230	47	1275
Sikkim	0	1	0	50	1	50
Tamil Nadu	2	75	90	2580	77	2670
Telangana	0	18	0	530	18	530
Tripura	0	1	0	20	1	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	2	29	50	820	31	870
Uttarakhand	1	5	30	140	6	170
West Bengal	7	4	330	125	11	455
GRAND TOTAL	43	737	1425	23440	780	24865

Note: Institutions have been closed due to non-admission of students in last two years.

Selection of director, AIIMS, New Delhi

†3024. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received about neglecting seniority among names forwarded by selection committee for the post of Director in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken in view of the seriousness of the complaints; and

(c) the details of the procedure adopted for selection against the said post and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) No such complaints has been received.

(c) In accordance with the guidelines, the post of Director, AIIMS, New Delhi was advertised in various national dailies (English and Hindi). A Search-cum-Selection Committee constituted with the approval of Department of Personnel and Training scrutinized the application received and recommended a panel of three officers for consideration of the Institute Body of AIIMS, New Delhi. The Institute Body accepted the recommendation of the Search-cum-Selection Committee. Thereafter, the panel was sent for consideration of Appointments Committee of Cabinet (ACC). The ACC has since approved the appointment of Director, AIIMS, New Delhi.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Schemes under NHM for promoting menstrual hygiene

3025. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes run by Ministry under National Health Mission (NHM) to promote menstrual hygiene among women;

(b) the details of funds allocated under NHM for such schemes, State-wise, year-wise, from 2014 onwards;

(c) the details of funds spent on such schemes and number of beneficiaries, State-wise, year-wise, from 2014 onwards; and

(d) findings of Common Review Missions and other monitoring reports prepared by Ministry on impact and effectiveness of such schemes, and if no such monitoring has taken place, reasons therefor and whether it will be conducted now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Government is implementing Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene for Adolescent Girls residing in rural areas under National Health Mission. The adolescent girls are provided sanitary napkins at subsidized rates along with adequate knowledge and information about maintaining good menstrual hygiene, proper use of sanitary napkins and safe disposal by environmentally friendly methods.

The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Common Review Mission observed satisfactory uptake of sanitary napkins among beneficiaries in Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The poor quality of sanitary napkins was noted in the State of Kerala, Odisha and Rajasthan. There was lack of monthly meeting of ASHA with adolescent girls in Uttarakhand, Haryana and Karnataka.

Statement

Details of Fund allocation and number of beneficiaries under NHM for adolescent girls in rural areas

Sl. No.	States/UT	Fund allocated (₹ in lakh)			Target Beneficiary Number
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.8	200.0	202.5	316455

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	356.2	448.8	374.5	2850000
3.	Bihar	—	—	125.2	130370
4.	Chhattisgarh	27.9	339.6	—	531980
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.5	—	—	8876
6.	Goa	3.2	34.3	—	36700
7.	Gujarat	—	229.2	134.6	560800
8.	Haryana	129.5	393.9	538.2	834782
9.	Himachal Pradesh	288.0	288.0	96.0	472982
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	104.0	155280
11.	Jharkhand	—	393.9	—	803082
12.	Kerala	—	119.7	64.0	592466
13.	Lakshadweep	—	7.2	1.8	1500
14.	Maharashtra	—	201.7	638.4	500000
15.	Mizoram	—	—	6.1	4200
16.	Odisha	679.6	374.1	682.7	656467
17.	Puducherry	24.0	10.8	—	91187
18.	Punjab	—	—	136.8	583905
19.	Rajasthan	605.6	—	—	1517822
20.	Telangana	85.8	37.6	169.3	132600
21.	Tripura	161.4	—	41.2	36399
22.	Uttarakhand	—	—	95.8	196667
23.	West Bengal	—	—	292.8	187692
TOTAL		2433.5	3078.8	3703.9	11202212

Increase in misleading advertisements on medicines

†3026. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact that the number of misleading advertisements about medicines are increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the details of norms prescribed for chemists for selling medicines/units by Government; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure compliance of above norms by chemists and the action taken against erring chemists by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Advertisements concerning drugs are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 which is administered by the State Governments. Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has informed the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that some channels carried out some objectionable advertisements that made unsubstantiated claims and also violated provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. Accordingly, an advisory was issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting advising all TV channels not to telecast advertisements which were found to be violating provisions of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994; ASCI Code and also Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954.

(c) and (d) The sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) through a system of inspection and licensing. The SLAs are empowered to take action against the manufacturers for violation of any provisions of the conditions of License.

Status of Waqf Boards

3027. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Waqf Boards in the country at present;

(b) the details of properties belonging to Waqf Boards at present;

(c) the details of earnings of Waqf Boards year-wise for last three years; and

(d) the Nodal Central Authority to control the Waqf Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) There are 32 State/UT Waqf Boards at present in the country. According to Section 32(1) of the Waqf Act, 1995, the general superintendence of all Auqaf in a State is vested in the State Waqf Board, established by the State/UT Government. The State Waqf Board exercises its power under this Act to ensure that Auqaf under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled and administered. Hence, the details of Waqf Properties and earning are

not maintained by Central Government. However, this Ministry has developed Waqf Management System of India (WAMSI) Portal for entering data of Waqf Properties. So far, State/UT Waqf Boards have entered 5,56,549 Immovable Waqf Properties in WAMSI registration module as on 28.02.2017. State-wise details of moveable and immovable Waqf Properties are available on the WAMSI portal at *wamsi.nic.in*.

(d) Central Waqf Council under this Ministry is the nodal authority to advise and issue directives to Waqf Boards under section 9 of the Waqf Act, 1995 as amended.

Allocation of Haj quota

3028. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has hiked India's Haj quota;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how will the Ministry allocate the Haj quota to each State in the country including Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the Annual Bilateral Agreement signed between India and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for Haj 2017, a quota of 1,70,025 pilgrims (1,25,025 seats for Haj Committee of India and 45,000 seats for Private Tour Operators) has been allocated as against the quota of 1,36,020 pilgrims (1,00,020 seats for Haj Committee of India and 36,000 seats for Private Tour Operators) during previous year.

(c) The quota allotted to Haj Committee of India are allocated to all States/ Union Territories Haj Committees including those of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Telangana, in proportion to the Muslim population of the State/UT as per Census 2011.

Recommendation of Sachar Committee Report

3029. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes formulated by Government for economic, social and educational upgradation of minorities, in the light of the recommendations made by the Sachar Committee;

(b) the details of allocations made by Government for implementation of these schemes, scheme-wise and State-wise for last three years; and

- (c) the norms set for spending the allocated amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The Government took several decisions in respect of the follow-up action on the recommendations of Sachar Committee report aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions and enhancing opportunities for education, economic activities as well as employment through existing and new schemes. This is in addition to the benefits given under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities (PM's New 15-PP).

The follow-up actions on the decisions of the Sachar Committee recommendations is a process of on-going nature and the status including the scheme-wise allocation, State-wise for the last three years are available on the website of this Ministry www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Tribal Youth Exchange Programme

3030. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the Tribal Youth Exchange Programme conducted by the Ministry; and

(b) how many tribal youth have participated in these programmes till date, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has been organizing Tribal Youth Exchange Programme for the development of tribal youth with support (under the scheme) of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India from the year 2005-06. These Programmes are organized in collaboration with Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) viz. CRPF, BSF, SSB and ITBP. Selected tribal youth from districts affected by Left-Wing Extremist in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal are taken to other parts of the country. The Programme aims to:—

- (i) sensitize the tribal youth to rich cultural heritage of the country;
- (ii) enable them to appreciate the concept of unity in diversity;
- (iii) expose them to development activities and technological/industrial advancement in other parts of the country;
- (iv) enable them to develop emotional linkage with the people in other parts of the country;

- (v) develop their personality by enhancing their understanding of the core life skills;
- (vi) identify their skill development needs; and
- (vii) provide them necessary career counseling.
- (b) Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

No. of tribal youth participated in Tribal Youth Exchange Programme (TYEP) till date, year-wise and State-wise

