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Tuesday

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17 Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 8th August, 2017/17th Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा भी एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

---*(مداخلت)*--- سر، میرا بھی ایک پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do sit down. Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri Vishvjit P. Singh**, a former Member of this House, on the 6th of August, 2017, at the age of 71 years.

Born in October, 1946, at Jalandhar District of Punjab, Shri Singh was educated at the Doon School, Dehradun.

Shri Singh was associated with various social welfare activities. He served as a member of the Advisory Council of the Ministry of Textiles from 1984 to 1989, the National Productivity Council in 1988 and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in 1989.

Shri Singh also contributed articles on politics, economics and perspective planning to several leading dailies.

Shri Vishvjit P. Singh represented the State of Maharashtra in this House for two consecutive terms - from April, 1982 to April, 1988 and again from April, 1988 to April, 1994.

In the passing away of **Shri Vishvjit P. Singh**, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri Vishvjit P. Singh**.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of AIIMS, New Delhi and related papers

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

- (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:—
 - (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), 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 Institute.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7501/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi and related papers

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7466/16/17]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various Banks and related papers

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

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013:—

- (1) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/9, dated the 5th May, 2017, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Point of Presence) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/10, dated the 5th May, 2017, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Retirement Adviser) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (3) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/10, dated the 1st June, 2017, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Retirement Adviser) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 7514/16/17]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/Reg/8/145/2017, dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Protection of Policy holders' Interests) Regulations, 2017, 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. 7352/16/17]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. CO:HRD:IRP:2017-18:116, dated the 11th July, 2017, publishing the Central Bank of India (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7517/16/17]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 893 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 894 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Chennai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

- (3) G.S.R. 895 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 896 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 897 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Delhi (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 898 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Ahmedabad (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 899 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Ahmedabad (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 900 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Allahabad (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (9) G.S.R. 901 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Aurangabad (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 902 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Bengaluru (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (11) G.S.R. 903 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Chandigarh (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 904 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Chandigarh (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (13) G.S.R. 905 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Chennai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (14) G.S.R. 906 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Chennai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

- (15) G.S.R. 907 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Chennai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (16) G.S.R. 908 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Coimbatore (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (17) G.S.R. 909 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Cuttack (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (18) G.S.R. 910 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Delhi (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (19) G.S.R. 911 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Delhi (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (20) G.S.R. 912 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Delhi (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (21) G.S.R. 913 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Earnakulam (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (22) G.S.R. 914 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Guwahati (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (23) G.S.R. 915 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Hyderabad (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (24) G.S.R. 916 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Jabalpur (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (25) G.S.R. 917 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Jaipur (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (26) G.S.R. 918 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Kolkata (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

- (27) G.S.R. 919 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Kolkata (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (28) G.S.R. 920 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Kolkata (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (29) G.S.R. 921 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Lucknow (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (30) G.S.R. 922 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Madurai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (31) G.S.R. 923 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-1, Mumbai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (32) G.S.R. 924 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Mumbai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (33) G.S.R. 925 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Mumbai (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (34) G.S.R. 926 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Nagpur (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (35) G.S.R. 927 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Patna (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (36) G.S.R. 928 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Pune (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (37) G.S.R. 929 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Ranchi (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (38) G.S.R. 930 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Vishakhapatnam (Multi-Tasking Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (38) See No. L.T. 7353/16/17]

(v) 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. 762 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 610 (E), dated the 16th May, 1993.
- (2) G.S.R. 763 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 412 (E), dated the 14th May, 1982, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 764 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting Specimen, models, wall pictures and Diagrams for instructional purposes, falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, from the whole of duty of customs leviable thereon when imported into India.
- (4) G.S.R. 765 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting motion pictures, music, gaming software for use on gaming consoles printed or recorded on media falling under headings 3706 or 8523 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, from duty of customs leviable thereon, as specified therein, when imported into India.
- (5) G.S.R. 766 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting the contents of postal articles, which having originally been posted in India and not having left the custody of the post office at any time since their original posting, are imported into India on return to the post offices in India as unclaimed, refused or redirected, from the whole of the duty or customs leviable thereon which is specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, from the whole of integrated tax leviable thereon.
- (6) G.S.R. 767 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting goods of the description specified in column (2) of the Table therein and falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from the whole of duty of customs leviable thereon when imported into India.
- (7) G.S.R. 768 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting from basic customs duty and provide exemption from integrated tax, on import of challenge cup and trophies, won by Defence units.
- (8) G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting goods of the description specified in column (2) of the Table therein and falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from the whole of duty of customs leviable thereon when imported into India.

- (9) G.S.R. 770 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting goods of the description specified in column (2) of the Table therein and falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, from the whole of duty of customs leviable thereon when imported into India.
- (10) G.S.R. 771 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting the goods, falling within any chapter of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from the whole of duty of customs and integrated tax and goods and services compensation cess leviable thereon of imported or purchased out of bond by the Vice-President of India of India in his tenure or on appointment.
- (11) G.S.R. 772 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting goods of the description specified in column (2) of the Table therein and falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from the whole of integrated tax leviable thereon when imported into India.
- (12) G.S.R. 773 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting engines and parts of aircraft when re-imported into India after having been exported, from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon which is specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (13) G.S.R. 774 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 98 (E), dated the 8th January, 1957, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 775 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting goods of the description specified in column (2) of the Table therein and falling within the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from the whole of duty of customs leviable thereon when imported into India.
- (15) G.S.R. 776 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting goods of the description specified in column (2) of the Table therein and falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from the whole of duty of customs and integrated tax leviable thereon when imported into India.
- (16) G.S.R. 777 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending certain notifications as specified therein to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (17) G.S.R. 778 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending certain notifications as specified therein to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notifications.

- (18) G.S.R. 779 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending certain notifications as specified therein to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (19) G.S.R. 780 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting the goods falling within any Chapter of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and specified in column (2) of the Table given therein from so much of the duty of customs and the whole of the, integrated tax, compensation cess leviable thereon when re-imported into India.
- (20) G.S.R. 781 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, regarding supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 569, dated the 16th December, 1996 with respect to exemption of goods falling within any chapter of the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from additional duty, compensation cess and integrated tax leviable thereon, when re-imported into India.
- (21) G.S.R. 782 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting the goods falling within Fourth Schedule to the Central Excise Act, 1944 and specified in column (2) of the Table given therein from so much of the duty of customs and the whole of the additional duty leviable thereon under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of Section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act when re-imported into India.
- (22) G.S.R. 783 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon which is specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and from the whole of the integrated tax leviable thereon certain cabin equipments and food and drink on re-importation by aircrafts of Indian Airline Corporation from foreign flights, under sub-section (7) of Section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act.
- (23) G.S.R. 784 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting the goods falling under the Fourth Schedule to the Central Excise Act, 1944 when imported into India for subsequent sale, from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon under sub-section (5) of Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (24) G.S.R. 786 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, regarding supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 16th December, 1996 with respect to exemption of goods from additional duty of Customs as specified therein.

- (25) G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting the goods of the description specified in column (3) of the Table therein and falling within the Chapter, heading, sub-heading or tariff item of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as are specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the Table therein, when imported into India.
- (26) G.S.R. 790 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting all the goods falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, when imported into India, from whole of Secondary and Higher Education Cess which is leviable thereon under sub-section (7) and (9) of Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with Section 136, 138 and 139 of the said Finance Act.
- (27) G.S.R. 881 (E), dated the 14th July, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 123 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (27) *See* No. L.T. 7354/16/17]

(vi) 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 and sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, regarding supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2017 exempting goods specified therein from duty of customs and integrated tax specified thereunder when imported into India.
- (2) G.S.R. 788 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, regarding supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 91 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006 with respect to additional duty of customs on certain food specified therein, when imported into India.
- (3) G.S.R. 853 (E), dated the 10th July, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 7354/16/17]

- (4) G.S.R. 878 (E), dated the 13th July, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 568 (E), dated the 16th July, 2012, to add certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For *See* No. L.T. 7358/16/17]

(vii) 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. 792 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting all goods falling under the Fourth Schedule to the Central Excise Act, 1944 from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon under the said Act.
- (2) G.S.R. 793 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting the excisable goods of the description specified therein and falling within the Chapter, heading or sub-heading or tariff item of the Fourth Schedule to the Excise Act, 1944 from duty of excise specified therein.
- (3) G.S.R. 794 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting all excisable good (except petroleum crude, high speed diesel), motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas aviation turbine fuel, tobacco and tobacco products from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon under central excise Act, 1944 from the whole of duty of excise leviable thereon under the said Act.
- (4) G.S.R. 795 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting all goods specified therein falling under the Fourth Schedule to the Act, from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon which is specified in the said Schedule.
- (5) G.S.R. 823 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 361 (E), dated the 13th May, 2002, to substitute/add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 931 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, rescinding six Notifications as mentioned therein.
- (7) G.S.R. 932 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, rescinding five Central Excise (Non Tariff) Notifications as mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 7355/16/17]

(viii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 938 (E), dated the 20th July, 2017, seeking to exempt intra-State supplies of second hand goods received by a registered person, dealing in buying and selling of second hand goods and who pays the goods and services tax compensation cess on the value of outward supply of such second hand goods as determined under sub-rule (5) of rule 32 of the Central Goods and Service Tax

Rules, 2017, from any supplier, who is not registered, from the whole of the goods and service tax compensation cess leviable thereon under Section 8 of the Goods and Service Tax (Compensation to States) Act, read with sub-section (4) of Section 9 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, under Section 13 of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017; and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7357/16/17]

- (ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 954 (E), dated the 26th July, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1018 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; and sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7356/16/17]

- (x) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 796 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 707 (E), dated the 17th October, 2002, G.S.R. 138 (E), dated the 1st March, 2003, G.S.R. 500 (E), dated the 4th August, 2004, G.S.R. 114 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, G.S.R. 490 (E), dated the 1st July, 2008, G.S.R. 885 (E), dated the 24th December, 2008 and G.S.R. 479 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009 to omit/add/substitute certain entries in the original Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944; and sub-section (3) of Section 98 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1998, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7355/16/17]

- (xi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 791 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, rescinding certain Notifications with G.S.R. Nos. specified therein under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods and Special Importance) Act, 1957, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7355/16/17]

- (xii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, along with explanatory memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 347 (E), dated the 12th April, 2017, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 538 (E), dated the 1st June, 2017, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Second Amendment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 7362/16/17]

(xiii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 1702 (E), dated the 29th May, 2017, publishing the Finance (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 189 of the Finance Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7524/16/17]

(xiv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 514 (E), dated the 1st June, 2017, publishing the Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal and other Authorities (Qualifications, Experience and other Conditions of Service of Members) Rules, 2017, under Section 188 of the Finance Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7515/16/17]

(xv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 603 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, appointing the 22nd day of June, 2017, as the date on which the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 14, 20 and 22 of the said Act shall come into force.
- (2) G.S.R. 604 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, notifying the Principal Commissioner of Central Tax, Bengaluru West and all the officers subordinate to him as the officers empowered to grant registration in case of online information and database access or retrieval services provided or agreed to be provided by a person located in non-taxable territory and received by a non-taxable online recipient.
- (3) G.S.R. 662 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, appointing the 1st day of July, 2017, as the date on which the provisions of Sections 4 to 13, 16 to 19, 21, 23 to 25 of the Integrated Goods and Services Act, 2017, shall come into force.
- (4) G.S.R. 697 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying the annual turnover of a registered person in the preceding financial year and

the digits of Harmonised System of Nomenclature (HSN) Codes in a tax invoice to be issued by such person, according to the Table therein.

- (5) G.S.R. 699 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, publishing the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 7522/16/17]

(xvi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 605 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, appointing the 22nd day of June, 2017, as the date on which the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 139, 146 and 164 of the said Act shall come into force.
- (2) G.S.R. 606 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, notifying *www.gst.gov.in* as the Common Goods and Services Tax Electronic Portal for facilitating registration, payment of tax, furnishing of returns, computation and settlement of integrated tax and electronic way bill.
- (3) G.S.R. 607 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, specifying the category of persons exempted from obtaining registration under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 608 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, regarding notifying of certain modes of verification, for the purpose of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 by the Central Board of Excise and Customs.
- (5) G.S.R. 610 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 644 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 647 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017, seeking to prescribe that an eligible registered person, registered in States other than the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, and Himachal Pradesh, whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed ₹ 75 lakh, shall be eligible for the Composition Levy. Also, an eligible registered person, eligible in the States of Arunachal Pradesh,

Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, and Himachal Pradesh, whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed ₹ 50 lakh shall be eligible for the Composition Levy under sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

- (8) G.S.R. 658 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, appointing the 1st day of July, 2017, as the date on which the provisions of Sections 6 to 9, 11 to 21, 31 to 41, 42 except the proviso to sub-section (9) of Section 42, 43 except the proviso to sub-section (9) of Section 43, 44 to 50, 53 to 138, 140 to 145, 147 to 163, 165 to 174 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, shall come into force.
- (9) G.S.R. 659 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 608 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 660 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding Central Board of Excise and Customs notifying that a registered person having annual turnover in the preceding financial year as specified in column (2) of the Table therein shall mention the Harmonised System of Nomenclature Codes as specified in the Table.
- (11) G.S.R. 661 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding fixing of the rate of interest per annum for the purposes of the sections specified thereon by the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Council therein.
- (12) G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2017.
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (12) See No. L.T. 7523/16/17]
- (13) G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying that the Central Tax on the intra-State supply of services of description as specified in column (3) of the Table therein, falling under Chapter, Section or Heading of scheme of classification of services as specified in column (2), shall be levied at the rate as specified in the corresponding entry in column (4), subject to the conditions as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5) of the Table therein.
- (14) G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, exempting the intra-State supply of services of description as specified in column (3) of the Table therein, from so much of the central tax leviable thereon under

sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, as is in excess of the said tax calculated at the rate as specified in the corresponding entry in column (4) of the said Table, unless specified otherwise, subject to the relevant conditions as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5) of the said Table.

- (15) G.S.R. 692 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying that on categories of supply of services mentioned in column (2) of the said Table, supplied by a person as specified in column (3) of the said Table, the whole of central tax leviable under Section 9 of the said Central Goods and Services Tax Act, shall be paid on reverse charge basis by the recipient of such services as specified in column (4) of the said Table.
- (16) G.S.R. 693 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying that the “Services by way of any activity in relation to a function entrusted to a Panchayat under article 243G of the Constitution” be undertaken by the Central Government or State Government or any local authority in which they are engaged as public authority, shall be treated neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of service.
- (17) G.S.R. 694 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying that no refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed under sub-section (3) of Section 54 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, in case of supply of services specified in sub-item (b) of item 5 of Schedule II of the said Central Goods and Services Tax Act.
- (18) G.S.R. 695 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying organizations or institutions entitled to claim a refund of taxes paid on the notified supplies of goods or services or both received by them under Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, subject to certain conditions mentioned therein.
- (19) G.S.R. 696 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, notifying the categories of services on which tax as intra-State supplies shall be paid by the electronic commerce operator under Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (13) to (19) *See* No. L.T. 7210/16/17]

- (20) G.S.R. 819 (E), dated the 1st July, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2017.

(21) G.S.R. 848 (E), dated the 7th July, 2017, specifying the conditions and safeguards for the registered person who intends to supply goods or services for export without payment of integrated tax, for furnishing a Letter of Undertaking in place of a Bond.

(22) G.S.R. 965 (E), dated the 27th July, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (20) to (22) *See* No. L.T. 7523/16/17]

(xvii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Service Act, 2017; and Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

(1) G.S.R. 609 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, regarding appointment and jurisdiction of Central Tax officers.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7523/16/17]

(2) G.S.R. 648 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017, seeking to prescribe that an eligible registered person whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed ₹ 75 lakh shall be eligible for the Composition Levy under sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with section 21 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7361/16/17]

(3) G.S.R. 818 (E), dated the 1st July, 2017, regarding appointment of the officers in the Directorate General of Goods and Services Tax Intelligence, Directorate General of Goods and Services Tax and Directorate General of Audit as specified in column (2) of the Table therein, and specifying their jurisdiction and powers.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7523/16/17]

(xviii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 789 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, exempting all the goods falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, when imported into India, from whole of Education Cess which is leviable thereon under sub-section (7) and (9) of Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with Sections 91, 93 and 94 of the said Finance Act, 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. 7354/16/17]

(xix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 698 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, regarding fixation of the rate of interest per annum, for the purposes of the Sections according to the Table therein, under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017; and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7522/16/17]

(xx) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 631 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2017, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 561 (E), dated the 8th June, 2017, under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7105/16/17]

II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 19 and sub-section (5) of Section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Report on the Performance of the above Bank, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. For (a) and (b) *See* No. L.T. 7363/16/17]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 48 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Act, 1981:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Performance Review by the Government on the working of the above Bank, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. For (a) and (b) *See* No. L.T. 7350/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

II. MoUs between the Government of India and AAI and CIAL, Chandigarh

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification G.S.R. 828 (E), dated the 5th July, 2017, publishing the Anti-Hijacking Rules, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Anti-Hijacking Act, 2016.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7482/16/17]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Airports Authority of India, for the year 2017-18.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding.
[Placed in Library. For (a) to (b) *See* No. L.T. 7480/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Airports Authority of India and the Chandigarh International Airport Ltd., for the year 2017-18.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding.
[Placed in Library. For (a) to (b) *See* No. L.T. 7481/16/17]

MoUs between the Government of India and HSL, the Sambhar Salts Limited, HEC, the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, SIL, HPCL, HNL, NPPC, BBJCL and REIL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7432/16/17]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Salts Limited (Holding Company) and the Sambhar Salts Limited, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7433/16/17]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Limited, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7431/16/17]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7436/16/17]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Scooters India Limited (SIL), for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7529/16/17]
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (HPC), for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7530/16/17]
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry), Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, and Hindustan Newsprint Limited (HNL) for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7531/16/17]
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry), Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, and Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd. (NPPC), for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7532/16/17]
- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and M/s Braithwaite Burn & Jessop Construction Co. Ltd. (BBJ), for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7434/16/17]
- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited, (REIL), for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7435/16/17]

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

II. Report (2016-17) of SEBI/Mumbai and related papers

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. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance, (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 25 of the Coinage Act, 2011:—
- (1) G.S.R. 335 (E), dated the 30th April, 2015, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Rupees and Ten Rupees Coins to mark the occasion of Birth Centenary Commemoration of Swami Chinmayananda Rules, 2015.

- (2) G.S.R. 381 (E), dated the 13th May, 2015, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Fifty Rupees and Ten Rupees Coins to mark the occasion of 150th Birth Anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai Rules, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 487 (E), dated the 12th June, 2015, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Rupees and Ten Rupees Coins to commemorate the occasion of International Day of Yoga Rules, 2015.
- (4) G.S.R. 512 (E), dated the 25th June, 2015, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Twenty Five Rupees and Ten Rupees Coins to commemorate the occasion of 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Rules, 2015.
- (5) G.S.R. 667 (E), dated the 28th August, 2015, publishing the Coinage of Fifty Rupees and Five Rupees Coins to commemorate the occasion of Golden Jubilee of Indo Pak war 1965 Rules, 2015.
- (6) G.S.R. 798 (E), dated the 21st October, 2015, publishing the Coinage of Five Hundred Rupees and Ten Rupees coins to commemorate the occasion of 3rd India-Africa forum summit Rules, 2015.
- (7) G.S.R. 815 (E), dated the 29th October, 2015, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Twenty Five Rupees and Ten Rupees coins to commemorate the occasion of 125Th Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Rules, 2015.
- (8) G.S.R. 816 (E), dated the 29th October, 2015, publishing the Coinage of Two Hundred Rupees and Ten Rupees Coins to commemorate the occasion of 200th Birth Anniversary of Tatyá Tope Rules, 2015.
- (9) G.S.R. 947 (E), dated the 9th December, 2015, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Rupees and Ten Rupees Coins to commemorate the occasion of 475th Birth Anniversary of Maharana Pratap Rules, 2015.
- (10) G.S.R. 116 (E), dated the 28th January, 2016, publishing the Coinage of Five Hundred Rupees and Ten Rupees Coins to commemorate the occasion of “500th Anniversary of Shri Krishna Chaitanya Mahapraphu’s coming to Vrindavan” Rules, 2016.
- (11) G.S.R. 172 (E), dated the 17th February, 2016, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees Coins to commemorate the occasion of Biju Patnaik Birth Centenary Rules, 2016.

- (12) G.S.R. 191 (E), dated the 24th February, 2016, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Fifty Rupees and Five Rupees Coins to commemorate the occasion of 150th Anniversary of Allahabad High Court Rules, 2016.
- (13) G.S.R. 192 (E), dated the 24th February, 2016, publishing the Printing of One Rupee Currency Notes Rules, 2016.
- (14) G.S.R. 197 (E), dated the 26th February, 2016, publishing the Coinage (Issue of Commemorative Coins on the occasion of one hundred twenty-fifth year of National Archives of India) Rules, 2016.
- (15) G.S.R. 292 (E), dated the 11th March, 2016, publishing the Coinage (Issue of Commemorative Coins on the occasion of centenary celebrations of Banaras Hindu University) Rules, 2016.
- (16) G.S.R. 825 (E), dated the 26th August, 2016, publishing the Coinage (Issue of Commemorative Coins on the occasion of University of Mysore Centenary Celebrations Rules, 2016.
- (17) G.S.R. 836 (E), dated the 31st August, 2016, publishing the Coinage (Issue of Commemorative Coins on the occasion of Birth Centenary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (17) *See* No. L.T. 7370/16/17]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. M.P.D.P.M.D. No.17/02.02.015/17-18, dated the 20th July, 2017, publishing the Reserve Bank of India Monetary Policy Committee and Monetary Policy Process Regulations, 2016, under sub-section (4) of Section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7369/16/17]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 462 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (1) G.S.R. 582 (E), dated the 13th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 463 (E), dated the 5th June, 2015, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 583 (E), dated the 13th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 464 (E), dated the 5th June, 2015, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 584 (E), dated the 13th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 466 (E), dated the 5th June, 2015, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 2218 (E), dated the 14th July, 2017, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 583(E), dated the 13th June, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 7373/16/17]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 307 (E), dated the 30th March, 2017, publishing the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2017, along with delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 309 (E), dated the 30th March, 2017, publishing the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Amendment Rules, 2017, along with delay statement.
- (3) G.S.R. 339 (E), dated the 10th April, 2017, publishing the Companies (Registration of Charges) Amendment Rules, 2017, along with delay statement.
- (4) G.S.R. 355 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, publishing the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 368 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, publishing the Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 454 (E), dated the 11th May, 2017, publishing the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 621 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2017, publishing the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Second Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 732 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing the Companies (Transfer of Pending Proceedings) Second Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (9) G.S.R. 839 (E), dated the 6th July, 2017, publishing the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 840 (E), dated the 6th July, 2017, publishing the National Company Law Tribunal (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) *See* No. L.T. 7371/16/17]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. S.O. 2042 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing the Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 470 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7374/16/17]

- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 470 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (1) G.S.R. 308 (E), dated the 30th March, 2017, amending Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, to insert certain entries therein along with delay statement.

- (2) S.O. 2113 (E), dated the 6th July, 2017, amending to Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, to insert certain entries in the Act.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 7372/16/17]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17.

- (b) Executive Summary of the above-said Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7366/16/17]

MoUs between the Government of India and BEML Limited, Vignyan Industries Limited, BDL, HAL, Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata, Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited and Goa Shipyard Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India, (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and BEML Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7571/16/17]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between BEML Limited, and Vignyan Industries Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7572/16/17]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India

(Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7381/16/17]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, (HAL), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7567/16/17]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7380/16/17]

(vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7378/16/17]

(vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the Goa Shipyard Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7379/16/17]

Audit Report of Comptroller and Auditor General

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (2) of section 19A of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Audit Report on Competitiveness of BHEL in Emerging Markets-Union Government (Commercial), Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Report No. 29 of 2017 (Performance Audit).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7437/16/17]

REPORT ON INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTICIPATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

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

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on the participation of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation at the 133rd Assembly of the IPU held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 17th to 21st October, 2015.

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

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I present the Ninety-second Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the subject “Appraisal and Empanelment of Civil Servants under the Central Government”.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the
Two Hundred and Seventy-seventh Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I make the statement regarding status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

**REGARDING DEMAND TO RAISE HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION
UNDER RULE 60**

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب جاوید علی خان: مائے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے
---*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you ask for a point of order, then, I am helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me, please... ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you

stand up, I cannot do anything. Please sit down. I already said that I will allow Shri Kapil Sibal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पहले श्री जावेद अली खान को सुन लीजिए। वे नए सदस्य हैं। उन्हें बहुत कम मौका मिलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मेरे legitimate अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...
†**جناب جاويد علی خان**: سر، میرے legitimate ادھیکاروں کا ہن ہو رہا ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you also.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पहले आप इन्हें सुन लीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, everyday you are raising a point of order. Today you allow someone else also. Please sit down. I will call you also, Shri Javed Ali Khan.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It is up to me. I will allow you also, Shri Javed Ali. Please sit down.

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मेरे legitimate अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...
†**جناب جاويد علی خان**: سر، میرے legitimate ادھیکاروں کا ہن ہو رہا ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you, Shri Kapil Sibal. Nareshji, this is unfair. I first called Shri Kapil Sibal. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मेरे legitimate अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...
†**جناب جاويد علی خان**: سر، میرے legitimate ادھیکاروں کا ہن ہو رہا ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मैं नया मेम्बर हूँ और मेरे legitimate अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب جاويد علی خان**: سر، میں نیا ممبر ہوں اور میرے legitimate ادھیکاروں کا ہن ہو رہا ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: नए मेम्बर को कोई preference नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि पहले मेरी बात सुन ली जाए और माननीय कपिल सिबल जी से भी मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि एक मिनट के लिए कृपया मेरी बात

पहले सुन ली जाए, क्योंकि मैं नया सदस्य हूँ। इसलिए नया सदस्य होने के नाते, कृपया मुझे थोड़ा मान-सम्मान दीजिए।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारी नियमावली में नियम 60 के तहत आधे घंटे की चर्चा कराए जाने की व्यवस्था है। मैंने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर को ठीक न समझते हुए या सही न समझते हुए, आधे घंटे की चर्चा कराए जाने का प्रतिवेदन सचिवालय में प्रस्तुत किया था। एक हफ्ते के बाद और माननीय सभापति जी द्वारा मंजूरी देने के बाद, सचिवालय से मुझे पत्र प्राप्त हुआ कि आपके प्रतिवेदन में दिए प्रश्न पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा के लिए 8 अगस्त, 2017 को शाम 5.00 बजे का समय नियत किया गया है। वह पत्र मेरे हाथ में है, जो सचिवालय ने मुझे भेजा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب جاوید علی خان: سر، میرا آپ سے نویدن ہے کہ پہلے میری بات سن لی جائے اور ماٹے کیل سبل جی سے بھی میں نویدن کروں گا کہ ایک منٹ کے لئے کریپہ میری بات، پہلے سن لی جائے، کیوں کہ میں نیا سدسٹے ہوں۔ اس لئے نیا سدسٹے ہونے کے ناطے کریپہ مجھے تھوڑا مان-سمان دیجئے۔

ماتے اپ سبھا پتی جی، ہماری نیاماولی کے نیم - 60 کے تحت آدھے گھنٹے کی چرچا کرائے جانے کی ویوستھا ہے۔ میں ایک ایک سوال کے جواب کو ٹھیک نہ سمجھتے ہوئے یا صحیح نہ سمجھتے ہوئے، آدھے گھنٹے کی چرچا کرائے جانے کا پرتی- ویدن سچیوائے میں پرستت کیا تھا۔ ایک ہفتے کے بعد اور ماتے سبھا پتی جی کے ذریعے منظوری دینے کے بعد، سچیوائے سے مجھے پتر پراپت ہوا کہ آپ کے پرتی- ویدن میں دئے سوال پر آدھے گھنٹے کی چرچا کے لئے 8 اگست، 2017 کو شام 5:00 بجے کا وقت مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔ وہ پتر میرے ہاتھ میں ہے، جو سچیوائے نے مجھے بھیجا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? I know it.

श्री जावेद अली खान: महोदय, जब 4 तारीख को 8 तारीख की कार्य-सूची जारी हुई, तो उसमें आधे घंटे की चर्चा का कोई उल्लेख नहीं था। उसके अंदर वह नहीं दर्शाया गया था। जब मैंने इस बारे में सचिवालय से संपर्क किया, तो मुझे यह impression दिया गया कि सरकार का कुछ reservation है, इसलिए शायद वह इस विषय पर चर्चा नहीं कराना चाहती है, लिहाजा मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से बात करूं। जब मैंने संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से बात की, तो उन्होंने भी मुझे यही आभास दिया कि इस विषय पर चर्चा कराना उचित नहीं है, क्योंकि मंत्री जी को बहुत सारे काम हैं इसलिए इसे छोड़ दीजिए।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब सचिवालय से मेरी प्रार्थना पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा कराए जाने के लिए समय नियत करने के बाद मुझे सूचना दी जा चुकी है और संशोधित कार्यावली, जो आमतौर पर हफ्ते के पहले दिन जारी नहीं होती, इस बार संशोधित कार्यावली भी जारी हुई है,

उसमें भी मेरे इस विषय का उल्लेख नहीं है। यह मेरे अधिकारों का हनन है। मैं एक नया सदस्य हूँ। हम लोग कम बोलते हैं, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम कुछ जानते नहीं हैं, हम सवालियों के औचित्य को समझ नहीं सकते हैं। मैं आपकी रूनिंग चाहता हूँ कि एक बार पत्र जारी होने के बाद चर्चा कब हटाई जा सकती है?

†جناب جاوید علی خان: مہودے، جب چار تاریخ کو آٹھ تاریخ کی کارئے-سوچی جاری ہوئی، تو اس میں آدھے گھنٹے کی چرچا کا کوئی ا لیکھ نہیں تھا۔ اس کے اندر وہ نہیں درشایا گیا تھا۔ جب میں اس بارے میں سچیوائے سے سمپرک کیا، تو مجھے یہ امپریشن دیا گیا کہ سرکار کا کچھ رزرویشن ہے، اس لئے شاید وہ اس وشے پر چرچا نہیں کرانا چاہتی ہے، لہذا میں سنسدے کارئے منتری سے بات کروں۔ جب میں سنسدے کارئے منتری سے بات کی، تو انہوں نے بھی مجھے یہی آہاس دیا کہ اس وشے پر چرچا کرانا ٹھیک نہیں ہے، کیوں کہ منتری جی کو بہت سارے کام ہیں اس لئے اسے چھوڑ دیجئے۔ مانئے اپ سبھا پتی جی، جب سچیوائے سے میری پرارتھنا پر آدھے گھنٹے کی چرچا کرائے جانے کے لئے وقت مقرر کرنے کے بعد مجھے خبر دی جا چکی ہے اور سنشودھت کارئے-ولی، جو عام طور پر ہفتے کے پہلے دن جاری نہیں ہوتی، اس بار سنشودھت کارئے-ولی بھی جاری ہوئی ہے، اس میں بھی میرے اس وشے کا ا لیکھ نہیں ہے۔ یہ میرے ادھیکاروں کا بنّ بوربا ہے۔ میں ایک نیا ممبر ہوں۔ ہم لوگ کم بولتے ہیں لیکن اس کا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم کچھ جانتے نہیں ہیں، ہم سوالوں کے اوچیتئیے کو سمجھ نہیں سکتے ہیں۔ میں اپ کی رولنگ چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک بار پتر جاری ہونے کے بعد چرچہ کب ہٹائی جاسکتی ہے؟

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Has the Chairman announced it in the House that it will be taken up?

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Sir, I have got a letter from the Secretariat.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, he has got a written letter from the Secretariat.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, written letter है। ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب جاوید علی خان: سر، written letter ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. I was only getting more details about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जावेद अली खान: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب جاوید علی خان: مانیے اُپ سبھاپتی جی ---*(مداخلت)*--- مانیے اُپ سبھاپتی جی ---*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are correct. You had given notice. The Secretariat referred your notice to the concerned Ministry. The concerned Minister has said that it could be agreed to. But, it is a question of time when it is to be taken up. So, if the hon. Chairman has assured you, it will be taken up. Is there anything else that you want to add, Mr. Naqviji?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने जो बात कही है, सुषमा जी यहां पर आई। एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत, पूरे देश के बारे में तथा विदेश के बारे में बहुत विस्तार से यहां पर चर्चा हुई और सभी पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज ने उसमें पार्टिसिपेट किया। सुषमा जी ने ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन को जो पत्र लिखा था, उसमें उन्होंने यह लिखा था कि जिन मुद्दों पर भी ...*(व्यवधान)*... विदेश से सम्बन्धित जिन मुद्दों पर भी, विदेश मामलों से सम्बन्धित जिन मुद्दों पर भी माननीय सदस्य चर्चा करना चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसमें ऑनरेबल मेम्बर का भी नाम था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इनका प्रश्न दूसरा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ऑनरेबल मेम्बर के बारे में भी था कि उनके मुद्दे को भी इसमें जोड़ लिया जायेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जोड़ने के बाद, जो चर्चा हुई थी, उन्होंने उसका रिप्लाय दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naresh Agrawalji, let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, चेयर से अगर कोई चीज स्वीकृत हो जाये, तो क्या मिनिस्ट्री उसको टाल सकती है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... चेयरमैन साहब ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. Listen to me. That is what I am saying. आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप भी सुनिए। Yes; you had given notice. This was referred to the Minister concerned. The concerned Minister then has written a letter to the hon. Chairman. Now, this is not to be discussed here. The hon. Chairman would take a decision on that and the decision will be conveyed to you. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Sir, let me make a small point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. It is not to be discussed here and decided. Mr. Kapil Sibal, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**REGARDING CURRENCY NOTES OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND
DESIGNS ISSUED BY RBI**

श्री कपिल सिब्बल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आज पहली बार आपके माध्यम से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are raising a point of order for the first time. I agree.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the point of order is, today, we have discovered why this Government took a decision on demonetisation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, under what rule is he raising the point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Under what rule is he raising it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: आप सुनिए तो सही। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Under what rule is he raising it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Just hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, let him come with a substantive motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is asking under what rule. The hon. Minister is asking under what rule, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, under what rule is he raising the point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him explain that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया दो किस्म के नोट छपवाता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Different sizes के ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: Different sizes के, different designs के ...*(व्यवधान)*... Different features के ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, how is it a point of order? *...(Interruptions)...* This is misuse of rules. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, how is it a point of order? *...(Interruptions)...* Let him bring a substantive motion. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, दोनों नोट *...(व्यवधान)...* सदन के पटल पर रखे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* This is misuse of power. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is not a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* It should not be allowed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): He is authenticating it. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, दोनों नोट सदन के पटल पर रखे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he should give notice for a substantive motion. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, मैंने authenticate किया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* सदन के पटल पर रखे हैं। दोनों नोट्स के size different हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, देखिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आज हमें यह पता चला है कि *...(व्यवधान)...* आज पता चला है कि क्यों ऐसा हुआ है? *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if there are two types of notes, how is it a point of order? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर *...(व्यवधान)...* जो नोट भाजपा के कार्यकर्ता के पास *...(व्यवधान)...* जो नोट भाजपा के कार्यकर्ता के पास इलेक्शन के दौरान *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a different issue. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not a point of order? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, it should not be allowed. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: ये वही नोट हैं, जो RBI छपवाता है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, the point of order is under Rule 258. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if it is under Rule 258, how is it a point of order? *...(Interruptions)...* That is not a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर *...(व्यवधान)...*

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस देश में दो तरह के नोट छपते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक सरकारी बैंकों को सप्लाई करने के लिए और दूसरे ...**(व्यवधान)**...
†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** سر، ---**(مداخلت)**--- اس دیش میں دو طرح کے
نوٹ چھپتے ہیں ---**(مداخلت)**---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How is it a point of order? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, आज 8 अगस्त को ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज 8 अगस्त को 'भारत छोड़ो' की बात हुई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** سر، اج اٹھ اگست کو---**(مداخلت)**--- اج اٹھ اگست کو “بھارت
چھوڑو” کی بات ہوئی تھی۔ ---**(مداخلت)**---

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री को सदन में आकर बताना चाहिए कि यह कैसे हुआ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... और आप कहते हैं कि यह सीरियस इश्यू नहीं है! ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कहते हैं कि यह सीरियस इश्यू नहीं है, जब कि यह सबसे सीरियस इश्यू है।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह इस century का सबसे बड़ा scam है।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह गवर्नमेंट दो तरह के नोट छापती है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** سر، ---**(مداخلت)**--- اور آپ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ سیریس ایشو نہیں ہے۔
---**(مداخلت)**--- آپ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ سیریس ایشو نہیں ہے، جب کہ یہ سب سے سیریس
ایشو ہے ---**(مداخلت)**--- یہ اس century کا سب سے بڑا scam ہے۔---**(مداخلت)**--- یہ
گورنمنٹ دو طرح کے نوٹ چھاپتی ہے ---**(مداخلت)**---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order issue. ...**(Interruptions)**..
I have not understood. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ये इस century का सबसे बड़े * के साथ खड़े थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश का गरीब, देश का कमजोर तबका नरेंद्र मोदी के साथ खड़ा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...
आपको दर्द हो रहा है, क्योंकि आप * के साथ खड़े थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप देश के साथ * कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप दो किस्म के नोट छापते हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसीलिए हम समझते थे कि यहां ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** آپ دیش کے ساتھ * کر رہے ہیں ---**(مداخلت)**--- آپ دو قسم کے
نوٹ چھاپتے ہو ---**(مداخلت)**--- اسی لئے ہم سمجھتے تھے کہ یہاں ---**(مداخلت)**---

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर ...(व्यवधान)....., गुलाम नबी जी, आपकी पार्टी क्या करती रही है, उसको देश जानता है। ...(व्यवधान)... क्षमा कीजिए, आपकी पार्टी भ्रष्ट लोगों को बचाती रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज देश ईमानदार बन रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हमने जब हुकुमत की, तब हमने दो किस्म के नोट नहीं छापे, एक पार्टी के लिए और एक सरकार के लिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ہم نے جب حکومت کی، تب ہم نے دو قسم کے نوٹ نہیں چھاپے، ایک پارٹی کے لئے اور ایک سرکار کے لئے --- (مداخلت)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, please. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: अब मालूम हो गया...(व्यवधान)... दो किस्म के दो हजार के नोट, दो किस्म के पांच सौ के नोट... एक पार्टी चलाए और एक सरकार चलाए।...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اب معلوم ہو گیا --- (مداخلت)--- دو قسم کے دو ہزار کے نوٹ، دو قسم کے پانچ سو کے نوٹ --- ایک پارٹی چلائے اور ایک سرکار چلائے--- (مداخلت)---

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप इस पर चर्चा कर लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... This is not a point of order issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It should be deleted. ...(Interruptions)... It should be deleted. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But how can it be a point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, यह नहीं होगा।...(व्यवधान)... इस गवर्नमेंट को पांच मिनट भी सत्ता में रहने का हक नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، یہ نہیں ہوگا --- (مداخلت)--- اس گورنمنٹ کو پانچ منٹ بھی سٹہ میں رہنے کا حق نہیں ہے --- (مداخلت)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: जनता के बीच आप रोज हारते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सत्ता में आपने नहीं बैठाया है, बल्कि देश की जनता ने मोदी जी को सत्ता में बैठाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिल्ली के सत्ता के गलियारे में जो नाकेबंदी हुई है, उससे आपमें हताशा है, निराशा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. LoP, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please allow me to say. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please allow me to say. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. LoP, please allow me to say. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please look at these notes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can it be a point of order?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: इसीलिए मेरी यह गुजारिश है...**(व्यवधान)**...

---**(مداخلت)**--- ہے گزارش یہ میری لئے اسی لئے: **آزاد: جناب غلام نبی آزاد**†

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying that even if there are two types of notes, it cannot be a point of order issue. You raise it in some other form. ...**(Interruptions)**... How can I allow a point of order on that? ...**(Interruptions)**... That is not an issue for point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the point of order is, Mr. Kapil Sibal has raised an issue. It is a serious issue and the Rule is 258. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please look at Rule 258. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, give him a chance to raise it under Rule 258. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, look at the notes. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Sir, you look at the notes. ...**(Interruptions)**.. The Finance Minister is here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are other modes by which you can raise it, not through point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: But, Sir, please look at Rule 258. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rule 258 is there. So what? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the point is, any point can be raised under Rule 258. ...**(Interruptions)**...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The point of order should be something regarding the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no. Any point can be raised under Rule 258. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Nothing to do with the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, nothing to do with the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you look at Rule 258. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ये पैसा कहां से निकाल-निकाल कर ला रहे हैं, जरा ये बता दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It can be a point of order only when it relates to the List of Business or the agenda of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, सवाल यह है कि ये पैसे कहां से लाए हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raise it in some other form. ...*(Interruptions)*... You raise it in some other form. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: From where have they brought these currency notes? Let them explain that. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a point of order issue, I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can bring it in some other form, if you want. I don't mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... शरद यादव जी, आपको क्या बोलना है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... शरद यादव जी, यह प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर का इश्यू नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, इस धरती पर, पूरे ग्लोब में कोई एक देश नहीं है, जहां एक नोट रिजर्व बैंक छापे ...*(व्यवधान)*... दो तरह के नोट नहीं छप सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कैसे छपे, इसके बारे में सरकार को जवाब देना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं इस पर साइन करके आपको दे सकता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं इन दोनों पर साइन करके आपको दे सकता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर ऐसा है, तो आपको दूसरा नोटिस देना पड़ेगा, अलग नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव: यह फोटोकॉपी मैं आपको दस्तखत करके दे सकता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दो

तरह के नोट नहीं छप सकते। सरकार को जवाब देना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक नोट बड़ा है और दूसरा छोटा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**.. दो तरह के नोट हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्या है?

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसा है तो आपको पहले नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: यह मामूली बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको अलग से नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: एक प्रेस में दो तरह के नोट नहीं छप सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको अलग से नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I cannot examine it now. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not an expert. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: दो तरह के नोट कैसे छप सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will have to give another notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot examine the notes now. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not an expert; I am telling you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sharad Yadavji, please listen to me. You are showing me photocopy of notes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: These are original notes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... I agree. But, Mr. Derek O'Brien, I am not an expert on this, to examine this. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give separate notice. We will consider. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give separate notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not an expert to examine it. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Give me a chance. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, you asked for the rule. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Whatever may be, I have given the ruling. You give another notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give separate notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the notes have been tabled in your office. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it under ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The notes have been tabled in your office. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Member has tabled the notes in your office. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it under Rule 258. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I will give this to the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the notes have been tabled by the Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give it to the Finance Minister. I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: But the notes have been tabled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there is no such provision that you can flash any paper at any time and say, 'it is a point of order.' ...*(Interruptions)*... There are rules under which you give notice ...*(Interruptions)*... You start raising issues with regard to the currency of the country in this manner and such irresponsible statements are made. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a misuse of Zero Hour going on, and it should not be permitted at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, Rule 258*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you give notice, separate notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You get a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You get a reply as to how frivolous are your own cases are. You have been raising*(Interruptions)*... Once you raised the issue of NOTA. It was found out that it was during your Government that it was issued. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have been raising frivolous issues every day in the Zero Hour without giving notice so that they can't be verified. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. In any case, you have to give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to give another notice. I have to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. I cannot allow it any further. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now Rule 267 Notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there are 500 rupee notes and 2000 rupee notes, which are different in size, different in marking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not to be discussed under point of order. That is all what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Never before has the credibility of the currency in circulation been challenged like this as today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Never before in the history of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, it is not to be discussed under point of order. You can give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be taken up under point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want, you give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, there are provisions in the rules. You can give other notices. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give other notices. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri P.L. Punia, Rule 267; not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Even the RBI Act, ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, I am only saying that this cannot be discussed under point of order. You give separate notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will examine. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Chairman will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Chairman will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: It is a matter of utmost public importance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, there is a notice under Rule 169. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Chairman will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have given notice, that will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have given notice, the hon. Chairman will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the notice is already there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Under Rule 169, the notice has already been given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you. If notice has already been given ...*(Interruptions)*... Under what rule, have you given notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, it is under Rule 169.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. If you have given notice under Rule 169 or Rule 167, there is a procedure; the hon. Chairman will examine it and come back to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri P.L. Punia, your notice under Rule 267 is not allowed; Shri Madhusudan Mistry, your notice under Rule 267 is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह इतना बड़ा * हुआ है ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह इतना बड़ा * है, इसके बारे में ...(व्यवधान)... यह * हुआ है, ...(व्यवधान)... रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने किया है, ...(व्यवधान)... इसके ऊपर जवाब दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both Shri Digvijaya Singh and Shri Naresh Agrawal have given Zero Hour notices... *(Interruptions)*... Let me go to Zero Hour notices. Shri Pramod Tiwari. *(Interruptions)*...

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to provide cash to the banks situated in rural areas

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, एक नोट छप रहा है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... एक नोट छप रहा है, देश की एक फैमिली के लिए। ...(व्यवधान)... भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने देश के साथ इतना बड़ा * किया है, ...(व्यवधान)... यह देश के साथ * है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह इस सदी का सबसे बड़ा * है, जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार दो तरह के नोट्स छपवा रही है, एक भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लिए और एक भारत देश के लिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सबसे बड़ी * सरकार है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस समय ये देश को * रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आज सारे नियम-कानून छोड़कर, देश के बैंकों में इसीलिए ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने यह नोटिस इसलिए दिया है कि जो बैंक ग्रामीण अंचलों में हैं, वहां पर पैसा इसलिए नहीं है कि जो पैसा है, वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताओं को दिया जा रहा है। आज देश चल नहीं रहा है, क्योंकि वहां के बैंकों में जब चेक लेकर कोई जाता है, तो उससे यही कहा जाता है ...(व्यवधान)... कि कैश नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... कैश हो तो कैसे हो? ...(व्यवधान)... इस देश में इस तरह का बड़ा फ्रॉड हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज़ादी के बाद आज तक इतना बड़ा फ्रॉड नहीं हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने इसीलिए नोटिस दिया है कि आज अगर देश के बड़े से बड़े ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Pramod Tiwari, are you speaking on your Zero Hour mention? *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Yes, Sir. *(Interruptions)*... आज देश के बैंकों में पैसा नहीं है, देश के ग्रामीण अंचल के बैंकों में पैसा इसलिए नहीं है, ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि दो तरह के नोट्स छप रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty-eight minutes past eleven of the clock

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, allow me to clarify. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Mexican Delegation is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM MEXICO

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Mexico, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of Ms. Guadalupe Murguia Gutierrez, President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of Mexico.

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 will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Mexico. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Mexico.

REGARDING CURRENCY NOTES OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND DESIGNS ISSUED BY RBI — *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me take up the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you raising point of order? Let me take up the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Pramod Tiwari, your Zero Hour mention is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many points of order will you raise? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is time for the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): I have given notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir,...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If I am not allowed to proceed as per the rules, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: रिजर्व बैंक ने अब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी कि कितने नोट छपे हैं सर, हम लोगों का allegation है कि दो तरीके के नोट छपे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue here. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have an objection here. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, वे इसके बारे में मोशन लेकर आएँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, वे इसके बारे में मोशन मूव करें। हम लोग उसका जवाब देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir,...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kapilji, I have already said that you should give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, कपिल जी अगर इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, तो वे इसके बारे में नोटिस दे दें। उस पर चर्चा भी होगी और इनको पूरा जवाब भी मिल जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कपिल सिबल जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप करप्शन के मुद्दे पर या जिस भी मुद्दे पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, उस पर चर्चा कर सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... We are ready for a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कपिल सिबल: ऐसा विश्व के इतिहास में कभी नहीं हुआ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... The financial structure of this country will be questioned by every country around the world. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can we print two kinds of notes? How is it possible? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kapilji, you are a senior advocate. You know the rules and laws. My point is very simple. Under point of order, I cannot allow a discussion. That's all. If you want a discussion, if you think that the subject is very serious, please give notice. I will request Mr. Chairman to examine. And the Government is ready, isn't it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, let me state the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we are fully ready. Let them give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let them debate. We will give them a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, also expose them * ...*(Interruptions)*... The Narendra Modi Government is acting in a completely honest manner. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let them come for a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are ready for any debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please give notice for a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you are telling us about notice. For the last three weeks, we are giving a notice to discuss the ill-effects of demonetization and GST. Even today, it has not been listed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not say about that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said about this particular issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This is all part of that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have given the notice. We have raised this before. Sir, as per Rule 29, we have given the notice. The Government is not listing the subject. Why is it not listing it for a discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sibal's point is on demonetization and GST. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All notices cannot be entertained like that. But I said about this particular subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is a very serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I said was about this particular issue. Please give notice. I will request Mr. Chairman to consider it. I said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said about this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, currency की credibility को लेकर ऐसा पहली बार नहीं हुआ है। जब दो हजार के नोट आए थे, तब भी उधर से एक सवाल उठा था कि दो हजार के नोट दो-दो आ गए हैं। अभी भी पांच सौ के नोट ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये लोग देश में अफवाह फैलाने का काम कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो लोग demonetization से हताश हुए हैं, जो लोग किनारे पड़ गए हैं, उनको कहीं न कहीं इस तरह की चीजों से मदद मिलेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए आपसे अनुरोध है कि घोटालों के गुरुघंटालों की मदद मत करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request you to give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जिनको दिल्ली की सत्ता से ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिनकी तालाबंदी हो गई। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, आपको सबूत के साथ इस सदन में बताया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†(جناب غلام نبی ازاد): سر، اپ کو ثبوت کے ساتھ اس سدن میں بتایا جارہا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.226. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir,...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't display. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 226. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*.....

---*(مداخلت)*--- سر، †جناب جاويد على خان:

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Javed Saheb, you had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... We have guests here. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप भी बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*.... सब बैठ जाएं! ...*(व्यवधान)*.... आप सब लोग बैठ जाएं! ...*(व्यवधान)*... Don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 226. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Plastic rice and other synthetic items in the market

*226. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incidents of sale of synthetic or plastic rice and sugar crystals have come to the notice of Government, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any inquiry into such incidents, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the sources of such synthetic rice and sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has come across reports being circulated in the social media about the sale and presence of plastic rice and synthetic sugar in the country. Food Safety Departments of many States/UTs, taking cognizance of the issue, lifted the samples of rice and sugar and inspected the premises of food business operators. However, as per the reports furnished to FSSAI by the States/UTs so far, no incidence of sale of plastic rice and sugar has been found.

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

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सर, माननीय सभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सर, मुझे यह सवाल पूछना है कि प्लास्टिक चावल व कृत्रिम चीनी की बिक्री ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: परिचालित रिपोर्टों के आधार पर ...(व्यवधान)... इस मामले का मंत्रालय द्वारा संज्ञान लिया जा चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)... सम्पूर्ण देश में जांच करवा ली गई है और एक भी मिलावट का मामला ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं पाया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: मीडिया की रिपोर्ट पर ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

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

The House reassembled at seventeen minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I must.....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right; Question No. 226. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)... आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान).... आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... अब बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... अब बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).... Please allow the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... ये आप क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री जावेद अली खान: सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)... हमें पीठ का संरक्षण चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب جاوید علی خان: سبھا پتی جی --- (مداخلت) --- ہمیں پیٹھ کا سنرکشن
چاہئے --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not do this. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you shouting, Javed Saheb? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: माननीय सभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)... रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि ...(व्यवधान)... चावल एवं कृत्रिम चीनी की बिक्री एवं मौजूदगी के विषय में ...(व्यवधान)... मीडिया में परिचालित रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वतः संज्ञान लिया गया है ...(व्यवधान)... एवं इसकी सभी राज्यों एवं केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में जांच करवा ली गई है? ...(व्यवधान)... जिनमें से एक भी मिलावट का मामला नहीं पाया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... सभापति जी, मीडिया की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यता का परिचायक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not show. ...(Interruptions)... यहां पर मत दिखाइए।
...(व्यवधान)... ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सभापति जी, मैं इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री महोदय को ...(व्यवधान)... धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इसके साथ ही यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था में किन-किन ...(व्यवधान)... stages पर ...(व्यवधान)... बाजार में बिकने वाले खाद्य पदार्थों की जांच का ...(व्यवधान)... मापदंड क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या यह जांच किसी की शिकायत के आधार होती है या ...(व्यवधान)... इसकी नियमित जांच की जाती है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... How can he answer any question? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: सभापति जी, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है ...(व्यवधान)... जो जांच की प्रक्रिया है ...(व्यवधान)... उसके आधार पर हमने जांच कराई है ..(व्यवधान).. और एक भी, सिंगल केस ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Scheme for leadership development of minority women**

*227. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and its training module along with details of enrolment of organisations/institutions for conducting training programmes for minority women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements a scheme namely "Nai Roshni" for Leadership Development of Minority Women with an aim to empower and instill confidence in minority women by providing knowledge, tool and techniques for interacting with Government system, banks and intermediaries at all levels. The implementation of the Scheme started in 2012-13. It is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) all over the country. From 2015-16, the proposals are received online on Online application Management System (OAMS) Portal to improve transparency. Under the scheme, one week training programme is provided to the women by selected Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) followed by their hand holding for a period of one year. The training is provided on various training modules covering issues relating to women *viz.* Leadership of women through participation in decision making, Educational Programme for women, Health and Hygiene, Legal rights of women, Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Swachh Bharat, Life Skills and Advocacy for Social and Behavioural Change. Since the inception of Scheme, 2.97 lakh women received training and benefited under the scheme in 27 states all over the country at the cost of ₹ 65.58 crore.

Special hospitals for the physically challenged

*228. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government has any plan to start special hospitals for physically challenged people, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to provide adequate healthcare facilities to all the people of the State including persons with disability.

As far as the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is concerned, there are two institutes *viz.* (i) All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH), Mysore and

(ii) All India Institute of Physical Medicines and Rehabilitation (AIIPMR), Mumbai, which render, *inter alia*, clinical services on issues related to communication disorders and the various categories of physical impairments respectively.

A National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) is being implemented in certain identified districts of the States/UTs. Under this programme, assistance is provided for procuring medical equipments for ear care services at district hospitals, CHCs and PHCs and supporting manpower at district hospitals. Ear care services to patients with ear diseases in State/UTs are provided free of cost under this programme. Further, under the National Programme for control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCB and VI), grant is provided for strengthening and upgradation of Eye Departments at Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology and Government Medical Colleges in States/UTs for purchase of ophthalmic equipments.

Besides, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is extended to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality health care to all the citizens based on proposals submitted by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans under which assistance is provided for infrastructure strengthening, capacity building, human resource, medical equipments, etc. Approvals are given in accordance with the Gap Analysis, population norms and case load in the facilities of the State as decided in the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) meetings, within the resource envelope available for particular State/UT.

As far as Central Government Hospitals/Institutes such as AIIMS, New Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned, treatment is provided to all patients including persons with Disabilities as per the available infrastructure.

Further, there are seven National Institutes under Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disability working in the field of disability with the objectives for providing, *inter alia*, rehabilitation services.

There is no proposal to start a special hospital for physically challenged people, at present.

Borrowing of money by Indian para swimmer

*229. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Indian para swimmer, Ms. Kanchanmala Pande, was forced to borrow money in Germany to compete at the World Series and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, Ms. Kanchanmala Pande was part of the Indian para-swimming team which participated in the para swimming championship held at Berlin, Germany from 3rd to 9th July, 2017. For participation in the above event Government had got the tickets booked, paid for visa and insurance of the athletes. An amount of 3.21 lakhs was transferred to Paralympic Committee of India's (PCI), a recognized National Sports Federation responsible for promotion of sports among physically disabled athletes, account as advance amount to meet the requirement of entry fee and the daily allowance/out of pocket allowance of the players and coach.

There were media reports that Ms. Kanchanmala Pande had to borrow money to compete in the event. Since, Government had provided for the expenses of the athletes for the participation in the event, there was no need on the part of the athlete to borrow. PCI has informed that the amount of daily allowance/out of pocket allowance could not be paid to the athletes due to its account issue which is operated under the supervision of a Court appointed administrator. Hence, PCI had asked the athletes to make arrangements for their food, entry fee, etc. which are to be disbursed later.

Government has issued a show cause notice to PCI in this regard.

Consolidation of PSBs

*230. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to merge/consolidate Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as a part of the restructuring process of the country's banking system;

(b) if so, the details of acquisition and/ or consolidation process of Government and the various benefits which can be achieved out of this and its effect on the customers;

(c) the results of merger of State Bank of India's associate banks and Bharatiya Mahila Bank with main SBI; and

(d) whether Government proposes to privatise top losing PSBs of the country and if so, the report and suggestions of the expert panel on bad loans therein?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Consolidation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) may be advantageous for reasons like benefits of scale such as improved profitability, rationalization of operational costs, improved ability to deal with external shocks, reduced geographical concentration risk, greater capacity to invest in technology and to raise capital from the market.

Amalgamation of nationalized banks is covered by Section 9 of Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980. In case of State Bank of India (SBI), it is covered under Section 35 of the SBI Act.

The expected benefits arising out of merger of State Bank of India (SBI) with its associate banks and Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB) are in line with parameters indicated above.

All PSBs are listed entities and committed to at least 25% public shareholding. Further, PSBs are allowed to raise capital from public markets through dilution of Government equity up to 52% (including divestment by Government) depending on stock performance, liquidity and market conditions.

Uniform GST for hospitality industry

*231. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether five-star hotels with a tariff of ₹ 7500 or above have been placed at highest GST slab rate of 28 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Government has received representations in this regard and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether heavy taxation will result in leakage in revenues and spell a doom for the travel, tourism and hotel industries; and

(d) whether Government would agree for uniform GST rate at 12 per cent for hospitality industry, to promote tourism and if not, the other concessions proposed to be given to the industry and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Accommodation provided by any hotel, inn, guest house, club, camp site etc., irrespective of star rating, having declared tariff of a unit of accommodation of ₹ 7500 and above per unit per day attracts GST @ 28%.

(b) Representations have been received from the stakeholders that hotel accommodation having tariff of upto ₹ 10,000 per day may be kept in the 18% tax bracket. The issue was deliberated at length in the GST Council meeting held on 19th of May, 2017 in which it was decided to tax accommodation in hotels including 5 star and above rated hotels, inns, guest houses, clubs, camp sites etc. having unit rent of ₹ 5,000 and above per day per unit at 28% with full input tax credit (ITC). The matter was again discussed by the GST Council in its 17th meeting held on 18th June, 2017. After extensive deliberations, the Council raised the ceiling for hotel

accommodation from ₹ 5000 per day per unit to ₹ 7,500 per day per unit, at the rate of 18%.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Full form of VT on tails of aircrafts

*232. SHRI LA. GANESAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to mention the full form of the abbreviation VT prominently painted in the tail of all the Indian aircrafts;

(b) whether VT stands for Victoria Territory; and

(c) if so, whether it is an insult to continue with such a practice even after 70 years of Independence, and the action being taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) There is no document in International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to show that VT stands for Victoria Territory. The 'VT' symbol was allotted to India by International Telecommunications Union (ITU) before independence and it was entered in supplement to Annex 7 since its first publication in July, 1949. VT was also recorded in the provisional International Civil Aviation Organization's Recommendation's for Standards, Practices and Procedures for Airworthiness and for Aircraft Nationality and Registration Marks in May, 1946.

(c) Does not arise.

Cartelisation and anti-competitive practices by Banks

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

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India has received complaints regarding cartelisation and anti-competitive practices by banks in respect of providing locker services to customers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that almost all the banks do not pay compensation for theft or burglary of valuables lying in their lockers; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken against banks for corrective measures?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has received an information under section 19 (1) (a) of the Competition Act, 2002 on 25.05.2017 alleging cartelisation amongst Banks in respect of providing locker services to customers. The case has been registered as Case No.23/2017 arraigning 20 Banks including Reserve Bank of India as Opposite Parties.

(b) and (c) The Government in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services has stated that there is no specific circular asking banks to compensate customers for theft of articles from bank lockers. It has also been stated that banks have been advised by RBI that it would be the responsibility of the banks to ensure that the lockers remain safe and there is no negligence in the matter of safeguarding the lockers that could render the banks concerned liable to claims by locker holders.

Investment for projects by New Development Bank

*234. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India needs to make investments on infrastructure to the tune of US \$ 646 billion over the next five years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has sought investment for projects worth US \$ 2 billion by the New Development Bank backed by the BRICS nations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) A Report titled, "Building A New India—The 6th National Summit on Infrastructure Finance, November 2016", brought out by CRISIL, estimated the funding requirement for India's infrastructure at approximately ₹ 43 lakh crore (about US\$ 646 billion) over the next five years. Most of this funding is required in three sectors, namely power, transportation and urban infrastructure.

(b) The Government of India has sought investment for 10 projects worth US\$ 2.96 billion approximately from the New Development Bank, the details of which are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of investment sought from the New Development Bank***Projects sanctioned by the New Development Bank**

No.	Project Name	Total Cost of the Project (In USD million)	Proposed NDB Financing (In USD million)
1	2	3	4
1.	Multi-tranche Financing Facility to Canara Bank for Renewable Energy Financing Scheme	500.00	250.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh Major District Roads Project	500.00	350.00
A SUB TOTAL		1000.00	600.00

Projects posed to New Development Bank

3.	Rajasthan water sector restructuring project for desert area	500.00	350.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh multi-village rural water supply schemes (MVRWSS)	670.00	470.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh Road development Program-II	500.00	350.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh Bridges development program	250.00	150.00
7.	Bihar Mukhya Mantri Gram Sampark Yojna	1200.00	350.00
8.	Providing water facility to left out/partially covered habitations in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh and Augmentation of water supply scheme	100.00	80.00
9.	Proposal of Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India for external assistance for Indore Metro Rail Project-Phase 1	1165.5	247.9

1	2	3	4
10.	Mumbai Metropolitan Rail Project-“Implementation of D.N. Nagar Mandale (Line-2B)”	1704.8	364.3
	B SUB-TOTAL	6090.3	2362.2
A+B	TOTAL	7090.3	2962.2

Complaints of corruption in purchase of vaccines for Haj Pilgrims

†*235. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the year 2015, Government has received complaints of corruption in the purchase process of seasonal influenza vaccines meant for Haj pilgrims;

(b) whether it is a fact that the order for the above vaccine was given on the basis of fake certificate satisfying the prescribed standards at an exorbitant rate arbitrarily to a favoured company on the basis of single tender;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many companies came forward to provide vaccine at half the rate than that of the above company; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that this vaccine has been purchased at a lower rate in years 2014 and 2016?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. Complaints of irregularities regarding the procurement of Seasonal Influenza Vaccine (SIV) in 2015 were received.

(b) For procurement of SIV in 2015, Medical Stores Organization (MSO) floated an open tender. Two firms M/s Abbott India Ltd. and M/s Sanofi Pasteur participated in the Tender. As per tender conditions, SIV was required in Pre-filled Syringes (PFS) presentation, confirming to WHO Performance, Quality and Safety (WHO-PQS) standards, for foreign manufactures. M/s Abbott's bid was found to be technically non-responsive as their product did not confirm to WHO-PQS standards. M/s Sanofi submitted documents, including a confirmation from WHO dated 28.4.2015, which indicated that their vaccine, Vaxigrip is WHO-PQS. The Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) further sought clarification from M/s Sanofi and asked them to support their claim by way of providing documents *viz*:

(i) They have supplied SIV in PFS presentation manufactured by them to WHO;
or

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) A Certificate from WHO that SIV in PFS presentation manufactured by them is WHO-PQS. In response, M/s Sanofi Pasture submitted a confirmation vide their letter dated 18.5.2015 that they have supplied SIV in Pre-filled Syringe presentation to WHO and also provided copy of WHO Purchase order No.201185805 dated 6.3.2015 for SIV Vaccine (Vaxigrip) in PFS presentation.

Based on their above confirmation, the bid of M/s Sanofi Pasture was considered responsive and their price bid was opened. The firm had quoted a rate of ₹433.00 per dose, The Integrated Purchase Committee negotiated this rate and the Vaccine was purchased at a negotiated rate of ₹412.00 per dose.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

Advancing the budget presentation

*236. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the main reasons for advancing the Budget presentation is to help increase the spending on various schemes;

(b) if so, the experience of Government in the first three months of the financial year in this regard, and

(c) the percentage of expenditure incurred by Government, Ministry-wise, against allocation in comparison to previous year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Presentation of the budget a month before and completion of all Budget related legislative business before 31st March was to provide allocation to the Departments right from 1st day of new financial year for expenditure. This was indeed intended to utilize full working season, including the first quarter. This has been given effect to in Budget for 2017-18.

The total expenditure of the Union Government during the first quarter (April to June of 2017-18) is ₹ 6,50,731 crore, which is 30.3% of BE 2017-18 as against 5,11,833 crore (25.9% of BE 2016-17) for the corresponding period previous year.

The expenditure incurred by Union Government, Ministry-wise, for the period ending June, 2017 in percentage terms against the allocation compared with previous year is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details showing the expenditure of the Union Government, Ministry-wise, in percentage terms for the period ending June 2017 vis-a-vis position upto June 2016.

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Actuals upto June, 2017 as % of BE 2017-18	Actuals upto June, 2016 as % of BE 2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Ministry of Agriculture	31.4%	23.6%
2.	Department of Atomic Energy	29.5%	32.0%
3.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturapathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	22.0%	23.5%
4.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers	40.2%	39.5%
5.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	28.4%	40.8%
6.	Ministry of Coal	25.5%	84.0%
7.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	33.3%	27.8%
8.	Ministry of Communications	25.4%	30.5%
9.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	62.5%	50.1%
10.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	38.2%	15.8%
11.	Ministry of Culture	12.8%	33.8%
12.	Ministry of Defence (Misc)	33.5%	20.8%
13.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	24.8%	17.6%
14.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	24.6%	39.1%
15.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	13.1%	18.2%
16.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	19.6%	36.4%
17.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	10.3%	17.4%

1	2	3	4
18.	Ministry of External Affairs	26.3%	19.6%
19.	Ministry of Finance	23.7%	21.1%
20.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	11.9%	14.6%
21.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	26.6%	28.0%
22.	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	15.8%	15.4%
23.	Ministry of Home Affairs	27.6%	26.0%
24.	Ministry of Housing And Urban Poverty Alleviation	58.6%	21.4%
25.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	27.3%	32.6%
26.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	25.7%	10.8%
27.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	2.7%	2.8%
28.	Ministry of Law and Justice	17.3%	9.1%
29.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	30.3%	25.6%
30.	Ministry of Mines	30.0%	23.5%
31.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	9.0%	10.8%
32.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	16.8%	30.0%
33.	Ministry of Panchayatiraj	24.5%	1.0%
34.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	24.5%	35.0%
35.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	29.3%	20.0%
36.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	55.1%	19.2%
37.	Ministry of Planning	13.6%	7.6%
38.	Ministry of Power	19.3%	21.1%
39.	The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President	23.1%	22.8%
40.	Ministry of Railways	14.1%	10.3%
41.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	25.9%	23.9%
42.	Ministry of Rural Development	32.5%	42.7%

1	2	3	4
43.	Ministry of Science and Technology	28.7%	27.8%
44.	Ministry of Shipping	9.7%	23.2%
45.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	10.0%	11.2%
46.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	37.3%	30.3%
47.	Department of Space	25.7%	21.0%
48.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	15.2%	21.0%
49.	Ministry of Steel	20.9%	7.1%
50.	Ministry of Textiles	18.8%	39.3%
51.	Ministry of Tourism	20.7%	5.0%
52.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	43.4%	20.1%
53.	Ministry of Urban Development	39.5%	30.8%
54.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	7.6%	7.6%
55.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	29.5%	25.7%
56.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	18.0%	15.7%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		30.3%	25.9%

Drugs for treating multi-drug resistant TB

*237. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a latest global report, two life saving drugs, delamanid and bedaquiline, have been approved by WHO and India is not amongst the eleven countries that have approved these options, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India is not amongst the thirteen countries that have approved shortened treatment for multidrug resistant TB; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that India is one of the twenty-one countries that allow accelerated regulatory approvals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The two lifesaving drugs have been approved by WHO for

use under country programmes with specific guidance document for local adaptation by countries. Central Licensing Authority *i.e.* the Drugs Controller General (India) has granted permission for import of Bedaquiline 100 mg tablet on 14.01.2015 and Delamanid 50mg tablet on 02.08.2017 subject to the condition that the drugs shall be used under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program (RNTCP) for conditional access through the Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (PMDT) program for treatment of TB patients with specific indications.

(b) No, the shortened regimen has been approved for Multi-Drug Resistant TB and has been incorporated into revised PMDT guidelines 2017.

(c) Yes, India is one of the countries that allow accelerated regulatory approval. Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, permission to import/manufacture for marketing of new drugs can be granted without local clinical trial under certain conditions to ensure early availability of such drugs in the country in public interest. For instance, Bedaquiline has been given accelerated regulatory approval to be used under RNTCP before the Phase III clinical trial.

Vigilance inquiry in SIC, Safdarjung Hospital

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

(a) whether any vigilance inquiry has been conducted in a department of Safdarjung Hospital, namely, Sports Injury Centre (SIC), if so, the findings of the said inquiry committee thereof; and

(b) the action taken for implementation of the suggestions of the said inquiry committee?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No vigilance inquiry Committee has been set up in this matter by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

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

Integration of AYUSH system into UHIS

*239. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inclusion of AYUSH medicines into Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHIS) has enabled integration of the traditional systems of medicines into the public health system;

(b) if so, the manner in which the AYUSH system will integrate with UHIS; and

(c) whether Government is considering to focus on the need for creation of infrastructure, research facilities and regulation to streamline AYUSH and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No, AYUSH systems of medicine are not included under Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHIS).

(c) Yes, the Central Government under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) envisages better access to AYUSH services, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU AND H) drugs and sustainable availability raw-materials for ASU and H drugs in the States/UTs. The Mission *inter alia* makes the following provisions:

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

The Research Councils under the Ministry of AYUSH *viz* Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Science (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), Central Council for Research in Homeopathy (CCRH) are undertaking Research Activities through a network of institutions in the country.

Further, the education and practice of AYUSH systems of medicine are regulated by Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central

Council Act, 1973. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have exclusive regulatory provisions for Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) medicines.

Debarring of Medical Colleges

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain medical colleges have recently been debarred from admitting MBBS students for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 for failing to meet the requirements of pre-requisite infrastructure as set by the top medical education regulator, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of students in each such college who are studying at present and what would be the fate of those students?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Ministry granted conditional permission/renewal permission/recognition to 85 Medical Colleges in the academic year 2016-17 on the approval of the Supreme Court mandated Oversight Committee on MCI (OC). Considering the reports of MCI, sent after compliance verification assessment, 48 colleges were debarred from admitting students in 2017-18 and 2018-19 so far. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below). Students admitted in these colleges till 2016-17 will continue their studies in the respective colleges.

Statement

Details of colleges debarred from admitting students

Sl. No.	Name of College	Number of seats involved in 2016-17
1	2	3
(A) Establishment		
1.	Annai Medical College	150
2.	Venkateshwar Institute of Medical Sciences	150
3.	Varunarjun Medical College	150
4.	RVM Institute of Medical Sciences	150
5.	Sakshi Medical College and Research Centre	150
6.	Sukhsagar Medical College	150
7.	American International Health Management Ltd.	150

1	2	3
8.	Raipur Institute of Medical Sciences	150
9.	World College of Medical Sciences and Research	150
10.	Modern Institute of Medical Sciences	150
11.	Krishna Mohan Medical College	150
12.	Prasad Institute of Medical Sciences	150
13.	Apollo Institute of Medical Sciences	150
14.	Kanachur Medical College	150
15.	Nimra Institute of Medical Sciences	150
16.	Gaytri Vidya Parishad Institution of Health Care and Medical Technology	150
17.	GCRG Inst. of Medical Sciences	150
18.	Shri Sankaracharya Inst. of Medical Sciences	150
19.	Glocal Medical College super-specialty Hospital and Research Centre	150
20.	Kerala Medical College	150
21.	Saraswati Medical College	150
22.	Ananta Institute of Medical Sciences, Rajsamand	150
23.	Advanced Institute of Medical Sciences,	150
24.	Shrivedv Suman Subharti Medical College, Dehradun	150
25.	NC Medical College and Hospital	150
26.	Gauri Devi Institute of Medical Sciences	150
27.	Mahavir Institute of Medical Sciences	150
28.	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Medical Sciences	150
29.	RVS Institute of Medical Sciences	150
30.	Sambhram Institute of Medical Sciences and Research	150
31.	Akash Institute of Medical Sciences	150
(B) Increase of seats		
32.	Saraswati Institute of Medical Sciences, Hapur	50
33.	Dr. D.Y Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre	100
34.	Pramukhswami Medical College, Karamsad	50

1	2	3
(C) Renewal		
35.	Al-Azhar Medical College and Super Speciality Hospital	150
36.	Malla Reddy College for Women, Hyderabad	150
37.	RKDF Medical college Hospital and Research Centre	150
38.	DM Wayanad Institute of Medical Sciences, Wayanad	150
39.	Hi-Tech Medical College and Hospital, Rourkela	100
40.	Rohilkhand Medical College and Hospital, Bareilly	50
41.	Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences and Research	100
42.	Annasaheb Chudaman Patil Memorial Medical College	100
(D) Recognition		
43.	Major S.D Singh Medical College and Hospital	100
44.	Chintpurni Medical College and Hospital	150
45.	Madha Medical College and Hospital	100
46.	Melmaruvathur Adhiparasakthi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research	150
47.	Sri Aurbindo Institute of Medical Sciences (for 100-150 admissions)	50
48.	Subharti Medical College, Merrut (for 100-150 admissions)	50
TOTAL		6400

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Promotion of AYUSH system of Medicine

†2401. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the schemes launched by Government in the country in order to develop and encourage the AYUSH system of medicine;

(b) the State-wise details of the target fixed and achievements of the Centrally

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sponsored schemes implemented for the development and promotion of AYUSH during each of the last three years and current year, including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, approved and utilised by each of the States including NGOs for this purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Government has launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) to develop and encourage the AYUSH system of medicine in the country. The Mission envisages better access to AYUSH services, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and promotion of medicinal plants for sustainable availability of raw-materials for ASU&H drugs in the States/UTs.

(b) and (c) Under NAM *grant-in-aid* is being provided to State/UT Governments as per their proposed State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). Since implementation of the programme comes under the purview of State/UT Governments, no target has been fixed by the Central Government State/UT-wise. However, resource pool allocated under NAM for each State/UT Government is communicated to the States/UTs. Accordingly, States/UTs are required to prepare their State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) as per their requirements in accordance with NAM guidelines.

The details of funds allocated and approved/released under NAM during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See below*). The States/UTs are at various stages of utilization of funds. Further, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of national AYUSH Mission, there is no provision for providing financial assistance directly to NGOs.

Statement

(A) Status of funds allocated and approved/released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2014-15, State/UT-wise

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of The State/UT	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2014-15	Grant-in-aid approved/ released during 2014-15 by the Central Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	309.925	309.925
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.135	101.135

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	668.979	668.979
4.	Bihar	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	281.413	281.413
6.	Gujarat	332.393	332.393
7.	Haryana	213.589	213.589
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	226.268	226.268
10.	Jharkhand	-	-
11.	Karnataka	359.116	359.116
12.	Kerala	254.670	254.670
13.	Madhya Pradesh	644.938	644.938
14.	Meghalaya	134.647	134.647
15.	Manipur	226.813	226.813
16.	Mizoram	116.270	116.270
17.	Maharashtra	534.670	534.670
18.	Nagaland	115.613	115.613
19.	Odisha	471.723	471.723
20.	Punjab	316.000	316.000
21.	Rajasthan	638.065	638.065
22.	Tripura	238.115	238.115
23.	Telangana	330.000	330.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	284.000	284.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-
27.	West Bengal	471.230	471.230
28.	Sikkim	66.428	66.428
29.	Delhi	132.707	132.707
30.	Goa	-	-
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-

1	2	3	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-
35.	Puducherry	60.000	60.000
36.	Chandigarh	-	-
TOTAL		7,528.707	7,528.707

(B) Status of funds allocated and approved/released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2015-16, State/UT-wise

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2015-16	Final grant-in-aid released against SAAP 2014-15 during 2015-16 by the Central Government	Central Share approved for the year 2015-16	Grant-in aid released for the year 2015-16 by the Central Government	Total grant-in-aid released during 2015-16 by the Central Government
1	2	3	4	5	6 (3+5)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900.693	549.931	890.483	850.452	1,400.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	199.982	70.113	457.446	457.441	527.55
3.	Assam	1270.051	399.378	1,011.13	1,011.13	1,410.51
4.	Bihar	2663.677	-	2,066.89	313.975	313.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	1027.007	549.257	786.736	309	858.26
6.	Gujarat	1130.817	577.493	867.759	215.2	792.69
7.	Haryana	713.774	399.218	541.192	180.573	579.79
8.	Himachal Pradesh	496.251	-	425.571	421.48	421.48
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	474.049	392.192	460.766	399.958	792.150
10.	Jharkhand	969.402	-	672.734	624.723	624.723
11.	Karnataka	923.196	682.476	920.798	877.777	1,560.25

1	2	3	4	5	6 (3+5)
12. Kerala	851.184	457.878	848.47	815.9	1,273.78
13. Madhya Pradesh	2064.515	1,303.980	2,005.47	1,949.36	3,253.34
14. Meghalaya	309.635	93.400	281.719	281.719	375.12
15. Manipur	486.509	146.405	682.399	682.396	828.80
16. Mizoram	349.968	73.855	331.838	331.838	405.69
17. Maharashtra	1385.245	945.934	865.986	336.8	1,282.73
18. Nagaland	483.359	76.115	799.983	796.98	873.10
19. Odisha	1262.531	850.847	1,084.54	1,014.43	1,865.28
20. Punjab	602.763	269.289	414.229	30.218	299.51
21. Rajasthan	1778.285	1,130.724	1,751.18	1,688.88	2,819.61
22. Tripura	294.512	143.371	328.983	328.983	472.35
23. Telangana	748.878	360.979	746.964	730.484	1,091.46
24. Tamil Nadu	971.501	-	687.273	87.7	87.70
25. Uttarakhnad	487.251	153.457	485.554	467.781	621.24
26. Uttar Pradesh	4843.104	-	4,878.44	4,539.27	4,539.27
27. West Bengal	1216.025	900.458	1,152.97	1,024.39	1,924.85
28. Sikkim	245.985	43.692	564.463	564.459	608.15
29. Delhi	355.506	266.598	327	327	593.60

30.	Goa	469.849	-	339.13	118.725	118.73
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	131.069	151.777	127.816	-	151.78
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	255.561	-	91.797	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	328.328	-	54.654	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	252.055	189.223	166.5	-	189.22
35.	Puducherry	135.014	12.525	131.663	131.65	144.18
36.	Chandigarh	622.469	-	451.69	-	-
	TOTAL	31,700.000	11,190.565	28,702.216	21,910.683	33,101.248

Note: The provision for UT without legislation, North Eastern States and States has been enhanced at RE stage.

(C) Status of funds allocated and approved/released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2016-17, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2016-17	Grant-in-aid released against SAAP 2015-16 during 2016-17 by the Central Government	Central Share approved for the year 2016-17	Grant-in-aid released for the year 2016-17 by the Central Government	Total Grant-in-aid released during 2016-17 by the Central Government
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1013.500	40.031	1085.500	1085.500	1125.531
		2	3	4	5	6(3+5)

(₹ in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
2. Arunachal Pradesh	354.400	-	468.155	465.450	465.450
3. Assam	1380.200	-	1631.649	1631.649	1631.649
4. Bihar	3630.200	1752.914	-	-	1752.914
5. Chhattisgarh	1143.500	477.736	1156.350	1147.001	1624.737
6. Gujarat	1153.700	652.559	880.487	880.487	1533.046
7. Haryana	643.400	360.619	673.776	673.777	1034.396
8. Himachal Pradesh	472.500	4.091	619.420	610.121	614.212
9. Jammu and Kashmir	734.100	60.808	708.400	708.400	769.208
10. Jharkhand	1378.200	48.011	-	-	48.011
11. Karnataka	1223.600	43.020	1216.683	1198.435	1241.455
12. Kerala	889.900	32.570	858.634	858.634	891.204
13. Madhya Pradesh	2622.600	56.114	2610.768	2589.219	2645.333
14. Manipur	577.500	-	1230.000	1229.987	1229.987
15. Meghalaya	435.600	-	823.806	802.743	802.743
16. Mizoram	349.000	-	609.635	603.754	603.754
17. Maharashtra	1961.500	529.186	-	-	529.186
18. Nagaland	421.000	-	522.140	521.284	521.284
19. Odisha	1620.400	70.103	1151.198	1151.198	1221.301

20.	Punjab	788.600	384.011	933.799	933.800	1317.811
21.	Rajasthan	2491.500	62.301	2162.908	2162.908	2225.209
22.	Tripura	429.100		334.065	334.062	334.062
23.	Telangana	791.400	16.480	1319.758	1314.216	1330.696
24.	Tamil Nadu	1326.000	599.573	1399.216	1380.968	1980.541
25.	Uttarakhand	551.100	17.773	1180.448	1170.156	1187.929
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6513.000	339.167	8127.458	8127.458	8466.625
27.	West Bengal	1673.000	128.574	1169.482	1169.482	1298.056
28.	Sikkim	253.200	-	889.373	874.071	874.071
29.	Delhi	397.200	-	-	-	-
30.	Goa	218.300	220.405	402.192	402.192	622.597
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356.800	127.816	267.005	267.005	394.821
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	512.600	91.797	-	-	91.797
33.	Daman and Diu	603.800	54.654	58.530	58.530	113.184
34.	Lakshadweep	508.100	166.500	343.229	343.229	509.729
35.	Puducherry	202.800	-	170.069	170.000	170.000
36.	Chandigarh	318.700	451.690	57.630	57.630	509.320
TOTAL		39940.000	6788.503	35061.763	34923.346	41711.849

Note: The provision for North Eastern States has been enhanced at RE stage.

(D) *Status of funds allocated and approved/released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2017-18, State/UT-wise (As on 4th August, 2017).*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2017-18	Grant-in-aid released against SAAP 2016-17 during 2017-18 by the Central Government	Central Share approved for the year 2017-18	Total Grant-in-aid approved/released during 2017-18 by the Central Government	(₹ In lakhs)
						1
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1118.400	-	985.182	985.182	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	481.000	2.700	423.669	426.369	
3.	Assam	3087.400	-	-	-	
4.	Bihar	3462.000	-	-	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	937.300	9.350	-	9.35	
6.	Gujarat	970.900	204.000	855.174	1059.174	
7.	Haryana	871.000	-	812.442	812.442	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	596.400	9.300	620.040	629.34	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	632.700	-	-	-	
10.	Jharkhand	1235.800	-	-	-	
11.	Karnataka	1298.400	18.250	-	18.25	
12.	Kerala	1415.500	-	1264.310	1264.31	

13.	Madhya Pradesh	2364.500	21.550	2094.086	2115.636
14.	Manipur	711.000	0.010	626.310	626.32
15.	Meghalaya	720.700	21.060	634.867	655.927
16.	Mizoram	767.900	5.880	424.404	430.284
17.	Maharashtra	1866.400	-	1571.280	1571.28
18.	Nagaland	823.800	0.860	823.770	824.63
19.	Odisha	1561.000	-	1561.020	1561.02
20.	Punjab	546.700	801.640	547.020	1348.66
21.	Rajasthan	2640.300	2971.700	2640.300	5612.00
22.	Tripura	608.200	-	535.770	535.77
23.	Telangana	625.100	5.540	629.567	635.107
24.	Tamil Nadu	1504.100	684.990	1504.080	2189.07
25.	Uttarakhand	1024.300	10.290	899.361	909.651
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6499.300	-	6130.722	6130.722
27.	West Bengal	1829.900	-	1533.459	1533.459
28.	Sikkim	200.000	15.300	164.790	180.09
29.	Delhi	200.000	-	-	0
30.	Goa	800.000	-	-	0

1	2	3	4	5(3+4)
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	602.700	-	302.330	302.33
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	381.100	-	-	0
33. Daman and Diu	338.600	-	-	0
34. Lakshadweep	244.600	-	63.747	63.747
35. Puducherry	200.000	0.070	200.000	200.07
36. Chandigarh	773.000	-	490.520	490.52
TOTAL	43940.00	4782.490	28338.22	33120.71

Research on medicinal values of plants

2402. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research on medicinal values of plants carried out in India as of now;

(b) the ongoing research projects on plants regarding their medicinal values; and

(c) the institutions doing research on this issue, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) A number of research/studies on medicinal values of plants are being carried out by various Government as well as private universities/research institutions/organizations in India.

Presently, research projects on various aspects (*viz.* literary research, survey, identification, documentation, micropropagation, agrotechnology, drug standardization, pharmacological and clinical research etc.) of medicinal plants are being supported by different Ministries/Departments of Government of India (*viz.* Ministry of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture and Family Welfare, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology etc.) under their concerned schemes/programmes.

Under the Ministry of AYUSH, different Research Councils *viz.* Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) and Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) are engaged in research and development activities on medicinal plants used in concerned system of medicine. In addition, the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, under its Central Sector Scheme on “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” is also supporting research and development projects on various aspects on medicinal plants to number of Government as well as private universities/research institutions/organizations across the country. At present more than 140 research projects, supported under NMPB’s central Sector Scheme on various aspects of medicinal plants, are ongoing in various universities/research organizations in different States of the country.