Sl. No.	Programme	Year	Name of Venues	No. of Participants	Participating States
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1st TYEP	2005-06	Bhartiyam Gram, Nizamudeen, New Delhi	176	Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh
2.	2nd TYEP	2009-10	Chennai	180	Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
3.	3rd TYEP	2010-11	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Vadodara (Gujarat) and Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1000	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
4.	4th TYEP	2011-12	Bengaluru and Kolkata	842	Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh
5.	5th TYEP	2012-13	Alwar (Rajasthan), Pune (Maharashtra), Maysore (Karnataka) and Gangtok (Sikkim)	1734	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar
6.	6th TYEP	2013-14	Nagpur (Maharashtra), Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), Bengaluru (Karnataka), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Delhi	1248	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	7th TYEP	2014-15	Hyderabad, Bangalore, Delhi, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Pune and Ahmedabad	2317	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha
8.	8th TYEP	2015-16	Hyderabad, Bangalore, Jaipur, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Pune, Amritsar, Varanasi and Ahmedabad	1990	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha
9.	9th TYEP	2016-17	Vadodara, Jaipur, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Chennai, Pune, Bengaluru, Jammu, Shimla and Delhi	1995	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Bihar
TOTAL				11482	

Conversion of vacant land for sports activities

3031. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes conversion of vacant grounds in metro cities for sports activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No, Sir. There is no specific proposal for conversion of vacant grounds in metro cities for sports activities.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment of coaches for sports facilities in rural areas

3032. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities created by Government of India in rural areas for sports development;

(b) the details of stadiums and facilities available in rural areas, District-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware that there is an acute shortage of coaches in various sports disciplines; and

(d) the details of measures that the Ministry has taken to recruit coaches for such facilities in above stadiums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Sports is a State subject and promotion and development of sports in the States is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) was being implemented during the period from 2008-09 to 2013-14. PYKKA Scheme was reviewed and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and was implemented during the period 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Under the PYKKA Scheme, *inter alia*, funds were granted to States/UTs for development and maintenance of playgrounds at Village and Block Panchayats. Under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), there was provision for creation of sports infrastructure at block level and conduct of annual sports competitions.

Another Scheme, namely, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) was being implemented for creation of Sports infrastructure in all the States/UTs all over India during the period from 2010-11 to 2015-16.

A new Scheme called “Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports” is being implemented by this Ministry as a Central Sector Scheme from the current financial year 2016-17. The erstwhile RGKA and USIS have been subsumed under this new scheme. This Scheme, *inter alia*, provides for creation of sports infrastructure facilities, namely, Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic Hockey Field, Synthetic Turf Football Ground, Multipurpose Hall, Swimming Pool, etc. This scheme is also applicable all over India.

All the above Schemes were/are demand driven schemes. Proposals, as and when received from States, if complete in all respects and technically feasible, are sanctioned subject to availability of funds. Funds are released to a State as and when the proposal for development of sports infrastructure is sanctioned to that State.

In addition, in order to promote sports in the country, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes to scout and nurture sports talent to compete at National and International level competitions.

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)

- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centre of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (CoE)
- National Sports Academies (NSA)

For this purpose, SAI has established 10 Regional Centres and 02 Educational Institutions to implement the above sports promotional schemes in the country through 290 SAI Sports Centres. Presently, 13684 talented sports persons (9653 boys and 4032 girls) are being trained in 27 sports disciplines.

Details of sports facilities approved/developed in States/UT under PYKKA, RGKA, USIS and Khelo India are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Sports Authority of India has initiated the recruitment process of approximately 200 coaches in the entry level, *i.e.*, Assistant Coaches. The process shall be completed in the month of May, 2017. In addition to above, the requirement of additional coaches, if any, shall also be met on contract/deputation basis. The coaches will be deployed in various schemes of SAI across the country as per the requirement.

Statement

Status of development of playfields in village/block panchayats approved/covered under PYKKA Scheme, for the period from 2008-09 to 2013-14

Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of village/ block panchayats approved under PYKKA Scheme			No. of playfields developed
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	6909	6909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1420	128	1548	1548
3.	Assam	999	66	1065	1065
4.	Bihar	847	53	900	239
5.	Chhattisgarh	2946	42	2988	2031

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	19	4	23	23
7.	Gujarat	1975	44	2019	2019
8.	Haryana	2476	48	2524	2524
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1685	42	1727	1727
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	427	427
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	424	424
12.	Karnataka	2825	90	2915	2915
13.	Kerala	400	60	460	460
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6912	93	7005	7005
15.	Maharashtra	5441	70	5511	5511
16.	Manipur	79	4	83	83
17.	Meghalaya	249	24	273	273
18.	Mizoram	817	26	843	843
19.	Nagaland	1098	52	1150	1150
20.	Odisha	3115	155	3270	3270
21.	Punjab	3699	42	3741	3727
22.	Rajasthan	1786	49	1835	1395
23.	Sikkim	166	95	261	261
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	1299	1299
25.	Tripura	832	34	866	866
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13080	246	13326	10980
27.	Uttarakhand	3761	46	3807	3807
28.	West Bengal	335	33	368	368
UTs					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	6	66	0
30.	Daman and Diu	14	0	14	0
31.	Lakshadweep	2	9	11	10
32.	Puducherry	50	5	55	55
TOTAL		65735	1978	67713	63214

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)

1. During the year 2014-15, no funds were released to any State/UT for development of sports infrastructure under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) Scheme.
2. Details of sports infrastructure (indoor sports hall) developed under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) in the year 2015-16:—

Sl. No.	Block	District	State
1.	Bhimadole	West Godawari	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Udaigiri	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Periakulam	Theni	Tamil Nadu
4.	Majitha	Amritsar	Punjab

Note: ₹ 40 lakhs each sanctioned for the above mentioned four indoor sports halls.

Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)

State-wise list of project sanctioned under the erstwhile USIS during the period from 2010-11 to 2015-16

2010-11 (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant Released (Date)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00% (17.03.2011)	3.50 (17.03.2011)
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00* (24.03.2011)	4.00 (24.03.2011)
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98 \$ (17.03.2011)	2.00 (17.03.2011)
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata. However, the project could not be completed and hence the principal returned by Government of West Bengal on 29.08.2014.	6.00 (17.03.2011)	3.00 (17.03.2011)
TOTAL			19.98	12.50

% Balance amount of ₹ 1.50 crore released on 29.04.2014.

* Balance amount of ₹ 1 crore released on 25.07.2012.

\$ Second instalment of ₹ 1 crore released on 26.03.2015 and the last instalment of ₹ 98 lakh released on 23.09.2015.

2011-12

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant Released (Date)
1.	Odisha	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00 (24.08.2011)	5.000 (24.08.2011)
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81 (18.10.2011)	3.620 (18.10.2011)
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00^ (20.10.2011)	4.500 (20.10.2011)
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00# (29.08.2011)	3.000 (29.08.2011)
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl	6.00@ (19.10.2011)	4.500 (19.10.2011)
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50 & (01.03.2012)	4.300 (01.03.2012)
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG Centre Tinsukia	6.00 \$ (27.03.2012)	3.200 (27.03.2012)
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50 (28.03.2012)	4.465 (28.03.2012)
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	6.00 (23.03.2012)	3.540 (23.03.2012)
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00* (27.03.2012)	3.875 (27.03.2012)
TOTAL			54.81	40.00

^ Balance instalment of ₹ 1.50 crore released on 01.03.2016.

Balance amount of ₹ 2 crore released on 20.01.2014.

@ Balance amount of ₹ 1.50 crore released on 16.01.2014.

& Balance amount of ₹ 1.20 crore released on 06.06.2014.

\$ Second instalment of ₹ 2.60 crore released on 03.12.2015.

* Balance amount of ₹ 2.125 crore released on 26.08.2015.

2012-13

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant Released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	Laying a Synthetic Hockey playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar.	5.00 (22.06.2012)	3.75 (22.06.2012)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	5.999 (22.06.2012)	1.80 (22.06.2012)
3.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50 (03.10.2012)	3.50 (03.10.2012)
4.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon.	5.98 (16.10.2012)	1.79 (16.10.2012)
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00@ (16.10.2012)	1.80 (16.10.2012)
6.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar. However, the project could not be completed and hence the principal alongwith interest returned by Government of Odisha on 30.03.2015.	6.00 (19.11.2012)	1.80 (19.11.2012)
7.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvavur District.	6.00 \$ (03.01.2013)	1.80 (03.01.2013)
8.	Odisha	Laying of Football Turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar. However, the project could not be completed and hence the principal alongwith interest returned by Government of Odisha on 01.09.2014.	4.50 (07.01.2013)	3.50 (07.01.2013)
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-Turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpur, Itanagar.	5.00\$\$ (14.02.2013)	1.26 (14.02.2013)
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00# (22.03.2013)	1.00 (22.03.2013)
TOTAL			54.98	22.00

% Second instalment of ₹ 2.40 crore released on 05.06.2015.

@ Second instalment of ₹ 2.40 crore released on 01.03.2016.

\$ Second instalment of ₹ 2.40 crore released on 21.08.2014 and last instalment of ₹ 1.80 crore released on 26.08.2015.

\$\$ Balance amount of ₹ 3.74 crore released on 17.11.2014.

Second instalment of ₹ 1.50 crore released on 01.03.2016.

2013-14

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant Released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50* (27.06.2013)	3.00 (27.06.2013)
2.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00\$ (04.07.2013)	1.80 (04.07.2013)
3	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram.	4.50** (16.07.2013)	3.00 (16.07.2013)
4.	Mizoram	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Szaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram	6.00*** (16.07.2013)	1.80 (16.07.2013)
5.	Punjab	Laying of synthetic athletic track at War Heroes Stadium, Sangrur, Punjab	5.50 (27.09.2013)	3.00 (27.09.2013)
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of synthetic hockey turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh	5.00# (04.10.2013)	3.00 (04.10.2013)
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Leh, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013)
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00 % (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013)
9.	Uttarakhand	Laying of synthetic turf hockey field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	5.00 \$\$ (07.11.2013)	1.80 (07.11.2013)
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mohan Lal Sukhadia (MLS) University, Udaipur, Rajasthan	6.00 \$\$\$ (13.12.2013)	1.80 (13.12.2013)
11.	Nagaland	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor hall at Dimapur, Nagaland	6.00 (16.12.2013)	1.80 (16.12.2013)

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of football turf at SLSA Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	4.50 (27.12.2013)	2.25 (27.12.2013)
13.	Nagaland	Laying of synthetic football turf at Jalukie, Peren District, Nagaland	4.50 (31.12.2013)	3.00 (31.12.2013)
14	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Bhim Stadium, Bhiwani.	5.50 (20.01.2014)	3.00 (20.01.2014)
TOTAL			76.00	32.85

* Balance amount of ₹ 2.50 crore released on 24.06.2015.

\$ Second instalment of ₹ 2.40 crore released on 06.10.2015.

**Balance amount of ₹ 1.50 crore released on 21.10.2014.

Balance amount of ₹ 2 crore released on 03.12.2015.

% Second instalment of ₹ 2.40 crore released on 22.07.2015 and last instalment of ₹ 1.80 crore released on 23.03.2016.

*** Second instalment of ₹ 2.40 crore released on 06.08.2015.

\$\$ Balance amount of ₹ 3.20 crore released on 06.10.2015.

\$\$\$ Second instalment of ₹ 2.40 crore released on 30.06.2016.

2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant Released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune	5.00# (23.07.2014)	3.00 (23.07.2014)
2.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Gauhati University, Guwahati.	6.00 (13.11.2014)	1.80 (13.11.2014)
3.	Karnataka	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Belgaum.	6.00 (03.12.2014)	1.80 (03.12.2014)
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagar, District Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.	5.50 \$ (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Takshshila Campus, Khandwa Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	5.50 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak.	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Banarash Hindu University, Varanasi.	5.00 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)
8.	West Bengal	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at University of Calcutta.	6.00 (08.12.2014)	0.58 (08.12.2014)
9.	Maharashtra	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at University of Mumbai.	6.00 (19.12.2014)	1.00 (19.12.2014)
10.	Jharkhand	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Ranchi University.	4.49 (14.01.2015)	0.62 (14.01.2015)
11.	Karnataka	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Chamarajanagar, Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka.	5.50 (26.02.2015)	0.75 (26.02.2015)
Total			60.49	13.55

Second instalment of ₹ 1 crore released on 30.06.2016.

\$ Second instalment of ₹ 1.50 crore released on 02.03.2016.

2015-16

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant Released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	Laying of synthetic athletic track (08 lanes) at North Lakhimpur College, Lakhimpur, Assam.	5.50 (29.06.2015)	3.00 (29.06.2015)
2.	Assam	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Governemnt Boys H.S. School, Dibrugarh under Dibrugarh Municipality Board, Assam.	6.00 (29.06.2015)	1.80 (29.06.2015)
3.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of six lane synthetic athletic track in Udthagamandalam, Tamil Nadu.	5.00 (13.08.2015)	3.00 (13.08.2015)
4.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha.	6.00 (07.10.2015)	1.80 (07.10.2015)
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Luhnoo Ground, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh	5.50 (03.12.2015)	3.00 (03.12.2015)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Meghalaya	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tura, West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya	6.00 (07.12.2015)	1.80 (07.12.2015)
7.	Maharashtra	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nashik Municipal Corporation.	6.00 (18.01.2016)	0.70 (18.01.2016)
8.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	6.00 (01.03.2016)	1.50 (01.03.2016)
9.	Maharashtra	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj (RTM) Nagpur University, Maharashtra	6.00 (01.03.2016)	1.80 (01.03.2016)
10.	West Bengal	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Vivekananda Yuba Bharati Krirangan (Salt Lake Stadium), Kolkata, West Bengal	5.50 (01.03.2016)	2.50 (01.03.2016)
11.	Kerala	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Pathanamthitta, Kerala	6.00 (02.03.2016)	1.80 (02.03.2016)
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vidyadharapuram, Vijayawada, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00 (31.03.2016)	1.20 (31.03.2016)
13.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	5.50 (31.03.2016)	2.50 (31.03.2016)

Khelo India

*State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme for creation of sports infrastructure during the financial year 2016-17
(position as on 02.03.2017)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant Released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vizy Stadium, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh.	3.00 (09.02.2017)	1.00 (09.02.2017)
2.	Telangana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at the Indhira Gandhi Outdoor Stadium, Medak.	5.50 (27.02.2017)	2.00 (27.02.2017)

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Maharashtra	Construction of Swimming Pool at Sports Authority of India, Western Training Centre, Aurangabad.	5.00 (01.03.2017)	3.00 (01.03.2017)
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tirbin-Basar, West Siang District.	6.00 (01.03.2017)	2.50 (01.03.2017)
5.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Government Brennen College, Thalassery.	7.00 (02.03.2017)	2.50 (02.03.2017)

Promotion to wrestling in the country

3033. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to promote wrestling in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the detailed list of the cities of various States in the country where training facilities are being provided to the wrestlers, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Although promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is mainly the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs), Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance to the NSFs under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs for various activities such as holding coaching camps for national level sportspersons, zonal and national championships for sub-junior, junior and senior categories, organizing International tournaments in India, training and participation of sportspersons/teams in International tournaments abroad, procurement of sports and sports science equipment, etc.

Government has placed wrestling sport in the 'High Priority' category so that it gets maximum admissible amount under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations. During the last three years and the current year *i.e.* from 2013-14 to 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) an amount of ₹ 48.81 crores has been spent from Central Government budget for wrestling sports from the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federation (NSFs).

Wrestling is also included in the Sports Promotion Schemes of the Sports Authority of India (SAI).

(b) The details of locations where training facilities are provided to the wrestlers are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Wrestling Training Centres under the SAI Sports Promotional Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of SAI Sports Promotional Schemes	No. of Centers
1.	National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)	1
	(i) Akharas	40
2.	Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC)	3
3.	SAI Training Centres Scheme (STC)	12
4.	Special Area Games Scheme (SAG)	3
5.	Extension Centres of STC/SAG	5
6.	Centre of Excellence Scheme (COE)	5
TOTAL		69

Scheme	Name of Schools	Region	State
NSTC	Bhupal's Nobles HS School, Udaipur	West	Rajasthan
Akhara	Krida Vikas Vyayammandal, Sangli	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Government Wrestling Centre, Kohlapur	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Veer Hanuman Kala Krida Samajshevi Sanskruti and Vayammandal Talim Sangli	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Vishwatmak Jangli Maharaj Wrestling Centre, Kothamtham, Ahamadnagar	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Moti Bagh Talim Kendra, Kohlapur	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Mamasahab Mohol Kusti Akhara, Katraj, Pune	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Bharti Vidyapeeth, Kadegaon, Distt. Sangli	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra

Scheme	Name of Schools	Region	State
Akhara	N. L. Balkwade Vyayamshala, Tilakpath, Post Bhagur, District Nasik	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Rangnath Markad Krida and Yuvak Mandal Indapur, Distt. Pune	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Jai Shiv Raj Education Society, Murgud Kogal District, Kolhapur	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	M N Deshmukh Arts Science and Commerce College, Ahemadnagar	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Gandhi Education Society, Kundal, Distt. Sangli	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Kishanveer Akhara, Bhuij, Satara	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Jog Maharaj Vyayamshala, Pardikshina Road, Pune	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Harhar Mahadev, Maroti Nagar, Dhule	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Akhara	Lav Kush Akhara, Bhilwara	West	Rajasthan
Akhara	Lala Diwanchand Modern Wrestling Centre, Chara, Jhajjar	NRC, Sonipat	Haryana
Akhara	Ch. Bharat Singh Memorial Sports School, Nidani, District Jind	NRC, Sonipat	Haryana
Akhara	Capt. Ram Karan Vyayamshala, Sec-37, Kachaa Chamariyan Road, Rohtak	NRC, Sonipat	Haryana
Akhara	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Akhara, Hissar	NRC, Sonipat	Haryana
Akhara	Master Chandgi Ram Vyamshala, Shri Mahakali Ashram, Civil Line, Delhi-54	NRC, Sonipat	Delhi
Akhara	Guru Hanuman Akhara, Delhi	NRC, Sonipat	Delhi
Akhara	Guru Jas Ram Bal Vyayamshala, Delhi	NRC, Sonipat	Delhi