Some of the premier research institutions/organizations doing research on medicinal value of plants are: Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP)-

Lucknow, Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI)-Lucknow, Indian Institute for Integrative Medicines (IIIM)-Jammu, Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT)-Palampur, National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)-Lucknow, North East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST)-Jorhat under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research (DMAPR)-Anand, Gujarat under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); Indian Council of Forestry and Education (ICFRE)-Dehradun, and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

National policy for AYUSH

2403. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is drafting a national policy for AYUSH in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said policy is likely to be adopted by Government;
- (c) whether Government proposes to open more AYUSH hospitals in the country, if so, the details thereof including the number of hospitals likely to be opened, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the required number of doctors and Ayurveda specialists needed for the said purpose; and
- (e) the total expenditure likely to be incurred along with the further steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No. The inputs regarding AYUSH were provided to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which was subsequently included in the National Health Policy (NHP), 2017 duly approved by the Cabinet.

(c) to (e) Since Health is a State Subject, the respective State Governments open AYUSH hospitals in different parts of the country. In addition, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision of setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals. Government of India has provided financial assistance for setting up of 41 integrated AYUSH hospitals in 24 States/UTs as per the details given in the Statement.

Statement

Status of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Proposal Location	Approved during 2014-15	Unit Approved during 2014-15	Amount Approved during 2014-15	Approved during 2015-16	Unit Approved during 2015-16	Amount Approved during 2015-16	Approved during 2016-17	Unit Approved during 2016-17	Amount Approved during 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			(₹ in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Kakinada	1	30.00	-	50.00	-	60.00			
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Visakhapatnam	-	-	-	-	1	100.00			
2.	Assam	50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital Dudhnoi at Goalpara District	-	-	-	-	1	300.00			
		50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital Majuli at Majuli District	-	-	-	-	1	100.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Bihar	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga) Hospital at Patna	-	-	1	102.70	-	-
4.	Chandigarh	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital, Sector-34, Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	-	200.00
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Homoeo) Hospital at Silvassa	-	-	1	-	-	100.00
6.	Goa	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at North Goa	-	-	1	107.05	-	257.24
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at South Goa	-	-	1	107.05	-	257.24
7.	Gujarat	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy) Hospital at Surendernagar	-	-	-	-	1	200.00
8.	Haryana	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Panchakula, Haryana	-	-	1	83.34	-	100.00

9.	Himachal Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Sowa Rigpa, Yoga and Naturopathy and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Distt. Kullu, HP	-	-	-	-	1	150.00
10.	Karnataka	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Gadag in Distt. Gadag	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
11.	Lakshdweep	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Mangalore	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Kavaratti	-	-	-	-	1	195.80
12.	Manipur	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Moreh, Chandel District	-	-	-	-	1	321.00
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Churancandpur district	-	-	-	-	1	321.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH (Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital, at Kwakeithel Konjeng Leikai	-	-	-	-	1	225.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Bhopal	-	-	-	-	1	393.62
14.	Meghalaya	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sohra (Cherapunje), CHC, East Khasi Hills	-	-	-	-	1	637.07
15.	Nagaland	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Noklak, Tuensang District	-	-	1	333.33		91.33
16.	Odisha	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Dhenkanal Distt.	-	-	-	-	1	500.00
17.	Puducherry	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha) Hospital at Dhanwantari Nagar, Gorimedu	-	-	1	70.00	-	50.00
18.	Punjab	Setting up of upto 50 Bedded AYUSH Hospital at Tarn Taran, Punjab	-	-	-	-	1	650.00

	Setting up of upto 50 Bedded AYUSH Hospital at Mohali Punjab	-	-	-	-	1	650.00
19. Rajasthan	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Bhilwara	-	-	-	-	1	450.00
	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Ajmer	-	-	-	-	1	450.00
	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Churu	-	-	-	-	1	450.00
	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Bikaner	-	-	-	-	1	450.00
20. Sikkim	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Kyongsa, Near BhanuShalling Area, Gyalshing, West Sikkim	-	-	1	444.44	-	150.33
21. Tamil Nadu	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH (Siddha and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospitals at Theni District, Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1	533.33
	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Thiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1	533.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Telangana	50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Anantgiri, Vikarabad, Rangareddy Distt.	-	-	-	-	1	600.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy) Hospital at Kushi Nagar	-	-	1	83.33	-	3455.80
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy) Hospital at Bilhour, Kanpur	-	-	1	83.33	-	
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy) Hospital at West Katli, Lucknow	-	-	1	83.33	-	
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy) Hospital at Badrasi, Varanasi	-	-	1	83.33	-	
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy) Hospital at Nawab Ganj, Baraily	-	-	1	83.33	-	
		50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Basti	-	-	-	-	1	424.30

24. West Bengal	50 bedded Integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Topsikhata, District Alipurduar.	1	300.00	-	300.00	-	300.00
	50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Paschim District Midnapur	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
		2	330.00	14	2014.57	25	14556.30

AYUSH Wellness Clinics in Tamil Nadu

2404. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AYUSH Wellness Clinics allotted for Tamil Nadu and the budgetary allocations for the Wellness Clinics;

(b) whether all the AYUSH Wellness Clinics in Tamil Nadu have qualified professionals and required equipments in place; and

(c) if so, the total number of professionals such as doctors and pharmacists working in each AYUSH Wellness Clinic in Tamil Nadu, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Government has approved ₹ 94.50 lakhs for 9 AYUSH Wellness Centres and ₹ 229.20 lakhs for 22 AYUSH Wellness Centres during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively for the State of Tamil Nadu under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

(b) and (c) As per the information provided by the Tamil Nadu Government, all 31 Wellness Centres are made functional by deputing in-service Government doctor except three Yoga and Naturopathy Wellness Centres at Secretariat, Adyar Dispensary Campus and Paramakudi in Ramanathapuram District.

The total number of doctors and pharmacists working in each AYUSH Wellness Centres in Tamil Nadu, district-wise is given in the Statement.

Statement

The total number of doctors and pharmacists working in each AYUSH Wellness Centres in Tamil Nadu, district-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the AYUSH Wellness Centres	System	Doctors	Others
2015-16				
1.	Government Taluk Hospital, Thiruvottiyur, Thiruvallur District	H	1	-
2.	Government Non-Taluk Hospital, Omanthur, Trichy District	S	1	-
3.	Government Non-taluk Hospital, Injambakkam, Kanchipuram	U	1	-

Sl. No.	Name of the AYUSH Wellness Centres	System	Doctors	Others
4.	Government Primary Health Centre, Thiruvallankadu, Thiruvallur District	A	1	-
5.	Government Taluk Hospital, Mettupalayam, Coimbatore District	Y&N	1	-
6.	Government Taluk Hospital, Chidhambharam, Cuddalore District	Y&N	1	-
7.	Government Taluk Hospital, Palani, Dindigul District	Y&N	1	-
8.	Government Taluk Hospital, Rajapalayam, Viruthunagar District	Y&N	1	-
9.	Government Taluk Hospital, Thiruchendur, Tuticorin District	Y&N	1	-

2016-17

1.	Government Hospital, Kunnagam Poondi, Thiruvannamalai District	S	1	-
2.	Government Primary Health Centre, Poolavaadi, Udumalpet Taluk, Thiruppur District	S	1	-
3.	Government Primary Health Centre, Athithiyur, Veppur Union, Kunnam Taluk, Perambalur District	S	1	-
4.	Government Primary Health Centre, Nedungal, Kaveripattinam Union, Krishnagiri District	S	1	-
5.	Government Primary Health Centre, Peruvalappur, Pullampaadi Union, Thiruchirappalli District	S	1	-
6.	Government Taluk Hospital, Panruti, Cuddalore District	S	1	-
7.	Government Non-taluk Hospital, Mamallapuram, Kanchipuram District	S	1	-
8.	Government Taluk Hospital, Aathur, Salem District	S	1	-
9.	Government Taluk Hospital, Aavadi, Thiruvallur District	S	1	-
10.	Government Taluk Hospital, Perunthurai, Erode District	S	1	-

Sl. No.	Name of the AYUSH Wellness Centres	System	Doctors	Others
11.	Adyar Dispensary Campus, Chennai	Y&N	-	-
12.	Secretariat Campus, Chennai	Y&N	-	-
13.	Government Taluk Hospital, Harur, Dharmapuri District	Y&N	1	-
14.	Government Taluk Hospital, Kuzhithurai, Kanyakumari District	Y&N	1	-
15.	Government Taluk Hospital, Melur, Madurai District	Y&N	1	-
16.	Government Taluk Hospital, Seerkazhi, Nagapattinam District	Y&N	1	-
17.	Government Taluk Hospital, Aranthangi, Pudukkottai District	Y&N	1	-
18.	Government Taluk Hospital, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram District	Y&N	-	-
19.	Government Taluk Hospital, Edappaadi, Salem District	Y&N	1	-
20.	Government Taluk Hospital, Lalgudi, Thiruchirapalli District	Y&N	1	-
21.	Government Taluk Hospital, Aarani, Thiruvannamalai District	Y&N	1	-
22.	Government Taluk Hospital, Bodinaickanur, Theni District	Y&N	1	-

H- Homoeopathy

S- Siddha

U- Unani

A-Ayurveda

Y&N- Yoga and Naturopathy

Countering false propaganda against Homoeopathy

2405. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that several media reports debunk homoeopathy as unreliable and unscientific method of treatment and create a wrong public perception about its efficacy; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to counter the false propaganda against homoeopathy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, the Ministry of AYUSH is aware of the fact. Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) is an autonomous body and apex research Body under Ministry of AYUSH. CCRH has an institutional mechanism wherein a committee consisting of Chairman of the different Committees including Scientific Advisory Committee, Sub-committee on clinical research and Basic and Fundamental research has been set up to address such issues.

Homoeopathy is officially recognized system under the Ministry of AYUSH. For regulation of education and practice in Homoeopathy, a statutory body namely, Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH) was constituted under the provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973. Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), and National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH) are apex bodies under Ministry of AYUSH in the field of research and education respectively.

Filling vacant posts at ayurvedic hospital, Lodhi Road

†2406. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to the Unstarred Question 2078 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21 March, 2017 and state the action taken by Government to fill the vacancies in the Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road, New Delhi as the shortage of staff affects the functioning of the said hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): Action taken for filling up the vacancies in Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road, New Delhi is as under:-

Staff Nurse: Applications have been received and action has been initiated for appointment of an agency for conducting the examination.

Panchakarma Assistant: Roster is under preparation for direct recruitment of 3 posts.

Pharmacist: Recruitment Rules (RRs) have been revised.

Ksharasutra Technician: Matter is under process as no RRs are in existence for the post of Ksharasutra Technician.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development of new medicines

2407. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has developed any fresh medicine for mosquito-borne diseases like dengue and chikungunya, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the other medicines invented by AYUSH during last three years; and

(c) whether clinical trials have been made for these medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No.

(b) and (c) The Research Councils *viz* Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Science (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRU), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), Central Council for Research in Homeopathy (CCRH), autonomous bodies under the Ministry of AYUSH are engaged in Research and Development of new drugs.

The details of new drugs developed by the Research Councils after clinical trials are as under: -

CCRAS:-

- AYUSH Rasayan A&B for geriatric health
- AYUSH A for Bronchial Asthma
- AYUSH-D for Diabetes Mellitus
- C1 oil for wound healing
- AYUSH-SL for Lymphatic Filariasis
- PJ-7 for dengue
- Carctol-S for Ovarian Cancer
- AYUSH M-3 for Migrain

CCRH:-

- *Coleus forskohlii*
- *Catheranthus roseus*
- *Buxus sempervirens*

- Cynara scolymus
- Hygrophilla spinosa
- Persea Americana

CCRS:-

- D5 chooranam for Diabetes mellitus,
- Rasagandhi mezhugu for Fibroid uterus,
- Sirupeelaiyathi Kudineer in Kalladaippu (Urolithiasis)

CCRUM:-

- **Z. N. 5:-** A herbal composition against bronchial asthma and process for preparation thereof.
- **Cap. Habis:-** A herbal composition effective against nazfuddam and a process for the preparation thereof.
- **Cap. Mubarak:-** A novel herbal composition effective as anti pyretic and to a process for the preparation thereof.
- **Cap. Nazla:-** A novel herbal composition effective against coryza and a process for preparing thereof.
- **Qurs. Mafasil:-** A novel herbal composition (sugar coated) effective against rheumatoid arthritis.
- **Cap. Hudar:-** A herbal composition effective against arthritis and to process for the preparation there of.
- **Qurs. Mulaiyin:-** A novel herbal composition and a process for preparation thereof effective against constipation.
- **Cap. Deedan:-** A novel herbal composition and a process for preparation thereof effective against abdominal worm.

Use of yoga techniques in De-addiction centres

2408. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the different techniques of Yoga are widely being adopted for deaddiction and rehabilitation of drug users in de-addiction centres, if so, the details thereof, de-addiction centre-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has not yet set up specific de-addiction centres and Yoga Universities in the country, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up Yoga Universities and de-addiction centres across the country; and

d) if so, the details thereof, along with the time by which the said universities and de-addiction centres are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. The techniques of Yoga are widely used for de-addiction and rehabilitation of drug users in de-addiction centres. Yoga helps in the de-addiction and rehabilitation of the drug users in de-addiction centres. The yogic protocol includes specific Asanas, Pranayamas, Shatkriyas and Meditation.

(b) The Ministry of AYUSH has not set up specific de-addiction centres and Yoga Universities due to the fact that the yogic techniques are widely used in most of the existing de-addiction centres and the setting up of Yoga Universities is not under the purview of this Ministry.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal with Ministry of AYUSH to set up Yoga Universities and also de-addiction centres.

Air service from cities in Bihar

†2409. SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken any decision to start air services from several places of the country to save the time of common people, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the flight operation from several airports in Bihar like Darbhanga, Purnia, Muzaffarpur etc. is also going to start soon; and

(c) if so, by when and whether any timelimit has been fixed, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Government has however, laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, the Ministry of Civil Aviation. has launched RCS-UDAN scheme on 21-10-2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Promoting affordability of Regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) financial support (Viability Gap Funding or VGF).

The following airports from Bihar have been included in the tentative list of un-served and under-served airports under RCS:—

Arrah, Begusarai, Bettiah, Bhabua, Bhagalpur, Bhowrah, Bihar Shariff, Bihita, Birpur, Buxur, Chhapra, Dalbhandarh, Darbhanga, Dehri, Giridhi, Hathwa, Jehanabad, Jogbani, Katihar, Kishangang, Kursela, Madhtibani, Monghyr, Motihari, Munger, Muzzafarpur, Naria, Panchanpur, Purnea, Raxaul, Safiabad and Saharsa.

However, RCS-UDAN is a demand driven scheme where the interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes can submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS from time-to-time.

Foreign airlines services on domestic routes

2410. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allow foreign airlines to provide services on domestic routes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of the foreign airlines who have submitted fresh proposals to operate on domestic routes; and

(c) the details of the benefits that would accrue to them and the losses that would accrue to the domestic airlines?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Fresh bids for Jaipur and Ahmedabad airports

2411. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government is going for fresh bids for the Jaipur and Ahmedabad airports, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Yes Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has issued Request

for Proposal (RFP) for implementation of the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contracts in respect of select areas of Ahmedabad and Jaipur airports under Public Private Partnership mode. The Last date for bid submission is 18th September, 2017.

Partial funding from States for operating into financially non-viable routes

2412. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has stated that operations to some of the destinations in the country are not viable financially, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Air India has sought partial funding from the State Governments for operating into these financially by non-viable routes as it is already running into losses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Alliance Air (a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India) has been operating flights under Viability Gap Funding (VGF) arrangements with the following State Governments on Cost minus Revenue equals to VGF arrangements:

1. With North Eastern Council (NEC) in the North East, Alliance Air operates flights with ATR42 aircraft on the following sectors:
Kolkata/Guwahati/Lilabari and v.v. - 4 flights per week
Kolkata/Guwahati/Tezpur and v.v. - 3 flights per week
Kolkata/Shillong/Kolkata - 6 flights per week
2. With Diu Administration, Alliance Air operates flights on Mumbai/Diu/ Mumbai sectors - 4 flights per week with ATR72 aircraft.
3. With Lakshadweep Administration, Alliance Air operates flights on Kochi/ Agatti/Kochi sectors and Bangalore/Kochi/Agatti and v.v. sectors with ATR72 aircraft.

Greenfield International Airport at Mopa in North Goa

2413. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether GMR Airports Ltd. (GAL) has signed any concession agreement with the Government of Goa for development and operation of North Goa's Greenfield International Airport at Mopa; and

(b) whether the project, won by GMR through International Competitive Bidding, will operate on hybrid till model with 30 pc cross subsidy, the details thereof with

estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Sir. The GMR Goa International Airport Limited a SPV formed by the GMR Airports Limited has signed Concession Agreement with Government of Goa for development and operation of Greenfield International Airport at Mopa on 8th November 2016.

(b) Yes Sir. The GMR Airports Limited has won the project through international competitive bidding process with highest revenue share of 36.99%. The project will operate in hybrid till model with 30% cross subsidy. The project is to be implemented in four phases. The total estimated cost of Phase I of the project is ₹ 3,100 crores.

Restoration/Expansion of Shimla Airport

2414. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no commercial operations are taking place from Shimla airport since September, 2012;

(b) whether Airport Authority of India (AAI) has now given nod for restoration and expansion of Shimla airport;

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred by AAI on its restoration, upgradation of runway and extension of apron to accommodate VOP aircraft along with the schedule of aircraft operation of ATR-42; and

(d) the details of remedial measures to check soil erosion of airstrip including side slopes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Charter Flight operations were taking place at Shimla airport since September) 2012. Recently, the Alliance Air has also started scheduled commercial flight operation from Shimla Airport under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) of the Government of India.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has allocated a budgetary provision of ₹ 124.22 crores for restoration, extension of apron to accommodate VIP aircraft along with schedule aircraft operation for ATR-42 at Shimla Airport.

(d) AAI has taken measures such as reconstruction of slide areas and stabilization of slopes, Toe Walls, provision of Coir Mat erosion control blankets, Turt Mats, improvement of drainage system etc. to check soil erosion at Shimla Airport.

Security risk to high rise buildings around airports in Rajasthan

†2415. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to answer to the Unstarred Question 184 given in the Rajya Sabha on 18.7.17 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry has carried out any survey of the high-rise buildings within 100 meters area of the airports in Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the action taken by the Centre on the letter of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan dated 13 August, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) A Committee comprising of the officers of the Civil Aviation Department, Airports Authority of India, Director Civil Aviation and the concerned officers of the State Government of Rajasthan was formed in December, 2016 which conducted a survey to identify the high rise and other buildings in the close proximity of Jaipur International Airport. The Committee surveyed the area along the boundary wall of Jaipur airport and submitted its final report to the State Government of Rajasthan on 29: 12.2016.

(b) In response to the letter dated 13th August, 2016, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan was informed that the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security has issued draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to deal with the monitoring and regulation of land use activity including constructions and other activities outside the perimeter wall upto a distance of 100 meters, in order to address security and safety concerns at the airport.

Flight service from Nasik to Mumbai

2416. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether there is great demand to introduce passenger flight service between Nasik and Mumbai airports, if so, what is Government's response to such demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian aviation sector was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Government has however, laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) with a view to achieve better connectivity of air transport services of different regions of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the country. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDGs issued by Government.

Further, the Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched RCS-UDAN scheme on 21-10-2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Promoting affordability of Regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) financial support (Viability Gap Funding or VGF). Nasik airport in Maharashtra has been included in tentative list of RCS-UDAN. However, RCS-UDAN is a demand driven scheme where the interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes can submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS from time-to-time.

Incidents of accidents

2417. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of accidents involving aircrafts that have taken place during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the action taken by Government to reduce the number of such incidents of accidents; and

(c) the total number of air accidents that have happened due to low flying by trainee pilots during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) During the last three years till 04.08.2017, a total of 29 accidents and 31 serious incidents have taken place, as below:—

Year	Accidents	Serious Incidents
2014	07	08
2015	10	05
2016	07	11
2017	05	07

(b) Accident/incident data is regularly analyzed. Based on the analysis, the information is disseminated to the aviation industries as Air Safety Circulars, Safety Studies to bring important observation/findings to the notice of the operator.

- Recommendations emanating from the investigation reports of accident/incident are implemented to prevent such mishaps.

- As per the annual surveillance program, audit of the operators is carried out. Recommendations emanating from such reports are followed up with the operator for implementation. The compliance of the action taken by the operator is further verified during the next audit.
- As part of implementation of State Safety Priorities (SSP), India has adopted risk based approach for managing safety. Based on the analysis of safety data, it has identified following seven (07) key SSPs:
 - (i) Airborne conflict
 - (ii) Controlled flight into terrain
 - (iii) Runway excursions and overruns
 - (iv) Wildlife and bird strikes
 - (v) Loss of control in flight
 - (vi) Ground collisions and ramp safety
 - (vii) Deficient Maintenance

For each safety priority, safety performance indicators have been established. Objectives of safety priorities, safety action plan have been identified. Based on the analysis of safety data performance, these safety priorities are measured.

- The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued regulations for implementation of Safety Management System among the applicable aviation organization.

The actions taken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) to reduce the number of ATC incidents are as below:-

1. AAI has implemented various state-of-the-art technology, CNS-ATM systems and advance ATM procedures to enhance safety, efficiency and reduce congestion across various airports and the entire Indian airspace.
 - Surveillance within entire Indian Airspace have been improved with multiple surveillance sensors including ADS-B.
 - Advance ATM Automation System with safety alerts and decision making support tools have been implemented at various airports
 - Advance Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (ASMGCS) are operational at major ATC centers for better situational awareness of traffic on ground at the airport and helps them in prevention of any mishap at the airport.
 - RNP routes, PBN procedures are implemented to improve airspace safety and capacity.

- Upper airspace harmonization has been implemented at Chennai and Kolkata to enhance safety of aircraft operations.
 - Air Traffic Flow Management (ATFM) system has been implemented to balance demand and capacity of air traffic
 - Data link based airport weather information through a common server to ensure timely availability of weather conditions of 42 airports right in the cockpit.
 - Implementation of Data Link based departure clearance at six metro airports for reducing human errors and thus enhancing safety of aircraft operations.
2. Corrective actions are taken by AAI on the safety recommendations by DGCA, pertaining to AAI.
 3. Periodic refresher training/sensitization program where case studies of such incidents are discussed in detail in Air Traffic Services centers to prevent similar occurrences in future.
 4. Evidence based simulator training and of controllers are also conducted for the Safety of Aircraft Operations.

(c) During the last three years, no accident due to low flying by trainee pilots has been established in case of completed investigations.

Jhansi airport under UDAN scheme

†2418. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cities identified under 'Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik' (UDAN) scheme being implemented to provide connectivity to un-served and under served airports of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Jhansi airport of Uttar Pradesh too has been included in this scheme, if so, the airlines which has been given the responsibility for developing the network; and

(c) the major cities which are likely to be connected to Jhansi for air travel, the expected date for commencement of air services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The tentative list of under-served and un-served airport is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below) respectively.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, Jhansi airport has been included in the list of un-served airports in the country. RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes and bid under RCS-UDAN on time-to-time.

Statement-I

List of Under-Served Airports

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
1.	Car Nicobar	Andaman Nicobar
2.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Jorhat	Assam
4.	North Lakhimpur (Lilabari)	Assam
5.	Tezpur	Assam
6.	Jamnagar	Gujarat
7.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
8.	Kullu (Bhuntar)	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Thoise	Jammu and Kashmir
10.	Agatti	Lakshadweep Islands
11.	Shillong (Barapani)	Meghalaya
12.	Diu	Daman and Diu
13.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
14.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Pantnagar	Uttarakhand
17.	Andal (Durgapur)	West Bengal

Statement-II

List of Un-Served Airports

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
1.	Campbell Bay	Andaman Nicobar
2.	Shibpur	Andaman Nicobar
3.	Bobbili	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Donakonda	Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
5.	Ellore	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Nagarjuna Sagar	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Sri Satya Sai Puttapurthy (Pransanthinilyam)	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Alinya	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Along	Arunachal Pradesh
10.	Daparizo	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh
12.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh
13.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh
14.	Vijayanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
15.	Walong	Arunachal Pradesh
16.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh
17.	Yinghiong	Arunachal Pradesh
18.	Zero	Arunachal Pradesh
19.	Bograjeng	Assam
20.	Boregnajuli	Assam
21.	Chabua	Assam
22.	Darrang	Assam
23.	Dinjan	Assam
24.	Doomur Dullang	Assam
25.	Kokrajarhar	Assam
26.	Kolapni	Assam
27.	Lakhipur	Assam
28.	Ledo	Assam
29.	Mackebpur	Assam
30.	Misa	Assam
31.	Misa Mari	Assam
32.	Mornai	Assam
33.	Nazira	Assam
34.	Panneri	Assam

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
35.	Rupsi	Assam
36.	Sadiya	Assam
37.	Sorbhog	Assam
38.	Sukerating (Dum Duma)	Assam
39.	Arrah	Bihar
40.	Begusarai	Bihar
41.	Bettiah	Bihar
42.	Bhabua	Bihar
43.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
44.	Bhowrah	Bihar
45.	Bihar Shariff	Bihar
46.	Bihita	Bihar
47.	Birpur	Bihar
48.	Buxar	Bihar
49.	Chhapra	Bihar
50.	Dalbhundarh	Bihar
51.	Darbhanga	Bihar
52.	Dehri	Bihar
53.	Giridhi	Bihar
54.	Hathwa	Bihar
55.	Jehanabad	Bihar
56.	Jogbani	Bihar
57.	Katihar	Bihar
58.	Kishangang	Bihar
59.	Kursela	Bihar
60.	Madhubani	Bihar
61.	Monghyr	Bihar
62.	Motihari	Bihar
63.	Munger	Bihar
64.	Muzzafarpur	Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
65.	Naria	Bihar
66.	Panchanpur	Bihar
67.	Purnea	Bihar
68.	Raxaul	Bihar
69.	Safiabad	Bihar
70.	Saharsa	Bihar
71.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh
72.	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh
73.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
74.	Durg	Chhattisgarh
75.	Jagdapur	Chhattisgarh
76.	Jashpurnagar	Chhattisgarh
77.	Kargid	Chhattisgarh
78.	Korba	Chhattisgarh
79.	Raigarh (Andal)	Chhattisgarh
80.	Raigarh (Kondataral)	Chhattisgarh
81.	Raigarh (Sariya)	Chhattisgarh
82.	Raipur (Baikunth)	Chhattisgarh
83.	Tilda (Kohaka)	Chhattisgarh
84.	Amreli (Amroli)	Gujarat
85.	Chela	Gujarat
86.	Chhand Bet	Gujarat
87.	Darbhangha	Gujarat
88.	Deesa (Palanpur)	Gujarat
89.	Kandla	Gujarat
90.	Keshod	Gujarat
91.	Khambalia	Gujarat
92.	Khavada	Gujarat
93.	Limbdi	Gujarat
94.	Mandvi	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
95.	Mehsana	Gujarat
96.	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Gujarat
97.	Morvi	Gujarat
98.	Mundra	Gujarat
99.	Naliya	Gujarat
100.	Parsoli	Gujarat
101.	Porbandar	Gujarat
102.	Radhanpur	Gujarat
103.	Wadhwan	Gujarat
104.	Wankaner	Gujarat
105.	Ambala	Haryana
106.	Bhiwani	Haryana
107.	Gurgaon	Haryana
108.	Hissar	Haryana
109.	Karnal	Haryana
110.	Narnaul	Haryana
111.	Pinjore	Haryana
112.	Sirsa	Haryana
113.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
114.	Akhnur	Jammu and Kashmir
115.	Awantipur	Jammu and Kashmir
116.	Chamb	Jammu and Kashmir
117.	Chushal	Jammu and Kashmir
118.	Fukche	Jammu and Kashmir
119.	Gurex	Jammu and Kashmir
120.	Jhangar	Jammu and Kashmir
121.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir
122.	Kishtwar	Jammu and Kashmir
123.	Mantalai	Jammu and Kashmir
124.	Miran Sahib	Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
125.	Panzgam	Jammu and Kashmir
126.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir
127.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir
128.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir
129.	Bokaro	Jharkhand
130.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand
131.	Chakulia	Jharkhand
132.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand
133.	Deoghar	Jharkhand
134.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
135.	Dumka	Jharkhand
136.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand
137.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
138.	Sindri	Jharkhand
139.	Ammasandra	Karnataka
140.	Baldota/Koppal	Karnataka
141.	Bangalore (IIS)	Karnataka
142.	Bellary	Karnataka
143.	Bidar	Karnataka
144.	Chikmagalur	Karnataka
145.	Giniger (Hospet)	Karnataka
146.	Harihar	Karnataka
147.	Hassan	Karnataka
148.	Jakkur	Karnataka
149.	Karwar	Karnataka
150.	Kolar	Karnataka
151.	Kushalnagar	Karnataka
152.	Mysore (Mandacally)	Karnataka
153.	Raichur	Karnataka
154.	Shahbad	Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
155.	Vidyanagar	Karnataka
156.	Yadgiri	Karnataka
157.	Yehlanka	Karnataka
158.	Chillari	Kerala
159.	Amla	Madhya Pradesh
160.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
161.	Birlagram (Nagda)	Madhya Pradesh
162.	Birwa	Madhya Pradesh
163.	Burhar (Shahdol)	Madhya Pradesh
164.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
165.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh
166.	Datia	Madhya Pradesh
167.	Dhana	Madhya Pradesh
168.	Gandhisagar	Madhya Pradesh
169.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh
170.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
171.	Jhabua (Ranpet)	Madhya Pradesh
172.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
173.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh
174.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh
175.	Lalpur	Madhya Pradesh
176.	Nagda	Madhya Pradesh
177.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh
178.	Nowgong	Madhya Pradesh
179.	Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh
180.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
181.	Raisen (Chiklod)	Madhya Pradesh
182.	Rajhara (Dhalli)	Madhya Pradesh
183.	Rakhikol	Madhya Pradesh
184.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
185.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh
186.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
187.	Sarangarh	Madhya Pradesh
188.	Sarani	Madhya Pradesh
189.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh
190.	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh
191.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh
192.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
193.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh
194.	Sitamanu (Sitamaw, Mandasore)	Madhya Pradesh
195.	Tekanpur	Madhya Pradesh
196.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
197.	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh
198.	Ahemad Nagar	Maharashtra
199.	Akola	Maharashtra
200.	Amravati	Maharashtra
201.	Baramati	Maharashtra
202.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
203.	Darna Camp	Maharashtra
204.	Deolali	Maharashtra
205.	Dhulia	Maharashtra
206.	Gondia	Maharashtra
207.	Hadapsar, Pune	Maharashtra
208.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
209.	Jath	Maharashtra
210.	Kalyan	Maharashtra
211.	Karad	Maharashtra
212.	Kawalpur	Maharashtra
213.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
214.	Kudal	Maharashtra
215.	Latur (MADC)	Maharashtra
216.	Lonavala Amby Valley	Maharashtra
217.	Mumbai (Juhu)	Maharashtra
218.	Nanded	Maharashtra
219.	Nasik Road	Maharashtra
220.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
221.	Ozar (Nasik)	Maharashtra
222.	Phaltan	Maharashtra
223.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
224.	Shirpur	Maharashtra
225.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
226.	Waluj	Maharashtra
227.	Imphal (Korangee)	Manipur
228.	Palel	Manipur
229.	Dwara	Meghalaya
230.	Shella	Meghalaya
231.	Tura	Meghalaya
232.	Aizawl	Mizoram
233.	Kohima	Nagaland
234.	Amarda Road	Odisha
235.	Angul	Odisha
236.	Barbil	Odisha
237.	Baripada	Odisha
238.	Birasal	Odisha
239.	Cuttack	Odisha
240.	Gonapur	Odisha
241.	Gopalpur	Odisha
242.	Gudari	Odisha
243.	Hirakund	Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
244.	Jayakpur	Odisha
245.	Jaypore	Odisha
246.	Jharsuguda	Odisha
247.	Keonjhar	Odisha
248.	Khandpara	Odisha
249.	Konark	Odisha
250.	Lanjigarh	Odisha
251.	Nawapara	Odisha
252.	Padampur	Odisha
253.	Rairangpur	Odisha
254.	Raisuan	Odisha
255.	Rangeilunda	Odisha
256.	Rourkela (Sail)	Odisha
257.	Sarlake	Odisha
258.	Theruboli	Odisha
259.	Tushra	Odisha
260.	Utkela	Odisha
261.	Adampur	Punjab
262.	Bakshiwala	Punjab
263.	Beas	Punjab
264.	Bhatinda	Punjab
265.	Dablan	Punjab
266.	Faridkot	Punjab
267.	Ferozpur	Punjab
268.	Gurdaspur	Punjab
269.	Halwara	Punjab
270.	Jawalapur	Punjab
271.	Jullandhar	Punjab
272.	Khemkaran	Punjab
273.	Ludhiana	Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
274.	Nanak Sar	Punjab
275.	Nabha	Punjab
276.	Pathankot	Punjab
277.	Patiala	Punjab
278.	Abu Road	Rajashtan
279.	Ajmer	Rajashtan
280.	Alwar	Rajashtan
281.	Banar	Rajashtan
282.	Banasthali	Rajashtan
283.	Banswara (Tilwara)	Rajashtan
284.	Bharatpur	Rajashtan
285.	Bhawi	Rajashtan
286.	Bikaner (Nal)	Rajashtan
287.	Bundi	Rajashtan
288.	Dholpur	Rajashtan
289.	Falna Road (Pali)	Rajashtan
290.	Gadra Road	Rajashtan
291.	Hamirgarh	Rajashtan
292.	Isarda	Rajashtan
293.	Jaisalmer	Rajashtan
294.	Jawai	Rajashtan
295.	Jhalawar (Brijnagar)	Rajashtan
296.	Jhunjhunu	Rajashtan
297.	Kankoroli	Rajashtan
298.	Kishangarh	Rajashtan
299.	Kota	Rajashtan
300.	Lalgarh	Rajashtan
301.	Malapura	Rajashtan
302.	Mathania	Rajashtan
303.	Merta Road	Rajashtan

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
304.	Nagaur	Rajashtan
305.	Pilani	Rajashtan
306.	Salawas	Rajashtan
307.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajashtan
308.	Shahpur	Rajashtan
309.	Sheo	Rajashtan
310.	Sirohi	Rajashtan
311.	Suratgarh	Rajashtan
312.	Uterlai	Rajashtan
313.	Arkonam	Tamil Nadu
314.	Chetnad	Tamil Nadu
315.	Cholavaram	Tamil Nadu
316.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu
317.	Kayattar	Tamil Nadu
318.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu
319.	Ramnad	Tamil Nadu
320.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
321.	Sulur	Tamil Nadu
322.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu
323.	Tanjore	Tamil Nadu
324.	Ulundurpet	Tamil Nadu
325.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu
326.	Adilbad	Telangana
327.	Aleru	Telangana
328.	Basant Nagar	Telangana
329.	Hyderabad (Dundigal)	Telangana
330.	Hyderabad (Hakimpet)	Telangana
331.	Kagazpur (Sirpur)	Telangana
332.	Nadirgul	Telangana
333.	Nalgonda	Telangana

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
334.	Warangal	Telangana
335.	Kailashahar	Tripura
336.	Kamalpur	Tripura
337.	Khowai	Tripura
338.	Daman	Daman and Diu (U.T.)
339.	Puducherry	Puducherry (U.T.)
340.	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh
341.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
342.	Bakshi Ka Talab	Uttar Pradesh
343.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
344.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
345.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
346.	Fursatganj (Igrua)	Uttar Pradesh
347.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
348.	Hindan	Uttar Pradesh
349.	Iradatganj	Uttar Pradesh
350.	Jagatpur	Uttar Pradesh
351.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
352.	Jhingura	Uttar Pradesh
353.	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Uttar Pradesh
354.	Kanpur (Civil)	Uttar Pradesh
355.	Kanpur (Kalyanpur)	Uttar Pradesh
356.	Kasia	Uttar Pradesh
357.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
358.	Madhosingh	Uttar Pradesh
359.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
360.	Muirpur (Korba)	Uttar Pradesh
361.	Phaphamau	Uttar Pradesh
362.	Pirthiganj	Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
363.	Rajwari	Uttar Pradesh
364.	Saharanpur (Sarsawa)	Uttar Pradesh
365.	Sah-baj-quli	Uttar Pradesh
366.	Sardarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
367.	Shravasti	Uttar Pradesh
368.	Sultanpur (Amhai)	Uttar Pradesh
369.	Chinyali saur	Uttarakhand
370.	Gaucher	Uttarakhand
371.	Hardwar	Uttarakhand
372.	Pithoragarh (Naini-Saini)	Uttarakhand
373.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand
374.	Ambari	West Bengal
375.	Asansol	West Bengal
376.	Balurghat	West Bengal
377.	Barrackpore	West Bengal
378.	Behala	West Bengal
379.	Behrampur	West Bengal
380.	Bhatpara	West Bengal
381.	Bishnupur	West Bengal
382.	Burnpur	West Bengal
383.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal
384.	Dhubalia	West Bengal
385.	Digri	West Bengal
386.	Dudhkundi	West Bengal
387.	Grassmore	West Bengal
388.	Guskhara	West Bengal
389.	Hashimara	West Bengal
390.	Kadambini	West Bengal
391.	Kalaikunda	West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip)
392.	Kanchrapara	West Bengal
393.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
394.	Kohinoor	West Bengal
395.	Madhaiganj	West Bengal
396.	Maheshganj	West Bengal
397.	Malda	West Bengal
398.	Newlands	West Bengal
399.	New Teli Para	West Bengal
400.	Panagarh	West Bengal
401.	Pandeveswar	West Bengal
402.	Panga	West Bengal
403.	Piarodra	West Bengal
404.	Prasadpur (Ganga Sagar)	West Bengal
405.	Rampurhat	West Bengal
406.	Sal Bani	West Bengal
407.	Saugaon	West Bengal

Financial and liquidity problems of aviation sector

2419. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Civil Aviation sector of the country is facing financial and liquidity problems, if so, the details thereof including the state of financial performance of Air India; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for above stated problems, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Directorate General of Civil Aviation has not conducted any study in this regard. However, Airlines continuously evaluate their financial status including Air India. The state of financial performance of Air India Ltd. from 2011-12 onward are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Operating Profit/(Loss)	Net Loss after Tax
2011-12	(5138.69)	(7559.74)
2012-13	(3807.15)	(5490.16)
2013-14	(3977.89)	(6279.60)
2014-15	(2636.19)	(5859.91)
2015-16	105	(3836.78)

(b) Government had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. As a part of the Turnaround Plan, Air India has initiated a number of steps in order to cut costs and losses. These steps, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Route rationalization of erstwhile AI and IA route and elimination of route network involving parallel operations.
- (ii) Rationalization of certain loss making routes
- (iii) Enhanced utilization of new fleet resulting in production of higher Available Seat Kilometers (ASKMs).

Ban on non-vegetarian food in Air India

†2420. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non vegetarian food has been banned in domestic flights of Air India, if so, the reasons for taking such decisions;

(b) the details of the steps taken to reduce the cost and increase the revenue and check extravagance in the last three years and the savings made through these steps;

(c) the quantum of revenue saving likely to be incurred per year through imposition of ban on non-vegetarian food in Air India; and

(d) whether the departmental canteens of Air India have also been covered under the above ban?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Non-vegetarian meal has been discontinued only in economy class of domestic sector flights of Air India. This was started to save costs, reduce wastage, improve service and also to avoid any chances of mix-up of meals. Various cost cutting measures like change in menu, meal schedule, rationalization of dry stores and ancillary items as per current trends have been taken. The annual savings on account of this is expected to be ₹ 20 crore.

(c) Annual savings due to discontinuation of non-vegetarian Meals in economy class of domestic flight is expected to be around ₹ 8-10 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

Negligence on Air safety

2421. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 30 June, 2017 major Air accidents in Jammu and Kashmir and Patna were averted by our sincere pilots, if so, the reasons of such negligence in the matter of Air safety;

(b) the details of the action taken by Government against the people who are responsible for such negligence; and

(c) whether Government has given any appreciation/reward to the pilots who saved precious human lives with their sincerity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) On 30.06.2017, Border Security Force EMB 135 BJ aircraft was involved in an occurrence with an M/s Indigo aircraft while operating flight from Srinagar to Delhi. During the flight, traffic advisory was generated due to wrong selection of QNH (Altimeter setting).

On, 30.06.2017, M/s Indigo Airline A-320 aircraft VT-IFC was involved in the rejected take-off due to engine no. 1 stall warning followed by smoke from the cabin during take-off roll at Patna while operating flight from Patna to Delhi. All the persons on-board the aircraft were evacuated on the runway. There was no injury to any person while evacuation.

(b) and (c) Both the incidents have been investigated. Due to the error on part of BSF crew, appropriate action is warranted against the crew by BSF.

On the second incident at Patna, no action is called for against personnel of the airline.

Ceiling on remuneration of top management of corporate sector

2422. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any strict norms and guidelines for the corporate sector for modalities to fix the salaries and perks of top management of both public and private sector companies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has prescribed any ceiling on the remuneration of CEOs, MDs and other top management of both public and private sector listed companies, if so, the details of the upper-limit fixed; and

(c) whether some companies are paying more than the prescribed ceiling to its CEOs and if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The total managerial remuneration payable by a public company to its managerial personnel including Board level Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) and other top management officers, is regulated under sections 197 to 200 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder. In respect of any financial year, the overall remuneration payable by a company to all its directors, shall not exceed eleven percent of the net profits of the company for that financial year. In case of losses or inadequacy of profits, the remuneration may be paid, without approval of the Central Government, provided it is within the limits prescribed, and subject to conditions specified in the Act and the rules thereunder. If the company is not able to comply with such provisions, then remuneration may be paid only with the approval of the Central Government. The companies with the approval of the Central Government may pay more remuneration than the prescribed ceiling, to its CEOs who are holding board level positions. There is, however, no such limit under the Act on the managerial remuneration paid by Private Limited Companies (except the salaries of board level managerial personnel of a subsidiary of a listed company) and Government Companies.

Revision in the syllabus of Chartered Accountancy courses

2423. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made revision/modification in the syllabus of the Chartered Accountancy courses and other related courses, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the existing practicing professionals are being imparted training for their updation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The curriculum of the Chartered Accountancy (CA) courses has been recently revised by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and the details are given in the Statement (*See below*). The Institute provides continuous learning/training to its Members through the Continuing Professional Education Committee (CPEC). All the Members of the ICAI, whether in practice or in service, are mandatorily required to meet CPE credit hours requirements.

Statement

Details of curriculum of CA courses revised recently by the ICAI

(i) Inclusion of New Subjects

Foundation Course	Intermediate	Final Course
Business Correspondence and Reporting	Economics for Finance	International Taxation-30 Marks Core Paper
Logical Reasoning	Cost and Management Accounting (increased from 50 to 100 marks)	Introduction of Electives– Case for specialization
Business and Commercial Knowledge		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Risk Management ● International Taxation ● Economic Laws ● Financial Services and Capital Markets ● Global Financial Reporting Standards ● Multi-disciplinary Case Study

(ii) Inclusion of New Concept–Study Guide

- The concept of Study Guideline has been introduced to indicate specific inclusions in and exclusions from the syllabus before each examination.
- Certain topics are excluded in the revised syllabus by way of Study Guideline in certain subjects like Taxation, Laws, Accounts and Auditing.