Scheme	Name of Schools	Region	State
Akhara	Lala Ram Vyayamshala Samiti, Subzi Mandi, Delhi	NRC, Sonipat	Delhi
Akhara	Guru Munni Maya Vyaymshala, Delhi	NRC, Sonipat	Delhi
Akhara	Sonkar Vyayamshala, Gurmandi, Delhi	NRC, Sonipat	Delhi
Akhara	Mahender Singh Akhara, Shahbad, Delhi	NRC, Sonipat	Delhi
Akhara	Guru Dronacharya, Village Bakoli, Delhi	NRC, Sonipat	Delhi
Akhara	Baba Sheikh Farid Kusti Akhara, Faridkot	NC, Chandigarh	Punjab
Akhara	Padam Shree Kartar Singh Akhara, Amritsar	NC, Chandigarh	Punjab
Akhara	Gulzar Singh Wrestling Akhara, Zirkpur	NC, Chandigarh	Punjab
Akhara	Shri Achyutanand Guru Vyayamshala, Ujjain	Central	Madhya Pradesh
Akhara	Shri Binda Guru Akhara, Indore	Central	Madhya Pradesh
Akhara	Deshwali Samaj Akhara, Ujjain	Central	Madhya Pradesh
Akhara	Guru Gaya Seth, Varansi	RC, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
Akhara	Choudhary Mahaveer Singh, Loni, Ghaziabad	RC, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
Akhara	Meghu Pehalwan Vyayamshala, Varanasi	RC, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
Akhara	Satyanarayan, Mirzapur	RC, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
Akhara	Langhin Tiniali Sports Association, Langhin, Distt. Karbi Anglong	RC, Guwahati	Assam
Akhara	Gurukul Ashram, Amsena, Nuapada	East	Odisha
ABSC	BEG and Centre, Kirkee	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
ABSC	Army Sports Institute, Pune	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
ABSC	Artillery Centre, Nasik	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra

Scheme	Name of Schools	Region	State
STC	Dharwad	South	Karnataka
STC	Jabalpur	Central	Madhya Pradesh
STC	Lucknow	RC, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
STC	Saifai Etawah	RC, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
STC	Kashipur	RC, Lucknow	Uttarakhand
STC	Bhiwani	NRC, Sonipat	Haryana
STC	Hissar	NRC, Sonipat	Haryana
STC	Sonepat	NRC, Sonipat	Haryana
STC	Rajiv Gandhi Stadium, Bawana	NRC, Sonipat	Delhi
STC	Dhankenal	East	Odisha
STC	Gandhinagar	West	Gujarat
STC	Kandivali	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
SAG	Tellicherry	LNCPE	Kerala
SAG	Imphal	North East	Manipur
SAG	Aizwal	North East	Mizoram
Ext.Centre	Sri Hanuman Vyayam P. Mandal, Amravati	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Ext.Centre	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	West	Rajasthan
Ext.Centre	Ch. Pratap Singh Memorial Samiti, Kharkhoda	NRC, Sonipat	Haryana
Ext.Centre	Government Boys Hr. Sec. School, Indore	Central	Madhya Pradesh
Ext.Centre	Nandini Nagar Mahavidyalaya, Gonda	RC, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
COE	Kandivali	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
COE	Aurangabad	RC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
COE	Sonepat	NRC, Sonipat	Haryana
COE	Hissar	NRC, Sonipat	Haryana
COE	Lucknow	RC, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh

Assistance to private sector to encourage sports

†3034. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing any assistance to the private sector to encourage sports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government provides financial assistance mainly to recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs) for promotion and development of sports in the country.

Under National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), Private Sectors are being encourage to promote sports. The details of assistance till date is given in Statement.

Statement

The details of assistance provided till date to Private Sectors to promote Sports under NSDF

Sl. No.	Name	Project	Amount (₹ in lacs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Mary Kom Regional Boxing Foundation, Imphal, Manipur	Construction of Outdoor Boxing Hall and Gymnasium; procurement/installation of gym equipment	416.04
2.	Pullela Gopichand Badminton Foundation, Hyderabad, Telangana	Additional facilities for Badminton	500.00
3.	SAI-Gopichand National Badminton Academy, Hyderabad, Telangana	Support for training of potential Badminton players	300.00
4.	Rural Development Foundation, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	Purchase of modern Archery equipment	6.34
5.	Usha School of Athletics, Kozhikode, Kerala	Synthetic Athletic Track of international standard with supporting facilities	822.85

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
6.	Vasantdada SSS Karkhana Ltd, Sangli, Maharashtra	Upgradation of Wrestling Academy	67.90
7.	Yachting Association of India	Purchase of Boats for Sailors and Coach	50.69
8.	Ashwini Sports Foundation, South Kodagu Karnataka	Synthetic Athletic Track of international standard	467.50
9.	Abhiruchi Institute of Physical Education, Guwahati, Assam	Construction of Indoor Stadium	92.26
10.	SAI-Badminton Academy, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Support for the Badminton Academy for training of players	55.00

Promotion of women football in the country

3035. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Team India Women football ranking has been significantly better than Team India Men football ranking;

(b) what steps are being taken to promote women football in the country;

(c) the details of the budget allocation for women football in 2017 in comparison to that of men football; and

(d) the reasons for the Indian Women League being treated so poorly with poor marketing resulting in an average of only 50 audiences at the stadium despite free entry and broadcasting only the final match, that too on Facebook alone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian women's national team is currently ranked 54 by FIFA whereas men's team is ranked 132.

(b) Development and Promotion of a sport is primarily the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federation (NSF). Government has recognized All India Football Federation (AIFF) as the NSF for promotion and development of football sport in the country. AIFF has informed that the following steps have been taken by them to promote women football in the country:

(i) The Indian Women's League (IWL) has been started in 2016-17. 25 teams from various States of the country participated in the League. The IWL is planned to be an annual affair with regular improvements every year.

- (ii) Regular grassroots activities involving Girls' schools, Physical Education female teachers are organized as part of the 'FIFA Live Your Goals Program' as well as separately. In coach education, seats for women candidates are reserved in all coach education courses conducted by the AIFF.
 - (iii) National Football Championships for Sub-Junior, Junior, Senior Women followed by Scouting is organized every year.
 - (iv) India won both the SAFF Championship 2016 as well as South Asian Games 2015.
- (c) For the year 2016-17 a budget of ₹ 7.78 crores and ₹ 17.77 crores has been allocated by AIFF for women's and men's football respectively.
- (d) Indian Women League (IWL) is an event in which city teams, owned by private franchisees participate. Government has no role in the matter. All India Football Federation has informed that to increase the viewership they have taken the following steps:
- (i) Live facebook stream has been done for all the matches of the Indian Women's League 2016-17. The minimum viewership of the live streaming was approximately 32,000 per match while the maximum was 64,000.
 - (ii) The IWL was launched in presence of all journalists from all major media houses in Delhi, which resulted in significant media coverage of the event. On an ongoing basis as well, regular print media and social media coverage was provided to reach out to the mass audience.

Modern facilities/training to the sportspersons in Himachal Pradesh

3036. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes being implemented to encourage sports in the country, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government is aware of shortage of funds in providing modern facilities/training to the sportspersons particularly from Himachal Pradesh; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Sports is a State subject and promotion

and development of sports in the States is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this regard.

A Scheme called “Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports” is being implemented by this Ministry as a Central Sector Scheme from the current financial year 2016-17 for creation of sports infrastructure facilities, namely, Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic Hockey Field, Synthetic Turf Football Ground, Multipurpose Hall, Swimming Pool, etc, and holding of sports competitions in two age groups of (i) under 14 and (ii) under 17 all over India to encourage mass participation of both boys and girls in Sports.