(iii) Addition of Current/Contemporary relevant Topics

Course	Subject	Details
Foundation Level	Business Economics	Demand Forecasting, Business Cycles
Intermediate Level	Accounts/Financial Reporting	Ind AS, Royalty, Ratios and their computation, Analysis of Financial Statements, Accounting for Carbon Credits, Accounting for E-Commerce, Integrated reporting and CSR reporting.
	Corporate and Other Laws	Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), Companies Act 2013, Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010, The General Clauses Act, 1897, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
	Taxation–Indirect Taxes	Goods and Services Tax
	Cost and Management Accounting	Cost Sheet, Unit Costing, Activity based Costing, Short term decision making in Marginal Costing.
	Audit	Insertion of detailed contents of SQC 1, Audit Strategy, Audit of LLPs, Co-operative Societies, Stock and Debtors (Unit inspection), Quality Review, Audit Report and Certificate for Special Purpose Engagements, Special aspects of Auditing in automated environment.
	Enterprise Information Systems	Financial and Accounting Systems- Modules: XBRL, Business Reporting and Compliance requirements, Core Banking Systems–Core modules, Data Analytics and Business Intelligence.

Course	Subject	Details
Final Level	Strategic Management	Competitive Landscape, Strategic alliances, Entrepreneurship and Intrapreneurship, Strategy Audit, Core Competence and Competitive Advantage.
	Financial Management	Dividend Decision, Leasing, Risk analysis in Capital Budgeting.
	Strategic Financial Management	Indian Financial System, Risk Management, Islamic Finance, Start Up Finance and SMEs.
	Cost Management and Decision Making	Supply Chain Management, Environmental Management Accounting, Ethical and Non-Financial consideration in decision making, Beyond Budgeting, Performance Measurement models-pyramids, prism and building blocks, Six Sigma, Cost Management in Specific Sectors: Agriculture, Power and Integrated Case Study.
	Indirect Taxes	Goods and Services Tax

(iv) Deletion of Redundant Topics

Course	Subject	Details
Intermediate Level	Corporate Laws	The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972—C&AG and its constitutional role, Audit of Hire purchase and Leasing Company-Audit
	Indirect Taxes	Service tax, Excise Duty, CST, VAT etc.
	Audit	Cost Audit
	Strategic Management	Six Sigma, TQM

Course	Subject	Details
	Enterprise Information Systems	Telecommunication and Networks related concepts, Business Information Systems.
	Financial Management	Fund Flow Statement.

Penal action against MNCs indulging in Unfair Practices

2424. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government took any penal action against MNCs, particularly car companies for indulging in unfair business practices, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to collect fine, if any, imposed while passing the order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has imposed penalty of (a) ₹ 2544.65 crore and ₹ 420.2605 crore in Case No. 3/2011 of Shri Shamsher Kataria Versus Honda Siel Cars India and Others (b) ₹ 87.00 crore in Case No. 36/2014 and 82/2014 of FX Enterprise Solutions India (P) Limited Versus Hyundai Motors India Limited and St. Antony's Cars Pvt. Limited Versus Hyundai Motors India Limited. The Commission directed the companies to deposit the penalty within 60 days from the receipt of the order.

CSR funds spending by public and private sector companies

2425. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made it mandatory for both public and private companies of the corporate sector to spend two per cent of their net profit under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) rules, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has issued any strict norms and guidelines for the corporate sector for the modalities and purposes to which the CSR funds should be spent, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total CSR funds spent by the public and private sector companies in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (The Act), and rules made thereunder have come into force from 01.04.2014. It is required for 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). The section also provides that in case a company fails to spend the specified amount, Board would specify the reasons for not spending the amount in its report.

(b) Schedule VII of the Act enlists the activities, which can be undertaken by the companies under their CSR policies; and Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 provide the manner in which eligible companies can comply with CSR provision of the Act. Section 135, Schedule VII, and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 were notified on 27th February, 2014 and came into force from 1st April, 2014. In order to provide guidelines to corporates for proper implementation of CSR, the Ministry has issued clarifications through General Circular dated 18th June 2014 and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) dated 12th January 2016 which are available on the Ministry's website (<http://www.mca.gov.in>).

(c) The year 2014-15 was the first year of implementation of CSR by companies under the Companies Act, 2013. CSR expenditure by companies for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 have been compiled for 7334 companies and 5097 companies respectively. The summary findings are as under:

CSR Expenditure during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Company Type	Financial Year 2014-15		Financial Year 2015-16	
		No. of companies for which data has been compiled	Actual CSR expenditure (in ₹ crore)	No. of companies for which data has been compiled	Actual CSR expenditure (in ₹ crore)
1.	Public Sector Undertakings	226	2497	172	3360
2.	Private Sector Companies	7108	6306	4925	6462
TOTAL		7334	8803	5097	9822

Closure of Army Education Corps

2426. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the Committee headed by retired Lt. General D.B. Shekatkar has made any recommendation about the closure of Army Education Corps and deployment of its employees for futuristic core activities of combat units, if so, the details thereof, and the action Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Yes, Sir. The Committee has recommended the closure of Army Education Corps (AEC). The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of Government.

Training of Vietnamese fighter pilots

2427. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vietnamese fighter pilots will be trained on Sukhoi-30 MKI in India;

(b) the number of pilots being trained in the first lot and the duration of the training; and

(c) whether there is any programme to train Indian fighter pilots abroad on the fighter jets that the Indian Government proposes to buy in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India and Vietnam have agreed to take forward a proposal for training of Vietnam Air Force personnel on Su-30 aircraft.

(c) Initially few IAF pilots are trained by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) in case of procurement of new aircraft. Subsequently, these trained pilots are utilised for training of other pilots of IAF.

Views on existing size of Indian Army

2428. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China plans to reduce the size of its standing army to less than one million;

(b) if so, Government's views on the existing size of the Indian Army; and

(c) whether there is any move to ensure that the Army progressively gets out of non-core functions and improves its teeth to tail ratio, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Government has seen reports in this regard.

(b) Force structure of the Army depends on contemporary security environment and dynamic geo political realities so as to ensure its relevance as a formidable force against our potential adversaries.

(c) A Committee of Experts to Recommend Measures to Enhance Combat Capability and Re-balance Defence Expenditure of Armed Forces was set up. Certain recommendations involve enhancement of the teeth to tail ratio of the Indian Army and its combat efficiency. These are under consideration.

Status of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

2429. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), for the first time in the last 75 years, has registered a profit of ₹30 crores in 2016-17, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that HSL has been requesting the Government for additional orders;

(c) if so, the Governments response thereto; and

(d) the details of Order Book of HSL as on June, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL) has registered a net profit of ₹ 53.77 crore in financial year 2016-17. In the financial year 2015-16 also, HSL has registered a net profit of ₹ 19 crore.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government has nominated HSL for the following projects:

(i) Five Fleet Support Ships.

(ii) Two Special Operation Vehicles.

(d) The balance order book of HSL as on June, 2017 stands at ₹ 383.85 crore.

Crashes of Air Force Planes and Helicopters

2430. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air Force Planes and Helicopters which crashed in last three years, year-wise details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(b) the number of deaths reported both from Indian Air Force and civilians in such crashes in the last three years and details thereof, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that maximum of the Air Force Planes and Helicopters which crashed were past their use by date and were not been phased out, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the years of service rendered by these Air Force Planes and Helicopters gave before crashing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Year-wise details of accidents involving planes and helicopters of Indian Air Force (IAF) during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and the current year 2017-18 (up to 02.08.2017) are as under:

Year	No. of accidents	
	Aircraft	Helicopter
2014-15	09	01
2015-16	05	01
2016-17	08	02
2017-18 (upto 27.07.2017)	02	01

The main causes of these accidents are Technical Defects (TD) and Human Error (HE).

(b) Year-wise details of Indian Air Force personnel and civilians killed in these crashes during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and the current year 2017-18 (up to 02.08.2017) are as under:

Year	No. of persons killed	
	Air Force personnel	Civilians
2014-15	08	-
2015-16	-	-
2016-17	17	09
2017-18 (upto 02.08.2017)	05	01

(c) and (d) The IAF inventory is a mix of old and new generation aircraft. No aircraft that has completed its prescribed life is in operation with IAF. All the existing fleets have residual life for operational utilisation and every aircraft which is launched is fully airworthy.

Developing Military-Industrial Complex

2431. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to increase funding both for scientific research and native strategic research, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government plans to further the native military industrial complex by streamlining and granting more funds to DRDO as opposed to buying weapons and defence equipments from foreign arms manufacturers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), an R&D wing of Ministry of Defence (MoD), is mandate to design and develop strategic, complex and security sensitive systems in the fields of missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, radars, electronic warfare systems, sonars combat vehicles, combat aircraft, sensors, etc. for the Armed Forces as per their specific Qualitative Requirements for enhancing the national security of the country. Over the past five decades, DRDO has developed/upgraded a number of systems/products/technologies, a large number of which have already been productionised. Value of systems/products/technologies developed/upgraded by DRDO and inducted into the Services or in the process of induction stands over ₹ 2.56 lakh Crore. This figure does not include Strategic Systems. DRDO has always been acting dedicatedly towards indigenisation of weapons and defence equipments. However, achieving self-reliance in the field of defence is the joint responsibility of Ministry of Defence, DRDO, Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) and Ordnance Factory Boards (OFBs). Also production of these products and Technologies is done by OFBs, DPSUs and private industries. Government has always supported DRDO in terms to allocation of funds.

Signing of Military and Defence Agreements

2432. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question 223 given in Rajya Sabha on 18 July, 2017 and state:

(a) any military or defence agreement has been signed with other nations for last three years, if so, the details thereof of the countries with which India has signed various military or defence agreements during the last three years; and

(b) the names of any private companies in India producing military or defence tools or equipments, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) A list of military or defence related agreements signed with other nations for the last three years (*i.e.* from 1st August 2014) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) From January 2001 to June 2016, 205 Indian companies have been issued 342 industrial licences for manufacturing of defence items. A list is available in the public domain on the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

Statement

List of military or defence agreement signed with other nations for last three years (from 1st august 2014)

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Title	Date of Signing
1.	Bangladesh	MoU between the Coast Guards for establishment of Collaborative Relationship to Combat Transnational Illegal activities at sea and Develop Regional Cooperation	06.06.2015
		MoU on Defence Cooperation Framework	08.04.2017
2.	Botswana	MoU on secondment of Indian Armed Forces Personnel to the Botswana Defence Forces	15.09.2014
3.	France	Inter-Governmental Agreement for procurement of 36 Rafale aircrafts.	23.09.2016
4.	Fiji	MoU on Bilateral Defence Cooperation	29.05.2017
5.	Japan	MoU on Defence Cooperation and Exchange	01.09.2014
		Agreement concerning the Transfer of Defence Equipment and Technology.	12.12.2015
		Agreement concerning security measures for protection of classified military information	12.12.2015

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Title	Date of Signing
6.	Kazakhstan	MoU on Defence and Military Technical Cooperation	08.07.2015
7.	Kenya	MoU on Cooperation in the field of Defence Cooperation	11.07.2016
8.	Kyrgyzstan	Defence Cooperation Agreement	12.07.2015
9.	Oman	MoU on Military Cooperation	22.05.2016
		MoU to cooperate on Maritime Issues	22.05.2016
		Protocol between the Air Forces on Flight Safety Information Exchange	22.05.2016
		MoU between the Coast Guards in the field of Marine Crime Prevention at Sea	22.05.2016
10.	Portugal	MoU on Defence Cooperation	07.01.2017
11.	Republic of Korea	MoU between the Defence Acquisition Program Administration of RoK and the Ministry of Defence, India to develop and strengthen defence industry cooperation and to establish Special Strategic Partnership including close cooperation in Naval Ship Building.	21.04.2017
12.	Russia	Agreement on Training of Indian Armed Forces personnel in the Russian Military Training Establishment	11.12.2014
		Agreement between the MoD of India and the MoD of Russia on Cooperation in Aircraft Flight Safety	21.01.2015

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Title	Date of Signing
		Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the field of Helicopter Engineering.	24.12.2015
		Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Supply of S-400 Triumph Air Defence Missile Systems to the Republic of India.	15.10.2016
		Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation for construction of follow-on ships of Project 11356 in Russia and in India.	15.10.2016
13.	Seychelles	MoU for Cooperation in the field of Hydrography	11.03.2015
14.	Singapore	Defence Cooperation Agreement	23.11.2015
15.	Spain	MoU on sharing classified information	04.03.2015
16.	Sudan	MoU on Defence Cooperation and Exchanges	13.03.2015
17.	Tanzania	MoU on Cooperation in the field of Hydrography	19.06.2015
18.	Turkmenistan	Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Defence	11.07.2015
19.	United Arab Emirates	MoU concerning Mutual Protection of Classified Information	23.05.2016

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Title	Date of Signing
		Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Defence Industry.	25.01.2017
20.	USA	New Framework for the India-US Defence Relationship	03.06.2015
		Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA)	29.08.2016
21.	Vietnam	MoU between Coast Guards for establishment of collaborative relationship to combat transnational crime and develop mutual cooperation	25.05.2015
		Programme of Cooperation between the Vietnam People's Air Force and Air Defence and Indian Air Force	05.12.2016

Acute shortage of quality protective materials

2433. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of quality protective material for soldiers fighting terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir, if so, the immediate steps being taken to ensure that quality self-protection covering is provided to the soldiers;

(b) the measures taken to ensure that the soldiers suffer the minimum loss while fighting terrorists; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry in 2016 had proposed to procure lighter Army helmets, if so, the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) There is no shortage of quality protective material for soldiers of Indian Army fighting terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir. The Government undertakes procurement of necessary protective material such as Bullet Proof Jacket, Ballistic Helmet etc for soldiers of Indian Army from time to time as per authorization.

Further, a contract for procurement of 1,58,279 Ballistic Helmets through Capital route has been concluded in December 2016.

Delay in procurement of MCMVs

2434. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed a deal with any foreign original equipment manufacturer for supply of naval support vessels for the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the report of the Defence Acquisition Council on the Mine Counter Measure Vessels (MCMVs) of the country and the procurement proposal therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been a long delay to finalise the Minesweeper deal thereof, if so, the economic and security loss of Government therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Acceptance of Necessity was accorded by the Defence Acquisition Council in February, 2015 for procurement of Mine Counter Measure Vessels from Goa Shipyard Limited. Negotiations with the shipyard will commence after the shipyard finalises Transfer of Technology (ToT) arrangements.

Making border roads accessible in the country

2435. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the length of border roads laid during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there are still more borders not having adequate infrastructure to more forces in border area; and

(c) if so, the action taken to make border roads accessible in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) State-wise length of the roads constructed by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the operational requirement of Army, Long Term Roll on Works Plan of Border Roads Organisation (BRO) for five years (2015-2020) has been formulated to include 519 roads of length measuring 22,225 km for construction / improvement by BRO.

Out of above 519 roads, 61 roads of length measuring 3417 Km have been identified as strategic Indo-China Border Roads (ICBR). In addition to meeting

the operational requirement, the above mentioned roads, on completion, would also enhance accessibility to border areas including areas where the border infrastructure and forward connectivity is lacking.

Statement

State-wise length of roads constructed by BRO during last three years:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length of roads constructed (in Km)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.15	0.55	0.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	98.5	102.8	100.48
3.	Assam	2.16	0.48	--
4.	Himachal Pradesh	27.01	13.37	23.72
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	154.41	129.85	154.2
6.	Manipur	25.68	17.52	21.36
7.	Mizoram	11.936	8.232	13.456
8.	Nagaland	15.12	10.31	12.05
9.	Punjab	18.85	24.71	25.08
10.	Rajasthan	92.04	120.66	122.46
11.	Sikkim	31.25	43.06	6.7
12.	Tripura	0.32	17.5	--
13.	Uttarakhand	33.01	48.57	34.08
14.	West Bengal	16.86	5.14	6.87
TOTAL		527.30	542.75	520.71

Military ties with foreign countries

2436. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any military ties with any foreign country in respect of finance and exchange of personnel, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any report on the US defence budget which seeks an advance in their budget for military co-operation with India, if so, the details of the proposals thereof; and

(c) India's major defence partners in terms of defence trade and exchange of technology including personnel therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) India has signed agreements/Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) on defence cooperation with several countries, which cover a range of activities including training, exchange of personnel and financial aspects of cooperation. A list of such agreements/MOUs signed over the past three years is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2432 {Part (a)}].

(b) The issue pertains to internal budgetary deliberations of the United States, on which we have no comments to offer.

(c) India has defence partnerships with several countries including France, Israel, Russia and United States, as well as countries in our immediate and extended neighbourhood.

Reforms in Military Justice System

2437. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the verdict of International Court of Justice on Kulbhusan Jadhav's case has brought out glaring deficiencies in military legal system of Pakistan, compared to international standards of fair trial;

(b) whether military legal system of India has its origin in 1857 Mutiny, which made the British to draft a new legal system to discipline mercenary forces; and

(c) whether few reforms were made in 1992 to give more power to Commanding Officers in India and still, with three different services following their own legal systems, there is a need for major changes in military justice system in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) While there are no comments on the deficiencies in military legal system of Pakistan, a military legal system was in existence in India even prior to 1857 mutiny in the form of Articles of War. In 1911, the then existing laws were consolidated under the Indian Army Act, 1911, which was eventually replaced by the Army Act, 1950. Similarly, the Air Force Act, 1950 and the Navy Act, 1957 also came into existence after Independence.

Certain amendments to the Army Act, 1950 were carried out in 1992, which include other matters apart from enhancing Summary Trial powers of the Commanding Officer in respect of Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs).

While the three Services, *viz.* Army, Navy and Air Force, have their own Acts and Rules, they are broadly similar in their administration of justice, which is subject to the scrutiny and superintendence of the Hon'ble Armed Forces Tribunal (AFT) and Hon'ble Supreme Court. The evolution and progress of Military legal System like any other legal system is a continuous process so as to be in tune with the changing environment, evolving jurisprudence and functional requirements. The existing laws are up to date and in synchronisation with human rights, humanitarian laws and the prevalent Criminal and Service jurisprudence.

Intrusion by Myanmar Army

2438. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Myanmar Army shifted a pillar from Indo-Myanmar Border and rebuilt it at Haolenphai village, one kilometre within Indian territory in June, 2014, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of the disputed pillar;

(c) whether Myanmarese troops even asked the villagers to leave the encroached area; and

(d) whether they also even tried to open a camp at Haolenphai village, if so, the details thereof, and the response and action taken by Government thereto?

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

(b) to (d) To resolve all boundary related issues a Joint Boundary Working Group between India and Myanmar has been set up. No case of attempts by Myanmar Army for establishment of a camp at Haolenphai village has been reported. Further, to ensure security of our area our border guarding forces regularly patrol the area.

Violation of India airspace by the Chinese

†2439. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 219 given in Rajya Sabha on 18 July, 2017 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of illegal incursion by Chinese helicopters in Chamoli region of Uttarakhand have increased; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of incursions by Chinese helicopters, aircrafts and soldiers in the different parts of the country in the last three years along with the objections raised by Government on such tendency and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. There are areas along the LAC including Uttarakhand where both sides have differing perception of LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression/air space violation along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms such as border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels.

Upgrading defence capability of the nation

2440. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has inadequate defence power in comparison to our neighbouring countries such as China, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to increase the defence power of the nation keeping in view the present controversy with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Government is fully seized of the security needs of the country. Government regularly reviews the threat perception to secure our borders and protect national interest. Appropriate measures are taken from time to time to maintain/upgrade the country's defence preparedness along the borders to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India. Military capacity enhancement and modernisation of armed forces including armament and ammunition is a dynamic and continuous process and is done in consonance with our threat perception.

Suicides and fratricides in the Army

2441. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA:

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of suicides and fratricides reported in the Indian Army during the last three years and the number of deaths of soldiers and officers in the Indian Army for the above reasons;

(b) the steps Government has initiated so far to stop such incidents which are giving a bad name to the Indian Army; and

(c) whether Government is considering to appoint a commission/committee consisting of retired Army officers, psychologists and social scientists to study the whole matter and find out the reasons and solutions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The details of suicide and fratricide cases in respect of Army Personnel during the last three years and current year are as under:

Suicide:

Year	No. of Suicide Cases			Total
	Officers	JCOs	OR	
2014	02	07	75	84
2015	01	01	76	78
2016	04	08	92	104
2017	02	03	39	44

(till 31st July)

JCOs: Junior Commissioned Officers,
ORs: Other Ranks.

Fratricide:

Year	No. of Incidents	No. of Casualty			Total
		Officers	JCOs	ORs	
2014	03	-	01	06	07
2015	01	-	-	01	01
2016	02	-	-	02	02
2017	01	01	-	-	01

(till 31st July)

(b) and (c) On the directions of Government, Defence Institute of Psychological Research (DIPR) conducted various studies on suicides and fratricides and their findings highlighted the need for management of stress.

A number of steps have been instituted for management of stress among soldiers in a multi-pronged manner. These include:

- (i) Provision of superior quality of clothing, food, married accommodation, implementation of 'Sahayak' system, travel facilities, schooling, recreation, establishment of grievance redressal mechanism.

- (ii) Conduct of Yoga and Meditation as part of unit routine.
- (iii) Formulation and implementation of an elaborate Mental Health Programme.
- (iv) Stress management sessions at all major stations by Commanders and Psychiatrists at various levels including individual counselling.
- (v) Sensitization of Commanders on the subject and addressing grievances through interactions.
- (vi) Training of Counsellors and conduct of regular counselling exercises.
- (vii) Institutionalizing of MILAP and SAHYOG projects, Mansik Sahayata Helpline and dissemination of educational material including short films.

These steps, taken to reduce stress level amongst troops, have had a positive impact.

Expediting procurement of jets for IAF

2442. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would expedite procurement of fighter jets for Indian Air Force, to augment its force, in view of strategic reasons at present, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether tenders were issued placing order to purchase these jet aircrafts;

(c) the efforts being made to see that it is covered under the Make in India programme;

(d) the number of MiG-21 aircrafts which are to be retired in the next three years; and

(e) the steps taken to have full complement of 42 squadrons in IAF and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (e) The modernization of the IAF is an ongoing process and is executed in consonance with the roadmap laid down in the Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP) and considering the current capabilities of the IAF, the emerging threats in the region and the prevailing technological environment. The planned induction of Rafale, Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) and SU-30MKI fighters into the IAF in the coming years will partially offset the phasing out of in-Service fighter aircraft. The LCA is an indigenous fighter aircraft being manufactured by HAL.

Further the Strategic Partnership policy promulgated by Government envisages that fighter aircraft procured in future can be manufactured in India through technology partnerships between Indian Industry and global OEM.

E-shakti initiative of Nabard

2443. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of e-Shakti initiative of NABARD;

(b) the number of districts covered and Self-Help-Groups (SHGs) digitised under the project, the details thereof;

(c) the number of SHGs benefitted from the credit-linkage-programme under the project; and

(d) the number of SHGs de-recognised after digitisation, State-wise, the aggregate profit or loss account trend of total recognized SHGs after the project implementation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) e-Shakti is a pilot project of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for digitisation of Self Help Groups (SHGs). It was initiated to address certain concerns like improving the quality of book keeping of SHGs and to enable banks to take informed credit decisions about the group through a Management Information System (MIS). The project covers 25 districts and 1,30,176 SHGs have been digitised as on 31st March, 2017.

(c) As per information compiled by NABARD, about 69,696 SHGs of the SHGs which have been digitised are credit linked as on 31st July, 2017.

(d) No SHG has been de-recognised on account of, or, after digitisation. The digitisation project does not impact the profit/ loss position of the SHGs.

One rank one pension scheme for banking industry

2444. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a constant demand for One Rank One Pension from various other sectors following introduction of one rank one pay for the defence sector;

(b) whether Government is considering to introduce One Rank One Pension scheme for the banking industry;

(c) whether there is any move to revise the pension of the retired bank employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Pension in Nationalised Banks is based on Bipartite Settlement between Unions/Associations and Indian Banks' Association (IBA) representing managements of Banks. IBA has informed that there have been demands from Pensioners' Associations regarding pension updation.

(b) and (c) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(d) IBA has informed that pension in Nationalised Banks is paid to the retirees' from the pension fund of bank concerned and improvement in pension directly affects the profitability of the banks.

Action against loan fraud at SBI branch

2445. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answers to Unstarred Question 1358 dated 14 March 2017 and Unstarred Question 237 dated 18 July 2017 given in Rajya Sabha and state:

(a) the details of action taken against erring officials for denying the loan sanctioned on 27 February, 2013;

(b) reasons why SBI has concealed the above loan in FIR dated 2 August, 2013 and during investigation and action taken in this regard against erring officials;

(c) details of action RBI would take for not reporting the frauds in 2013 to RBI while its quality for being reported as it was secured on forged/fake No Dues/ NOC from Purvanchal Bank; and

(d) details of action Government will take against SBI officials and habitual fraudsters for fraudulently secured loan on 27 February, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The State Bank of India (SBI) has informed as under:

(i) The loan was disbursed on 27.02.2013 (upon renewal with enhancement of an already existing loan), before the complaint was received in their administrative office on 01.03.2013 and on 02.03.2013 at branch. There was no fresh/new sanction.

(ii) The said loan was mentioned in the FIR No.65/13 filed on 02.08.2013 (case crime No. 486/2013) by the branch.

- (iii) The matter was investigated by their Vigilance Department and no omission was observed on the part of the bank in sanction of the loan.

Charges on digital transactions

2446. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to cut charges for digital transactions, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the PSBs have also been asked to keep IMPS and UPI charges in line with those for National Electronic Fund Transfer where RBI allows fee of ₹ 2.50 for transfers of upto ₹ 10,000; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the PSBs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In respect of charges on the Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) and National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) systems, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has prescribed the maximum charges banks may levy on customers for availing services offered. Further, in respect of debit card transactions, RBI has capped the Merchant Discount Rate (MDR).

(b) and (c) RBI instructed participants in Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) and Unified Payment Interface (UPI), which include Public Sector Banks (PSBs), not to levy any charges on customers for transactions up to ₹ 1,000 settled on IMPS and UPI systems. Further, Government of India directed PSBs not to charge fees for transactions settled on IMPS and UPI in excess of applicable rates charged for NEFT for transactions above ₹ 1,000. These directions were effective till 31.3.2017, which is over.

Doing away with allowances under 7th CPC

2447. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees will not get Family Planning Allowances;

(b) whether it is a fact that the diet, haircutting and soap toilet allowances given to select categories of employee have been discontinued; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that a raft of grants and allocations made to various sections of Government employees have been done away with or revised as per the recommendations of the Committee on Allowances, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The 7th Central Pay Commission recommended that Family Planning Allowance should be abolished.

The Government has accepted the recommendation with effect from 1st July, 2017.

(b) The 7th Central Pay Commission recommended that Diet Allowance granted to deputationists in Bureau of Immigration should be abolished. The 7th Central Pay Commission in paras 8.17.22 to 8.17.24 of its report recommended, *inter alia*, that Haircutting Allowance and Soap Toilet Allowance admissible to Personnel Below Officer's Rank of Defence Forces, as components of Composite Personal Maintenance Allowance (CPMA), should be increased by 50%. The Government has accepted these recommendations with effect from 1st July, 2017.

(c) The Committee on Allowances was set up in July, 2016, to examine the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission pertaining to allowances.

Need to ensure proper functioning of bank ATMs in rural areas

2448. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ATMs of many banks including Nationalised banks are not functioning properly especially in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or being taken by the banks to sort out these issues and to make their ATMs function properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Banks have apprised that some ATMs become non-functional from time to time due to issues related to hardware, network, power, etc. Banks take corrective measures in this regard as and when required.

Resolution of 55 high-value cases of Bad Loans

2449. SHRI D. RAJA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the RBI has asked banks to resolve 55 high-value cases of bad loans within six-months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken by banks in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has constituted an Internal Advisory Committee (IAC), which arrived at an objective, non-discretionary criterion for referring accounts for resolution under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). In particular, the IAC recommended for IBC reference all accounts with fund and non-fund based outstanding amount greater than ₹ 5000 crore, with 60% or more classified as non-performing by banks as of March 31, 2016.

Accordingly, Reserve Bank of India has issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, qualifying under the aforesaid criteria, to initiate insolvency process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. As regards the other non-performing accounts which do not qualify under the above criteria, the IAC recommended that banks should finalize a resolution plan within six months. In cases where a viable resolution plan is not agreed upon within six months, banks should be required to file for insolvency proceedings under the IBC.

Fresh investments by corporate sector

2450. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh investments by corporate sector have hit a new low of just 5.8 per cent in the fiscal year 2016-17; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As per the information published by National Accounts Statistics 2017, the data for Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for public and private corporations is available only till the year 2015-16, which is as under for the last three years:—

	(at current prices) ₹ crore			Percentage to GDP		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Public corporations	400329	393698	472218	3.6	3.2	3.5
Non-Financial Corporations	386840	379096	459393	3.4	3.0	3.4
Financial Corporations	13489	14602	12825	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private Corporations	1312544	1370182	1512633	11.7	11.0	11.1
Non-Financial Corporations	1286362	1343660	1478334	11.5	10.8	10.8
Financial Corporations	26182	26522	34299	0.2	0.2	0.3
	(at constant prices) ₹ crore			Growth Percent		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Public corporations	362733	342539	411720	7.1	-5.6	20.2
Non-Financial Corporations	350210	329221	400088	6.4	-6.0	21.5
Financial Corporations	12523	13318	11632	32.4	6.3	-12.7
Private Corporations	1238677	1212937	1333886	9.0	-2.1	10.0
Non-Financial Corporations	1214385	1189503	1303363	9.0	-2.0	9.6
Financial Corporations	24292	23434	30523	7.1	-3.5	30.3

Amount collected from Income Tax evaders

2451. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected as income tax by Government in the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16; and

(b) the number of raids executed by Government and the number of people caught for tax evasion and the amount collected every year from them in the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The net direct tax collections in the financial years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Net direct tax collections
2013-14	6,38,596
2014-15	6,95,792
2015-16	7,41,945

(b) Year-wise number of groups searched u/s 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) and quantum of assets seized during last three financial years is as under:

Financial Year	Number of groups searched	No. of warrants (Premises searched)	Total assets seized (₹ in crore)	Undisclosed income admitted during search (₹ in crore)
2013-14	569	4503	808	10292
2014-15	545	3524	762	10288
2015-16	447	3569	713	11226

Further, year-wise number of surveys conducted u/s 133A of the Act and undisclosed income detected as a result of these actions is as under:

Financial Year	No. of surveys conducted	Undisclosed income detected (in ₹ crore)
2013-14	5327	90390
2014-15	5035	12820
2015-16	4428	9700

However, search and survey actions and related investigation by the Income-tax Department culminate into assessment proceedings through a quasi-judicial process for determination of total income of the person concerned and the tax liability on such total income. Such total income includes the amount of income sought to be evaded. Such assessments are subject to appeals at various levels including up to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Thus, final quantum of tax evasion gets determined only after the finalization of these appeals. Considering the nature of such proceedings and the statutory scheme, data on the amount of tax evaded is not maintained separately.

Impact of GST on Insurance and Banking

2452. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that from insurance premium to ATM transactions, banking will be expensive under GST, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): No, Sir. Rate of GST applicable on banking services is 18%. These services were earlier chargeable to service tax at 15%. However, credit of VAT paid on capital goods and inputs consumed by the industry was not available. The embedded VAT on capital goods and inputs stuck to the banking industry as cost. Therefore, the actual incidence of tax on banking services prior to GST was higher than 15%. Under GST, free flow of ITC would be available to the banking industry.

Rise in fiscal deficit due to loan waivers

2453. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fiscal deficit of the Centre and States has been increasing year by year, if so, the details for the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) whether Government envisaged the danger of increasing fiscal deficit due to the recent loan waiver to farmers by certain States; and

(c) whether Government will finance the States for the farm loan waiver?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Fiscal deficit of the Centre is showing declining trend. Details of fiscal deficit of Centre for the last three years are given in following table.

Financial Year	Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)
2016-17 (provisional)	3.5%
2015-16	3.9%
2014-15	4.1%

Details of fiscal deficit of States during last three years are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The Government has not provided any funds in Budget 2017-18 for farm loan waivers to State Governments. Farm Loan waivers would, therefore, not impact the fiscal deficit of the Central Government.

Statement

Details of Fiscal Deficits of States during last three years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 (Finance Accounts)	2015-16 (Revised Estimates)	2016-17 (Budget Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31,750	17,000	20,500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-520	300	370
3.	Assam	5,430	25,650	6,670
4.	Bihar	11,180	28,510	16,010
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,080	6,830	8,110
6.	Goa	950	3,040	3,260
7.	Gujarat	18,320	22,170	24,610
8.	Haryana	12,590	30,400	25,120
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,200	3,840	4,080
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,610	8,380	11,610
11.	Jharkhand	6,560	11,290	5,630
12.	Karnataka	19,580	20,560	25,660
13.	Kerala	18,640	17,720	23,140
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11,350	21,170	24,910
15.	Maharashtra	31,830	37,950	35,030
16.	Manipur	600	1,090	750
17.	Meghalaya	980	820	990
18.	Mizoram	1,040	160	20
19.	Nagaland	130	1160	540
20.	Odisha	5,480	9,930	14,530

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	10,840	12,230	13,090
22.	Rajasthan	19,000	67,350	43,150
23.	Sikkim	280	580	600
24.	Tamil Nadu	27,160	32,360	40,530
25.	Telangana	9,410	16,910	23,470
26.	Tripura	1,050	1,710	1,750
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32,510	64,320	49,960
28.	Uttarakhand	5,830	4,750	6,070
29.	West Bengal	27,350	25,180	19,360
	ALL STATES	3,27,210	4,93,360	4,49,520

(-) sign indicates fiscal Surplus

Re-examination of GST on Ayurveda

2454. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation requesting to rectify the anomalies in GST in fixing the tax slab for Ayurveda, if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(b) whether Government propose to reexamine the disputed slabs in GST regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government has received representations seeking reduction in the GST rate for ayurvedic medicines.

The GST rates on supply of goods including ayurvedic medicines have been notified based on the recommendations of the GST Council comprising the representatives of Central and State Government.

The tax rates on goods have been fixed taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the total indirect tax incidence on goods prior to GST, which included the central excise duty rates, VAT rates or weighted average VAT rates, cascading of VAT over excise duty, incidence on account of CST, octroi, entry tax, etc.

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

Investigation of cases under PML act

2455. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government during the last three years to control financial crimes in the country;

(b) the details of the legislative changes put in place during the last three years to strengthen the institutional framework;

(c) the number of cases for which chargesheets have been filed under the Prevention of Money Laundering (PML) Act, 2002, across the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the number of cases for which investigations are being conducted across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government has taken several effective steps under multipronged strategy, both by way of policy level initiatives as well as through more effective enforcement action on the ground, during last three years to control financial crimes in the country. Under direct tax laws, the actions include collection of requisite information from various sources, conducting investigations/enquiries in appropriate cases; searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of penalty and launching of criminal prosecution wherever applicable.

The major steps taken to control financial crimes in the country are as under:-

- (i) The Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court was constituted. It has so far submitted 5 reports to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
- (ii) A comprehensive new law—'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' was enacted which has come into force *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad.
- (iii) Willful attempt to evade tax etc. under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 a scheduled offence under PMLA, 2002 has been made.
- (iv) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for enhanced exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions.

- (v) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).
- (vi) Suitable amendment in rule 114B of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 (the Rules) has been made *vide* Notification No. 95/2015 dated 30th December, 2015 whereby quoting of PAN has been made mandatory for transactions of sale or purchase of goods or services of any nature above ₹ 2 Lakh.
- (vii) In a historical move that added strength in the fight against black money, as well as counterfeit notes, the Government of India has decided the five hundred and one thousand rupee notes would no longer be legal tender from midnight, 8th November, 2016.
- (viii) Guidelines and Red Flag indicators for Trade based Money Laundering (TBML) have been developed and statutory guidelines have been issued. Beside this Guidelines and Red Flag Indicators for Stock Brokers, Mutual Funds and Pension Funds have also been issued.
- (ix) Since Registrars and Sub-Registrars have been notified as persons carrying designated business or profession under PMLA, the Registrar and Sub Registrar for 17 states have been registered with Financial Intelligence Unit, India.
- (x) **Mandatory linking of PAN with bank accounts:** RBI, *vide* Circular dated 15.12.2016, directed all Regulated Entities (RE) to strictly comply with the extant instructions including in respect of 'Small Accounts' [Basic Savings Bank Deposit/Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana accounts, which are non-KYC compliant accounts, are treated as 'Small Accounts'] for which the prescribed limits/conditions should not be breached. It further stated that in respect of KYC compliant accounts where the required 'Customer Due Diligence' procedure had been complied with, REs should ensure compliance regarding quoting of PAN/obtaining of Form 60 for all transactions in terms of Rule 114B of the Rules. No debit transaction, transfer or otherwise should be allowed in accounts which do not comply with these requirements.
- (xi) The reporting regime of Annual Information Report (AIR) has now been expanded and rationalized to cover a large segment of transactions including personal consumption expenditure on goods and services, *inter alia*, by replacing it with a new Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT) regime.

The new Rule 114E of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 regarding furnishing of SFT has been notified on 30.12.2015 and has come into effect from 1.4.2016. The new SFT regime to capture high value cash transactions in select sectors would help achieve multiple benefits of widening of tax base through identification of new tax payers, non-filers and stop filers, curb tax evasion in non-intrusive manner, improve compliance of tax laws and encourage use of payment cards.

- (xii) In the context of section 6 of the Income-tax Act, with a view to check the creation of shell companies which are incorporated outside but controlled from India for the purpose of avoidance of tax payment in India, enabling provision relating to “place of effective management” (POEM) has been provided which is an internationally recognized concept for determination of residence of a company incorporated in a foreign jurisdiction.
- (xiii) Country-by-country reporting requirement in respect of an international group has been introduced to address issues relating to base erosion and profit shifting—Section 286 of the Income-tax Act.
- (xiv) High priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases has been accorded.
- (xv) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money has been made.
- (xvi) Implementing information technology based ‘Project Insight’ by the Income Tax Department for strengthening the non-intrusive information driven approach for improving tax compliance and effective utilization of available information;
- (xvii) Setting-up a Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for expeditious and coordinated investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks.
- (xviii) Launch of Operation Clean Money by the Income Tax Department on 31st January 2017 with the mission to “Create a tax compliant society through a fair, transparent and non-intrusive tax administration where every Indian takes pride in paying taxes.”

(xix) Reserve Bank of India *vide* GSR 538(E), dated 1st June, 2017 has made quoting of Aadhaar and PAN mandatory for opening an account.

(b) The details of the legislative changes put in place during the last three years to strengthen the institutional framework are as under:

- (i) **Amendment made in Income Tax Act:** *Vide* Finance Act, 2015, Income Tax Act, 1961 was further amended to prohibit acceptance or payment of an amount of Rs. 20,000 or more in cash as advance or otherwise in relation to transfer of an immovable property. Provisions are also being made to tackle splitting of reportable transactions. To improve enforcement, CBDT and CBEC are leveraging technology to have access to information in each other's database.
- (ii) **Amendments made in PMLA:** Similarly, *vide* the Finance Act, 2015, Section 132 of the Customs Act, 1962, which deals with offence relating to false declaration/documents in the transaction of any business relating to Customs has been made predicate offence under Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 to curb trade based money laundering. Further, *vide* the Finance Act, 2015, the definition of 'proceeds of crime' under PMLA has been amended. Under the revised definition 'proceeds of crime' would also include "where such property is taken or held outside the country, then the property equivalent in value hold within the country". This provision will enable action in those cases where 'proceeds of crime' is taken or held outside the country and enable action to be taken for attachment of equivalent asset located in the country.
- (iii) **Amendments made in FEMA:** The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) has also been amended *vide* Finance Act, 2015 to the effect that if any foreign exchange, foreign security of any immovable property situated outside India is held in contravention of the provisions of this Act, then action may be taken for seizure and eventual confiscation of assets of equivalent value situated in India. These contraventions are also being made liable for levy of penalty and prosecution with punishment of imprisonment up to five years.
- (iv) **Enactment of Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015:** The Government has passed 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Bill, 2015'. This Act provides for separate taxation of any undisclosed income in relation of foreign income and assets. It *inter alia* includes stringent provisions for penalties in relation to undisclosed foreign assets/income.

Further, the offence of tax evasion under the new law has been made non-compoundable and the offenders will not be permitted to approach the Income-tax Settlement Commission. The new law has also amended the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) to include offence of tax evasion as a scheduled offence under PMLA.

- (v) Establishment of a Central Know Your Customer (KYC) Registry. The Government has notified the Rules for Central KYC Registry under PMLA and steps are being taken to establish it.
- (vi) Amendment in Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005. Prevention Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Second Amendment Rules, 2017 have been notified *vide* which Aadhar number has become primary Know Your Customer (KYC) document under Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.

(c) The details of prosecution complaint filed under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 across the country in the last three years are as under:-

F.Y.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
No. of Prosecution complaints filed	77	76	104	257

(d) Total 961 cases are under investigation under PMLA.

Action against mutual funds for violation of regulations

2456. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government has taken any stringent action against Mutual Funds for violation of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulation, 1996 framed under section 30 read with clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 11 of SEBI Act, 1992 during last 10 years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): The details of enforcement action taken by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for the existing Mutual Funds in India for violation of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulation, 1996, during last 10 years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of enforcement action taken by SEBI for the existing Mutual Funds for violation of SEBI Regulation, 1996

Sl. No.	Mutual Fund (MF) Name	Date of action	Particulars
1	2	3	4
Financial Year-2007-2008- Nil			
Financial Year-2008-2009			
1.	Taurus Mutual Fund	November 28, 2008	Taurus Mutual Fund was adjudicated for violation of code of conduct of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, by entering into various structured/cross deals in the scrip of DCM Shriram Consolidated Ltd. The adjudication proceeding were settled with payment of INR 20 lakhs.
Financial Year-2009-2010			
2.	Birla Sun Life Mutual Fund	May 18, 2009	Mutual Fund was adjudicated upon for non-compliance of regulation 28(1) of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996. The adjudication proceeding were settled with payment of INR 1,25,000.
3.	Reliance Mutual Fund	January 12, 2010	After making enquiry, Mutual Funds were directed under Section 11B of SEBI Act 1992, to abide strictly by the stipulations on advertisement by mutual funds, issued by SEBI from time to time, both in letter and spirit.
4.	Invesco Mutual Fund	February 9, 2010	
5.	Birla Sun Life Mutual Fund	February 20, 2010	
6.	ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	March 17, 2010	
Financial Year-2010-2011			
7.	L&T Mutual Fund	December 16, 2010	Mutual Fund was adjudicated upon for violation of Regulation 25(2) and 25(3), etc. of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, on exercising

1	2	3	4
			due diligence in investments and for acts of commission or omission. The adjudication proceeding were settled with the payment of INR 10 lakhs.
Financial Year-2011-2012			
8.	HDFC Mutual Fund	September 30, 2011	HDFC Asset Management Company (AMC) Limited, HDFC Trustee Company Limited and key employee, were adjudicated in the matter of front running by employees of HDFC Mutual Fund. The adjudication proceedings were settled with the payment of a total amount of INR 45 lakhs. The total losses caused to the unit holders in the front running matter of HDFC, was INR 6,96,93,914. HDFC AMC deposited this amount in a segregated bank account and utilised it to compensate the unit holders.
Financial Year - 2012-2013- Nil			
Financial Year-2013-2014			
9.	Principal Mutual Fund	September 26, 2013	SEBI adjudicated the AMC and Trustee Company for providing blank time stamped redemption forms to an investor in order to compensate for losses made by the investor and for failure to report the non-compliance to SEBI. The adjudication resulted in imposition of monetary penalty of INR 10 lakhs on the AMC and the Trustee Company.
Financial Year-2014-2015- Nil			
Financial Year-2015-2016			
10.	Sahara Mutual Fund	July 28, 2015	Based on the outcome of Enquiry proceeding initiated on June 09, 2014 against Sahara MF for alleged violation

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of 'Fit and Proper' criteria and other provisions of SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996, an order was passed by SEBI on July 28, 2015 for cancellation of registration of the Mutual Fund. The Mutual Fund has filed an appeal against the aforesaid order before the Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal, and the matter is presently pending before Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal.

Financial Year-2016-2017

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 11. | Franklin Templeton Mutual Fund | November 29, 2016 | SEBI <i>vide</i> its adjudication order levied a total penalty of INR 10 lakhs on Franklin Templeton Mutual Fund, Franklin Templeton Trustee Services Private Ltd and Franklin Templeton Asset Management (I) Pvt. Ltd., for violation of SEBI Circular MFD/CIR/15/19133/2002 dated September 30, 2002 read with Regulation 10(a) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996 and Regulation 25(18) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. |
| 12. | JP Morgan Mutual Fund | March 29, 2017 | Adjudication proceedings were initiated against JP Morgan MF on February 24, 2015 for launching a scheme after the expiry of the time limit of six months from the date of the issuance of observations by SEBI in violation of the provisions of SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996. The adjudication proceeding were settled with the payment of total amount of INR 2.75 crore. |

Financial Year-2017-2018 (till date) - Nil

Increase in tax payers after demonetisation

2457. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has brought about 91 lakh tax payers in the tax net and detected undisclosed income worth ₹ 23,144 crore in the six months after demonetisation, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is no longer safe to deal with excessive cash as it has become easier to detect tax evaders through technology, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) A total of 1.96 crore Income-tax Returns were filed during the period of 09.11.2016 to 31.03.2017, as compared to 1.63 crore returns filed during the corresponding period of FY 2015-16. Total number of new taxpayers added during FY 2016-17 was 1.26 crores. During FY 2016-17, the Income-tax Department conducted searches at 5102 premises of 1152 groups during which undisclosed income of ₹ 15,496 crore was admitted. During the same period 12526 surveys led to detection of undisclosed income of ₹ 13715 crore.

(b) The Income Tax Department (ITD) collects information of specified transactions from various sources as an ongoing process including under the Statement of Financial Transactions (SFT). Such information is utilized for various purposes including through matching with the taxpayer profile for further appropriate action. ITD has also initialized 'Project insight' which is a robust and comprehensive data warehousing and business intelligence system to, *inter alia*, enable data mining for tracking cases of tax evasion.

Further, the ITD launched 'Operation Clean Money' on 31st January 2017 with the mission to "create a tax compliant society through a fair, transparent and non-intrusive tax administration where every Indian takes pride in paying taxes" with the launch of e-verification of large cash deposits made during 9th November to 30th December 2016.

Operation Clean Money includes comprehensive risk assessment, differentiated targeted treatment, identification of new cases for online verification and identification of high risk cases using advanced analytical techniques.

People died standing in queues outside Banks

2458. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the number of people who died standing in queues outside banks since November, 2016;

(b) details of those who have died since November, 2016 outside banks, State-wise along with the reasons for their deaths; and

(c) whether Government plans to set up any special body to look into this life loss and suggest any rehabilitation measures for these people, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) No such official report has been received. So there is no proposal to set up any special body on this matter.

**Relaxation of regulations for banks for providing loans
to corporate entities**

2459. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the regulations that are being relaxed for banks to provide loans in respect of corporate entities in the latest Finance Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that Finance Bill 2017 does not contain any relaxation for banks to provide loans in respect of corporate entities.

Research report by SBI on farm loan waiver

2460. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States who have announced farm loan waivers;

(b) whether the Central Government has any proposal on the same lines, if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether the State Bank of India has prepared a research report on this subject, if so, highlights of the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off loans of farmers. However, to reduce the debt burden of farmers, the following major initiatives have been taken:

- With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who

repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.

- Reserve Bank of India has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of insured crops due to non-preventable natural risks, thus providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events; stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming; and encouraging them to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.

For development of agriculture and welfare of farmers of the country, the Government in Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), is implementing various Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which include:

- (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
- (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- (iii) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)
- (iv) National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Factors responsible for widening of CAD

2461. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Current Account Deficit has widened in the 4th quarter of the financial year 2016-17, if so, quarterly details in this regards for 2015-16 and 2016-17;
- (b) the details of the factors responsible for widening of the Current Account Deficit; and
- (c) the steps taken to keep Current Account Deficit under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) India's current account deficit (CAD) at US\$ 3.4 billion

(0.6 per cent of GDP) in Q4 of 2016-17 was higher than US\$ 0.3 billion (0.1 per cent of GDP) in Q4 of 2015-16 but narrowed from US\$ 8.0 billion (1.4 per cent of GDP) in the preceding quarter. For 2016-17 full year, the current account deficit (CAD) narrowed down to 0.7 per cent of GDP from 1.1 per cent of GDP in 2015-16. Quarterly data on India's CAD are given in Table 1.

Table 1: India's Current Account Balance

Quarters	CAD (US\$ billion)	CAD as Per cent of GDP
2015-16 Q1	-6.1	-1.2
2015-16 Q2	-8.5	-1.7
2015-16 Q3	-7.1	-1.4
2015-16 Q4	-0.3	-0.1
2016-17 Q1	-0.4	-0.1
2016-17 Q2	-3.4	-0.6
2016-17 Q3	-8.0	-1.4
2016-17 Q4	-3.4	-0.6

Source: India's Balance of Payments Statistics

(b) and (c) The widening of the CAD in Q4 of 2016-17 on a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis was on account of a higher trade deficit (US\$ 29.7 billion) due to a larger increase in merchandise imports relative to exports. High increase in imports of Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) and gold and silver imports led to the rise in imports in Q4 of 2016-17. Despite the widening in Q4 of 2016-17, the CAD is low and within manageable limits. The Government and the RBI closely monitor the emerging external economic situation including CAD and calibrate policies on an on-going basis.

Releasing funds to telangana under centrally sponsored schemes

2462. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantum of Central grants and funds due under Centrally Sponsored Schemes have not been released to the State of Telangana in the last financial year, if so, the details thereof, grant-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the reasons for not releasing the said grants and funds to the State, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these grants would carry forward to the subsequent year or not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Central grant under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are released by the nodal Ministries/departments concerned. As far as Department of Expenditure is concerned it makes releases to the States under the schemes for which budgetary allocation is provided in Demand No.40 (previously Demand No. 32). Accordingly, head-wise details for Central grants (including Finance Commission Grants) released to the State of Telangana through Department of Expenditure is provide as under:

Releases made to Telangana

(₹ in crore)

	2016-17	2017-18 (03.08.2017)
Non FC transfers of which	1436.84	764.40
Special assistance	450.00	450.00
EAP of which	986.84	314.40
Loan	956.12	314.40
Grant	30.72	0.00
FC Grants of which	1663.69	464.24
Local Bodies	1447.69	464.24
State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)	216.00	0.00
NDRF	328.16	58.40

Sector-wise NPA Resolution

2463. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to review sector-wise NPA resolution, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has discussed the matter with the RBI to arrive at a final decision to resolve through Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code process, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Inter-Ministerial Groups (IMGs) have been constituted for select sectors with large incidence of stressed assets to examine systemic issues affecting viability and repayment capacity in the sector and make specific policy recommendations.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has already identified 12 accounts for reference for resolution under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). Directions have been issued by RBI to banks to file for insolvency proceedings under the IBC.

Incorrect filing of service Tax Returns

2464. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inquiries once initiated in the cases of evasion of taxes or incorrect filing of Service Tax Returns (now GST) are not closed within the prescribed the time limits, if so the details and the reasons therefore;

(b) the guidelines issued by the Central Board of Excise and Customs to field officers to complete the process of inquiry within the specified time period; and

(c) the details of penalties of filing incorrect service tax details where there is no leakage of taxes by tax payers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Time limits for issue of showcause notices for evasion of service tax are stipulated in the law itself.

(c) Penalties for cases, other than those involving non levy, non payment, short levy, short payment or erroneous refund, of service tax, are stipulated in Section 77 of the Finance Act, 1994. Depending on the specific contravention, the penalty may either extend to ten thousand rupees, or extend to ten thousand rupees or two hundred rupees for every day during which the contravention continues, whichever is higher, starting with the first day after the due date, till the date of actual compliance.

Launch of work from home facility by SBI

2465. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India has adopted a new policy to enable its employees to work from home by using mobile computing technologies/devices to increase the employee productivity, if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(b) whether Government is considering to implement this policy in its other financial departments/institutions, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes Sir, State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that it has introduced 'Work from Home Policy' for permanent Officers in the Bank. The details of the Policy are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (b) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of this Department.

Statement

Work from Home Policy in SBI

- (i) The facility can be availed occasionally up to 5 days a month or for a longer duration, subject to approval by the Competent Authority not less than officers in the grade of TEGS-VI *i.e.* Deputy General Manager/TEGSS-I *i.e.* Chief General Manager.
- (ii) Job profiles covered have clear defined deliverables, which can be remotely measured and which requires minimal dependency of the job- on physical presence, on data/documents/system/infrastructure of the Bank, on vendor interaction, on daily co-ordination with team members, daily face to face meetings and regular face to face customer interactions.
- (iii) Specific metrics are put in place for measurement of productivity of the officials along with addressing the security concerns on the Banks' confidential data and information.
- (iv) Job profile requiring access to the Core Banking Solution or facing customer on regular basis are not be covered under the policy.
- (v) The employee is required to submit a work report based on the tasks/deliverables assigned and the respective completion status at the end of the Work from Home duration. The approver reviews the work of the employee before providing the confirmation on the work of the employee.
- (vi) Employees are not be entitled for any allowance/benefits/compensation on account of Work from Home.

Profiteering by Multi-National companies

2466. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter and Google and other such multinational companies are generating huge money/profits from our country;
- (b) if so, the details of their earnings during the last three years from their Indian business; and
- (c) whether Government is getting service tax and income tax or any other taxes from these companies during the last three years, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Foreign companies such as Facebook, Whatsapp, Twitter, Google, etc. are involved in providing internet based services including online advertisement in India. Taxability of their income in India is subject to the provision of the Indian domestic direct taxes laws read with the applicable Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) entered into by India.

(b) These details are not maintained.

(c) Direct Tax

Assessment of income of foreign companies engaged in providing internet based services including online advertisement is made in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 read with the applicable DTAAs. With effect from 1st June, 2016, Equalisation Levy has been introduced, which is chargeable at the rate of 6 percent of gross payment made by an Indian resident engaged in business or profession or by a non-resident having a permanent establishment in India, to a non-resident providing specified services (online advertisement, any provision of digital advertising space or any other facility or service for the purpose of online advertisement). The collection of Equalisation Levy during Financial Year 2016-17 was ₹ 338.6 crores

Indirect Tax

The details of service tax revenue for the last three years are given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Revenue generated through Service Tax
2014-15	163.47
2015-16	540.22
2016-17	631.47

Relief on import duties to boost electric car manufacturing

2467. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether car making company Tesla has asked Government for relief on import duties to set up an electric car manufacturing plant in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to provide partial or complete relief to Tesla, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is aware that citizens of India have started an online petition asking it to provide such relief that can boost to electric car manufacturing

in India, if so, the response of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir. Tesla has not asked Government for relief on import duties to set up electric car manufacturing plant in India.

(b) and (c) The Government has provided various incentives to electric car and their parts as under:

- (i) Specified electric vehicles, including electric cars attract concessional GST rate of 12%.
- (ii) Specified parts, namely, Battery pack, Battery Charger, AC or DC Motor, AC or DC Motor Controller for manufacture of electric vehicles, including cars attract 'Nil' basic custom duty (BCD) while other parts attract 10% BCD. As against this, electric cars attract 60% or more BCD, thereby providing adequate protection to value addition by domestic manufacturers of electric cars.

Audit of loans sanctioned by National housing bank at arbitrary rates

2468. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Housing Bank (NHB) provides loans for construction of new homes, if so, the details thereof for the last five years;

(b) whether NHB provides loans to other banks and finance companies at arbitrary rate, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefore; and

(c) the details of methodology and mechanism for audit of loans sanctioned by NHB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) National Housing Bank (NHB) refinances the individual housing loan portfolio of Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) such as Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and Cooperative Sector Institutions against their individual housing loans for acquisition and construction of new as well as up-gradation of existing dwelling units.

NHB also extends project finance to public agencies, development authorities and public/private partnership projects for undertaking residential housing projects.

The loans disbursed by NHB in the last 5 years, is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year (July – June)	Refinance Disbursement	Project Finance Disbursement
2012-13	17,542	92.89
2013-14	17,856	34.26
2014-15	21,847	0.00
2015-16	21,590	97.00
2016-17	22,684	75.00

(b) NHB extends loans/refinance under various schemes. For lending at concessional terms, interest rates are decided as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) or in accordance with the agreement with multilateral institutions, where applicable.

For lending at regular terms, interest rates are based on internal rating of the PLI, the cost of funds and tenure for which refinance is extended.

(c) The refinance and project finance portfolio of the bank is subject to periodic internal audit, statutory audit and inspection conducted by RBI.

GST on fertilisers

2469. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue generated by reduction of subsidy on fertilisers during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, so far, year wise and fertilizer-wise;

(b) whether Government has imposed GST on fertilisers also, if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that after imposing GST on fertilisers the burden on farmers will further increase; and

(d) if so, the steps Government will take to ease taxes on fertilisers and to restore subsidy in view of unprecedented suicide of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Sir, the revenue generated by reduction of subsidy implies the savings in expenditure across years. Accordingly a statement showing revenue generated on fertilisers subsidy during the year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and with reference to the total allocation for subsid for the current year (2017-18) is under.

Name of Fertilisers	Savings (in crore)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Allocation for 2017-18
Indigenous P&K	3500	3530.99	3657.12	3183
Imported P&K	5259.56	3958.29	6926.87	6026.86
Indigenous Urea	(-)11700.01	(-)11700.01	(-)13500	(-)13500
Imported Urea	(-) 846.7	(-) 1046.7	4096.71	1353.3
City compost	0.00	0.00	(-) 0.55	(-) 15
TOTAL	(-) 3787.15	(-)5257.43	1180.15	(-)2951.84

The savings is calculated with reference to the expenditure on subsidy of fertilisers in the year 2013-14.

(b) Yes Sir. Government has imposed GST in case of some types of fertilisers. Organic fertilisers (other than put up in unit container and bearing a brand name) attracts Nil GST, organic fertilisers (put up in unit container and bearing a brand name) attracts 5% GST and chemical fertilisers also attract 5% GST.

(c) The post-GST rate on chemical fertilisers is much less than the pre-GST tax incidence on such goods of 1% excise duty, plus embedded excise duty, embedded service tax, VAT CST Octroi entry tax etc.

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

Different income risk categories under scanner

2470. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to undertake actions against the persons in high risk category which has around 1 lakh persons with the amount of deposits involved estimated to be around 1.72 lakh crore, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the medium risk category has the highest number of tax payers under scanner at 7.54 lakh persons while 5.956 lakh persons are in low risk category and 3.41 lakh persons are in very low risk category, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Income-tax Department has launched 'Operation Clean Money' (OCM) on 31st January 2017 with the mission to "create a tax compliant society through a fair, transparent and non-intrusive tax administration where every

Indian takes pride in paying taxes". Online verification of large cash deposits made during 9th November to 30th December 2016 is part of OCM.

During Phase I of the Operation, about 18 lakh persons were identified whose cash transactions did not appear in line with their tax profile, for seeking online responses. More than 9.27 lakh responses were received giving information on 13.33 lakh accounts, involving cash deposits of around ₹ 2.89 lakh crore.

In the Phase II, launched in May 2017, a rule based comprehensive risk assessment framework was used to classify cases with different levels of risk (High, Medium, Low, and Very Low) for differential and targeted treatment. The number of persons identified under each risk category is as under:

Risk Category	Number of Persons
High Risk	1.00 lakh
Medium Risk	7.54 lakh
Low Risk	5.95 lakh
Very Low Risk	3.41 lakh

However, the risk category is dynamic and subject to change with receipt of new data from the Income-tax Returns or submission of response or any other relevant input.

Appropriate action against tax evasion is an ongoing process. Such actions under direct taxes laws include searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of tax, penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable.

Benefit of joining United Nations TIR convention

2471. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether India became the 71st country to join the United Nations Transports Internationaux Routiers (TIR) convention. the International Customs Transit system, if so, the details thereof and the objectives behind the move;

(b) the benefit that India get out of joining TIR convention;

(c) whether India accession to TIR would have a big impact on regional connectivity, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether TIR can help implement the Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal Motor Vehicle agreement, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes. India has deposited the Instrument of Accession to

TIR Convention with the United Nations Secretary General on 15th June, 2017. The Convention will enter into force for India on 15th December, 2017 *i.e.* 6 months after deposition of Instrument of Accession in accordance with Article 53(2) of the TIR Convention. The Convention aims to simplify and harmonise the administrative formalities associated with movement of goods across international borders amongst parties to the Convention.

- (b) The benefits that India hopes to get out of joining the TIR Convention are:
- (i) Access to land locked Central Asian markets and Russia through over land routes are expected to save time and cost.
 - (ii) The parties to TIR Convention accord transit rights to cargo on the strength of a TIR carnet. This instrument permits traders to use routes through territories of parties without having to submit multiple Bank Guarantees and bonds to avail of transit facility.
 - (iii) Enhanced security in the supply chain as only approved transporters and vehicles are allowed under the Convention.

(c) Yes. TIR can be used for operationalising the INSTC (International “North-South” Transport Corridor), the India- Afghanistan-Iran Trilateral Transit and Transport Corridor (Chabahar Agreement) and for trading with the various Central Asian Republic and CIS countries.

(d) The BBIN MVA is a framework agreement intended to facilitate movement of vehicles (both cargo and passenger) among the member countries. The TIR Convention on the other hand provides guarantee for the Customs duties and taxes involved on goods under transit during the entire duration of journey by an International guarantee system. However, at present none of the other BBIN countries apart from India have acceded to the Convention.

Default by insurance companies

2472. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some instances where insurance companies are making delay in payment of sum assured to the insured persons, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some cricket celebrities have faced such incidents, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government in case of default by the insurance companies in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), life insurance companies pay the claims (sum assured) within the regulatory time frame. However, delay can happen in some instances due to late submission of required documents/papers by the policyholder/claimant such as death certificate, bank details of the policyholder/nominee and in case of accident claims submission of post-mortem report, panchnama, etc.

(b) No such instances have come to the notice of IRDAI.

(c) IRDAI has notified the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Protection of Policyholders' Interests) Regulations, 2017. Regulation 14 of the said Regulations prescribes the claims procedure including turnaround times to be adhered to by the life insurers in respect of a life insurance policy. If there is a delay on the part of insurer beyond the timelines mentioned in the above Regulations, the insurer shall pay interest at a rate, which is 2% above the bank rate from the date of receipt of last necessary document.

The compliance of the provisions of the above Regulations is reviewed by IRDAI through both offsite monitoring and onsite inspection on periodical basis and wherever non-compliance to the same is observed, suitable regulatory action is initiated against such insurers.

Difficulties in maintaining ATMs by banks

2473. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the difficulties being faced by Banks in maintaining ATMs as they have become burdensome on their revenue, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted on the performance of ATMs and why they have become burdensome to banks and customers as well; and

(c) whether Government has any plan of limiting to onsite ATMs only which will reduce the burden of banks and customers as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has permitted Scheduled Commercial Banks to open ATMs at centres identified by them, without permission from RBI. Banks have appraised that they deploy ATMs to encourage customers to use self-service delivery channels and reduce the footfall in branches, and that they

also take into account technical and financial feasibility while taking the decision to deploy. Banks review ATM performance from time to time.

NPA resolution through one time settlement (OTS)

2474. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is reviewing the top 500 exposures of banks that are partly or wholly classified as NPAs;

(b) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India has stated that it would prefer One Time Settlement (OTS) to lengthy legal process;

(c) the steps RBI will take to ensure and facilitate OTS implementation; and

(d) the deadline set by RBI in reduction of NPAs cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has constituted an Internal Advisory Committee (IAC), which arrived at an objective, non-discretionary criterion for referring accounts for resolution under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). In particular, the IAC recommended for IBC reference all accounts with fund and non-fund based outstanding amount greater than ₹5000 crore, with 60% or more classified as non-performing by banks as of March 31, 2016.

Accordingly, Reserve Bank of India has issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, qualifying under the aforesaid criteria, to initiate insolvency process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. As regards the other non-performing accounts which do not qualify under the above criteria, the IAC recommended that banks should finalize a resolution plan within six months. In cases where a viable resolution plan is not agreed upon within six months, banks should be required to file for insolvency proceedings under the IBC.

RBI has deregulated the matters related to One Time Settlement (OTS)/Compromise Settlements vide RBI circular dated July 28, 1995. RBI has provided framework under which banks frame their own board approved policy for One Time Settlements (OTS)/Compromise settlements.

Soaring Fiscal Deficit by states

2475. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sum total of States Fiscal Deficits has reached ₹ 4,93,000 crores in the fiscal 2016;

(b) the break-up of the figures in the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether RBI has issued any advice on soaring fiscal deficits and its impact on the economy; and

(d) the steps proposed to control fiscal deficits of all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes. The sum total of States' Fiscal Deficits has reached ₹ 4,93,360 crore in 2015-16 (Revised Estimates).

(b) State-wise fiscal deficit for the last three financial years and the current financial year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As such no specific advice has been issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to States regarding fiscal deficit.

(d) The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) has anchored Fiscal Deficit limit of all the States to an annual limit of 3% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). In addition, the eligible States are allowed additional Fiscal Deficit of 0.5% of GSDP over and above the normal limit of 3% on achievement of prescribed Fiscal Road Map recommended by FFC for availing additional borrowing. The additional fiscal space shall be subject to the States amending their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Acts to provide for the statutory flexible limits on fiscal deficit subject to criteria prescribed by FFC. The Union Government has approved for adjustment of any over-utilisation or under-utilisation of fiscal deficit limit from Net Borrowing Ceiling of the following year during the award period of FFC.

Statement

*Fiscal Deficit of States during 2014-15 (Finance Accounts) to 2017-18
(Budget Estimates)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 (Finance Accounts)	2015-16 (Revised Estimates)	2016-17 (Budget Estimates)	2017-18 (Budget Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31,750	17,000	20,500	23,054
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-520	300	370	689
3.	Assam	5,430	25,650	6,670	7,702

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	11,180	28,510	16,010	18,112
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,080	6,830	8,110	9,647
6.	Goa	950	3,040	3,260	827
7.	Gujarat	18,320	22,170	24,610	23,225
8.	Haryana	12,590	30,400	25,120	17,572
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,200	3,840	4,080	4,946
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,610	8,380	11,610	9,354
11.	Jharkhand	6,560	11,290	5,630	6,948
12.	Karnataka	19,580	20,560	25,660	33,359
13.	Kerala	18,640	17,720	23,140	25,756
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11,350	21,170	24,910	25,689
15.	Maharashtra	31,830	37,950	35,030	38,789
16.	Manipur	600	1,090	750	NA
17.	Meghalaya	980	820	990	1,136
18.	Mizoram	1,040	160	20	141
19.	Nagaland	130	1,160	540	802
20.	Odisha	5,480	9,930	14,530	14,435
21.	Punjab	10,840	12,230	13,090	23,093
22.	Rajasthan	19,000	67,350	43,150	24,754
23.	Sikkim	280	580	600	567
24.	Tamil Nadu	27,160	32,360	40,530	41,977
25.	Telangana	9,410	16,910	23,470	26,096
26.	Tripura	1,050	1,710	1,750	1,663
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32,510	64,320	49,960	42,968
28.	Uttarakhand	5,830	4,750	6,070	5,471
29.	West Bengal	27,350	25,180	19,360	19,351
TOTAL (ALL STATES)		327,210	493,360	449,520	448,122

Note 1: (-) sign indicates fiscal surplus.

Note 2: 'NA' means Not Available.

Source: RBI Publication "State Finances A Study of Budgets of 2016-17" and State Budgets.

Import duties on different agricultural crops

2476. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of import duties for agricultural crops like wheat, rice, pulses, edible oil in the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and till June, 2017;

(b) the number of times the import duties on the above agricultural crops, were amended and the details of the different amended rates; and

(c) the reasons for amendments in import duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Import duties for agricultural crops *viz.* wheat, rice, pulses, edible oil in the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and till June, 2017 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Customs duty rates of duty on agricultural crops *viz.* wheat, rice, pulses, edible oil etc. are fixed depending on factors such as domestic production, demand, supply, price situation etc. with a view to balance the interests of domestic farmers and consumers.

Statement*Import duties for various agricultural crops*

Sl. No.	Commodity	Applicable rate of duty	From	Date applicable to
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Wheat	Nil	As on	06.08.2015
		10%	01.04.2014	31.03.2016
		25%	07.08.2015	31.03.2016
			19.10.2015	30.06.2016
		10% Nil	23.09.2016	Extended without
		10%	08.12.2016	an end date
			28.03.2017	07.12.2016
			27.03.2017	
			without an end date	
			date	
2.	Rice	80%	As on	Without time
			01.04.2014	limit

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Pulses [other than chickpeas (garbanzos) and lentils]	Nil	As on 01.04.2014	30.09.2014 31.03.2015 30.09.2015 Without time limit
3a.	Pulses [chickpeas (garbanzos) and lentils]	Nil	As on 01.04.2014	30.09.2014 31.03.2015 30.09.2015 31.12.2015 Without time limit
3b.	Tur	10%	28.03.2017	Without time limit
4a.	Crude Palm oils	2.5% 7.5% 12.5% 7.5%	As on 01.04.2014 24.12.2014 17.09.2015 23.09.2016	23.12.2014 16.09.2015 22.09.2016 Without time limit
4b.	Refined Palm oils	10% 15% 20% 15%	As on 01.04.2014 24.12.2014 17.09.2015 23.09.2016	23.12.2014 16.09.2015 22.09.2016 Without time limit
5a.	Other crude edible vegetable oils	2.5% 7.5% 12.5%	As on 01.04.2014 24.12.2014 17.09.2015	23.12.2014 16.09.2015 Without time limit
5b.	Other refined edible vegetable oils	10% 15% 20%	As on 01.04.2014 24.12.2014 17.09.2015	23.12.2014 16.09.2015 Without time limit

Names of wilful defaulters

2477. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which have been declared willful defaulters;

- (b) the amount of money they owe to each of the banks; and
 (c) the efforts being made to realise the bank's dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The information is confidential in nature and is exempt from disclosure under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and Banking Laws, which provide for the obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court a list of defaulters above ₹ 500 crore in a sealed cover. The matter is still under the consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Further, RBI, vide circular no. RBI/2016-17/71 DB.CID.BC.No.17/20.16.003/2016-17 dated September 29, 2016, has permitted lending institutions to consider publication of photographs of borrowers who have been declared as wilful defaulters.

The Bank-wise number of wilful defaulters of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and the amount of loans involved along with action taken as on March, 2017 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Data on wilful defaulters (As on 31.03.2017)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Bank	Total wilful defaulters		Out of total wilful defaulters					
			Suit filed		Firs filed*		Sarfaesi** action initiated	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allahabad Bank	101	2,223	80	1,988	21	704	84	2,171
Andhra Bank	401	3,934	356	3,847	167	1,215	345	3,776
Bank of Baroda	249	4,883	246	4,798	101	2,712	165	3,953
Bank of India	325	2,634	246	2,446	37	742	98	986
Bank of Maharashtra	94	822	94	822	66	662	65	723
Canara Bank	604	3,659	604	3,659	340	2,881	444	3,265
Central Bank of India	750	4,921	656	4,024	54	2,404	717	3,744
Corporation Bank	124	2,227	122	2,206	18	284	38	907
Dena Bank	206	1,515	191	1,503	62	555	128	1,261

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IDBI Bank Limited	74	3,131	74	3,131	9	1,493	32	2,568
Indian Bank	68	1,082	68	1,082	48	779	50	967
Indian Overseas Bank	517	3,473	508	3,411	30	787	93	1,380
Oriental Bank of Commerce	434	4,307	416	4,144	85	1,556	283	3,436
Punjab and Sind Bank	27	286	27	391	13	195	18	332
Punjab National Bank	1120	12,278	1093	12,158	185	4,810	476	8,683
Syndicate Bank	207	1,107	165	1,082	118	109	86	468
UCO Bank	651	5,715	513	5,561	112	2,976	496	5,363
Union Bank of India	671	3,784	625	3,589	85	926	581	1,561
United Bank of India	398	1,829	388	1,471	142	812	227	1,056
Vijaya Bank	132	3,464	115	1,638	50	938	84	1,895
Nationalised Banks	7153	67,272	6587	62,950	1743	27,541	4510	48,496
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	167	2,260	134	1,816	79	872	67	1,342
State Bank of Hyderabad	214	2,178	214	2,178	13	498	211	2,030
State Bank of India	997	15,070	996	15,069	59	1,472	997	15,070
State Bank of Mysore	85	1,388	85	1,388	13	404	79	1,383
State Bank of Patiala	220	3,123	195	2,862	54	1,507	48	341
State Bank of Travancore	79	1,086	79	1,086	13	190	42	776
SBI Group	1762	25,104	1703	24,399	231	4,943	1444	20,943
Public Sector Banks	8915	92,376	8290	87,349	1974	32,484	5954	69,439

Source: PSBs

*FIR- First Information Report

**SARFAESI Act- The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002

Intgerest free/subsidised loans to farmers

2478. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has directed the Banks and financial institutions to provide interest free or subsidised loans to farmers in Maharashtra and rest of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the provisions made by Government to make up the losses of the Banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) in implementing Government directive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) With a view to providing short term crop loans to farmers at a reduced rate of interest Government in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC AND FW) has approved continuation of the Interest Subvention Scheme for the current financial year 2017-18 for which an amount of ₹ 15,000 crore has been allocated for BE 2017-18. Under the Scheme, interest subvention of 2% per annum is provided to lending institutions viz. Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Commercial Banks (in respect of loans given by their rural and semi urban branches only), Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks on use of their own resources for short term crop loans upto ₹ 3.00 lakh per farmer to enable the lending institutions to provide short term crop loans at the ground level at 7% per annum to farmers. Farmers are provided with 3% additional interest subvention for the short term crop loan of upto ₹ 3.00 lakh for a maximum period of one year for prompt repayment on or before the due date. Thus, farmers, who promptly repay their crop loans as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, are extended loans at an effective interest rate of 4% per annum.

Opposition to appointment of chief financial officer by RBI

2479. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the RBI's decision to appoint a Chief Financial Officer is facing stiff opposition as its officers' association has questioned the move on the grounds that such a requirement is neither a Statutory nor a legal mandate, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is not the first time that the RBI's move to have an outsider is facing resistance, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the RBI Officers' Association expressed their reservations on the appointment of Chief Financial Officer (CFO) on various grounds including rank of CFO, need of CFO, lateral recruitment, etc.

(b) RBI has also informed that they had, in past, received a few similar communications while undertaking lateral recruitment for one post of Advisor in RBI.

Single window for annual allocation and sharing pattern of CSS

2480. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to evolve a single window system for communication of annual allocation and sharing pattern of CSS to the States, if so, by when it will be implemented; and

(b) whether Government in future will also consider to introduce the process of giving indications to States about annual allocation and sharing pattern of CSS in order to impart a greater degree of certainty to the budgeting exercise for ensuing years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance allocates budgetary outlays on various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to various Ministries/Departments through the Expenditure Budget. Ministries/Departments in turn allocate the same among the States/UTs. In case of the CSSs, the funds flow from the Consolidated Fund of India to the Consolidated Fund of the State (State Treasuries). The fund transfers are effected by the Administrative Ministries/Departments as per the Report of the Chief Ministers on Rationalization of CSS. The sharing pattern is based on the recommendations of the Committee of Chief Ministers and other stakeholders, which has been approved by the Cabinet and circulated vide NITI Aayog's O.M. dated 17th August 2016.

Assessment of DBT scheme

†2481. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under the various welfare schemes has caused reduction in corruption, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is taking any special measures to assess the quality of work and utilisation of funds in these schemes, if so, the details thereof along with its results thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Aadhaar based Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is a major governance reform initiative to bring greater transparency and accountability in public service delivery system. DBT entails use of technology to transfer benefits in welfare and subsidy schemes directly to the beneficiaries by streamlining processes and plugging leakages. Under DBT, ₹ 2,16,164 crore has been disbursed to more than 35 crore beneficiaries.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Digital literacy of people

2482. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is having any statistics on digital literacy of the people in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, how Government is promoting cashless transactions in the large scale in garb of removing black money; and

(c) the number of people of the country who are having bank accounts and out of them how many are using thumb impression as their signature and how many of them are literate enough to write their name only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No statistics in this regard is compiled.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that as on 31.3.2016, the number of deposits accounts with Scheduled Commercial Banks was 164.61 crore. Data on use of thumb impression by accountholders is not maintained centrally.

Size and status of NIIF

2483. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the size and status of the National Infrastructure Investment Fund (NIIF) announced by Government in 2015; and

(b) the quantum of domestic and international investment attracted by the NIIF and the details of infrastructure investment made by the NIIF till June, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) has been set up as a trust registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") as a Category II Alternate Investment Fund ("AIF") under the SEBI (Alternative Investments Funds) Regulations, 2012 ("AIF Regulations") with the aim to attract equity investments from both domestic and international sources for infrastructure development in commercially viable projects, both greenfield and brownfield. The corpus of NIIF is ₹ 40,000 Crores. Government's contribution to the Fund shall be 49% of the total commitment at any given point of time and shall neither be increased beyond nor allowed to fall below the threshold of 49%. The whole of 49% would be contributed by the Government of India as contributions to NIIF. The details of the NIIF are in Office Memorandum No. 10/33/2014-Investment dated 20th August, 2015 which is

available on the website of Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs: (http://finmin.nic.in/the_ministry/dept_eco_affairs/investment_division/NIIF24082015.pdf).

(b) Till June 2017, the total amount of domestic and international investment attracted and infrastructure investment made by NIIF is Nil.

Investment on infrastructure projects by ADB

2484. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ADB has agreed to invest \$ 10 billion over a period of five years on infrastructure projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and also by when the funds would start flowing into the country to speed up the execution of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) As part of its forthcoming Country Partnership Strategy for the period 2018-22, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has proposed an overall annual lending of US\$ 3 billion to US\$ 4 billion for their Indian Operations including support for infrastructure projects. However, these figures are indicative in nature at this stage.

Resource gap occurred to Andhra Pradesh Post bifurcation

2485. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has estimated the resource gap that has occurred to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15 due to bifurcation as ₹ 4000 crores, as against the demand of the State of ₹ 16000 crores, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how the Central Government has confined the resource gap to ₹ 4000 crores even after the reporting of the CAG that the resource gap is more than ₹ 16000 crore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The entitlement of Andhra Pradesh for Resource Gap of 2014-15 has been finalized at ₹ 4117.89 crore on normative basis. The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement), Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, after taking into account the release of special assistance amounting to ₹ 2,303 crore to the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) during 2014-15 for the resource gap, had arrived at Revenue Deficit of ₹ 13,775.76 crore for the year 2014-15

(2nd June, 2014 to 31st March, 2015). The Accountant General (A&E), Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has also indicated that the new state of Andhra Pradesh had incurred expenditure on newly introduced Debt Redemption Schemes (₹ 7069.67 crore) launched by the State Government after its bifurcation. Substantial hike of ₹ 3391.20 crore in pension for beneficiaries covered under various categories of social security schemes run by the State Government due to upward revision in quantum of monthly pension and broadening of base was also noticed along with assistance to DISCOMs for taking over of Financial Restructuring Plan Bonds (₹ 1500 crore). The Union Government while deciding entitlement of the State has discounted such newly introduced/substantially increased expenditure as ineligible and arrived at the admissible entitlement.

Pension scheme for elderly

2486. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a pension scheme for elderly, if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme is exclusively for the senior citizens and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the scheme is exempted from Goods and Services Tax and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the benefits of the scheme reach to the needy old persons particularly those living in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: (a) to (d) Government has launched the 'Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)' to provide social security during old age and to protect elderly persons aged 60 and above against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions. The scheme enables old age income security for senior citizens through provision of assured pension/return linked to the subscription amount based on government guarantee to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

The scheme provides an assured return of 8% per annum payable monthly for 10 years. The differential return, *i.e.* the difference between return generated by LIC and the assured return of 8% per annum would be borne by Government of India as subsidy on an annual basis. The scheme is open for subscription till 3rd May 2018.

Pension is payable at the end of each period during the policy tenure of 10 years as per the frequency of monthly/quarterly/half-yearly/yearly as chosen by the subscriber at the time of purchase. Minimum purchase price under the scheme is ₹ 1,50,000/- for a minimum pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month and the maximum purchase price is ₹ 7,50,000/- for a maximum pension of ₹ 5,000/- per month. The scheme is exempted from Goods and Services Tax.

The scheme is widely advertised in national and regional media and through brochures, hoardings, flex-boards and on the website of LIC.

Repayment of loans by farmers

†2487. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers including small and marginal farmers covered under banking services in the country, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of farmers out of the small and marginal farmers, who have taken loans from the money lenders, family and so on, the estimated amount of loans taken by them, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the number of farmers who had repaid their debts taken in 2016-17 and the number of those who had not repaid them, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, including small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of total number of agriculture accounts including small and marginal farmers in respect of Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks as on 31.03.2017 (provisional) as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Similar details in respect of Commercial banks, furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The activity of money lending is regulated by State-specific money lending laws. RBI and NABARD have reported that these details are not centrally maintained.

As reported by RBI and NABARD, the state wise details of farmers including small and marginal farmers, who had repaid their debts taken in 2016-17, is not Centrally maintained.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of total no. of accounts to Agriculture for the year 2016-17
for Cooperative Banks and RRBs (Provisional)**

(No. of Accounts in actual)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks		RRBs	
		Agriculture	Out of total Agriculture, loans to Small and Marginal Farmers	Agriculture	Out of total Agriculture, loans to Small and Marginal Farmers
		Outstanding at the end of the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Outstanding at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	646	-	-	-
2.	Haryana	14,91,265	87,992	3,23,395	2,83,300
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1,18,565	1,18,565	58,606	58,606
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,703	3,519	82,736	82,736
5.	Punjab	12,00,412	8,16,404	1,92,269	83,614
6.	Rajasthan	21,17,627	7,00,125	7,57,926	5,17,246
7.	Chandigarh UT	183	-	-	-
TOTAL (NORTHERN REGION)		49,32,401	17,26,605	14,14,932	10,25,502
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,618	1,440	3,006	3,006
9.	Assam	10,813	7,196	4,31,874	3,87,793
10.	Manipur	6	1	11,464	11,464
11.	Meghalaya	32,892	16,433	21,230	21,230
12.	Mizoram	3,199	3,122	18,914	18,908
13.	Nagaland	10,965	-	945	945
14.	Sikkim	8,588	8,328	-	-
15.	Tripura	1,15,915	1,15,915	2,00,414	1,38,562
TOTAL (North Eastern Region)		1,86,996	1,52,435	6,87,847	5,81,908

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,066	-	-	-
17.	Bihar	7,02,091	7,02,091	23,41,683	20,43,622
18.	Jharkhand	21,022	-	4,05,352	3,37,276
19.	Odisha	31,86,334	-	7,54,435	6,06,255
20.	West Bengal	20,81,454	20,20,641	5,55,396	4,26,591
TOTAL (EASTERN REGION)		60,00,967	27,22,732	40,56,866	34,13,744
21.	Chhattisgarh	8,07,399	5,38,752	1,99,249	1,41,467
22.	Madhya Pradesh	54,15,025	14,11,348	5,90,456	2,83,208
23.	Uttarakhand	2,18,810	-	67,242	64,430
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37,15,749	-	37,56,438	29,40,777
TOTAL (CENTRAL REGION)		101,56,983	19,50,100	46,13,385	34,29,882
25.	Goa	5,308	4,445	-	-
26.	Gujarat	13,14,411	5,79,069	3,31,113	2,00,114
27.	Maharashtra	37,39,923	20,90,506	6,01,804	3,23,244
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman and Diu UT	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (WESTERN REGION)		50,59,642	26,74,020	9,32,917	5,23,358
30.	Andhra Pradesh	13,05,473	13,05,473	17,55,356	11,59,161
31.	Telangana	10,86,787	10,39,849	10,96,575	8,73,070
32.	Karnataka	23,57,797	15,24,876	15,58,830	10,57,533
33.	Kerala	9,85,772	5,17,475	12,56,034	8,07,012
34.	Puducherry	5,929	3,328	59,838	57,665
35.	Tamil Nadu	9,77,538	6,31,984	10,48,950	6,94,715
36.	Lakshadweep UT	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (SOUTHERN REGION)		67,19,296	50,22,985	67,75,583	46,49,156
GRAND TOTAL		330,56,285	142,48,877	184,81,530	136,23,550

*Source: ENSURE Portal of NABARD.

Statement-II*Details of Agriculture accounts in respect of commercial banks furnished by RBI*

Sl. No.	State Name	Agriculture	Out of Agriculture, loans to small and marginal farmers
		Outstanding at the end of the year	Outstanding at the end of the year
		No. of A/cs	No. of A/cs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8776	6168
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6694485	5253882
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13953	12062
4.	Assam	1567976	1168175
5.	Bihar	3428964	2545241
6.	Chandigarh	17431	10945
7.	Chhattisgarh	495122	364088
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3187	1481
9.	Daman and Diu	2349	1569
10.	Delhi	38280	22915
11.	Goa	54720	32090
12.	Gujarat	2050189	1557860
13.	Haryana	1101446	722169
14.	Himachal Pradesh	315688	258126
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	401579	377381
16.	Jharkhand	1090979	903821
17.	Karnataka	4290378	3105960
18.	Kerala	4211838	3500915
19.	Lakshadweep	1643	1262
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2904976	2011521
21.	Maharashtra	5751569	4462990
22.	Manipur	39869	33657
23.	Meghalaya	69417	64661
24.	Mizoram	17628	14696

1	2	3	4
25.	Nagaland	43947	39405
26.	Odisha	1908105	1608526
27.	Puducherry	178117	118442
28.	Punjab	1463067	1000277
29.	Rajasthan	3044279	2317626
30.	Sikkim	14050	10078
31.	Tamil Nadu	13032561	9877572
32.	Telangana	3123765	2451068
33.	Tripura	307055	238053
34.	Uttarakhand	397604	314410
35.	Uttar Pradesh	6539609	5549933
36.	West Bengal	4379914	3745677
TOTAL		69004515	53704702

Source: RBI.