In addition, to supplement the efforts of the Government of India through Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes across the country to scout and nurture sports talent in the various age groups ranging from 8-25 years (sub junior, junior and senior) to compete at National and International level competitions:

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC) – 8 to 14 years
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) – 8 to 14 years
- SAI Training Centre (STC) – 10 to 18 years
- Special Area Games (SAG) – 10 to 18 years
- Extension Centre of STC/SAG – 10 years-18 years
- Centre of Excellence (COE) – 12 to 25 years
- National Sports Academies (NSA) – 12 to 25 years

For this purpose, SAI has established 10 Regional Centres and 02 educational institutions to implement the above sports promotional schemes in the country through 290 SAI Sports Centres. Presently, 13684 talented sports persons (9653 boys and 4032 girls) are being trained in 27 sports disciplines.

The selected trainees are provided with the facilities in the form of expert coaches, sports equipment, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical/insurance and stipend as per the approved scheme norms.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

DISCUSSION

Re. Filling up the vacancies in SC/ST, OBC and Minorities Commissions — *Contd.*

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन, सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین، سر،

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, हमारी बात ही पूरी नहीं हुई। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But LoP is saying that he wants to speak. I will first allow LoP and then I will allow you.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, आप इनको मेरे बाद बुलाइएगा।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، آپ ان کو میرے بعد بلائیے گا۔

श्री शरद यादव: सर, इनके बाद मुझे भी मौका दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to take up the discussion.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं ज्यादा समय लेना नहीं चाहूँगा, तीन-चार मिनट ही लेना चाहूँगा। आज भी और कल भी अपोजिशन के बहुत सारे लीडर्स, जो फ्रंट लाइन, सेकंड लाइन और थर्ड लाइन में बैठे हैं, इन्होंने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया था।

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، میں زیادہ وقت لینا نہیں چاہوں گا، تین چار منٹ ہی لینا چاہوں گا۔ آج بھی اور کل بھی اپوزیشن کے بہت سارے لیڈرس، جو فرنٹ لائن سیکنڈ لائن، اور تھرڈ لائن میں بیٹھے ہیں، انہوں نے رول 267 کے تحت نوٹس دیا تھا۔

श्री उपसभापति: वह तो हो चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: नहीं, सर। ...(व्यवधान).... डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ। ...(व्यवधान).... सर, इसीलिए मैं आपकी अनुमति से तीन-चार मिनट बोलता हूँ। हम चाहते थे कि उस पर सदन के अन्दर चर्चा हो।

सर, तीन important Commissions हैं- Backward Classes का Commission, SC/ST का Commission और Minorities का Commission. आज तक कभी भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ है कि तीनों

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

Commissions headless हों, उनमें मेम्बर्स न हों और कोई काम नहीं चल रहा हो। जैसा कि सुबह सबने बताया, इस देश में 80 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा B.C., S.C. और Minorities की आबादी है। उनके उत्थान के लिए जो स्कीम्स बनी हैं, इन कमीशंस के द्वारा वे इम्प्लीमेंट की जानी चाहिए। अगर 80-85 प्रतिशत आबादी के लिए ये जो कमीशंस हैं, जोकि उनके उत्थान के लिए बने हैं, अगर वे नहीं बने हैं, गठित नहीं किये गये हैं, तो यह सरकार हुकूमत किस पर कर रही है? फिर इस देश में सरकार को रीप्रेजेंट कौन कर रहा है? जब 85 प्रतिशत आबादी उसका हिस्सा ही नहीं है, उन पर इनको विश्वास ही नहीं है...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: نہیں، سر --- (مداخلت) --- ڈسکشن نہیں ہوا --- (مداخلت) --- سر
اسی لئے میں آپ کی اجازت سے تین چار منٹ بولتا ہوں۔ ہم چاہتے تھے کہ اس پر
سدن کے اندر چرچا ہو۔

سر، تین امپورٹینٹ کمیشنس ہیں، بیک-ورڈ کا کمیشن، ایس-سی- / ایس-ٹی کا
کمیشن اور مائنارٹیز کا کمیشن۔ آج تک کبھی بھی ایسا نہیں ہوا ہے کہ تینوں
کمیشنس headless ہوں، ان میں ممبرس نہ ہوں اور کوئی کام نہیں چل رہا ہو۔
جیسا کہ صبح سب نے بتایا، اس دیش میں اس ی فیصد سے زیادہ بی-سی، ایس-سی-
اور مائنارٹیز کی آبادی ہے۔ ان کے اٹھان کے لئے جو اسکیمس بنی ہیں، ان
کمیشنس کے ذریعے وہ امپلیمینٹ کی جانی چاہئے۔ اگر 80-85 فیصد آبادی کے
لئے یہ جو کمیشنس ہیں، جو کہ ان کے اٹھان کے لئے بنے ہیں، اگر وہ نہیں بنے
ہیں، گٹھ نہیں کئے گئے ہیں، تو یہ سرکار حکومت کس پر کر رہی ہے؟ پھر اس
دیش میں سرکار کو ریپریزینٹ کون کر رہا ہے؟ جب 85 فیصد آبادی اس کا حصہ
نہیں ہے، ان پر ان کو وشواس ہی نہیں ہے۔

श्री उपसभापति: लेकिन मंत्री जी ने कुछ जवाब दिया है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: नहीं, नहीं। मंत्री जी ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर,
मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... एक मिनट। ... (व्यवधान) ...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: نہیں، سر --- (مداخلت) --- منتری جی نے کوئی جواب نہیں دیا --- (مداخلت) ---
سر، میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں --- (مداخلت) --- ایک منٹ --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मंत्री जी ने उल्टा जवाब दिया। हम यहां national level पर National B.C. Commission, SC/ST Commission और Minorities Commission के बारे में पूछ रहे थे। लेकिन उन्होंने उत्तराखंड की मिसाल दी कि आपने उत्तराखंड में पांच-छः महीने ये कमीशंस गठित नहीं किये। सर, उत्तराखंड में पांच-छः महीने ये कमीशंस शायद गठित नहीं किये गये, लेकिन हमें स्टेट के विषय को किसी बात में, इस विवाद में नहीं लाना चाहिए। फिर तो हमें माफ कीजिए, क्योंकि एक स्टेट ऐसा है, जहां छः-सात साल ये तमाम बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ के, एससी के और माइनॉरिटीज़ के कमीशंस गठित ही नहीं हुए थे और लोकायुक्त 15 सालों से आज तक गठित नहीं हुआ है। वह स्टेट है— गुजरात। तब तो फिर आपको स्टेट्स के बारे में भी देखना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने नहीं दिया। यह मंत्री जी ने उठाया। मंत्री जी ने उत्तराखंड का मामला उठाया। हम गुजरात की मिसाल नहीं देते। तो उसका मतलब है, जो हमारा अनुभव है, कि आपकी लीडरशिप को, चाहे स्टेट लेवल पर हो या राष्ट्रीय लेवल पर हो, माइनॉरिटीज़, एससी/एसटी और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ के उत्थान में कोई रुचि नहीं है। उसे इसमें कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है। यदि उसे रुचि होती, तो ये कमीशंस बनाये होते।