Complaint regarding implementation of DBT schemes

2488. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved desired results of developing information technology applications to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes, if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of beneficiaries of the said schemes as on date, State-wise/UT-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint in implementation of DBT, if so, the details thereof along with action taken thereon, scheme-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for effective DBT in remote areas such as Jaisalmer and Barmer in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Aadhaar based Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is a major governance reform initiative to bring greater transparency and accountability in public service delivery system through use of JAM Trinity (Jan Dhan Yojna for

financial inclusion, Aadhaar for digital identity and Mobile phone for connectivity). As on date, 314 schemes of 51 Ministries/Departments have been on-boarded on DBT Bharat Portal. Under DBT, ₹ 2,15,796 crore has been disbursed to more than 35 crore beneficiaries.

(c) Complaints on DBT implementation are received by the Ministries/ Departments handling the welfare schemes and benefits.

(d) Government implements Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) through the State Governments. For CSS schemes, funds are transferred to the States through Public Financial Management System (PFMS). The State Governments have been requested to establish their own DBT Portal for better management of benefits disbursement through DBT. In addition, many initiatives like Bhamashah Yojana of Rajasthan Government and Samagraha Social Security Mission of Madhya Pradesh etc. are steps in this direction.

Threat to jobs by automation

2489. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted the views of World Bank that automation threatens 69 per cent jobs in India, if so, the reactions of Government thereto; and

(b) if not, the views of Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The 2016 World Development Report titled "Digital Dividends" *inter alia* also states that "even if technologically feasible, large-scale net job destruction due to automation should not be a concern for most developing countries in the short term". The Government is also of a similar view.

Even in medium to long term, growth of Indian economy of over 7% and steps being taken to enhance the growth momentum will result in further creation of new job opportunities and absorption of replaced labour, if any.

Furthermore, employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations.

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 ministries run skill development scheme across 70 sectors.

In addition, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been

established to coordinate the skill development efforts across the country, removal of disconnect between demand and supply of skilled manpower, buildig of new skills, etc.

Government bodies like National Skill Development Council (NSDC) and the Sector Skill Council (SSC) address the present and future requirements of identifying the unique job roles and the skill required for the same.

Moreover, Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging the private sector in the economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like PM's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) run by the Ministry of Rural Development and Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-Natiuonal Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation etc.

(b) Question does not arise.

Loans disbursed under Kisan Credit Card in Maharashtra

†2490. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total loans disbursed under Kisan Credit Card during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the maximum amount of loan under Kisan Credit Card;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the same, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total number of farmers brought under Kisan Credit Card in Maharashtra during the last three years and the number of applications still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The credit limit/ loan amount under Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) is fixed by Banks as per guidelines prescribed in the Master Circular dated July 3, 2017 issued by RBI. The short term credit limit under KCC for the first year is determined based on Scale of Finance for the crop (as decided by District Level Technical Committee) x Extent of area cultivated + 10% of limit towards post-harvest/household/consumption requirements + 20% of limit towards repairs and maintenance expenses of farm assets + crop insurance and/or accident

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

insurance including personal accidental insurance scheme (PAIS), health insurance and asset insurance. The limit for second and subsequent years (3rd, 4th and 5th year) is arrived based on first year limit for crop cultivation purpose plus 10% of the limit towards cost escalation/increase in scale of finance and estimated term loan component for the tenure of Kisan Credit Card, *i.e.*, five years.

The short term loan limit arrived for the 5th year plus the estimated long term loan requirement will be the Maximum Permissible Limit (MPL) and is to be treated as the Kisan Credit Card limit.

Details showing State-wise number of KCCs issued and loan amount outstanding during the last three years under KCC (including State of Maharashtra) in respect of Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), furnished by NABARD, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Similar statement in respect of Commercial banks furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise number of live and Operative KCC accounts and State-wise amount outstanding under KCC loan issued as at the end of each year from 2014-15 to 2016-17 in respect of Cooperative Banks and RRBs

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Amount Outstanding
		No. of Operative Cards	Amount Outstanding	No. of Operative Cards	Amount Outstanding	No. of Operative Cards	Amount Outstanding	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44,77,444	16,234.47	22,39,664	11,147.82	23,37,304	13,436.51	
2.	Assam	4,33,654	1,635.69	4,11,221	1,680.29	2,91,694	1,000.16	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,744	18.08	3,744	17.99	3,983	15.18	
4.	Bihar	22,16,633	7,772.43	18,47,752	7,016.52	18,03,244	8,752.58	
5.	Gujarat	17,30,819	8,828.74	17,28,740	10,167.95	16,98,706	11,415.08	
6.	Goa	1,117	17.02	1,343	17.46	2,335	16.40	
7.	Haryana	15,25,999	10,461.14	15,34,304	12,112.91	14,58,365	12,166.36	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,30,262	1,213.99	1,36,801	1,449.56	1,26,967	1,652.78	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	50,033	360.69	50,033	360.69	71,858	570.98	
10.	Karnataka	31,34,638	15,766.95	32,84,231	17,500.59	32,31,692	19,269.01	

(Amt. in Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	9,17,152	3,545.30	9,47,390	3,868.40	9,64,251	4,034.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	56,50,456	17,215.37	57,76,571	16,351.86	59,17,637	18,565.24
13.	Maharashtra	52,22,969	11,826.91	54,70,624	17,765.60	45,64,350	21,528.74
14.	Meghalaya	42,663	97.18	16,074	30.35	35,702	119.93
15.	Mizoram	17,295	72.10	15,522	69.91	7,513	91.28
16.	Manipur	5,258	13.65	7,066	17.14	7,442	22.23
17.	Nagaland	3,296	11.52	2,972	10.27	5,186	15.26
18.	Odisha	50,13,619	8,760.26	51,50,219	10,267.52	41,32,602	10,078.34
19.	Punjab	11,09,913	9,999.42	11,14,937	10,640.40	11,17,800	11,104.48
20.	Rajasthan	44,50,810	17,653.67	44,47,320	19,837.34	40,13,914	20,766.80
21.	Sikkim	7,617	8.84	8,040	9.73	8,328	10.00
22.	Tamilnadu	18,34,148	5,713.52	20,61,309	6,873.49	16,13,734	6,053.51
23.	Tripura	1,65,799	173.77	1,78,951	198.94	1,80,424	206.27
24.	Telangana	-	-	21,17,806	8,686.13	21,99,905	9,591.89
25.	Uttar Pradesh	73,31,183	26,221.29	74,71,939	30,373.36	75,66,185	33,544.00
26.	West Bengal	24,79,163	4,791.87	25,14,771	5,652.09	23,68,373	5,838.68

27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,041	9.32	6,424	10.73	6,028	11.93
28. Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. New Delhi	298	3.83	461	7.20	604	10.45
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Puducherry	7,010	21.43	7,197	24.88	7,377	13.36
34. Jharkhand	4,71,831	865.82	3,86,435	1,000.88	3,86,860	1,266.96
35. Chhattisgarh	22,32,068	2,823.87	24,33,017	2,378.77	16,24,867	2,184.51
36. Uttarakhand	4,02,567	942.51	4,27,342	1,234.37	3,98,773	1,267.13
TOTAL	510,75,499	1,73,080.65	518,00,220	1,96,781.15	481,54,003	2,14,620.19

Statement-II

Details showing State-wise number of KCC cards issued in last three years under KCC:- 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17

State/UT	Annual (2014-15) Cards issued During the year	Annual (2015-16) Cards issued During the year	Annual (2016-17) Cards issued During the year
1	2	3	4
Haryana	165975	200864	218027
Himachal Pradesh	36876	38524	48627
Jammu and Kashmir	87345	44016	34419
New Delhi	1960	5661	11521
Punjab	225890	271835	265627
Rajasthan	698982	443014	491947
Chandigarh	887	1558	404
Assam	107100	80913	146876
Arunachal Pradesh	1348	2135	1407
Meghalaya	21717	7011	13147
Mizoram	2314	1324	2418
Manipur	3165	1694	2655
Nagaland	7993	7364	13496
Tripura	23494	13949	16591
Sikkim	2261	3528	1468
Gujarat	175108	218416	281149
Maharashtra	1757122	606358	746905
Goa ^s	2659	1022	1812
Daman and Diu	132	273	54
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	203	129	103
Uttar Pradesh	1010557	1231681	1421262
Uttarakhand	429514	89178	81763
Madhya Pradesh	252204	393786	438178
Chhattisgarh	37477	49787	61587
Karnataka	441686	486890	411045

1	2	3	4
Kerala	188374	125289	153970
Andhra Pradesh	734154	1615694	1044442
Tamil Nadu	861493	271279	434628
Lakshadweep	1700	189	80
Puducherry	37198	10544	14580
Telangana	1230011	1261598	556629
Odisha	204305	165750	182552
West Bengal	199994	304647	247662
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	317	241
Bihar	293223	320277	307171
Jharkhand	156882	152854	126487
TOTAL	9401322	8429348	7780928

Source: KCC Quarterly return statements from DBIE site.

Statement-III*Details of loan amount outstanding during the last three years under KCC*

(Amount in Rupees Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Crop Loans Amount	Term Loans Amount	Outstanding under operative KCCs	Crop Loans Amount	Term Loans Amount	Outstanding under operative KCCs	Crop Loans Amount	Term Loans Amount	Outstanding under operative KCCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	295.00	19.00	260.09	12.11	282.60	15.60			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1788967.47	180448.97	1949467.17	172509.60	2127872.84	170122.90			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5463.96	12.00	5979.29	16.46	5467.89	20.79			
4.	Assam	245540.12	26357.28	271949.39	37900.44	274591.17	38015.61			
5.	Bihar	900010.39	78614.07	929883.75	104524.93	1006816.80	104619.37			
6.	Chandigarh	19828.58	3208.29	42561.45	4406.19	49401.63	4934.74			
7.	Chhattisgarh	245286.08	24000.11	313733.88	40830.77	375892.94	49970.13			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	748.65	833.48	683.49	788.55	761.28	795.70			
9.	Daman and Diu	77.71	583.00	375.13	482.81	378.59	394.47			

10. Delhi	11536.94	5223.23	20497.08	4581.31	11876.46	15770.31
11. Goa	6564.87	3006.57	3120.32	3725.49	12490.15	5855.37
12. Gujarat	1659169.44	273928.39	1987598.02	368451.38	2257500.22	405632.63
13. Haryana	1821707.64	143040.08	2203694.96	167432.53	2495896.33	173530.78
14. Himachal Pradesh	255219.26	9729.49	272829.23	14187.24	329415.03	17469.56
15. Jammu and Kashmir	278431.67	5557.00	323965.40	6243.26	342342.47	8032.99
16. Jharkhand	203837.75	23502.95	218474.67	33508.02	243132.15	32055.20
17. Karnataka	1527378.20	847106.34	1779218.87	860854.68	2046967.28	799124.88
18. Kerala	569456.12	272060.90	677039.77	308170.60	777420.63	338995.25
19. Lakshadweep	289.00	0.00	278.33	0.00	243.63	0.00
20. Madhya Pradesh	2397882.29	167086.75	2844721.41	225639.42	3183100.09	253861.21
21. Maharashtra	2403800.50	492054.47	2789643.46	705756.29	3078938.11	727766.06
22. Manipur	10687.92	1255.34	11529.29	1427.67	10336.66	1044.85
23. Meghalaya	25551.60	379.00	27711.40	533.10	30174.49	622.33
24. Mizoram	8063.46	120.00	8213.30	83.53	8323.82	42.87
25. Nagaland	13785.84	32.32	14965.35	80.80	15888.02	38.00
26. Odisha	297121.96	88047.36	329076.67	109357.21	337715.71	111430.97
27. Puducherry	21962.15	6273.54	8369.92	8140.10	47244.70	11574.79
28. Punjab	3725292.75	199283.74	4297409.98	244601.95	4667524.40	248845.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Rajasthan	3235205.85	383867.54	3910079.19	403890.99	4614536.99	430033.88
30.	Sikkim	2573.09	417.21	5078.07	421.00	2852.68	1918.96
31.	Tamil Nadu	747286.08	309264.66	866248.64	380336.59	946034.33	390465.69
32.	Telangana	1277615.81	257525.97	1270802.08	268480.29	1733490.55	205167.01
33.	Tripura	24853.03	3569.00	28735.05	5231.01	23528.31	2530.11
34.	Uttarakhand	374064.19	7383.88	587947.99	14603.15	622373.75	19413.58
35.	Uttar Pradesh	4359565.20	231954.58	4824905.27	274369.28	6109399.01	344519.19
36.	West Bengal	465099.73	62483.74	498300.47	86727.03	464075.75	66637.42
	TOTAL	28930220.29	4108230.25	33325347.83	4858305.77	38254287.45	4981269.06

Source: KCC quarterlyturn statements from DBIE site.

Size/dimension of new currency notes

2491. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the size/dimension of all currency notes printed by the RBI in the denominations of ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 is respectively the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof, in respect of the size/dimension of both ₹ 500 and ₹2000 currency notes respectively; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Banknotes in each denomination has a distinct dimension. The size of new design ₹ 500 banknote is 66mm X 150mm and the size of new design ₹ 2000 banknote is 66mm X 166mm.

Cloning of credit/debit cards

2492. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the cases of involvement of employees/agents in cloning credit/debit cards while obtaining payment from the customers and subsequent frauds;

(b) the total number of such cases reported upon and investigated during the last three years; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government and establishments concerned to generate awareness among public about skimming of plastic cards to ensure its safe use on large-scale to promote less-cash economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they do not have any specific information about the cases of employees/agents in cloning of credit/debit cards.

The information provided by RBI on frauds related to Credit cards/ATM/Debit cards reported by banks during last three years is as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Period	Credit Cards		ATM/Debit Cards	
	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved
2014-15	10382	4231.97	2498	1385.98
2015-16	9849	4597.79	6585	3126.85
2016-17	6811	3202.61	6709	3866.89
GRAND TOTAL	27042	12032.37	15792	8379.72

RBI has issued circular on ‘Skimming of ATM/Debit/Credit Cards’, *vide* DBS.Co. Fr MC.No.17968/23.10.001/2005-06 dated June 26, 2006, advising banks to take various preventive measures to combat frauds relating to skimming or duplicating of credit cards. The banks, *inter alia*, were also advised by RBI to inform to customers not to reveal PIN in response to requests received through e-mail, to periodically verify the transaction history to ensure its correctness and if any unauthorized transaction observed it should be immediately reported to the bank and inform the bank if the card is lost or stolen.

In terms of RBI Circular No. DBS.CO/CSITE/BC.11/33.01.001/2015-16 dated June 2, 2016 on “Cyber Security Framework in Banks”, banks have been advised by RBI, *inter alia*, to proactively promote, among their customers, vendors, service providers and other relevant stakeholders an understanding of the bank’s cyber resilience objectives, and require and ensure appropriate action to support their synchronised implementation and testing. Banks are required to take suitable steps in building awareness about the potential impact of cyber-attacks. Some of the steps advised are as under—

- Improve and maintain customer awareness and education with regard to cyber security risks.
- Encourage customers to report phishing mails/ Phishing sites and on such reporting take effective remedial action.
- Educate the customers on the downside risk of sharing their login credentials/ passwords etc. to any third party vendor and the consequences thereof.

Banks are also advised by RBI to assess awareness among the stakeholders on ongoing basis.

Further, RBI *vide* circular No. DBS.CO/CSITE/BC.4901/31.01.015/2016-17 dated December 30, 2016, advised banks, *inter alia*, to disseminate safety and security best practices to the customers at frequent intervals so as to create customer awareness on a continuous basis.

Fiscal and revenue deficit

2493. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the fiscal deficit in percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2017-18;
- (b) the revenue deficit in percentage of the GDP during 2017-18;
- (c) the revenue receipts during 2017-18; and
- (d) the GDP growth during 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Budget Estimates (BE) 2017-18 for fiscal deficit, revenue deficit and revenue receipts are as below:

	BE 2017-18
Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)	3.2%
Revenue deficit (%of GDP)	1.9%
Revenue Receipts	₹ 15,15,771 crore

Source: Budget documents 2017-18.

- (d) In 2017-18, nominal GDP growth is projected at 11.75%.

Budgetary allocation for Karnataka

2494. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the budget allocated for Karnataka under different heads by Government, the details thereof, Head-wise; and
- (b) the details of progress in utilization thereof and any help given by Central Government to the State for preparing budget dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Union Government does not make State-wise allocation under the various schemes in the Union Budget, other than devolution of shareable Central Taxes and Duties. Funds to the State Governments, including Karnataka, are released as per extant Scheme guidelines including utilization of funds during previous years, absorptive capacity of the State, etc. by the concerned line Ministries/Departments of Central Government from the funds available under the schemes.

Details of devolution of Central Taxes and Duties released/allocated to State Government of Karnataka from 2014-15 to 2017-18 are as under:-

(₹ in crore)			
2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
14654.25	23983.34	28759.94	31908.05

The details of *Grant-in-aid* from Central Government to the States are available in the respective State Government Finance Accounts. As gleaned from the Audited Finance Accounts of State Government of Karnataka, the Grant-in-aid and contribution from Central Government to Karnataka for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 was ₹ 14619.45 crore and ₹ 13928.75 crore respectively.

(b) The concerned State Governments and Central Ministries review and monitor implementation of schemes to ensure effective utilization of funds and further installments of grant-in-aid released accordingly. Utilization Certificates are also monitored by the respective Ministries/Departments. Records of such Utilization Certificates are not maintained centrally in Ministry of Finance. Further, Central Government does not issue any advice regarding budget dates as the State budget is to be presented in the State Assembly by the State as part of its legislative business.

Percentage of fake currency notes deposited during demonetisation

2495. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that among the devalued currency notes submitted to banks and those caught by authorities there are fake currency notes also, if so, what is their percentage;

(b) whether it is higher than what the study made by ISI Kolkata and revealed; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that fake currency notes of present denominations are being caught from different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Specified Banknotes received are yet to be reconciled to obviate reporting errors and processed for numerical accuracy and authenticity through machines. The process is being accorded top priority.

(c) The data available from the National Crime Records Bureau indicates that the incidents of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) have been reported in some

parts of country. However, examination of the specific parameters reveals that the notes are of low quality. No high quality counterfeit new currency notes have been seized by any agency so far.

Recent cyber attacks on the banking system

†2496. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banking system in India got affected following the recent cyber attacks on about 100 countries and RBI had to issue directions to close down the ATMs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether India is still not prepared to deal with such cyber attacks; and

(c) if not, whether Indian banking system is capable of dealing with any types of cyber attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that during the months of May and June 2017, “WannaCry” ransomware attacks were reported from banks, according to which a few PCs in 2 bank branches and 1 ATM unit were impacted, though no data loss was reported. RBI had issued advisories to banks in relation to ransomware attacks, regarding application of relevant patches in and update of anti-virus software for all systems. No direction was issued to close down ATMs. Cyber security preparedness to deal with emerging threats is a continuous activity. RBI has issued Cyber Security Framework in Banks, which provides that banks periodically conduct vulnerability assessment and penetration testing (VA-PT) exercises for all critical systems, particularly those facing the Internet. RBI has apprised that the performance of banks in this regard is closely monitored through both on-site and off-site assessments.

Beneficiaries under Mudra scheme

2497. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries under the Mudra scheme; and

(b) the total amount taken as loans under this scheme till date?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As on 28.07.2017, over 8.56 crore loans amounting to more than ₹ 3.69 lakh crore have been sanctioned to borrowers under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since the inception of the scheme.

Problems arising for common man after demonetisation and GST

2498. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of problems being faced by the people of the country after the demonetisation of the currency notes and implementation of GST in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to alleviate the problems of common man in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) In order to reduce the impact of liquidity squeeze caused due to the withdrawal of the legal tender character of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 (Specified Banknotes-SBNs), these SBNs were allowed to be used for certain emergent and urgent transactions for the convenience of the public. Based *inter alia* on the availability of legal tender notes and the infrastructure available in the banking system, the plan for re-monetisation was prepared. Adequate arrangements for supply of banknotes in various denominations have been made. Notes In Circulation (NIC), as on July 21, 2017 is nearly 86% of NIC as on November 04, 2016.

The Government is closely monitoring the implementation of GST. Overall, the roll out of GST has been smooth so far. No major blockages or interruptions have been reported. Being a new law, some trade and industry participants, especially the small businessmen, have had issues related to the procedures of law, which are being proactively addressed thorough advertisements, publication of FAQs, setting up a Feedback and Action Room for prompt replies to the members of trade.

GST on sanitary napkins

2499. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:
SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has imposed GST on sanitary napkins at luxury items' slab, rather than making it GST-free at a time when Government is empowering women at vulnerable levels socio-economically, with affordable medicare;

(b) whether educational institutions making available personal hygiene wear at school/college premises since affordable personal hygiene has been the most crucial element for overall physical well-being for girls and women;

(c) if so, the reasons for taxing sanitary napkins; and

(d) whether Government would consider exempting sanitary napkins from GST or at least make it applicable only for high-priced premium brands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir. Sanitary napkins attract GST at concessional rate of 12%, as per the recommendation of GST Council.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), activities such as adolescent health awareness programme for girls, provision of separate toilet blocks for girls as part of schools and installation of incinerator machine and sanitary napkin and vending machine for girls at schools and girl's hostels are undertaken for general hygiene management.

National Council of Educational Research and Training has developed syllabus on health and physical education for classes I-XII as a follow up of National Curriculum Framework, 2005, which provides adequate space for menstrual hygiene.

Ministry of Health and family Welfare is implementing the scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene for Adolescent Girls residing primarily in rural areas of the country. Adolescent girls are provided sanitary napkins at subsidized rates by Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA's) within the community and through the platform of Government and Government aided school.

Ministry of Drinking Water and sanitation has also developed national guidelines on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) which aims to support all adolescent girls and women.

(c) In pre-GST, sanitary napkins attracted 6% excise duty and 5% VAT in general.

(d) There is no proposal for exempting sanitary napkins from GST for the present.

Scheme to make education loan as an easy loans

2500. SHRI RAM KUMAR VERMA:

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is providing education loan to students through banks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the accrual of interest begins on the same day when the education loan is given to students;

(c) whether it becomes a burden on students; and

(d) whether Government has worked out a scheme to make this loan as an easy loan, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) All Scheduled Commercial Banks provide Education Loan to students.

(b) to (d) Yes, interest accrues from the very first day. However, Simple interest is charged during the study period and up to commencement of repayment. Accrued interest is added to the principal amount borrowed while fixing EMI (Equated Monthly Instalment) for repayment.

The schemes launched by the Government to provide interest subsidy to the students include:—

Central Scheme to provide Interest Subsidy (CSIS) wherein full interest subsidy is available for the students belonging to economically weaker sections, for studies in India, for educational loans disbursed on or after 1st April, 2009 during the period of moratorium.

Padho Pardesh Scheme to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities for overseas studies.

Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of interest subsidy on educational loan for overseas studies for Other Backward Classes whereby interest payable by the students for the period of moratorium is borne by the Government of India.

In order to facilitate easy processing and disbursement of loans, Government has launched a web-based portal namely Vidya Lakshmi Portal where students can apply online and track education loans. Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL) is also there wherein collateral free loan is given upto ₹ 7.5 lakh.

Direction for safer online transaction

2501. SHRI K. K. RAGESH:

SHRI HARIVANSH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Reserve Bank of India

to ensure that online transactions are made safer; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by banks to stop frauds in online transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions to banks for securing electronic payment transactions. These include: (i) ensuring authorisation for electronic transactions by the customer, (ii) notifying customer through alternate communication channels in case of payment transactions above customer-specified value, (iii) ensuring preventive and corrective measures related to business email frauds, including email phishing, identity frauds, memory update frauds, password related frauds, etc., and (iv) conducting source code audit to make business applications free from embedded fraudulent codes, etc.

Identification of tax evaders during OCM

2502. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the second phase of Operation Clean Money (OCM), Government has identified 5.56 lakh people whose deposits during the demonetisation window do not match their income profile, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that another 1.04 lakh persons who did not disclose all bank accounts during verification in the first phase of OCM have also been identified, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Income Tax Department (ITD) has used information received under the Statement of Financial Transactions (SFT) to identify 5.56 lakh new persons in the second phase of “Operation Clean Money” (OCM). These are persons whose tax profiles were found to be inconsistent with the cash deposits made by them during the demonetisation period.

Another 1.04 lakh persons who did not disclose all bank accounts during e-verification in the first phase of OCM have also been identified. In the first phase, about 18 lakh persons had been identified for e-verification of large cash deposits, of which 9.72 lakh persons had submitted online response.

The information in respect of the cases and accounts identified has been made available in the e-filing window of the PAN holder at the portal

<https://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in>. The PAN holder can view the information using the link “Cash Transactions 2016” under “Compliance” section of the portal. The taxpayer can submit online response and explanation without any need to visit Income Tax office. The identified persons registered on e-filing portal of the ITD have been informed through Email and SMS for submitting response online.

Disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under Section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Increasing public expenditure on healthcare

2503. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Twelfth Five Year Plan and Draft Health Policy, 2015 committed the country to increase public expenditure on health to at least 2.5 per cent of GDP, if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(b) by which financial year Government assures to increase the spending on healthcare to at least 2.5 per cent of the country's GDP, as the public spending on health in India is one of the lowest among BRICS nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan projected to increase total public fund, plan and non-plan on core health to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of Twelfth Plan. The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages increasing public expenditure on health to 2.5% of GDP in a time bound manner by 2025.

As per WHO Global Health Expenditure Database 2014, the expenditure on healthcare for BRICS is China (3%), the Russian Federation (4%), Brazil (4%) and South Africa (4%) of Gross Domestic Product. The Government spending on healthcare in India as a percentage of GDP has increased from 1.16% in 2004-05 (Actual) to 1.4% in 2016-17 (BE) as per Economic Survey.

The allocation of funds for health sector is based *inter alia*, on the availability of resources and competing claims on these resources. An increase in economic growth makes available increased resources for funding the health sector. In addition to this, availability of overall resources, past utilization, requirements and absorptive capacity *inter alia* guide the allocations to the health sector.

Food testing laboratories accredited with NABL

†2504. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all laboratories meant for testing adulteration in various parts of the country are accredited by NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories);

(b) if so, the places in the country where accredited laboratories are located along with their names;

(c) whether there are also such laboratories in the country that are not accredited by NABL and are still engaged in testing of adulteration; and

(d) if so, whether Government would take action against such laboratories and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) No. List of NABL accredited laboratories is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No such information is available with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

(d) Does not arise.

Statement*List of NABL accredited laboratories notified by FSSAI*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of the laboratory
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Food Testing Laboratory, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, School of Food Technology, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada, E.G. District, Andhra Pradesh, Pin-533005
2.	Daman and Diu	Konarch Research Foundation, Plot No. 338/1, Behind Cricket Ground, Kachigam, Daman-396210
3.	Delhi	Apex Testing and Research Laboratory, B-90, Shardapuri, Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi-110015

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of the laboratory
4.		Arbro Pharmaceuticals Limited, 4/9, Kirti Nagar Industrial Area, New Delhi-110015
5.		Avon Food Lab Private Limited, C-35/23, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110035
6.		Bharat Test House, 454/2, Timber Market Azadpur Commercial Complex, Delhi-110033
7.		Delhi Test House, A-62/3, G.T. Karnal Road, Industrial Area, Opp. Hans Cinema, Azadpur, New Delhi-110033
8.		Eurofins Analytical Services India Pvt. Ltd., Ground Floor, S-2, Phase II, Okhla Industrial Area, New Delhi-110020
9.		Fair Quality Institute (Food Analysis and Industrial Research Quality Institute), Plot No. 635, IInd Floor, Opposite Metro Pillar No. 512, Main Rohtak Road, Mundka, New Delhi-110041
10.		FICCI Research and Analysis Centre, Plot No -2A, Sector-8, Dwarka, New Delhi-110077
11.		ITL Labs Private Limited, B-283-284, Mangolpuri, Industrial Area, Phase-I, Delhi-110083
12.		Microchem Silliker Private Limited, 8/41-A, 2nd Floor, Kirti Nagar Industrial Area, New Delhi-110015
13.		Quality Services and Laboratories, Plot No. 10, Second Floor, D.S.I.D.C., Scheme-III, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110020
14.		Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, 19, University Road, New Delhi-110007
15.		Sigma Test and Research Centre, BA-15, Mangolpuri Industrial Area, Phase-II, Delhi-110034
16.		Sophisticated Industrial Materials Analytical Labs Private Limited, A-3/7, Mayapuri Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110064

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of the laboratory
17.		Spectro Analytical Labs Limited, E-41, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110020
18.		Standard Analytical Laboratory (ND) Private Limited, 69, Functional Industrial Estate, Patparganj, Delhi-110092
19.	Goa	Italab (Goa) Pvt. Ltd., Italab House, Apollo Victor Hospital Road, Malbhat, Margao, Goa-403601
20.	Gujarat	Accurate Laboratory, E-17, Madhavpura Market, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad-380004, Gujarat
21.		Analytical and Environmental Services, 2nd, Floor, CIC Building, 122, GIDC Makarpura, Vadodara-390010, Gujarat
22.		Gujarat Laboratory, F-16, 17, Madhavpura Market, Shahibaug, Ahemdabad-380004, Gujarat
23.		Hemshell Services-Testing Division, 903/1, Makarpura, GIDC, Vadodara, Gujarat-390010
24.		Hi-Tech Healthcare Laboratory Research Centre, 201, Sahaj Arcade, Opp. Lincoln Healthcare, Near Sola Gam, Science City Road, Ahmedabad-380060, Gujarat
25.		Pollucon Laboratories Private Limited, 544, Belgium Tower, Opp. Linear Bus Stand, Ring Road, Surat-395003, Gujarat
26.		SGS India Private Limited, 201, Sumel-II, Near Gurudwara, S.G. Highway, Thaltej, Ahmedabad-380054
27.		SGS India Private Limited, 1st Floor, Plot No.156-157, GIDC, Oslomain road, Opp. Sector-4, Gandhidham-370201, Gujarat
28.	Haryana	Choksi Laboratories Limited, Plot No. 362, Industrial Area, Phase-II, Panchkula-734112, Haryana
29.		Dove Research and Analytics, Plot No. 298, Industrial Area, Phase-II, Panchkula-134109, Haryana

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of the laboratory
30.		Fare Labs Private Limited, L-17/3, DLF-Phase-II M.G. Road, Gurgaon-122002, Haryana
31.		Haryana Test House and Consultancy Services, 50-C, Sector-25, Part-II, Huda, Panipat, Haryana
32.		Idma Laboratories Ltd., Idma Complex: 391, Industrial Area, Phase-I, Panchkula-134113
33.		Interstellar Testing Centre Pvt. Ltd., 86, Industrial Area, Phase-I, Panchkula-134109
34.		Intertek India Private Limited (Food Services), Plot No # 68, Udyog Vihar, Phase-1, Gurgaon, Haryana-122016
35.		J.M. Enviro Lab Private Limited, S.C.O. 16, Sector 10-A, Gurgaon-122001 (Haryana)
36.		Ozone Pharmaceuticals Limited, 639-640, 1st floor, MIE, Bahadurgarh-124507, Haryana
37.		Saturn Quality Certifications Private Limited, V-17, Red Cross Road, Modern Industrial Estate (MIE), Bahadurgarh, Haryana--124507
38.		SGS India Private Limited, Manesar, Plot No. 21, Sector-3, IMT Manesar, Gurgaon District, Haryana-122050
39.		TUV SUD South Asia Private Limited, 373, Udyog Vihar, Phase-II, Sector-20, Gurgaon-122016, Haryana
40.	Himachal Pradesh	Auriga Research Limited, D.C. Complex, Opposite Gianz Hotel, Village Bagbania, Tehsil-Nalagarh, District-Solan-174101
41.	Karnataka	Auriga Research Limited, No. 136, 6th Cross, 2nd Stage, Yeshwanthpur Industrial Suburb, Bangalore-560022, Karnataka
42.		Bangalore Testing Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., D-36, 4th Main, KSSIDC Industrial Estate, Rajaji Nagar, Bengaluru-560044

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of the laboratory
43.		Environmental Laboratory (Unit of Mineral Engineering Services), #948, 2nd Cross, St. Thomas Town Post, Kammanahalli Main Road, Bangalore-560084, Karnataka
44.		Eurofins Analytical Services India Private Limited, 501/1, Doddanakundi Industrial Area-2, Hoodi, Whitefield, Bangalore-560048
45.		Ganesh Consultancy and Analytical Services, No. 294/A, Hebbal Industrial Area, Mysore-570016
46.		Institute for Analysis of Pharma, Dairy, Food and Cultures (IADFAC), 8, Siddivinayaka Complex, Nagarabhavi, 2nd Stage, 2nd Block, Near BDA Complex, 80 Feet Ring Road, Bengaluru-560072
47.		Robust Materials Technology Pvt. Ltd., No. 94, 2nd Floor, Thirumala Complex, Nagarabhavi Main Road, NGEF, Bengaluru Layout, Nagarabhavi-560072
48.		Shiva Analyticals (India) Private Limited, Plot No. 24D (P) and 34D, KIADB Industrial Area Bangalore, Hoskote-562114, Karnataka
49.		Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, Plot No. 14/15, Sadarmangala Industrial Area, Whitefield Road, Bangalore-560048
50.		TUV India Pvt. Limited (TUV NORD Group) (Laboratory Division), No. 8, 'VK Commerce', 2nd Floor, IIIrd Main Road, 6th Block, Opp. KSSIDC IT Park, Rajajinagar Industrial Estate, Bangalore-560010
51.		TUV SUD South Asia Private Limited, No. A-151, 2nd C Main Road, Peenya Industrial Estate, IInd Stage, Bangalore-560058
52.		Vsix Analytical Labs Private Limited, #77 (502/503), 2nd Floor, 21st-'D' Cross, Muthurayaswamy Layout, Srigandhakaval, Sunkadakatte, Bengaluru-560091, Karnataka

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of the laboratory
53.	Kerala	Confederation for Ayurvedic Renaissance Keralam Ltd., KINFRA, Small Industries Park, Nalukettu Road, Koratty-680309, Thrissur, Kerala
54.		Export Inspection Agency (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India), 27/1767A, Shipyard Quarters Road, Panampilly Nagar (South), Kochi-682036, Kerala
55.		Food Quality Laboratory and Research Centre, OS-30 and 31, IIIrd Floor, GCDA Complex, Marine Drive, Ernakulam, Kochi, Kerala-682031
56.		Geochem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Aman Commercial Complex, Opp. Mercy School, Aroor, Alappuzha, Kerala-688537
57.		Interfield Laboratories, 13/1208-A Interprint House, Karuvelipady, Kochi-682005, Kerala
58.		Neogen Food and Animal Security (India) Pvt. Ltd., Uchikkal Lane, Poonithura P.O. Cochin-682038, Kerala
59.		SEA Lab, Seafood Park India Limited, XIII/99A, Keltron Road, Aroor, Alleppey District, Kerala-688534
60.		The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, C.E.P.C and Laboratory Technical Division, Cashew Bhawan, Mundakkal, Kollam-691001
61.	Madhya Pradesh	Choksi Laboratories Limited, 6/3, Manorama Ganj, Indore-452001, Madhya Pradesh
62.		Cali-Labs Private Limited, HX-21, E-7, Arera Colony, Bhopal-462016, Madhya Pradesh
63.		Excellent Bio Research Solutions Pvt. Ltd., 1370, Napier Town, Jabalpur-482001, Madhya Pradesh
64.		Krishna Digital Material Testing Laboratory, Bhopal
65.		SGS India Private Limited, 1-B Press Complex, A.B. Road, Indore-452008, Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of the laboratory
66.		QTTL Lab Private Limited, 301-302 Labbaiq Regency, 4/2 Old Palasia, Indore-452009, Madhya Pradesh
67.	Maharashtra	Anacon Laboratory Private Limited, FP-34, 35 Butibori Food Park, Five Star Industrial Estate, Nagpur-441122, Maharashtra
68.		Ashwamedh Engineers and Consultants, Survey No. 102, Plot No. 26, Wadala Pathardi Road, Indira Nagar, Nashik-422009, Maharashtra
69.		Doctor's Analytical Laboratories Private Limited, Plot No. R 809, TTCMIDC Rabale, Off. Thane Belapur Road, Rabale, Navi Mumbai-400701
70.		Envirocare Labs Private Limited, Enviro House, Plot No. A-7, MIDC, Wagle Industrial Estate, Main Road, Thane-400604, Maharashtra
71.		Equinox Solutions, Equinox Centre, R 65, TTC, Rabale, Navi Mumbai-400701, Maharashtra
72.		Export Inspection Agency, Pilot Test House, E-3, MIDC Area, Marol, Andheri(E), Mumbai-400093.
73.		Food Hygiene and Health Laboratory, A-512/513, Fourth Floor, Mega Centre, Magarpatta, Solapur Road, Hadapsar, Pune-411028
74.		Geo-Chem Laboratories Private Limited, Pragati, Adjacent to Crompton Greaves, Kanjurmarg (E), Mumbai-400042
75.		Maarc Labs Private Limited, Plot No. 1 and 2, Gate No. 27, Nanded Phata, Sinhagad Road, Pune-411041, Maharashtra
76.		Micro Chem Silliker Private Limited, Micro Chem House, A-513, TTC Industrial Area, MIDC, Mahape, Navi Mumbai-400701
77.		Microtech Laboratory, Survey No. 11, 5th Floor, Chaitraban Complex, Office No. 5 C1, C2 and 5 D, above Hotel Samrat, Wakdewadi, Shivajinagar, Pune-411003

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of the laboratory
78.		National Agriculture and Food Analysis and Research Institute, 2nd and 3rd Floor, MCCIA Building, Tilak Road, Swargate, Pune-411002, Maharashtra
79.		Precise Analytics Lab, B-22, Road No. 16, Wagle Industrial Estate MIDC, Thane (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra-400604
80.		Pune Municipal Corporation Quality Assurance Laboratory, Salunke Vihar Road, Kamella Area, Kondhwa, Pune-411048
81.		Qualichem Laboratories, Swami Samartha Commercial Complex, 4, North Bazar Road, Gokulpeth Market, Dharampeth Extn., Nagpur-440010
82.		RCA Laboratories (A Division of Dr. Amin Controllers Pvt. Ltd.), 501/502, Milan Industrial Estate, Abhudaya Nagar, Cotton Green, Off TJ Road, Mumbai-400033
83.		Reliable Analytical Laboratories Private Limited, Relable House, 125, Indian Corporation Complex, Dapoda Road, Mankoli Naka, Bhiwandi, Thane-421302
84.		SGS India Private Limited, SGS House, A-77, Road No. 16, Wagle Industrial Estate, Thane-400604
85.		Testtex India Laboratories Private Limited, 301-304 Premson's Industrial Estate, 3rd Floor, Caves Road, Jogeshwari (East), Mumbai-400060
86.		TUV India Private Limited, Survey No. 42, 3/1 and 3/2, Sus, Taluka: Mulshi, Pune-411021
87.		Vimta Labs Limited, Bhakthi Genesis, 5th Floor, Sr. No. 245, Wakad-Hinjewadi Road, Wakad, Pune-411057
88.	Odisha	Kalyani Laboratories Private Limited, Plot No. 841-A, Rasulgarh, Bhubaneswar-751010, Odisha

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of the laboratory
89.	Punjab	Bali Test House Private Limited, Street No. 12, Jeevan Nagar, Focal Point, Phase-V, Ludhiana, Punjab-141010
90.		Industrial Testing Laboratory and Consulting House, Ghalori Gate, Patiala-147001, Punjab
91.		Punjab Biotechnology Incubator, SCO 7 and 8 (top Floor), Phase-5, SAS Nagar, Mohali-160059, Punjab
92.	Rajasthan	Amol Pharmaceuticals Private Limited, Analytical Division, E-362-364, Sitapura Industrial Area, Sitapura, Jaipur-302022, Rajasthan
93.		CEG Test House And Research Centre Private Limited, B-11(G), Malviya Industrial Area, Jaipur-17
94.		Jagdamba Laboratories, 181 Padmavati Colony (B), New Sanganer Road, Opp. Ryan School, Shyam Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan-302019
95.		National Test House (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Consumer Affairs), E-763, Road No. 9F-1, VKI Area, Jaipur-302013, Rajasthan
96.		Precision Quality Services, H-8 Mansarovar Industrial Area, Mansarovar, Jaipur-302020
97.	Tamil Nadu	Aqua Designs India Private Limited Laboratory Services, Off 200 Feet Road, Kolathur, Chennai 600099, Tamil Nadu
98.		Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services India Private Limited, F2 Thiru-vi-Ka Industrial Estate, Gunidy (Phase-III Ekkadthangal), Chennai
99.		Chennai Mettlex Lab. Private Limited, Jothi Complex, No. 83, M.K.N. Road, Guindy, Chennai-600032
100.		Chennai Testing Laboratory Private Limited, A-Super 19, T.V.K. Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai-600032, Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of the laboratory
101.		CVR Labs (P) Limited, Dignity Centre, 2nd Floor, New No. 2/9, Old No. 21, Abdul Razack Street, Saidapet, Chennai-600015, Tamil Nadu
102.		Enviro Care India Private Limited, #43, 2nd Street, Harvey Nagar, Madurai-625016
103.		Export Inspection Agency, 6th Floor CMDA Tower II, No.1 Gandhi Irwin Road, Egmore, Chennai-600008
104.		Hubert Enviro Care Systems (P) Limited, No. 18, 92nd Street, Ashok Nagar, Chennai-600083
105.		MATS India Pvt. Ltd. (Laboratory Services Division), No.: 1A, 1B, Perumal Koil Street, Nerkundram, Chennai-600107
106.		Monarch Biotech Pvt. Ltd., 37-A, SIDCO Industrial Estate, Thirumazhisai, Chennai-602124
107.		Nawal Analytical Laboratories, Plot No. 100, New SIDCO Industrial Estate, Sri Nagar Hosur-635109, Tamil Nadu
108.		Scientific Food Testing Services (P) Ltd., Plot No. 16, D. No. 8, First Street, Thangam Colony, Anna Nagar West, Chennai-6000400
109.		SGS India Private Limited, Multi Laboratory, Opposite to State Bank of India, 28 B/1 (SP), 28 B/2 (SP), Second Main Road, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Chennai-600058
110.		SMS Labs. Services Private Limited, No. 39/6, Thiruvallur High Road, Puduchatram Post, Thirumazhisai <i>via</i> Poonamallee TK, Chennai-600124
111.		TA Labs. Private Limited, No. 17, New Street, Kottur, Chennai-600085, Tamil Nadu
112.		UPASI Tea Research Foundation, Tea Research Institute, Nirar Dam BPO, Valparai 642127, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of the laboratory
113.	Telangana	Bhagavathi Ana Labs. Private Limited, Plot No. 7-2-C/7&8, Industrial Estate, Sanath Nagar Hyderabad Urban-500018, Andhra Pradesh
114.		First Source Laboratory Solutions LLP Analytical Services, First Floor, Plot No. A1/B, IDA Nacharam Cross Road, Hyderabad-500076
115.		Intertek India Private Limited (Food Services), Plot No. D-53, IDA, Phase-1, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad-500055, Telangana
116.		Megsan Labs. Private Limited, #3-31/33, Plot No. 33/Part Sy. Nos. 123, 124, 125 and 142, Kompally, Hyderabad-500014
117.		Testing Services-Comm. Grade, National Collateral Management Services Limited, Team Tower, 4th-6th Floor, Plot No-A-1/2/A, Industrial Park, IDA-Uppal, Uppal, Hyderabad-500039
118.		Vimta Labs. Limited, Plot No.5, Alexandria Knowledge Park, Genome Valley, Shameerpet, Hyderabad-500078
119.	Uttar Pradesh	Advance Research and Analytical Services, 1/8, South side G.T. Road, Bulandshar Industrial Area, Near Aditya Business Centre, Lal Kuan, NH-24, Ghaziabad-201009, Uttar Pradesh
120.		AES Laboratories Private Limited, B-118, Phase-II, Noida-201304, Uttar Pradesh
121.		Atharva Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., B-100, Phase-II, Noida-201305, Uttar Pradesh
122.		Eko Pro Engineers Private Limited, 32/41, South side of G.T. Road, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Ghaziabad-201009, Uttar Pradesh
123.		Food Analysis and Research Laboratory (FARL), Centre of Food Technology, Science Faculty Campus, University of Allahabad, Allahabad-211002