† جناب غلام نبی ا ز ا د: سر، منتری جی نے الٹا جواب دیا۔ ہم یہاں نیشنل لیول پر National B.C. Commission, SC/ST Commission اور مائنارٹی کمیشن کے بارے میں پوچھ رہے تھے۔ لیکن انہوں نے اتراکھنڈ کی مثال دی کہ آپ نے اتراکھنڈ میں پانچ چھ مہینے یہ کمیشنس گٹھ نہیں کیئے۔ سر، اترکھنڈ میں پانچ چھ مہینے یہ کمیشنس شاید گٹھ نہیں کیے گئے، لیکن ہمیں اسٹیٹ کے وشے کو کسی بات میں اس وواد میں نہیں لانا چاہیئے۔ پھر تو ہمیں معاف کیجیئے، کیوں کہ ایک اسٹیٹ ایسا ہے، جہاں چھ سات سال یہ تمام بیک ورڈ کلاسیز کے، ایس سی کے اور مائنارٹیز کے کمیشنس گٹھ ہی نہیں ہوئے تھے اور لوکا یکت پندر سالوں سے آج تک گٹھ نہیں ہوا ہے۔ وہ اسٹیٹ ہے، گجرات۔ تب تو پھر آپ کو اسٹیٹس کے بارے میں بھی دیکھنا پڑے گا۔۔۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہم نے نہیں دیا۔ یہ منتری جی نے اٹھایا۔ منتری جی نے اتراکھنڈ کا معاملہ اٹھایا۔ ہم گجرات کی مثال نہیں دیتے۔ تو اس کا مطلب ہے، جو ہمارا تجربہ ہے، کہا آپ کی لیڈر شپ کو، چاہے اسٹیٹ لیول پر ہو یا راشٹریہ لیول پر ہو مائنارٹیز، ایس سی، ایس ٹی اور بیک ورڈ کلاسیز کے اٹھان میں کوئی روچی نہیں ہے۔ اسے اس میں کوئی دلچسپی نہیں ہے۔ اگر اسے روچی ہوتی تو یہ کمیشنس بنائے ہوتے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, अभी कुछ महीने पहले, जनवरी में एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी हुआ। इस नोटिफिकेशन में, NEET के जो examinations MBBS के लिए होते हैं, technical education के लिए होते हैं, उसमें उर्दू को ही निकाल दिया। इससे पता चलता है कि इस देश के बैकवर्ड्स के लिए, दलितों के लिए और माइनॉरिटीज़ के लिए इस सरकार के मन में कितना प्यार है, कितना प्रेम है। उनको आप किस तरह से खत्म करना चाहते हैं, आपका यह चेहरा सामने आ गया है। इससे भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बेनकाब हो गई है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، ابھی کچھ مہینے پہلے، جنوری میں ایک نوٹیفیکیشن جاری ہوا۔ اس نوٹیفیکیشن میں، NEET کے جو examinations MBBS کے لیے ہوتے ہیں، ٹیکنیکل ایجوکیشن کے لیے ہوتے ہیں، اس میں اردو کو ہی نکال دیا۔ اس سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ اس دیش کے بیک ورڈس کے لیے، دلتوں کے لیے اور مائنارٹیز کے لیے اس سرکار کے من میں کتنا پیار ہے، کتنا پریم ہے۔ ان کو پ کس طرح سے ختم کرنا چاہتے ہیں، پ کا یہ چہرہ سامنے آیا ہے۔ اس سے بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کی سرکار بے نقاب ہو گئی ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मेरे दो सवाल हैं। मैं दो मंत्रियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यहां माइनॉरिटीज़ अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर हैं और दूसरे, हमारे सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री हैं, जोकि ओबीसी के लिए और एससी/एसटी के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। ये दोनों बतायें कि क्या एक हफ्ते के अन्दर-अन्दर ये कमीशंस गठित होंगे या नहीं? साथ ही, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस यहां हैं, क्या कल इस सब्जेक्ट पर चर्चा होगी या नहीं होगी?

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، میرے دو سوال ہیں۔ میں دو منتریوں سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک تو یہاں مائنارٹیز افیئرس منسٹر ہیں اور دوسرے، ہمارے سماجک نیائے اور ادھیکارٹا منتزی ہیں، جو کہ او۔بی۔سی۔ کے لئے ایس۔سی۔/ایس۔ٹی کے لئے ذمہ دار ہیں۔ یہ دونوں بتائیں کہ کیا ایک ہفتے کے اندر اندر یہ کمیشنس گٹھت ہوں گے یا نہیں؟ ساتھ ہی، میں آپ سے نویدن کروں گا کہ مائٹے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس یہاں ہیں، کیا کل اس سبجیکٹ پر چرچا ہوگی یا نہیں ہوگی؟

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, क्या आपने सुबह नहीं बोला? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, आपने मेरा नाम लिया, पर मैं बोल नहीं पाया। ... (व्यवधान)...

सर, अभी लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने जो बोला है, उसमें उन्होंने ओबीसी कमीशन, एससी कमीशन, एसटी कमीशन और माइनॉरिटी कमीशन की चर्चा की है, वह एक बात है और वह बहुत ही गंभीर बात है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और वह

यह है कि इस देश में 70 वर्षों से ये कमीशन बने हुए हैं, ये सारी चीजें बनी हुई हैं, लेकिन देश भर में कितना बैकलॉग है, उसका एक छोटा-सा उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इसके बाद सरकार उस पर जवाब दे। बैकलॉग को पूरा करना भी उतनी ही बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है।

सर, हिन्दुस्तान में आईआईटीज हैं, उनमें कुल 5,072 टीचर्स हैं, जिनमें एससी के 122, एसटी के 19 और ओबीसी के 278 टीचर्स हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी यह डिस्कशन नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मेरी बात को सुन लिया जाए। अर्जुन सिंह जी ने एजुकेशन में 27 फीसदी आरक्षण लागू किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं यहीं की एक यूनिवर्सिटी की बानगी दे रहा हूँ। जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में कुल 606 टीचर्स हैं, जिनमें से एससी के 60, एसटी के 16 और ओबीसी के 29 टीचर्स हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जेएनयू में पिछले साल एमफिल/पीएचडी में 970 दाखिले हुए थे, लेकिन इस बार इसको कम करके 102 कर दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, हो गया। You made your point. अभी पूरी बात बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में कुल 793 टीचर्स हैं, जिनमें से एससी के 66, एसटी के 28 और ओबीसी के 42 टीचर्स हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, अब बस कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह 80 फीसदी लोगों को दिया हुआ हक है, यह हक पूरा नहीं है, इस पर भी सरकार बताने का काम करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार यह भी बताए कि इतना ज्यादा बैकलॉग क्यों है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी और माइनॉरिटीज के इतने बैकलॉग क्यों हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, ठीक है, अब आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से दोनों मंत्रियों से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे बैकलॉग पर बताएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Paper to be laid on the Table. Shri Arun Jaitley. ...**(Interruptions)**...

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE — Contd.

Notification of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. 10/2017-Customs, dated

the 28th March, 2017, seeking to further amend Notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012, so as to impose basic customs duty of 10% on wheat and Tur, with immediate effect, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6769/16/17]

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... I want to say something on this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Message from Lok Sabha. ...(*Interruptions*)... No discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Mental Healthcare Bill, 2017

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

"I am directed to inform you that the Mental Healthcare Bill, 2016 which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th August, 2016, has been passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 2017, with the following amendments:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. Page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixty-seventh", *substitute* "Sixty-eighth".

CLAUSE 1

2. Page 1, line 5,—

for "2016", *substitute* "2017".

3. Page 2, line 3,—

for "2016", *substitute* "2017".

2. I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 121 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha with the request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to Lok Sabha."

DISCUSSION**Re. Filling up the vacancies in SC/ST, OBC and
Minorities Commissions — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, if you want discussion, you give notice. ...(Interruptions)... The notice will be considered. ...(Interruptions)... Not now. We have to take up the Finance Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, we have given notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... We have to take up the Finance Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please understand me. ...(Interruptions)... Please bear with me. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday, this House had decided that at 2.00 p.m., we will take up the Finance Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, सरकार इस पर बताए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Whenever the hon. Leader of the Opposition stands up to say something, it is the convention and practice of the House that he will be allowed. ...(Interruptions)... So, I allowed him. ...(Interruptions)... Then, I have to take up the listed Business. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing anything else. ...(Interruptions)... Now, discussion on the Finance Bill, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel. ...(Interruptions)... You start speaking. ...(Interruptions)... अगर आप लोगों को इस पर डिस्कशन चाहिए, तो आप लोग नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Naqvi, do you want to say something? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naqvi wants to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यदि माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में factual स्थिति जानना चाहते हैं, तो मैं और माननीय श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत दोनों पूरी स्थिति बताने के लिए तैयार हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. यहाँ Hon. Leader of the Opposition ने जो बात उठाई है, उन्हें हम बताना चाहते हैं कि मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो केंद्र में सरकार है, वह गरीबों, कमजोर तबकों, पिछड़ों और दलितों के सशक्तिकरण के लिए मजबूती के साथ न केवल प्रतिबद्ध है, बल्कि उनकी आंखों में खुशी, उनकी जिन्दगी में खुशहाली आए, इसके लिए काम कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, मणिपुर, गोवा और पंजाब के चुनाव चल रहे थे। इसी दौरान 3 मार्च, 2017 को जब चुनाव पीक पर थे, ...(व्यवधान)... Chairman की सीट खाली होती है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसी तरह मार्च, 2017 में ही अन्य Commission में post खाली होती है।

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

...(व्यवधान)... फिर जनवरी, 2017 में एक पोस्ट खाली होती है। इस दौरान पूरे देश में चुनावों के कारण आचार संहिता लागू थी। इसके अतिरिक्त उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको पिछले 10 सालों का इतिहास बता सकता हूँ कि इनके समय में एक साल और दो साल तक विभिन्न पदों पर भर्ती नहीं हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabiji, please ask your Members to go back to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please ask them to go back. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Gehlot wants to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हमारे समय में नियुक्तियों में देरी नहीं हुई है। माननीय सदस्य उसकी बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय सदस्य यहां कोई विषय उठाने से पहले अपने समय की स्थिति देखें। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी थावर चन्द गहलोत जी आपको विस्तार में पूरी स्थिति बताएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to what the hon. Minister is saying. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने उस दिन भी बताया था और आज फिर बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जितने भी आयोग हैं, SC, ST, OBC and Minority आयोग, ये सब हैं और रहेंगे। इनमें Chairmen और सदस्यों की भर्ती के लिए जो प्रक्रिया होती है, वह पिछले दिनों देश के पांच राज्यों में चुनाव होने के कारण, आचार संहिता लागू होने के कारण, रुकी हुई थी। ST आयोग का गठन हो चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री नन्द कुमार साय उसके अध्यक्ष बनाए जा चुके हैं। कुमारी अनुसूइया उसके उसकी उपाध्यक्ष बनाई जा चुकी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सफाई कर्मचारी आयोग का गठन हो चुका है। मनहर वालजी उसके अध्यक्ष बने हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कई सदस्य भी उसमें नियुक्त हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... SC Commission में नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया जारी है। यहां विरोधी दल के नेता ने जो कहा था कि ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि UPA सरकार के समय में, जब वे उस सरकार में Minister थे, उनके समय में 2007 में तीन महीने का विलंब हुआ था और 2010 में 5 महीने का विलंब हुआ था। ...(व्यवधान)... SC आयोग में Chairman का पद 21 October को खाली हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... 6 सदस्यों के पद अभी मार्च में खाली हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं माननीय सदस्यों की जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूँ कि इन आयोगों में चयन की प्रक्रिया जारी है। संविधान और नियमों के अंतर्गत सारी प्रक्रिया चल रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... आगे की कार्यवाही हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार की नीति और नीयत इस मामले में बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है और शीघ्र ही सभी पदों पर नियुक्ति कर ली जाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... You please listen to the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Minister is replying to the points raised by you. Don't you want to listen to him? ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, the hon. Minister is replying to the points raised by you and you don't want to listen to that! ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House reassembled at twenty-five minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, LoP ने सवाल उठाया है कि एक सप्ताह के अंदर सरकार बताये कि वह ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is your point of order?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, रूल 267 के तहत हमने नोटिस दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...यह ठीक है कि उसमें चेयरमैन को पावर्स दी हैं। जब उसको चेयरमैन accept करेंगे, तभी रूल 267 के तहत सुना जाएगा। श्रीमन्, इस नियमावली से ऊपर यह सदन है। इसलिए हम नोटिस के माध्यम से प्रस्ताव लगाते हैं कि अगर चेयरमैन सहमत नहीं भी हैं और अगर सदन सहमत है, तो किसी भी समय आपको सुनना पड़ेगा, अगर सदन की राय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sense of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उसमें क्वेश्चन ऑवर हो, चाहे कोई भी ऑवर हो, क्योंकि नियम में यह नहीं दिया है कि जीरो ऑवर में यह आप सुनेंगे। नियम में यह दिया है कि किसी भी समय सारी प्रक्रिया रोक कर, सदन की सारी कार्यवाही रोक कर चर्चा कराये। हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया।

श्री उपसभापति: लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपको नोटिस दिया। आपने कह दिया कि चेयर ने उसको accept नहीं किया।

श्री उपसभापति: लेकिन, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयर ने accept नहीं किया, तो हम लोग तो accept करने के लिए हैं। सदन का बहुमत यह चाहता है। श्रीमन्, मैं पीठ पर कभी भी पक्षपात का आरोप नहीं लगाता हूं, आज भी नहीं लगा रहा हूं, कर भी दे, तो भी नहीं लगाता हूं, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि संरक्षण हम ही लोगों को मिलेगा।

श्रीमन्, हम लोगों की बात तो सुनी नहीं है। दो नहीं, तीन मिनिस्टर्स से जबरदस्ती इसलिए बयान दिलवा दिया गया कि खबरों में छप जाये कि सरकार 85 परसेंट लोगों की पक्षधर है।

श्रीमन्, इन लोगों ने सब फर्जी आंकड़े दिए हैं, सदन को * किया। अगर हम विशेषाधिकार का नोटिस दे दें, तो भी चेयर कह देगी कि हम स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, इस नियमावली से ऊपर अगर सदन है, तो हमारे नियमों में सदन को अधिकार मिलना चाहिए, न कि सारे अधिकार चेयर को मिलने चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: ओ. के.। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लिहाजा हमारे नोटिस पर तुरन्त चर्चा की जाए और यहीं से बहस शुरू हो जाए। फिर मंत्री जी जवाब दें, तो सही होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me ask you a question. Let me ask you a question.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can also ask a question. This House yesterday decided that 'we will take up the Finance Bill at 2.00 p.m.' What is the sanctity of that decision? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कब हाउस ने दिया?

श्री उपसभापति: कल।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लीडर्स में हुआ होगा, हाउस में नहीं हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस कहीं कार्यवाही का हिस्सा नहीं है। आप निकाल लीजिए, यह कार्यवाही का हिस्सा कहीं नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कार्यवाही का हिस्सा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it was ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लीडर्स ने तय किया होगा, तो यह अलग चीज है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, it is not like that. The question was should be at 6.00 p.m. Some said that the reply should be at 3.00 p.m. Many versions came. Finally a decision was taken. I myself said that at 3.30 p.m. there would be reply, and the House endorsed it. It is on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, let me ask. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, am I not bound to honour that decision? You tell me. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन ने जो भी राय दी हो, अगर उसको सदन चेंज करना चाहता है, तो वह राय क्वेश्चनेबल हो गई? उस राय पर आप दोबारा राय ले सकते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है। वह गीता, रामायण नहीं होगी। वह उस समय सदन की राय हो सकती है, लेकिन इस समय सदन की राय नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस हिसाब से आपको निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Yes, Mr. Tiwari, what is your submission? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: उपसभापति महोदय, सदन में दो लोग important होते हैं, एक लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस और लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन। सर, एक क्वेश्चन आपके सामने आया, एक

सवाल आपके सामने आया, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। यह सवाल एक आर्गनाइजेशन का नहीं है। इत्तेफाक है मॉडिनारिटी कमीशन, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमीशन, बैकवर्ड कमीशन, 85 परसेंट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: लेकिन मंत्रियों ने रिप्लाय दिया, आपने सुना।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। Let me complete. मेरा कहना यह है कि यह 85 परसेंट लोगों का सवाल है। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया को तीनों को करना है। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया इसको नहीं कर रही है कि इनकी नीयत खराब है। जब ये पहले गुजरात चला रहे थे, तो वहां भी नहीं करते थे, यहां भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। सीधा-सा LoP ने एक सवाल उठाया है कि यहां पर सरकार खड़ी होकर कह दे, यहीं सदन के अंदर कह दे, तो सारी बात खत्म हो जाएगी कि एक हफ्ते के अंदर तीनों जगह पर appointment करके सदन को बता देंगे, तो सारी बात खत्म हो जाएगी। इसमें सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक हफ्ते के अंदर करना चाहे, तो करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस पर तत्काल चर्चा प्रारम्भ दीजिए। उसके बाद फाइनंस बिल ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have the proceedings. ...**(Interruptions)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, इतने महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर चर्चा कराने में आपत्ति क्या है? मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर चर्चा कराने में दिक्कत क्या है?