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of the laboratory
124.		National Test House (Northern Region), Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad-201002
125.		Regional Food Research and Analysis Centre (Department of Horticulture and Food Processing, UP), Udyan Bhawan Campus, 2-Sapru Marg, Lucknow-226001, Uttar Pradesh
126.	Uttarakhand	Devansh Testing and Research Laboratory Private Limited, 94, Shiv Ganga Industrial Estate, Lakeshari, Bhagwanpur-247661, Roorkee, Distt. Haridwar (Uttarakhand)
127.	West Bengal	Edward Food Research and Analysis Centre Limited, Subhas Nagar, Barasat, P.O. Nilgunj Bazar, Kolkata-700121
128.		Export Inspection Agency Laboratory (Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India), 101, Southend Conclave, 1582, Rajdanga Main Road, Kolkata-700107, West Bengal
129.		Mitra S. K. Private Limited, Udayan Industrial Estate, Building No. P-48, 3 Pagladanga Road, Kolkata-700015
130.		Oil Laboratory, Department of Chemical Technology, University of Calcutta, 92, A.P.C. Road, Kolkata-700009
131.		SGS India Private Limited, CS Plot 512(P), Hanspukuria, D.H. Road, Joka, Kolkata-700104

List of NABL Accredited Referral Laboratories notified by FSSAI

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of Laboratories
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Quality Evaluation Laboratory, Spices Board, Chuttugunta Center, GT Road, Guntur-522004
2.	Gujarat	Centre for Analysis and Learning in Livestock in Food (CALF), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Anand-388001, Gujarat
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Canal Road, Jammu Tawi-180001

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of Laboratories
4.	Karnataka	Food Safety and Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, C/o Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore-570013
5.		Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Hessaraghatta Lake Post, Bangalore-560089
6.	Kerala	Quality Evaluation Laboratory, Spices Board, Palarivattom P.O. Kochi-682025
7.		Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Willingdon Island, CIFT Junction, Matsyapuri P.O., Cochin-682029 Kerala
8.	Maharashtra	Quality Evaluation Laboratory, Spices Board, First Floor, Banking Complex-II, Sector 19A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400703
9.	Tamil Nadu	Quality Evaluation Laboratory, Spices Board, Plot No. R-11, Sipcot Industrial Complex, Gummidipoondi, Thiruvallur Dt., Chennai-601201
10.		Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Food Safety and Quality Testing Laboratory, Pudukkottai Road, Thanjavur-613005, Tamil Nadu
11.	Telangana	CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Uppal Road, Tarnaka, Hyderabad-500007
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Food Research and Standardization Laboratory, Ahinsa Khand-II, Indirapuram Ghaziabad-201014
13.	West Bengal	Central Food Laboratory, 3 Kyd Street, Kolkata-700016

List of NABL Accredited State Food Laboratories

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of State/Public Food Laboratories
1.	Gujarat	Public Health Laboratory, Urban Health Centre Bldg, Nr. Lal Bungalow, C.G. Road, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad-380009
2.		Food and Drugs Laboratory, Near Polytechnic College, Nizampura, Vadodara-390002

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name and Address of State/Public Food Laboratories
3.		Regional Food Laboratory, New Lotus Ring Road, Nr. Mahakali Temple, Opp. District Panchayat Staff Quarters, Bhuj, Kutch-370001
4.		Regional Food Laboratory, University Road, Nr. Forensic Lab., Opp. Kidney Hospital, Rajkot, Gujarat-360005
5.	Kerala	Regional Analytical Laboratory, Kakkanand, P.O. Ernakulam, Kochi
6.		Regional Analytical Laboratory, Malaparamba, Kozhikode-673009
7.		Government Analyst Laboratory, Vanchiyoor P.O. Red Cross Road, Thiruvananthapuram-695035
8.	Maharashtra	State Public Health Laboratory, Stavely Road, Cantonment Water Works Compound, Pulgate, Near St. Mary's School, Pune-411001
9.	Uttar Pradesh	State Government Laboratory, UP, Behind Nehru Batika, Sector-C, Aliganj, Lucknow-226020

Issue of No Obligation to Return to India certificates

†2505. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the No Obligation to Return to India certificates issued to doctors;

(b) the reasons for issuing such certificates by Government while the country is suffering due to acute shortage of doctors;

(c) whether Government is going to introduce exit examinations for doctors for admission to post graduate courses and issuing them licences, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the same exit examination conducted for the students doing MBBS from India and from other countries of the world will be the same; and

(e) 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) and (b) A policy decision was

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare not to issue No Obligation to Return to India (NORI) Certificate, except in cases where the age of the applicant doctor is over sixty-five (65) years on the date of submission of application. Accordingly, since the year 2012, NORI Certificate has been issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, only to one applicant, who was above 65 years of age.

(c) to (e) In the draft National Medical Commission Bill, 2017, a National Licentiate examination is provided at the Undergraduate level for the Indian students passing MBBS in India and outside the country for granting Licence to practice as medical practitioner in India. The National Licentiate examination will be the basis for admission to PG courses.

Rapid Test Laboratories for checking food adulteration

2506. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the use of Rapid Test Laboratory devices to check the adulteration of milk and edible oil, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to market and standardise such devices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) An Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machine (EMAT) manufactured by M/s Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited, Jaipur Rajasthan was distributed by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to 29 States for analysis of milk for various parameters and to differentiate between genuine and spurious milk. These machines can be easily used in remote areas where testing facilities are not available. No Rapid Test Device has been put to use for edible oil.

Assessment of PHCs and Sub-Centres

2507. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertakes any assessment of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres in different States;

(b) the States which are deploying more funds for successfully improving the functioning of such centres; and

(c) the roadmap drawn up by Government for availing adequate financial resources to initiate transforming 1.5 lakh sub-centres into health and wellness centres so as to promote use of generic drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, assessment of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres (SCs) in different States is done by respective States. However, performance of PHCs and SCs is monitored through Health Management Information System (HMIS).

(b) State/UT-wise details of State health budget for 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under National Health Mission financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare system based on the proposals received from the States/UTs in their programme implementation plans. This support includes support for transforming of 1.25 lakh Sub-Centres to Health and Wellness Centres in phased manner, for which in the current year, approvals have been given to 2323 Health and Wellness Centres in 9 States based on proposals received from them.

For ensuring prescription of generic drugs the provision in Medical Council of India's code of Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics has already been amended on 8th October 2016. The provision mandates that every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is rational prescription of drugs.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of State health budget for 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	State Health Budget* (including State share)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	291.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6,103.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	891.97
4.	Assam	3,761.25
5.	Bihar	8,234.70
6.	Chandigarh	350.89

1	2	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,973.48
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	89.82
9.	Daman and Diu	53.58
10.	Delhi	3,968.93
11.	Goa	628.21
12.	Gujarat	8,212.05
13.	Haryana	3,323.95
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,564.60
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,943.59
16.	Jharkhand	3,049.67
17.	Karnataka	6,303.00
18.	Kerala	5,851.33
19.	Lakshadweep	64.16
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5,609.50
21.	Maharashtra	8,596.03
22.	Manipur	356.10
23.	Meghalaya	728.88
24.	Mizoram	414.28
25.	Nagaland	338.95
26.	Odisha	5,236.81
27.	Puducherry	516.10
28.	Punjab	3,409.16
29.	Rajasthan	9,537.39
30.	Sikkim	312.13
31.	Tamil Nadu	9,072.72
32.	Telangana	5,966.88
33.	Tripura	998.64
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19,545.58
35.	Uttarakhand	1,680.55
36.	West Bengal	6,935.95
TOTAL		138915.95

*Includes provisions for State share under NHM.

Curbing attacks on doctors

†2508. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the fact that Medical Protection Act is enforced in Uttar Pradesh, some incidents of attacks on doctors have come into light;

(b) the details thereof and the number of incidents of attack on doctors in the country as available with the Ministry; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop occurrence of such incidents and to make the Act more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally. However, so far as the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals are concerned, some such incidents have been reported by these hospitals.

(c) Based on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted in the Ministry to review various issues including the issue of frequent instances of assault on doctors across the country, all the States/UTs have already been requested on 7.7.2017 to consider a specific legislation to protect doctors/health professional or to enforce strictly the provisions of special legislation whenever they exist.

Regular Director for RIMS, Imphal

†2509. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Director has been lying vacant since 2014 in Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Manipur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an IAS officer has been deputed as acting director in the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences;

(c) if so, the reasons for not appointing the Regular Director in the said institute; and

(d) by when a regular director is likely to be appointed in Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Manipur?

† 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) to (d) Due to protracted litigation by some senior faculty members of Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal, the Government has, so far, not been able to appoint Director, RIMS, Imphal on regular basis, since the post fell vacant in August, 2014.

However, for smooth functioning of the academic activities and patient care services in the Institute, the Government has been making appointment to the post of Director, RIMS, Imphal by assigning additional charge to senior most faculty of RIMS, Imphal.

In April 2017, a Manipur cadre officer of the Indian Administrative Service, was appointed as Director, RIMS, on officiating basis.

All these appointments were made in accordance with the Memorandum of Association and Bye-laws of RIMS, Imphal.

Clinical trials of antibiotics on children

†2510. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any record regarding trial of antibiotics on children under one year of age, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to excessive use of antibiotics on infants, there is no effect of general antibiotics like Ampicillin on them; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Central Licensing Authority *i.e.* Drugs Controller General (India) has given approval for conduct of various clinical trials of antibiotics on children under one year of age. During the last three years, such clinical trials approved were mainly related to trials in Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDRTB) and Tuberculosis Meningitis in children. The details of the clinical trials are registered in Clinical Trial Registry of India (CTRI), which is publically available (www.ctri.nic.in).

(b) Antibiotic use is a major driver of resistance. Neonates are more prone to infections and vulnerable to ineffective treatment. Sepsis remains a leading cause of mortality and morbidity, especially during the first five days of life and in low and middle-income countries (LMIC).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Antibiotics are included in Schedule H and H1 to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, and, therefore, cannot be sold in retail except on and in accordance with the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has launched a programme on Antimicrobial Stewardship, Prevention of Infection and Control (ASPIC) in 2012. Functional infection control programmes not only cut down the rates of nosocomial infections, but also reduce the volume of antibiotic consumption and are a critical part of any comprehensive strategy to contain antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

Further, a red line campaign has been launched to regulate over the counter sale of Schedule H antibiotics. The campaign is aimed at discouraging unnecessary prescription and over-the-counter sale of antibiotics causing drug resistance for several critical diseases including TB, malaria, urinary tract infection and even HIV.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also launched a programme named 'National Programme on Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance' to address the problem of growing AMR.

Merging of departments in Safdarjung Hospital

2511. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the common treatments being done in Central Institute of Orthopaedics and Sports Injury Centre of Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) whether common treatments can be housed and merged in one department;

(c) whether both the departments can be housed in one building in the interest of patients; and

(d) whether Directors of both the departments may be housed in one building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The Government approved establishment of Sports Injury Centre (SIC) at Safdarjung Hospital to function as a self-sufficient Department providing tertiary and specialized care for management of sports injuries. This Centre performs high end Arthroscopic surgeries involving all joints leading to early rehabilitation. Further, it deals selectively with high end Arthroscopic procedure involving multi ligamentous knee injury, complex shoulder injuries including instability and rotator cuff tears, nerve entrapment,

ankle arthroscopies and reconstructions writ and elbow arthroscopy and navigation assisted hip arthroscopy, etc.

The SIC also deals with primary, difficult primary and revision anthroplasty and navigation assisted hip and knee anthroplasty whereas the CIO deals with management of general Orthopaedics conditions including congenital Orthopaedics disorder, Trauma of muscular skeletal system, Tumours of Muscular Skeletal system and management of other miscellaneous Orthopaedics conditions. CIO per sey does not deal selectively with joint replacement and Arthroscopy alone.

(b) to (d) No such proposal is under consideration, at present.

Chemicals laced milk

2512. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of private milk producers mixing chemicals in milk supplied to the public;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the adulteration and also punish such suppliers; and

(c) the number of States where such adulteration is found to have happened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Cases of adulteration in Milk have come to the notice of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

(b) Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products are undertaken by the Officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs. 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. FSSAI regularly takes up the issue of enforcement of the prescribed standards with the State/UT authorities, through communications and interactions during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee. An Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machine has also been distributed by FSSAI to 29 States for analysis of milk for various parameters and to differentiate between genuine and spurious milk. These machines can be easily used in remote areas where testing facilities are not available.

(c) As per the information made available by State/UT Governments to FSSAI, number of milk samples tested and not found conforming to the prescribed standards during 2016-17, is given in the Statement.

Statement*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for Milk for the year 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Samples analyzed	No. of Samples found Adult. and Misbranded
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*		
2.	Andhra Pradesh*		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	
4.	Assam	57	21
5.	Bihar*		
6.	Chandigarh	4	1
7.	Chhattisgarh*		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*		
9.	Daman and Diu*		
10.	Delhi	8	1
11.	Goa	102	2
12.	Gujarat*		
13.	Haryana	147	43
14.	Himachal Pradesh	18	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir*		
16.	Jharkhand*		
17.	Karnataka*		
18.	Kerala*		
19.	Lakshadweep*		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	524	86
21.	Maharashtra*		
22.	Manipur	24	0
23.	Meghalaya*		
24.	Mizoram*		
25.	Nagaland*		
26.	Odisha*		

1	2	3	4
27.	Puducherry	73	55
28.	Punjab	999	199
29.	Rajasthan*		
30.	Sikkim*		
31.	Tamil Nadu	152	56
32.	Telangana*		
33.	Tripura*		
34.	Uttar Pradesh*		
35.	Uttarakhand*		
36.	West Bengal*		

Note: States/UTs which have submitted no data with regard to milk is indicated with * and Arunachal Pradesh has submitted partial data.

Super-speciality blocks in Rajasthan Medical Colleges

2513. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (HSCC) (India) Ltd. has been sanctioned to start work of super-speciality blocks in Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar and Ajmer under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)-III and IV, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the period to start and complete the super-speciality wing in medical colleges; and

(c) how these super speciality blocks will get the required number of super specialists to run super-speciality blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Government has approved upgradation of SMS Medical College, Jaipur at the cost of ₹ 200 crore (Central Share = ₹ 120 crore and State Share = ₹ 80 crore) under Phase-IV of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

Based on competitive bidding, as per GFR rules, M/s Bridge and Roof Co. Ltd. has been appointed as the executing agency for the project on 28.07.2017.

Government Medical Colleges in Jodhpur, Jhalawar and Ajmer have not been included for upgradation under PMSSY.

(b) The upgradation project of SMS Medical College, Jaipur is to be completed by December, 2018.

(c) Requirement of manpower including super-specialist doctors to run the Super-Speciality Blocks built under PMSSY is the responsibility of the State Government/ Medical College concerned.

Availability of facilities at AIIMS, Bhopal

†2514. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an AIIMS similar to AIIMS, Delhi is operational in Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the total number of doctors working at Bhopal AIIMS happens to be in cent per cent agreement to the sanctioned strength;

(c) whether the total number of beds are being made available in Bhopal AIIMS as per specified numbers thereof; and

(d) whether Government has received any complaint regarding non-availability of specified facilities in Bhopal AIIMS on the lines of Delhi AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) AIIMS Bhopal is governed by AIIMS Act, 1956 and AIIMS Amendment Act, 2012 and has been established on the same lines as AIIMS, New Delhi.

AIIMS Bhopal is operational with functional Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Department (IPD). The Institute imparts both undergraduate and post graduate medical and Nursing education and related fields to bring together in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of personnel in all branches of health care activity.

(b) A total number of 305 posts of various Faculty disciplines have been created for AIIMS Bhopal.

Vacant faculty posts are being advertised regularly by the Institutes depending on their requirement. 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.

Recruitment to various positions is done on need basis keeping in view the additional services and facilities planned to be added in the hospitals.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Various positions of Senior Resident and Junior Resident are also advertised and filled up on need basis by the respective AIIMS.

Details of vacant posts of Doctors against the sanctioned posts at AIIMS Bhopal are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Presently, AIIMS Bhopal has 307 functional beds against envisaged 960 beds for delivering IPD services at AIIMS Bhopal. The Institute has eight functional Operation Theatres (OTs) and regular surgeries are being performed by all surgical specialities.

(d) Several complaints have been received on various aspects of AIIMS. These complaints are given proper scrutiny and are addressed at appropriate level in adherence with all extant guidelines and procedures. A complaint/grievance/Patient feedback register is kept in the Hospitals and the complaints are scrutinized by the Hospital Administration from time to time and are addressed after holding meetings with the concerned Departments.

Statement

Position of Doctors against sanctioned posts at AIIMS Bhopal

Doctors	Sanctioned posts	Posts filled at present	Posts vacant at present
Faculty	305	92	213
Senior Resident	327	69	258
Junior Resident	301	14	287

Making healthcare affordable

2515. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 62 per cent of health expenditure is still out of pocket expenditure; and

(b) if so, the schemes and measures taken by Government in reducing the out of pocket expenditure and making healthcare affordable to all the citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per National Health Accounts, Estimates for India 2013-14, the out of pocket expenditure as a proportion of Total Health Expenditure in India is estimated at 64.2%.

(b) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing accessible, affordable and quality healthcare lies with respective State

Governments. Under National Health Mission to reduce out of pocket expenditure on healthcare, support is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare system based on the requirements posed by them in their programme implementation plans.

In this regard, the steps taken by the Government of India which *inter alia* includes:

- Implementation of National Health Mission Free Drugs and Free Diagnostic initiative to provide essential drugs and diagnostics free of cost in public health facilities.
- Implementation of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakaram (RKSK) and implementation of other National programmes like Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) etc. where free treatment is provided to patients of Tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, Vector Borne, Leprosy diseases etc.
- Decision to transform Sub-Health Centres/PHCs to Health and Wellness Centres to provide comprehensive primary care, to undertake promotive and health promotion activities.
- Screening and Management of 5 common NCDs of hypertension, diabetes, and cancers of oral, cervix and breast.
- Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme for free dialysis services to the poor in district hospitals.
- Making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions in the States and upgradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides for smart card based cashless health insurance on family floater basis.

Dispersible TB drugs for children

2516. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children diagnosed with tuberculosis are given pills meant for adults in lower doses by the doctors;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to introduce dispersible drugs for children according to their weight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) No. Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), children are given Paediatric TB drugs in patient-wise boxes with product codes (PC-13, PC-14, PC-15 and PC-16). These drugs are distinct from the adult anti TB drugs.

The RNTCP has also introduced dispersible paediatric Fixed Dose Combination tablets in various weight bands in the five states (Maharashtra, Kerala, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim).

Modernization of Blood Banks

2517. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial and technical support for modernization of blood banks in the country, if so, the details thereof, along with criteria adopted for this purpose;

(b) the number of blood banks modernized along with grants provided to them during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether there are any unlicensed blood banks that have come to the notice of Government, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. Financial and technical support is provided for modernization of blood banks, training programmes, supportive supervision and grants for State Blood Transfusion Council as part of National AIDS Control Programme Phase-IV.

The criteria adopted for this purpose are:

- (i) Blood bank must have valid license/s for operations.
- (ii) Blood bank must be in the Government or NGO/Charitable Sector.
- (iii) Blood bank should agree to follow the policy guidelines of Government of India and National Blood Transfusion Council.
- (iv) Blood bank must be recommended by the State Blood Bank Core Assessment Committee after the prescribed inspection.

Additionally, under the National Health Mission technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their health care delivery systems including strengthening of existing blood banks or setting up new blood banks in the public sector as per proposals submitted by the state in their state/UT Programme Implementation Plans.

(b) The number of blood banks covered under the modernization scheme along with grants provided to them during the last three years under NACP IV, State-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of approvals accorded to States/UTs for strengthening blood banks and blood storage units in the last three years PIP of National Health Mission are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The details and action taken regarding unlicensed blood banks are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Blood Banks covered under modernization under NACP IV and grants provided*

Sl. No.	States/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of Blood Banks	Grant allocated (in lakh ₹)	No. of Blood Banks	Grant allocated (in lakh ₹)	No. of Blood Banks	Grant allocated (in lakh ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	8.78	1	9.34	1	6.34
2.	Andhra Pradesh	61	289.01	61	305.16	61	230.98
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	41.60	8	25.12	8	12.12
4.	Assam	26	249.89	26	185.23	26	58.56
5.	Bihar	39	121.72	39	158.60	39	121.24
6.	Chandigarh	4	66.26	4	54.50	4	41.12
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	79.23	16	103.52	16	76.64
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	8.75	1	6.99	1	8.30
9.	Daman and Diu	2	7.39	2	4.06	2	10.34
10.	Delhi	20	309.46	20	227.82	20	151.60
11.	Goa	3	28.91	3	29.04	3	26.56
12.	Gujarat	81	510.37	77	534.27	77	325.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana	23	136.41	24	136.72	24	106.04
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14	83.08	14	65.91	14	63.74
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	131.85	23	102.90	23	73.78
16.	Jharkhand	24	113.59	23	124.89	23	106.44
17.	Karnataka	66	379.10	66	312.79	66	269.86
18.	Kerala	45	300.34	45	284.19	45	200.02
19.	Madhya Pradesh	62	288.87	62	289.02	62	227.62
20.	Maharashtra	100	826.65	101	1,033.0	101	456.78
21.	Manipur	3	68.71	3	33.20	3	12.31
22.	Meghalaya	6	41.92	6	31.04	6	12.71
23.	Mizoram	10	65.81	10	44.86	10	19.78
24.	Mumbai	23	184.72	21	217.14	21	124.10
25.	Nagaland	8	54.82	3	41.75	3	12.70
26.	Odisha	61	232.53	58	274.87	58	187.96
27.	Pondicherry	7	58.87	5	46.94	5	32.76
28.	Punjab	45	313.25	43	260.66	43	153.48
29.	Rajasthan	50	315.97	50	319.81	50	85.42
30.	Sikkim	2	13.17	2	12.88	2	5.62

31. Telangana	51	205.19	43	219.49	43	79.06
32. Tamil Nadu	93	530.18	95	427.67	95	330.94
33. Tripura SACS	6	43.84	6	41.71	6	21.06
34. Uttar Pradesh	92	525.73	89	511.89	89	330.38
35. Uttarakhand	19	105.21	18	119.09	18	76.34
36. West Bengal	62	513.92	63	439.92	63	341.84
37. Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.67
TOTAL	1161	7,255.10	1131	7,036.00	1132	4,400.49

Statement-II

State/UT-wise grant under National Health Mission for strengthening of Blood Banks and Blood storage units

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Assam	994	657.13	472.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	597.24	79.08
3.	Bihar	120.81	516.6	158.4
4.	Mizoram		29.93	268.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.78	245.72	116.26
6.	Andhra Pradesh	0	736.95	711.14
7.	Telangana	0	635.4	170.95
8.	Gujarat	0	243.68	527.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.3	261.72	86.79
10.	Jharkhand	0	617.84	110.04
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	227.67	365.04
12.	Karnataka	0	586.53	507.41
13.	Tamil Nadu	0	1691.36	904.09
14.	Maharashtra	0	1465.85	1803.56
15.	West Bengal	92.86	66.14	2225.8
16.	Manipur	0	0.64	487.02
17.	Madhya Pradesh	571.22	702.4	747.04
18.	Rajasthan	6.8	705.33	509.66
19.	Sikkim	0	130.29	14.36
20.	Uttarakhand	245.4	161.89	134.34
21.	Kerala	1	110.88	143.19
22.	Odisha	1.4	737.54	428.15
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1054	3513.69	3540.61
24.	Punjab	0	604	
25.	Tripura	0	258.8	98.95
26.	Nagaland	0	1.96	1.96
27.	Chandigarh	0	0.11	0

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
28.	Haryana	0	1.5	2
29.	Meghalaya	0	444.84	55.98
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
31.	Delhi	0	0	0
32.	Goa	0	0	50.08
33.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0	2	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	6.92
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
TOTAL		3116.57	15955.63	14727.92

Statement-III

State/UT-wise information from CDSCO regarding unlicensed Blood Banks upto November 2016

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Reply submitted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(d) Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(d) Nil
3.	Assam	(d) Nil
4.	Bihar	(d) Nil
5.	Chhattisgarh	(d) One case reported in Raipur, Chhattisgarh State. Mr. Sanjay Dharm Raj S/o Late R. J. Dharamraj was running Blood Bank without license in M/s Agrawal Hospital G. E. Road Raipur. Investigation was done and case launched for contravention of section 18 (A), 18 (C) of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, in the hon'ble C.J.M. court Raipur vide case no. 1086/06, dated 15.05.2006.
6.	NCT of Delhi [#]	(d) Nil
7.	Goa	(d) Nil
8.	Gujarat [#]	(d) 1. M/s Smt. RD Gardi Blood Bank, Jamnagar

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Reply submitted										
		2. M/s Gujarat Blood Bank and Pathology, Vijapur, Mahsana Prosecution launched for unlicensed activities										
9.	Haryana	(d) Nil										
10.	Himachal Pradesh	(d) Nil										
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	(d) Nil										
12.	Jharkhand	(d) Nil										
13.	Karnataka	(d) Number of prosecutions filed for running Blood Banks without valid license under Drugs and Cosmetics Act										
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Cases</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-16</td> <td>01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-17</td> <td>01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Cases	2013-14	02	2014-15	01	2015-16	01	2016-17	01
Year	Cases											
2013-14	02											
2014-15	01											
2015-16	01											
2016-17	01											
14.	Kerala [#]	(d) Nil										
15.	Lakshadweep [#]	(d) Nil										
16.	Madhya Pradesh	(d) Nil										
17.	Maharashtra*	(d) Nil										
18.	Manipur	(d) Nil										
19.	Meghalaya [#]	(d) Nil										
20.	Mizoram	(d) Nil										
21.	Nagaland	(d) Nil										
22.	Odisha	(d) Nil										
23.	Punjab [#]	(d) Nil										
24.	Rajasthan*	(d) Nil										
25.	Sikkim	(d) Nil										
26.	Tamil Nadu [#]	(d) Nil										
27.	Telangana	(d) Nil since June 2014 to till date										
28.	Tripura	(d) Nil										

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Reply submitted
29.	Uttar Pradesh*	(d) One unlicensed blood bank was found operating at Distt. Jaunpur in year 2011-12. FIR lodged for illegal activities.
30.	Uttarakhand#	(d) Nil
31.	West Bengal	(d) Nil
32.	UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	(d) Nil
33.	UT of Chandigarh#	(d) Nil
34.	UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	(d) Nil
35.	UT of Daman and Diu#	(d) Nil
36.	Puducherry	(d) Nil

*Data up to Feb-2015.

#Data up to Nov-2015.

Increase in inferior quality of drugs

2518. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints about the inferior quality of drugs are increasing in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the present mechanism at Government level to ensure the quality of allopathic medicines; and

(c) the details of the complaint redressal mechanism available regarding the quality of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) which is mandated with the task of regulating safety, efficacy and quality of drugs in the country has not received any report regarding increase in complaints about inferior quality of drugs.

(b) and (c) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs)

appointed by respective State Governments. Licensees are required to comply with all the conditions of license and follow Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) to ensure that the drugs manufactured by them are safe and of standard quality.

SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of any provision of the Act and Rules. In so far as CDSCO is concerned, due action under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules, 1945 framed thereunder, is taken as and when isolated cases of complaints on inferior quality of medicines are received.

Huge waiting list for surgery in hospitals

2519. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge waiting list of patients to get surgery in Government hospitals in India especially in AIIMS Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital Delhi, RML Hospital Delhi, King Edward Memorial Hospital Mumbai, Kasturba Hospital Mumbai, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute and Calcutta National Medical College Kolkata; and

(b) if so, whether Government is taking any steps to bring down the waiting list for surgery by creating more operation theatres and OPDs in Government Hospitals, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As far as Central Government Hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and AIIMS, New Delhi are concerned, it is a fact that the number of patients visiting these Hospitals/Institutions for surgery and 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. As such, various Clinical Departments make their own waiting lists of patients in need of admission taking into consideration the condition of patients, urgency of treatment required and bed availability on a particular day. However, in emergency cases, such surgeries are performed immediately on priority in these hospitals/Institutes. Further, all the patients registered in OPD are attended to by the doctors on the particular day.

(b) Expansion of existing facilities and creation of new facility in a Hospital is an on-going process and is undertaken as per the requirement and availability of resources. In that pursuit the Government has undertaken extensive development plan in respect of these Hospitals/Institutes. In addition, the Government has set up new

AIIMS at Jodhpur, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Raipur, Rishikesh and Patna to provide tertiary care to the public in the respective States/region. Besides this, Government have also taken up up-gradation of existing Government medical college institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), which include improving health infrastructure through construction of Super Speciality Blocks/Trauma centres, etc. and procurement of medical equipment for existing as well as new facilities. These initiatives will progressively bring down the patient load on these Hospitals in the coming years leading to reduction of waiting period.

Waitlisted patients for kidney transplant

2520. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of waitlisted patients for kidney transplant in the last three years till 30 June, 2017;
- (b) the success rate of the kidney transplants in India; and
- (c) the steps taken to increase the success rate of kidney transplants, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Health is a state subject. The list of patients waiting for kidney transplant is to be maintained by individual hospitals and the State Government Authorities. However, the Government of India has launched a National Registry under aegis of National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) to maintain details of donors and recipients of human organs. The individual hospitals and States have been requested to link with national registry through online mode for entry of data of waitlisted patients for kidney transplant. As per information available with NOTTO, the number of patients waiting for kidney transplantation is 16018.

(b) The said national registry has a component of follow up registry of living donors and transplant recipients. However, no data has been shared by hospitals/States with NOTTO in this regard.

(c) Every state has an appropriate authority to enforce standards for hospitals engaged in removal, storage and transplantation of any human organ. To increase the success rate of kidney transplants, NOTTO has drafted Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for management of brain stem dead donors, donor retrieval surgery for kidney and selection and preparation of kidney transplant recipient. Further, the Government of India has also been implementing a National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP),

which has a provision to provide financial support to poor and needy kidney transplant recipient for immune suppressant drugs, who undergo transplant in Government institutions.

Reduction in infant death rates

2521. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not been able to achieve targets of reducing infant death rates during last three years;

(b) if so, the details of infant deaths occurring during last three years, State-wise, as against the pre-fixed targets of reducing the same; and

(c) the details of Government's plan to achieve the targets of infant death reduction effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per the latest data of Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General of India for the year of 2015, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 37 per 1,000 live births at national level and target of IMR is 25 per 1,000 live births by 2017 as per 12th Five Year Plan.

The State wise details against 12th five year plan target are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce Infant Mortality Rate all across the country:

- (1) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (2) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices. India

Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate”, by 2030.

- (3) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched MAA-Mothers’ Absolute Affection programme in August 2016 for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary Breastfeeding up to two years) through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- (4) 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. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced all across the country and “Mission Indradhanush” has been launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. New vaccines like Measles, Rubella, Rotavirus and Pneumococcal have been introduced in select States/UTs.
- (5) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (6) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been Operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (7) Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.

- (8) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
- (9) Low performing districts have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) which entitles them to receive high per capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focused supportive supervisions and encouragement to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges.

Statement*State/UT-wise Infant Mortality Rate in the Country*

State/UTs	12th Five Year Plan Target	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5
India	25	40	39	37
Bihar	26	42	42	42
Chhattisgarh	28	46	43	41
Himachal Pradesh	22	35	32	28
Jammu and Kashmir	24	37	34	26
Jharkhand	23	37	34	32
Madhya Pradesh	34	54	52	50
Odisha	33	51	49	46
Rajasthan	30	47	46	43
Uttar Pradesh	32	50	48	46
Uttarakhand	21	32	33	34
Arunachal Pradesh	19	32	30	30
Assam	32	54	49	47
Manipur	6	10	11	9
Meghalaya	30	47	46	42
Mizoram	20	35	32	32
Nagaland	12	18	14	12
Sikkim	15	22	19	18

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	17	26	21	20
Andhra Pradesh	25	39	39	37
Goa	6	9	10	9
Gujarat	24	36	35	33
Haryana	26	41	36	36
Karnataka	15	31	29	28
Kerala	6	12	12	12
Maharashtra	15	24	22	21
Punjab	16	26	24	23
Tamil Nadu	13	21	20	19
Telangana	-	-	35	34
West Bengal	11	31	28	26
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	24	22	20
Chandigarh	12	21	23	21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	31	26	21
Daman and Diu	13	20	18	18
Delhi	15	24	20	18
Lakshadweep	14	24	20	20
Puducherry	11	17	14	11

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General of India.

Empanelled hospitals under PMSSY

†2522. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hospitals listed in the panel for providing treatment under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(b) whether any survey has been conducted about the utilization of funds received under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana; and

(c) whether any discretionary quota has been fixed for Members of Parliament to extend the benefits under the scheme, 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) Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) is a scheme launched with the objective to correct the imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary level healthcare and to augment facilities for quality medical education in the under-served states of the country. In this endeavour PMSSY has embarked on setting up of new AIIMS in different parts of the country and upgradation of existing Government Medical Colleges in the country. The objective of the scheme do not provide for provisioning of empannelling hospitals for providing treatment under PMSSY.

(b) The funds provided under PMSSY are Audited by Comptroller and Auditor General of India on time to time basis.

(c) The structure, objective and implementation of the scheme do not provide for any discretionary quota for Members of Parliament.

Spending on social sector

2523. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high focus States allocate large amounts to the social sector to improve their indicators, if so, the names of those States;

(b) whether in reality they spend only a small amount, compared to what is allocated; and

(c) what steps Ministry would take to consider actual amounts in order to know the proper outcomes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The Ministry, under National Health Mission (NHM), allocates more funds to high focus States keeping in the view socio economic factors, health lag and backwardness of the State with the assumption that these States would allocate large amount of funds towards health sector to improve their indicators.

The details of weightage given to the high focus States are as under:—

- A. Empowered Action Group (EAG) States: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Odisha—Weightage of 1.3
- B. Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh (EAG States)—Weightage of 1.5
- C. Eight North Eastern States including Sikkim and three (3) Hilly States (Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh)—Weightage of 3.2

Further, these high focus States are investing more funds towards Health Budget. Details showing increase in Health Budget by the States during the 12th Plan are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) The Expenditure reported by the States against the release under NHM is given in the Statement-II (See below) which shows that the States are utilizing the released funds.

A suitable mechanism of physical and financial monitoring is in place.

Statement-I

Details showing State-wise State Health Budget during the 12th Plan

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	12th Plan Avg.
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	243.58	299.35	378.23	640.11	891.97	33%
2.	Assam	1,519.76	2,003.22	2,920.08	4,030.85	3,761.25	22%
3.	Bihar	2,749.28	3,665.48	5,263.43	4,984.93	8,234.70	27%
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,374.77	1,746.20	2,687.74	3,239.41	3,973.48	27%
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1,288.28	1,389.23	1,451.76	1,408.49	1,564.60	10%
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,435.74	1,715.90	1,892.70	1,922.70	2,943.59	16%
7.	Jharkhand	1,119.31	1,303.77	1,488.16	2,713.57	3,049.67	20%
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2,842.57	3,166.44	4,626.83	4,708.06	5,609.50	22%
9.	Manipur	329.34	397.38	601.37	517.79	356.1	4%
10.	Meghalaya	288.64	304.09	465.88	582.82	728.88	22%
11.	Mizoram	188.1	232.93	218.08	378.06	414.28	21%
12.	Nagaland	268.08	273.81	302.53	318.12	338.95	7%
13.	Odisha	1,950.42	2,223.26	3,786.54	3,882.34	5,236.81	31%
14.	Rajasthan	3,716.96	4,810.28	5,541.03	8,241.15	9,537.39	24%
15.	Sikkim	244.99	256.42	261.49	307.83	312.13	7%
16.	Tripura	513.47	559.45	752.91	908.09	998.64	23%
17.	Uttar Pradesh	9,462.20	10,362.10	12,063.34	15,928.11	19,545.58	23%
18.	Uttarakhand	713.86	787.12	1,500.00	1,488.75	1,680.55	24%
	TOTAL	30,249.36	35,496.43	46,202.10	56,201.18	69,178.07	21%

Statement-II

Details showing State-wise Central Release, State Release and Expenditure for the F.Y. 2014-15 to 2016-17 under National Health Mission

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Expenditure
		Central Release	State Release	Central Release	State Release	Central Release	State Release	
A. High Focus States								
1.	Bihar	1148.32	183.45	1427.40	1159.49	432.59	1621.67	1536.72
2.	Chhattisgarh	500.41	162.22	716.04	412.26	275.67	758.28	987.40
3.	Jharkhand	359.62	1.55	372.01	411.50	227.53	590.18	570.60
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1162.50	384.14	1738.02	1132.19	752.10	2046.60	1956.84
5.	Odisha	667.16	213.23	944.10	652.62	438.07	1205.77	1255.88
6.	Rajasthan	1115.96	369.70	1722.69	1287.84	798.66	1799.11	1704.99
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2431.06	1021.66	3671.26	2862.83	1455.39	4451.78	4901.10
	SUB TOTAL	7385.04	2335.95	10591.51	7918.73	4380.01	12473.39	12913.54
B. NE States								
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	139.41	15.27	69.50	162.65	11.09	146.27	161.81
9.	Assam	877.13	17.00	915.88	971.35	115.00	1186.01	1331.77

(₹ in crore)

10.	Manipur	128.81	11.29	86.91	112.16	16.16	105.51	75.22	0.00	77.54
11.	Meghalaya	104.13	43.96	70.72	102.22	0.00	133.55	158.74	0.00	145.68
12.	Mizoram	103.28	0.00	93.29	94.68	11.55	172.38	80.10	5.50	90.45
13.	Nagaland	114.92	0.00	63.04	104.85	20.81	81.05	94.16	14.53	94.13
14.	Sikkim	51.60	6.00	41.36	41.01	2.50	50.71	39.62	3.00	50.57
15.	Tripura	123.11	14.17	130.15	136.29	11.65	118.77	122.51	14.47	141.27
	SUB TOTAL	1642.40	107.69	1470.84	1725.22	188.76	1994.25	1750.26	221.82	2093.22
C. Hilly States										
16.	Himachal Pradesh	185.84	22.94	306.92	246.49	21.99	281.26	209.30	23.23	316.27
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	335.51	40.00	393.29	367.90	55.00	420.94	350.226	42.95	414.43
18.	Uttarakhand	270.55	19.44	324.42	276.41	38.49	335.95	259.53	17.30	346.01
	SUB TOTAL	791.90	82.38	1024.63	890.80	115.48	1038.15	819.09	83.48	1076.70
	GRAND TOTAL	9819.34	2526.02	13086.98	10534.75	4684.25	15505.79	10863.00	4373.02	16083.46

Note:

1. Expenditure includes expenditure against central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.
2. The figures of expenditure is submitted by States/UTs, hence provisional.

Involving private sector in primary healthcare

2524. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the draft National Health Policy, Ministry proposes to involve private sector in providing primary healthcare in rural and urban areas, if so, whether primary healthcare facilities are in a bad state under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM);

(b) if not, the details of PHCs functioning along with the manpower available and vacancies under NRHM and NUHM separately, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated and spent for running PHCs under NRHM and NUHM, separately, since 2014, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) whether the involvement of private sector would make healthcare unaffordable for many?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The National Health Policy 2017 advocates engagement with Private providers, especially those working in rural and remote areas or with under-serviced communities. The policy also advocates collaboration with the private sector for achieving the objective of having fully functional primary healthcare facilities—especially in urban areas to reach under-serviced populations and for operationalizing such health and wellness centres to provide a larger package of comprehensive primary health care across the country.

(b) Details showing number of PHCs with number of manpower available and vacancies under NRHM and NUHM are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*) respectively.

(c) Details showing State Programme Implementation Plan Approval and Utilization for the PHCs under NRHM and NUHM for the F.Y.s 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement-III and Statement-IV (*See below*) respectively.

(d) The National Health Policy, 2017 advocates building synergy with “not for profit” organizations and private sector subject to availability of timely quality services as per predefined norms in the collaborating organization for critical gaps. One form is through engagement in public goods, where the private sector contributes to preventive or promotive services without profit—as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) work or on contractual terms with the Government.