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): मंत्री जी का उत्तर सुनने में आपको क्या दिक्कत है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, see... ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now listen. In that case ...**(Interruptions)**... Ram Gopalji, in that case, what I suggest is that if you are insisting on a discussion, then, give another notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: We have given our notice.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ओरली नोटिस दे रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; not orally. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me explain. Notice under Rule 267 was given not only by Ram Gopal Yadavji, but also other Members. There were four notices. Those notices have not been accepted. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have already announced in the House that they have not been accepted. Ram Gopal Yadavji stated the rule. The rule is very clear. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji stated the rule. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji, you talked about Rule 267, which says, "Any Member may, with the consent of the Chairman, move..." So, if the Chairman has not given consent, you cannot move it. I have not given consent. So, that was over in the morning.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, हमारे लिए तो जो चेयर पर बैठा है, वही चेयरमैन है।

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, the sense of the House ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, अगर चेयरमैन की consent नहीं होती है, तो फिर हमारे पास remedy क्या है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, you cannot misinterpret the rule. Whatever be the motion, the consent of the Chairman is a prerequisite. ...(Interruptions)... whatever be the motion.(Interruptions).... So, you cannot change that. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम कल नोटिस देंगे, क्या आप गारंटी लेते हैं कि चेयरमैन consent देंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair cannot give a guarantee on anything. The Chair will consider it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप हाउस कल तक के लिए adjourn कर दीजिए, कल सुबह देखेंगे कि चेयरमैन ने consent दी या नहीं? उसके बाद हम लोग तय कर लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No conditional adjournment. ...(Interruptions)... No conditional adjournment. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot thrust such decisions upon the Chair. No conditional adjournment. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, नियमावली के नियम 9 में इस चेयर को सारी पावर्स हैं, जो चेयरमैन को पावर्स हैं। जो भी अधिष्ठाता मंडल का व्यक्ति चेयर पर बैठा है ...(व्यवधान)... आप decision दीजिए और चर्चा शुरू कराइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने इसीलिए कहा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वरना हाउस 11 बजे तक के लिए adjourn करिए। हम लोग 11 बजे बात कर लेंगे, फिर से नोटिस लगा देंगे और बहस शुरू हो जाएगी।

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने उसी अधिकार के अनुसार कहा है कि consent नहीं दी है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ऐसे हाउस नहीं चलेगा ..(व्यवधान).. गवर्नमेंट के संरक्षण से हाउस नहीं चलेगा।

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, there is a provision of review also. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, अगर कल सुबह 11 बजे तक सदन को स्थगित कराना हो ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody is speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)... One at a time, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, अगर कल सुबह 11 बजे तक सदन को स्थगित कराना हो तो नियमावली के किस नियम में नोटिस है, जिसको स्वीकार करने के लिए चेयरमैन बाध्य हों? ..(*व्यवधान*)..

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, sense of the House is supreme. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, tomorrow, you want discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yes, tomorrow, at 11.00 in the morning. I am giving the notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am giving the original notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naresh ji, today, 32 Zero Hour notices were there. Twelve were permitted and they could not make it. Tomorrow, there will be more notices. So, those Members will also have grievances.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वह कल तय कर लेंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you insist on it? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, आप कल की चिन्ता मत कीजिए। कल क्या होगा, किसने देखा है, आज की चिन्ता कीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you, if you are particular... ...(*Interruptions*)... I have a suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shall I make a suggestion? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: What is your suggestion, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me give you my suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)... अब सुनिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... The Government should also listen to my suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)... My suggestion is that, on your notice — I hope, you will submit it again — tomorrow, we can have discussion at 2.00 p.m. Now, we will take up the Finance Bill and dispose it of. On this issue, we can have discussion at 2.00 p.m. tomorrow.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, दोनों मंत्रियों ने सदन को * किया है। ये लोग आयोग नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। ये जब तक आयोग बनाने की घोषणा नहीं करेंगे, यह सदन नहीं चलेगा, नहीं चलेगा। हम दो बार ही कहेंगे, तीन बार नहीं कहेंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: श्री जयराम रमेश का प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, about Aadhaar. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, please take the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is it sense of the House or not? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What about my suggestion? ...(*Interruptions*)... Shouting Members, before you... ...(*Interruptions*)... Shouting Members, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. Please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... What about my suggestion? Now, Special Mentions. You can lay them on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to open boarding schools for *dalit* children at block level in the country

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, एक ओर जहां दलितों की साक्षरता दर केवल 66 प्रतिशत है तथा अन्य की 74.3 प्रतिशत है, वहीं दूसरी ओर देश में 21.70 प्रतिशत दलित परिवार गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं जो कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर 13.70 प्रतिशत से कहीं अधिक है। गरीबी और विद्यालयों की लम्बी दूरी के कारण ही दलित छात्र शिक्षा ग्रहण नहीं कर पाते। इसी कारण कक्षा 1 से कक्षा 5 तक 16.6 प्रतिशत दलित छात्र पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं। यह संख्या कक्षा 8 तक बढ़कर 38.8 प्रतिशत तथा कक्षा 10 तक 50.1 प्रतिशत हो जाती है।

वर्तमान में दलित बच्चों के लिए आवासीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। सरकार दलित छात्रों के लिए स्वयं कोई आवासीय विद्यालय नहीं चलाती, केवल स्वैच्छिक संगठनों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे आवासीय विद्यालयों को सहायता देती है। स्वैच्छिक संगठनों द्वारा 27 राज्यों में से केवल 14 राज्यों में मात्र 88 आवासीय विद्यालय चलाये जा रहे हैं, जिनमें केवल 9,100 दलित छात्रों को ही शिक्षा दी जा रही है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीब दलित बच्चों को स्कूल स्तर की प्री-प्राइमरी से इंटरमीडिएट तक गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा देने के लिए जवाहर नवोदय, एकलव्य आश्रम विद्यालय की तर्ज पर हर ब्लॉक स्तर पर आवासीय विद्यालय खोले जाएं, जिनमें दलित समाज के सबसे गरीब तबके को प्राथमिकता देकर दाखिला दिया जाए।

Demand to scrap National Neduvasal Hydrocarbon Extraction project in Tamil Nadu and cancel the lease agreements between ONGC and farmers

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the extraction of Hydrocarbons from Tamil Nadu has become a burning issue and has raised apprehensions in the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu, particularly the farmers of the Cauvery Delta Region.

The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal to extract Hydrocarbons from Neduvasal, Nallandarkollai, Vanakkankadu, Kottaikadu, Vadakadu and nearby villages of Pudukkottai district of Tamil Nadu.

This has raised apprehensions among the villagers that this may be a move to extract hydrocarbons, which is against the interests of the farmers. The agitated farmers have continuously been protesting against this move for almost a month. Still the Government is unwilling to scrap the Neduvasal Hydrocarbon Extraction Project. The Union Government, instead of solving this burning issue, is adding fuel to fire by its move to sign the MoU.

Our beloved leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had steadfastly opposed any move to extract such gases, as this could adversely affect the farmlands, agricultural activity and food security.

In these circumstances, I urge upon the Union Government to stop the extraction of hydrocarbons, in any form, from Neduvasal and neighbouring villages in Pudukkottai. I strongly urge upon the Government to close all the wells, already dug for pilot projects, and cancel the land lease agreements between the ONGC and the farmers and hand over the lands back to the farmers and ensure that their interests are fully safeguarded.

**Demand to enact a law to address cases of sexual violence during
communal disturbances in the country**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, in 2013, communal violence broke out between two communities in Muzaffarnagar and Shamli districts of Uttar Pradesh which led to large scale destruction of lives and property, as well as, displacement of people. Later it also emerged that several women were sexually assaulted, raped, as well as, gang-raped. Because of fear, no woman came forward to file a report, but after support from lawyers and activists, finally seven women filed complaints.

It has been three years and their cases are dragging in courts. Many of these women have reported receiving threats from accused who are out on bail. After Supreme Court's intervention, the women received police protection but still they receive threats on phone.

In any case of communal or generally a law and order disturbance, women are most vulnerable and become victims of sexual assaults and targeted violence. There is no law in place to address such cases which provide for protection of women and for providing relief, compensation or rehabilitation in cases of sexual assaults on women. There is also no law in place to provide protection to victims in such cases.

Recently the Amnesty International came out with a report which reveals that these women not only suffered sexual violence, at the time of the riots, but continue to live under fear.

[Shri Husain Dalwai]

The Government must put in place a strong and robust mechanism to deal with cases of sexual violence during communal disturbances, law and order break-downs as well, to provide for protection, relief and compensation to the victims of sexual assault.

DISCUSSION

Re. Filling up the vacancies in SC/ST, OBC and Minorities Commissions — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva, not there. I would repeat my offer and suggestion. ...(Interruptions)... I am repeating my offer and suggestion. ...(Interruptions)... Tomorrow at 2.00 p.m., if you want, we can have a discussion on the subject about which you are agitated. ...(Interruptions)... We can have a discussion on this tomorrow at 2.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)... If all of you go back to your seat, we can take up the Finance Bill and dispose it of today. ...(Interruptions)... That is my suggestion. ...(Interruptions)... If you accept that, we can have ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, Aadhaar is listed for discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Don't delist it again. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are agitating. ...(Interruptions)... For them, this is more important than Aadhaar...(Interruptions)... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry, I am not able to ensure order in the House. Since I am not able to bring the House in order, I am going to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... I would request you once again to go back to your seats so that we can resume the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग मान जाइए और discussion शुरू करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग discussion शुरू करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... पहले हम Finance Bill dispose of करेंगे, ...(व्यवधान)... आपका subject कल लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... I am sorry.

The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 29th March, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at eleven minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 29th March, 2017.*