Statement-I

Details showing number of PHC available with number of manpower (Doctors, Health Assistant Male and Female) and vacancies under NRHM

(As on 31.03.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	PHCs	Doctors/ Medical officer		Health Assistant Male		Health Assistants [Female]	
			In Position	Vacant	In Position	Vacant	In Position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1075	1412	858	3457	1516	3038	308
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	122	NA	81	NA	6	NA
3.	Assam	1014	932	NA	106	NA	308	71
4.	Bihar	1802	1786	292	212	437	95	755
5.	Chhattisgarh	790	344	433	459	129	576	106
6.	Goa	22	56	*	0	0	9	2
7.	Gujarat	1314	1105	592	862	611	1007	764
8.	Haryana	474	489	146	233	106	286	54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	518	424	212	69	39	127	19
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	637	761	586	26	24	105	52
11.	Jharkhand	327	271	56	19	308	19	308
12.	Karnataka	2353	2133	220	3378	2475	1038	2786

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Kerala	824	1169	*	2197	*	13	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	946	825	288	189	1314	403
15.	Maharashtra	1811	2927	82	1620	102	1800	592
16.	Manipur	85	194	44	65	9	59	16
17.	Meghalaya	109	105	23	61	20	75	*
18.	Mizoram	57	71	81	22	64	19	66
19.	Nagaland	126	120	*	53	*	24	*
20.	Odisha	1305	959	353	0	0	802	360
21.	Punjab	427	494	24	264	143	467	22
22.	Rajasthan	2080	2422	385	34	85	1106	964
23.	Sikkim	24	26	NA	1	NA	16	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	1368	2751	176	1013	404	991	377
25.	Telangana	668	1024	294	0	0	944	167
26.	Tripura	94	147	11	41	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	257	215	171	13	53	155	37
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3497	2209	2300	954	4803	1916	1865
29.	West Bengal	909	721	603	86	200	121	22
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	36	6	11	0	20	0

31. Chandigarh	3	2	*	NA	NA	3	*
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	11	*	7	*	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	4	7	*	2	0	0	0
34. Delhi	5	20	1	0	0	8	6
35. Lakshadweep	4	7	*	0	0	1	0
36. Puducherry	24	46	*	34	0	12	1
ALL INDIA	25354	26464	8774	15668	11717	16480	10131

Source: Rural Health Statistics 2017.

*surplus

Statement-II

Details showing number of UPHC available with number of manpower (Doctors, Staff Nurse and ANM) vacancies under NUHM (As on March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Urban PHC in operational	Medical Officers/Doctors		Staff Nurse		ANM	
			In position	Vacant	In position	Vacant	In position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	0	0	5	0	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	212	193	0	0	424	382	583

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	0	4	0	6	0
4.	Assam	38	38	1	114	3	190	5
5.	Bihar	75	41	40	225	18	0	405
6.	Chandigarh	3	7	1	0	0	16	134
7.	Chhattisgarh	36	32	4	60	48	315	73
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	2	6	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
10.	Delhi	261	82	4	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	4	2	2	2	2	18	14
12.	Gujarat	304	140	0	365	284	1723	229
13.	Haryana	95	76	19	100	36	644	63
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	17	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	49	20	5	60	36	173	24
16.	Jharkhand	47	12	39	16	118	50	203
17.	Karnataka	354	117	56	413	157	869	350
18.	Kerala	83	83	0	159	21	356	59
19.	Madhya Pradesh	136	95	46	133	8	351	0

20. Maharashtra	406	178	145	523	505	1617	701
21. Manipur	9	7	2	11	4	37	2
22. Meghalaya	19	19	0	19	0	57	0
23. Mizoram	8	7	1	25	0	19	0
24. Nagaland	5	4	1	10	0	13	2
25. Odisha	81	31	7	87	75	294	37
26. Puducherry	3	6	5	14	1	95	4
27. Punjab	93	31	2	166	20	521	79
28. Rajasthan	187	90	50	0	281	0	1117
29. Sikkim	1	1	0	3	0	6	4
30. Tamil Nadu	420	101	80	964	337	404	722
31. Telangana	192	146	0	217	251	775	0
32. Tripura	5	1	6	0	0	0	16
33. Uttar Pradesh	558	311	100	702	12	2574	324
34. Uttarakhand	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. West Bengal	410	259	174	131	785	89	290
TOTAL	4144	2137	793	4529	3431	11611	5448

There is no UPHC in Lakshadweep.
Data is provisional.

Statement-III

Details showing the SPIP Approval and Utilization for the PHCs under NRHM for the F.Y. 2014-15 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Utilization
		SPIP Approval	Utilization	SPIP Approval	Utilization	SPIP Approval	Utilization	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Bihar	3,000.00	50.88	610.95	569.18	3,782.95	4,113.76	
2.	Chhattisgarh	739.42	2,839.18	1,288.04	2,247.30	2,028.40	1,777.86	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	55.00	55.00	1,105.33	632.36	963.02	963.12	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,047.40	1,960.00	1,146.96	1,190.34	1,066.71	822.96	
5.	Jharkhand	-	11.90	2,114.07	2,133.12	1,789.10	106.81	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2,086.00	853.60	4,323.00	3,243.56	3,570.69	3,767.24	
7.	Odisha	587.70	1,013.28	643.65	1,086.75	1,229.24	1,059.17	
8.	Rajasthan	6,851.00	3,909.92	9,329.73	7,241.31	14,995.95	8,227.01	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1,050.00	1,742.32	2,642.08	3,025.26	4,137.86	2,722.11	
10.	Uttarakhand	-	-	418.25	394.76	436.89	371.79	
	SUB TOTAL	16,416.52	12,436.07	23,622.06	21,763.94	34,000.81	23,931.82	
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,985.06	343.15	329.85	335.19	312.65	1,391.99	

(₹ in lakhs)

12.	Assam	1,852.00	491.34	2,784.67	2,636.97	2,603.26	2,577.67
13.	Manipur	78.00	1,002.09	640.38	439.04	597.19	128.05
14.	Meghalaya	300.00	235.74	1,804.52	1,010.66	202.00	893.52
15.	Mizoram	-	-	30.00	23.55	78.30	78.30
16.	Nagaland	200.42	-	320.71	112.23	190.44	157.30
17.	Sikkim	-	56.55	349.63	43.14	92.00	151.50
18.	Tripura	2,062.00	2,627.72	314.19	355.16	798.34	688.46
	SUB TOTAL	6,477.48	4,756.59	6,573.95	4,955.94	4,874.18	6,066.80
Non-High Focus States							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	-	307.89	12,029.25	1,881.25	1,881.25	6,862.75
20.	Goa	-	-	18.37	9.53	22.75	14.50
21.	Gujarat	4,709.60	1,272.14	5,834.94	6,711.24	2,348.50	7,141.27
22.	Haryana	400.00	197.60	563.37	212.26	490.86	569.27
23.	Karnataka	6,133.76	5,833.76	4,277.34	5,100.43	5,623.78	3,923.29
24.	Kerala	-	520.98	426.50	195.81	392.00	17.65
25.	Maharashtra	5,971.60	4,268.16	8,973.60	6,605.60	6,368.36	6,093.01
26.	Punjab	150.00	53.33	484.32	793.24	425.00	448.03
27.	Tamil Nadu	9,192.10	20,574.85	4,739.00	10,570.28	4,637.25	15,522.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Telangana	-	-	1,295.00	2,795.15	687.75	192.44
29.	West Bengal	429.00	1,820.55	584.93	1,364.53	1,611.25	1,984.58
	SUB TOTAL	26,986.06	34,849.26	39,226.62	36,239.32	24,488.75	42,769.46
Small States/UTs							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	46.66	6.54	3.22	61.68	15.63
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	3.37	2.77	12.05	0.40
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	0.25	0.24	0.25	-
34.	Delhi	-	147.80	-	1.15	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	2.80	2.80	4.70
36.	Puducherry	-	-	35.49	16.87	68.25	28.57
	SUB TOTAL	-	194.46	45.65	27.06	145.03	49.30
	TOTAL	49,880.06	52,236.39	69,468.28	62,986.25	63,508.77	72,817.38

Note:

1. SPIIP stands for State Programme Implementation Plan.
2. Utilization includes utilization against Central Release, State share and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.
3. The above figures are as per FMR reported by State/UTs, hence provisional.
4. The above figures comprise of PHC data for the component Untied Funds/Annual Maintenance Grants /Corpus Grants to HMS/RKS, upgradation of PHCs to IPHS and New Constructions/Renovation and Setting up.

Statement-IV

Details showing the SPIP Approval and Utilization for the UPHCs under NUHM for the F.Ys 2014-15 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Utilization
		SPIP Approval	Utilization	SPIP Approval	Utilization	SPIP Approval	Utilization	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. High Focus States								
1.	Bihar	130.77	-	-	22.91	89.04	69.91	
2.	Chhattisgarh	244.35	-	56.25	75.87	21.60	190.29	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	53.50	-	40.00	-	-	32.04	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.76	-	23.27	24.89	54.64	45.78	
5.	Jharkhand	73.80	-	-	222.98	355.55	92.97	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	152.00	120.60	732.07	-	153.00	51.58	
7.	Odisha	965.60	-	464.55	2,058.52	1,122.23	3,234.47	
8.	Rajasthan	428.40	93.60	3,787.15	3,340.32	1,687.75	4,753.73	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2,359.63	-	1,074.08	938.48	1,005.21	531.90	
10.	Uttarakhand	108.00	-	97.20	-	-	-	
SUB TOTAL		4,521.81	214.20	6,274.57	6,683.97	4,489.02	9,002.67	

(₹ in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. NE States							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.90	-	20.25	-	49.62	119.68
12.	Assam	99.16	-	536.27	48.70	57.18	154.99
13.	Manipur	87.65	-	10.00	79.84	18.00	3.05
14.	Meghalaya	10.80	-	172.50	85.92	22.80	14.56
15.	Mizoram	103.50	-	223.50	110.04	104.25	1.39
16.	Nagaland	86.00	-	14.00	61.85	98.00	93.80
17.	Sikkim	26.75	-	37.25	4.00	25.00	10.48
18.	Tripura	3.50	-	12.25	37.17	12.25	-
SUB TOTAL		423.26	-	1,026.02	427.53	387.10	397.95
C. Non-High Focus States							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	887.61	-	532.52	-	549.02	-
20.	Goa	24.00	-	4.00	3.03	3.60	0.90
21.	Gujarat	1,113.01	-	3,205.50	2,282.29	829.41	1,267.25
22.	Haryana	397.75	-	341.45	65.67	179.45	83.59
23.	Karnataka	2,119.02	-	4,560.96	1,274.57	4,533.99	3,188.32
24.	Kerala	439.60	-	110.20	198.28	314.21	420.70
25.	Maharashtra	9,756.85	-	4,353.00	607.91	3,979.00	2,540.84

26. Punjab	1,721.59	33.96	229.17	306.43	240.48	132.28
27. Tamil Nadu	2,246.65	-	4,192.35	5,486.10	1,230.75	2,693.73
28. Telangana	691.65	-	816.20	8.10	1,163.85	2,557.93
29. West Bengal	1,418.45	-	5,355.00	978.89	1,135.00	2,417.77
SUB TOTAL	20,816.18	33.96	23,700.35	11,211.26	14,158.76	15,303.31
D. Small States/UTs						
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.75	-	11.50	-	11.75	-
31. Chandigarh	2.50	-	5.25	3.50	8.10	-
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.50	-	3.50	-	7.98	-
33. Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Delhi	348.92	-	186.58	44.97	207.10	34.88
35. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Puducherry	12.00	2.82	8.00	3.20	8.00	1.44
SUB TOTAL	375.67	2.82	214.83	51.68	242.93	36.32
TOTAL	26,136.92	250.98	31,215.77	18,374.43	19,277.81	24,740.25

Note:

1. SPIP stands for State Programme Implementation Plan.
2. Utilization includes utilization against Central Release, State share and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.
3. The above figures are as per FMR reported by States/UTs, hence provisional.
4. The above figures comprise of UPHCs data for the component Renovation/upgradation of existing facility, Building of new UPHC, Office Expenses and United grants.

Substandard drugs in Government supply chain

2525. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the largest-ever survey by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, more than ten per cent of drugs in the Government supply chain were found to be Not of Standard Quality (NSQ), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to tighten drugs quality norms before it implements the generics only prescription policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes, in a nation-wide Survey of Extent of problems of spurious and Not of Standard Quality drugs in the Country (2014-16), 10.02% of drug samples drawn from Government sources were found to be 'Not of Standard Quality' (NSQ). The report has been shared with all the State Governments and Union Territories Administrators and they have been requested to take urgent remedial measures to improve the quality of drugs in the country.

(b) Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 were amended *vide* GSR No. 327 (E) dated 03.04.2017, stipulating a requirement that "the applicant shall submit the result of bioequivalence study referred to in Schedule Y, along with the application for grant of a license of oral dosage form of drugs specified under category II and category IV of the biopharmaceutical classification system".

All the drugs manufactured in the country, whether branded or generic, are required to comply with the same standards prescribed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder.

Palliative care units for cancer patients

2526. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of patients suffering from cancer in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether palliative care units are not adequate in all the States compared to the number of cancer patients, if so, the palliative care units in every State, district-wise;

(c) the districts in every State which have become total palliative care or where all cancer patients in need of relief from pain resulting from cancer are getting palliative care; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to provide total palliative care in all districts of the country so that sufferings of cancer patients are minimized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's Cancer registry data, the estimated incidence of cancer in the country, State/UT-wise during 2017 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Health is a State subject, however to supplement the efforts of State, the Government of India is implementing National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC) under National Health Mission (NHM). There is no State-wise/national data maintained under NPPC, which suggest the inadequacy of number of palliative care units in the country as the support under the Programme for the States/UTs is primarily for establishing basic palliative care services at district hospitals.

The program is a part of the 'Mission Flexipool' of National Health Mission (NHM). A framework of operational and financial guidelines for the States has been developed, on the basis of which the States/UTs prepare their proposals related to palliative care and incorporate them in their respective Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) to seek financial support under NHM. The palliative care units at district hospitals, which are supported under the programme, are at different stages of getting operational. A list of the districts covered, so far, under the programme is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Estimated incidence of cancer cases in India, State/UT

		All sites-Both sexes	
States	2017	States	2017
Jammu and Kashmir	16480	Sikkim	485
Himachal Pradesh	8348	Arunachal Pradesh	1292
Punjab	33781	Nagaland	1309
Chandigarh	1335	Manipur	3082
Uttaranchal	12995	Mizoram	1687
Haryana	32049	Tripura	2229
Delhi	20899	Meghalaya	3376
Rajasthan	86675	Assam	32177
Uttar Pradesh	257353	West Bengal	112466
Bihar	137656	Jharkhand	43071

States	2017	States	2017
Odisha	51763	Karnataka	76867
Chhattisgarh	33477	Goa	1801
Madhya Pradesh	93754	Lakshadweep	96
Gujarat	77097	Kerala	44566
Daman and Diu	504	Tamil Nadu	83554
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	542	Puducherry	1687
Maharashtra	138271	Andaman and Nicobar	443
Telangana	43784	Islands	
Andhra Pradesh	60475	TOTAL	1517426

Statement-II

List of districts, State-wise, covered under National Program for Palliative Care

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Districts
1.	Maharashtra	8; Amravati, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Wardha, Washim, Parbhani and Satara
2.	Tamil Nadu	20; Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kovilpatti, Ramanathapuram, Tiruppur, Krishnagiri, Thiruvallur, Namakkal, Thiruvarur, Tiruvannamalai, Kanchipuram, Pollachi, Villupuram, Vellore, Kumbakonam, Erode, Trichy, Salem, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari
3.	West Bengal	19; Darjeeling, Jalpaigudi, Coochbehar, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malada, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Hooghly, Hawrah, Poorvi Midnapur, Pashchim Midnapur, Bankura, Birbhum, Purulia, Bardhman and Alipur duar
4.	Odisha	5; Balangir; Nabrangpur; Koraput; Malkangiri and Naupada

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Districts
5.	Assam	5; Kamrup, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur
6.	Tripura	4; Kumarghat Rural Hospital, Kulai District Hospital, Udaipur District Hospital and Jolaibari Rural Hospital
7.	Nagaland	1; Naga hospital, Kohima
8.	Andhra Pradesh	5; Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Nellore, Tirupathi and Kurnool
9.	Telangana	8; Districts yet to be identified by the State.
10.	Mizoram	1; East Aizwal
11.	Puducherry	1; Puducherry
12.	Kerala	14; Thiruvananthpuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Alapuzza, Idukki, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Palakkad, Malaputtam, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Kannur, Kasargode
13.	Uttar Pradesh	10; Jalaun, Jhansi, Kheri, Lalitpur, Etawah, Faizabad, Firozabad, Farrukhabad, Raibareilly and Sultanpur
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4; Districts yet to be identified by the state in Jammu division
15.	Karnataka	5; Bangalore Rural, Raichur, Mangalore, Dharwad and Mysore
16.	Gujarat	6; Gandhinagar, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar and Junagadh
17.	Haryana	1; Ambala
18.	Chhattisgarh	3; Raipur, Durg and Dhamtari
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1; Ujjain

Establishment of kidney diseases research centre at Uddhanam

2527. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal for establishment of Kidney Diseases Research Centre at Uddhanam in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the response of Government on such request and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per information received from Department of Science and Technology, Department of Bio-Technology (Ministry of Science and Technology), Directorate General of Health Services (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) and Indian Council of Medical Research, no proposal for establishment of Kidney Diseases Research Centre at Uddhanam in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Scrapping of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

2528. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to scrap Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) Scheme under which a pregnant woman and lactating mother is entitled to 1400 for her first two deliveries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to scrap the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

(b) Question does not arise.

Starting AIIMS in Gujarat

2529. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to start AIIMS in Gujarat in the year 2017-18, if so, the name of the city;

(b) the details of the fund provision for the said project; and

(c) the details of the time-limit to complete the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) In Budget Speech of 2017-18, setting up of AIIMS, Gujarat has been announced. At present, location of the AIIMS has not been finalized.

(b) and (c) The fund provision and time lines for completion of the project depend upon the receipt of various due approvals of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Cabinet.

Survivability of newborns

2530. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India globally is the poorest country still having a lesser chance of survival of newborns;

(b) if so, comparative study of last three years in respect of the international neighbouring counterparts and African continent therefor;

(c) the proposal of Government to achieve minimum level of Health Care targets towards universal health coverage thereof; and

(d) whether Government has any target period for sustainable development of healthcare for the people of the country 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) As per Sample Registration System (2015) report of Registrar General of India, the Neo-natal Mortality Rate at national level is 25 per 1000 live births and comparative details in respect of neighbouring and African countries are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) One of the stated objectives of the National Health Policy, 2017 is to progressively achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC). The primary vehicle to strengthen public health systems in the States for moving towards UHC is the National Health Mission—which subsumes both National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission.

The National Health Policy, 2017 has set specific Quantitative Goals and Objectives.

To achieve Universal Healthcare the Central Government is supporting States under NHM for provision of a host of free services including for maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which States are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.

The Ministry is also supporting States under NHM for rolling out comprehensive primary care and universal population based screening for five common NCDs, namely, Diabetes, hypertension, oral cancer and cancer of the breast and cervix.

Statement

The comparative situation of Neo-natal Mortality in some selected countries

Sl. No.	Name of Country	NMR (Per 1000 live births)		
		2013	2014	2015
1.	Afghanistan	37	36	36
2.	Bangladesh	25	24	23
3.	Bhutan	20	19	18
4.	India	28	26	25
5.	Maldives	6	5	5
6.	Nepal	24	23	22
7.	Pakistan	47	47	46
8.	Sri Lanka	6	6	5
9.	Brazil	10	10	9
10.	Russia	5	5	5
11.	China	6	6	6
12.	S. Africa	11	11	11
13.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	31	31	30
14.	Ethiopia	29	29	28
15.	Liberia	25	25	24
16.	Malawi	23	22	22
17.	Mozambique	28	28	27
18.	Nigeria	36	35	34
19.	Senegal	22	22	21
20.	Sierra Leone	37	36	35
21.	Uganda	20	19	19

Fixing contents of sugar and salt in food and beverages

2531. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to high consumption of soft drinks, colas and other canned foods, diseases like diabetes, cardio vascular are affecting health issues, if so, whether Government is planning to fix quantity of sugar in various aerated drinks and energy tonics;

(b) whether Government is planning to fix standards for addition of salt in processed food like breads, biscuits and other bakery items;

(c) the estimate of extent of adulteration of food items by using artificial colours which have bad effect on health; and

(d) whether Government is planning to strengthen the Food and Drugs Administration (FDA) at Central and State level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Increased consumption of soft drinks, colas and other canned foods, contribute to obesity which is risk factor of Hypertension, Cardio-vascular problems, Diabetes, Stoke, etc. Further, as per sub-regulation 2.2.2.3(ii) of the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, quantity of sugar per 100g or 100 ml or per serving of the products, is required to be specified on the label. However, there is no proposal to fix quantity of sugar in aerated drinks and energy tonics, under consideration in the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

(b) No such proposal is under consideration in FSSAI.

(c) No separate data about extent of adulteration of food items by using artificial colours, is maintained centrally at FSSAI.

(d) Strengthening of Food and Drugs Administration at Central and State levels is a continuous process. FSSAI has rolled out a scheme for strengthening of food testing system in the Country with an outlay of ₹ 481.95 crore. Further, the Government has also approved a proposal for strengthening of drug regulatory system in the country, both at the Central and State levels at a cost of ₹ 1750 crore. Out of this, ₹ 900 cr. are for strengthening of Central regulatory structure, while ₹ 850 crore have been approved as the Central Government's contribution for upgrading and strengthening the States' Drug Regulatory System.

Women suffering from cancer

2532. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women suffering from cancer in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's Cancer registry data, the estimated total number of women patients suffering (prevalence) from cancer in the country, State/UT-wise for the year 2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) To supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three Cancer namely breast, cervical and oral.

Population based screening of common NCDs, hypertension and cancers (Oral, Breast and Cervical cancer) has also been initiated under NHM. Key components of population based screening of NCDs include community based risk assessment, screening, referral and follow up of all individuals of 30 years and above. Breast and Cervical are common cancer among women.

Government of India is implementing a scheme for enhancing the tertiary care facilities for Cancer in the country. Under the said scheme, Government of India is assisting to setup/establish State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology is a focus area in new AIIMS and institutions being upgraded under PMSSY.

Statement

*Estimated Prevalence of cancer cases in India
State/UT-wise—All sites—2016—Females*

States	2016	States	2016
Jammu and Kashmir	20900	Chandigarh	1658
Himachal Pradesh	11234	Uttarakhand	17248
Punjab	43951	Haryana	41093

States	2016	States	2016
Delhi	26923	Madhya Pradesh	122631
Rajasthan	113402	Gujarat	99954
Uttar Pradesh	332819	Daman and Diu	396
Bihar	177392	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	619
Sikkim	646	Maharashtra	182254
Arunachal Pradesh	1548	Telangana	59304
Nagaland	1455	Andhra Pradesh	82341
Manipur	4540	Karnataka	103260
Mizoram	2052	Goa	2428
Tripura	2588	Lakshadweep	124
Meghalaya	3402	Kerala	62334
Assam	39655	Tamil Nadu	114678
West Bengal	149892	Puducherry	2324
Jharkhand	56711	Andaman and Nicobar	575
Odisha	69861	Islands	
Chhattisgarh	44924	TOTAL	1997116

Skin Bank at AIIMS, New Delhi

2533. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AIIMS, New Delhi is considering to set up Skin Bank and also plans to develop artificial skin, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that need to have such banks in hospitals have increased across the country due to growing number of burn injuries; and

(c) if so, whether Government has any plans to set up skin banks in all Government hospitals across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) At present, there is no skin bank at AIIMS, New Delhi. However, Safdarjung Hospital at Delhi, already has a skin bank under National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO). Moreover, skin banks are set up in hospitals keeping in view the requirement and availability of funds.

Upgradation of PHCs

2534. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to upgrade and/or develop the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) of the country into General Hospitals;

(b) if so, the details of State-wise primary health centres and sub-divisional hospitals in the country; and

(c) the details of the proposal and the time-frame of Government to provide free medical support systems to all and the technical developments with financial support therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject. The primary responsibility to provide health care services and upgrade and/ or develop the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) lies with the State Governments. However, under NHM financial and technical support is provided to States/ UTs to strengthen their health care system including upgradation/ improvement of the Public Health Facilities. There is no proposal under this Ministry to upgrade and/or develop the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) into General Hospitals.

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

Law for regulating diagnostic labs

2535. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no law to regulate diagnostic labs for their diagnostic services, pricing and quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject and regulation of diagnostic laboratories falls within the remit of State Governments. The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments, including Diagnostic Laboratories. The Act is currently applicable in ten States and all Union

Territories except Delhi. In the States/UTs where the said Act is in force, the clinical establishments are required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and displaying of rates at a conspicuous place.

The clinical establishments are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments and charge rates for each type of procedure and service within the range of rates determined from time to time. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing medical procedures and shared the same with the States and Union Territories. Further action lies within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Upgrading food testing laboratories

2536. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food testing laboratories set up in the country including Maharashtra along with the number of such laboratories out of these which fulfils international standards, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that several food testing laboratories are still not fully equipped to meet the requirement of food testing, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to upgrade the said laboratories, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) At present, there are 219 Food Testing Laboratories [72 labs functioning under the State/Union Territories; 131 National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited private laboratories and 16 Referral Laboratories notified by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)] in the country under the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. State/Union Territory-wise details of these laboratories with NABL accreditation, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Many of state food testing laboratories lack equipment/infrastructure and the technical manpower required for conducting the tests (details are given in the Statement).

A scheme, *inter alia*, for strengthening of State Food Testing labs (atleast one in each State with a provision of 2 labs in large states) and support for Mobile Food labs (one mobile lab for every 20 district with a provision of atleast one mobile lab in each State) has been rolled out by FSSAI with an outlay of ₹ 481.95 crore. Under the scheme, the State Food Testing Laboratories are under the obligation to attain the NABL Accreditation *i.e.* International Standards Organization Accreditation (ISO/IEC 17025:2005).

Statement

State-wise details of 219 Food Testing Laboratories in the country under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules/Regulation, 2011 made there under

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of State/ Public Food Laboratories	Number of Referral Food Labs*	Number of NABL Accredited Labs notified by FSSAI
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1 (NABL)	1
3.	Assam	1	-	-
4.	Bihar	1	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	-
6.	Daman and Diu	-	-	1
7.	GNCT of Delhi	1	-	16
8.	Goa	1	-	1
9.	Gujarat	6 (4 – NABL)	1 (NABL)	8
10.	Haryana	2	-	12
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1 (NABL)	-
13.	Jharkhand	1	-	-
14.	Karnataka	4	2 (NABL)	12
15.	Kerala	3 (3 – NABL)	2 (NABL)	8
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-	6
17.	Maharashtra	11 (1–NABL)	2 (1–NABL)	21

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	1	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-
20.	Odisha	1	-	1
21.	Puducherry	1	-	-
22.	Punjab	3	-	3
23.	Rajasthan	8	-	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	2 (NABL)	16
25.	Telangana	1	2 (1-NABL)	6
26.	Tripura	1	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3 (1 – NABL)	2 (1-NABL)	7
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1
29.	West Bengal	5	1 (NABL)	5
TOTAL		72	16	131

*The Referral Food Laboratories work as appellate laboratories for the purpose of analysis of appeal samples of food lifted by the Food Safety Officers of the States/UTs and local bodies and the imported food samples.

Action against companies not submitting financial accounts

‡2537. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to take action against the companies not submitting their financial accounts under the Company Act for a long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has taken any action in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The companies which were not filing their due financial statements or annual returns for continuously two or more financial years were identified. After following the due process under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013, 1,62,618 companies were removed from the register of companies as of 12.07.2017. The details of such companies are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Details of Companies Struck off by the Registrar of Companies
in State/UT-wise as of 12.07.2017*

Sl. No.	Name of Registrar Companies	Number of companies struck off
1.	Mumbai	33000
2.	Delhi	22863
3.	Bangalore	11286
4.	Pune	10083
5.	Bilaspur	906
6.	Chandigarh	4381
7.	Cuttack	1824
8.	Goa	1802
9.	Jammu	679
10.	Ranchi	641
11.	Puducherry	405
12.	Shillong	249
13.	Coimbatore	3916
14.	Gwalior	4655
15.	Jaipur	5177
16.	Ahmedabad	9625
17.	Bihar	1543
18.	Ernakulum	4063
19.	Himachal Pradesh	754
20.	Kanpur	3236
21.	Uttarakhand	731
22.	Kolkata	8078
23.	Chennai	12133
24.	Hyderabad	20588
	TOTAL	1,62,618

Reviewing the functioning of NIHFW

2538. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the functioning of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a large number of posts in NIHFW are lying vacant which is adversely affecting its working, if so, the details of the vacancy and recruitment done;

(c) whether several posts including Librarian was advertised in 2013 but recruitment has not been completed so far; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. The details are:

Sl. No.	Year of Formulation	Name of the Committee
(i)	12.12.1979 and 27.6.1981	Prof. Ramalingaswami Committee formed by the Governing Body of NIHFW
(ii)	19.3.1993	Dr. N.S. Deodhar Committee formed by Governing Body of NIHFW
(iii)	23.6.1993	Sh. S.L. Rao Committee appointed by Government of India
(iv)	6.8.1996	Sh. T.V. Antony and Dr.(Mrs.) Banoo S. Coyaji Committee appointed by Government of India
(v)	28.5.2002	Prof. Ashish Bose Committee
(vi)	Nov., 2003	Keel University/A.F. Ferguson and Co.
(vii)	6.1.2009	Prof. L.M. Nath Committee formed by MoH&FW

(b) to (d) The details of sanctioned, in-position and vacancy of various posts are given in the Statement (*See* below). However, the working of the Institute has not been affected due to these vacant posts. Though the faculty/staff posts are in various stages of recruitment, the existing staffs in position, by taking extra responsibility, are completing the desired functions and the outcomes of the Institute. Further, recruitment process for most of the posts advertised in 2013 has been completed and the selected candidates have already joined.

Statement*Details of sanctioned, in-position and vacancy of various posts*

Sl. No.	Category of Post	Group	Sanctioned strength	In Position	Vacancy	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Medicos					
	(a) Medical Faculty (Including Director, NIHFW)	A	21	8	13	7 Posts frozen
						Recruitment process completed but yet to join
						Recruitment to be initiated
						Recruitment under process
						None found eligible. Recruitment to be initiated afresh
	(b) Medical Officer	A	4	3	1	Recruitment process completed but yet to join
2.	Administrative Staff	A	2	1	1	Minutes of Selection Committee under approval
		B	43	25	18	Abolition proposed under cadre restructuring proposal
						RRs under revision

							Recruitment under process	1
							Recruitment to be initiated	8
							None found eligible. Recruitment to be initiated afresh	1
							Abolition proposed under cadre restructuring proposal	29
							RRs under revision	16
	C	178	115	63			Recruitment under process	1
							Recruitment to be initiated	12
							None found eligible. Recruitment to be initiated afresh	5
3. Nurses	A	-	-	-				
	B	10	7	3			Recruitment to be initiated	2
	C	-	-	-			RRs need to be revised before recruitment	1
4. Technical Support staff	A	10	9	1			Recruitment to be initiated	1
	B	79	39	40			Posts frozen	25
							Abolition proposed under cadre restructuring proposal	4
							RRs under revision	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
						RRs need to be revised before recruitment	1
						Recruitment process completed but yet to join	1
						Recruitment under process	2
						Recruitment to be initiated	2
						None found eligible. Recruitment to be initiated afresh	3
		C	45	32	13	Abolition proposed under cadre restructuring proposal	8
						Recruitment process completed but yet to join	1
						None found eligible. Recruitment to be initiated afresh	4
						Posts frozen	8
5.	Non-Medical Faculty	A	29	16	13	Recruitment process completed but yet to join	2
						None found eligible. Recruitment to be initiated afresh	3
TOTAL			421	255	166		

Under-reporting cases of dengue and malaria

2539. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the under-reporting of dengue and malaria cases;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the details regarding action taken for prevention of vector borne diseases in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes.

Malaria: The Government is recording the parasitological confirmed cases of Malaria through microscopy or Bivalent Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) kit reported by the States/UTs. However, about 10% of population (1249.21 Lakh) is tested for Malaria every year across the country through Primary Health Delivery System upto community level through ASHA Workers.

For complete reporting of all the Malaria cases, the following actions have been taken by the Government:

- Efforts to generate evidence based estimation of disease burden;
- States/UTs have been requested for making Malaria a notifiable disease to capture the data from private sectors. So far, six States *viz.* Chandigarh, Gujarat, Goa, Karnataka, Manipur and Punjab have made malaria as a notifiable disease;
- Involvement of Indian Medical Association (IMA) to sensitize and motivate private practitioners for reporting of Malaria cases;
- Sensitization of organized health sector under CGHS, ESI, Railways, Defence (Army, Air Force and Navy), Central Armed Police Forces (BSF, CRPF, ITBP, CISF and SSB);
- Efforts to involve Corporate sectors, NGOs and Faith Healers.

Dengue: To improve the reporting of Dengue cases from both public and private sectors all the States/UTs have been requested to make Dengue a notifiable disease. So far, 13 States/UTs *viz.* Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh have taken action.

(c) The Government has the following broad strategy for prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases (VBDs) in the country:

1. Surveillance and case management
 - Case detection (active and passive)—Intensified during high transmission period
 - Early diagnosis and complete treatment
 - Sentinel surveillance
2. Integrated Vector Management (IVM)
 - Indoor Residual Spray (IRS)
 - Insecticide Treated bed Nets (ITNs)/Long-Lasting Insecticidal nets (LLINs)
 - Anti-larval measures including source reduction
3. Epidemic preparedness and rapid response.
4. Supportive interventions
 - Capacity building and Training
 - Information, Education and Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities
 - Intersect oral collaboration
 - Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E)
 - Operational research and applied field research

Other steps to combat and to avoid recurrence of epidemics of vector borne diseases (VBDs) are as follows:—

1. Regular monitoring through visits of central team, Regional Office of Health and Family Welfare (RoHFW) teams and the reports received from the States and feedback to them accordingly.
2. Coordination with Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) to detect Early Warning Signals *i.e.* any upsurge in fever cases or any reports of malaria outbreaks. Such reports are verified, followed up and managed accordingly.
3. Issuing advisory to the States before the monsoon season to upscale their activities and make all the necessary preparations. 14 advisories regarding Dengue and Chikungunya from HFM, Secretary (HFW), DGHS, Addl. Secy., JS. Director, NVBDCP and other were issued.
4. Six review meetings with the States were held at the level of HFM and other officials of the Ministry/DGHS.

5. Five Video Conferences on vector borne diseases were held with the States at the level of Secretary (HFW) and NVBDCP.
6. Training of Trainers for clinicians were conducted on clinical management of Dengue in Lucknow, New Delhi and Kolkata.
7. Extensive IEC activities viz. observation of National Dengue Day, Advertisement in newspaper, TV discussions and audio-visual campaign (started from 6th June, 2017 in 67 Satellite TV Channels, 96 Community Radio, 182 FM Radio, Doordarshan and All India Radio.
8. Provided technical guidelines, Logistic support and Financial assistance to States/UTs
 - Dengue and Chikungunya are diagnosed and managed through 602 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 16 Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) through 130 SSHs. The Malaria is diagnosed and treated upto community level through ASHA to all health facilities throughout the country. Kala-Azar is diagnosed and treated upto CHC/PHC level.

State-of-the-art medical treatment centres

†2540. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of establishment of AIIMS medical research and treatment centres in the country during the last five years and the updated details of standard of medical services being provided; and

(b) the details of plan or resolution for the setting up/construction of "super specialty" medical treatment centres equipped with the state-of-art medical treatment facilities besides AIIMS at national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Division has embarked in setting up of 20 AIIMS in the various parts of the country and upgradation of existing Government Medical Colleges in the country. Out of targeted 20 AIIMS under different phases of PMSSY, 6 AIIMS are functional and Specialities and Super specialities therein are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Apart from AIIMS, PMSSY is involved in upgradation of existing Government Medical Colleges in the country. The list of Specialities/Super specialities in Phase-I, II and III are given in the Statement-II.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Facilities envisaged in each new AIIMS*

- ✓ Intake of 100 Under-graduate students at each of the Medical College, besides the facilities for imparting PG/doctoral courses in various disciplines.
- ✓ There is also a provision of Nursing College as a Centre of Excellence for pursuing programme in B.Sc. (Nursing) with an intake of 60 students and 25 M.Sc. (Nursing) students.
- ✓ Total bed strength comes to 2219 beds, with 42 speciality/super-speciality departments.

Status of speciality/super speciality in various AIIMS

Institute	No. of Splty./ Super Splty.	Details
1	2	3
AIIMS, Jodhpur	14	Neonatology, Endocrinology, Cardiology, Paediatric Surgery, Urology, Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery, Nephrology, Pulmonary Medicine, Radio-Therapy, Surgical Oncology, Medical Genetics in Paediatrics, ICU, PICU, NICU
AIIMS, Rishikesh	12	Cardiology, Cardio-Vascular Thoracic Surgery, Medical Oncology/Haematology, Neurosurgery, Pulmonary Medicine, Burns and Plastic Surgery, Paediatric Surgery, Neonatology, Surgical Oncology, Radio-Therapy, Day Care, ICU
AIIMS, Bhopal	14	General Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery (including Oncology, Skull base surgery and Cochlear Implant Surgery), Ophthalmology, General Medicine, Paediatrics, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Centre, Community and Family Medicine, Dermatology, Neurosurgery, Neurology, Burns and Plastic Surgery, Pulmonary Medicine and TB, Dentistry

1	2	3
AIIMS, Raipur	21	General Medicine, General Surgery, Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Ophthalmology, Dermatology, Pulmonary Medicine and TB, Dentistry, Community and Family Medicine, Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery, Radiodiagnosis, Radiotherapy, Anaesthesiology, Paediatric Surgery, Cardiology, Pathology and Lab Medicine, Transfusion Medicine and Blood Bank, Psychiatry.
AIIMS, Bhubaneswar	31	Radiodiagnosis, Radiotherapy, ENT, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, General Surgery, General Medicine, Pulmonary Medicine, Paediatrics, Dermatology and STD, Community and Family Medicine, Psychiatry, Anaesthesiology and Critical Care, Trauma and Emergency Medicine, Transfusion Medicine, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Hospital Administration, Dentistry, Cardiology, Neurosurgery, Neurology, Plastic Surgery and Burns, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology, Medical Gastroenterology, Neonatology, Paediatric Surgery, Nuclear Medicine, Urology, Endocrinology.
AIIMS, Patna	18	General Medicine, General Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, ENT, Ophthalmology, Psychiatry, Dentistry, Pain Clinic, Pre-Anesthesia Check up Clinic, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Pulmonary Medicine, Paediatric Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Neurosurgery, Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery, Neurology

Statement-II

Facilities created/being created under Phase-I and Phase-II of PMSSY upgradation of existing government Medical Colleges

Phase-I

Sl. No.	State	Name of Medical College	Facility Created/Being Created
1.	Kerala	Traivandrum Medical College	Super Specialty Block
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	Super Specialty Block
3.	Tamil Nadu	Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College	Super Specialty Block
4.	Telangana	NIMS, Hyderabad	Super Specialty Block Trauma Centre
5.	Andhra Pradesh	SVIMS, Tirupati	Procurement of Medical Equipment
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu Medical College	Super Specialty Block
7.		Srinagar Medical College	Institute of Traumatology
8.	Jharkhand	RIMS, Ranchi	Super Specialty Block
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College	OPD Block Academic Block Super Specialty Block
10.	Uttar Pradesh	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	Super Specialty Block
11.		IMS, BHU, Varanasi	Trauma Centre
12.	Gujarat	BJMC, Ahmedabad	Procurement of Medical Equipment
13.	Maharashtra	Grant Medical College, Mumbai	Procurement of Medical Equipment

Phase-II

Sl. No.	State	Name of Medical College	Facility Created/Being Created
1.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai Medical College	Super Specialty Block
2.	Uttar Pradesh	JNMC, AMU, Aligarh	Trauma Centre OBG Block
3.	Punjab	Amritsar Medical College	Diagnostic and Super Specialty Block

Sl. No.	State	Name of Medical College	Facility Created/Being Created
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. RPGMC, Tanda	Super Specialty Block
5.	Haryana	Pt. B.D. Sharma PGIMS, Rohtak	ICU, OT Complex, Service Block
6.	Maharashtra	Nagpur Medical College	Procurement of Medical Equipment

PMSSY Phase-III

Under PMSSY Phase-III, 39 Government Medical Colleges have been taken up for upgradation at an approved outlay of ₹ 150 crore (Central share– ₹ 120 crore and State share– ₹ 30 crore) per institute. PMSSY Upgradation programme broadly envisages improving health infrastructure through construction of Super Speciality Blocks/Trauma Centres etc. and procurement of medical equipment for existing as well as new facilities. The details of GMCs taken up for upgradation under PMSSY Phase-III are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the GMC/Institute
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada
2.		Government Medical College, Anantapur
3.	Assam	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati
4.		Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh
5.	Bihar	Sri Krishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur
6.		Government Medical College, Darbhanga
7.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji
8.	Gujarat	Government Medical College, Rajkot
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
10.	Jharkhand	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad
11.	Karnataka	Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary
12.		Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli
13.	Kerala	Kozhikode Medical College, Kozhikode
14.		Government TD Medical College, Alappuzha
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa
16.		Netaji Subhash Ch Bose Medical College, Jabalpur

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the GMC/Institute
17.		GR Medical College, Gwalior
18.	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Aurangabad
19.		Government Medical College, Latur
20.		Government Medical College, Akola
21.		Shri Vasanttrao Naik Government Medical College, Yavatmal
22.	Odisha	MKCG Medical College, Berhampur
23.		VSS Medical College, Burla
24.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Patiala
25.	Rajasthan	SP Medical College, Bikaner
26.		RNT Medical College, Udaipur
27.		Government Medical College, Kota
28.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur
29.		Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli
30.	Telangana	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad
31.		Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal
32.	Tripura	Agartala Govt. Medical College, Tripura
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Medical College, Jhansi
34.		Government Medical College, Gorakhpur
35.		MLN Medical College, Allahabad
36.		LLR Medical College, Meerut
37.	West Bengal	BS Medical College, Bankura
38.		Government Medical College, Malda
39.		North Bengal Medical College, Siliguri, Darjeeling

Upgradation of Government Medical Colleges under Phase-IV and V(A)

- **Under Phase-IV:** Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved upgradation of following 13 Government Medical College Institutions on 03.08.2016 at the cost of 200 crore (Central Share: ₹ 120 Crore, State share: ₹ 80 crore) each:

Sl. No.	State	Government Medical Colleges/Institutes
1.	Bihar	Patna Medical College and Hospital, Patna
2.	Chhattisgarh	Government Medical College, Bhagalpur
3.		Government Medical College, Gaya
4.		Government Medical College, Bilaspur
5.		Government Medical College, Jagdalpur
6.	Delhi	UCMS-GTB Hospital
7.	Gujarat	Government Medical College, Surat
8.		Government Medical College, Bhavnagar
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Government Medical College, Indore
10.	Odisha	Government Medical College, Cuttack
11.	Rajasthan	Government Medical College, Jaipur
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Medical College, Agra
13.		Government Medical College, Kanpur

● **Under Phase-V(A):**

- (i) Ministry has approved the creation of Super-Speciality Block at Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi at a cost of ₹ 200 crore (MoHFW share: ₹ 120 cr; MoHRD share: ₹ 80 cr); and
- (ii) Ministry has approved establishment of a Hospital Block at Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala at a cost of ₹ 230 crore (MoHFW share: ₹ 120 cr; MoHRD share: ₹ 110 cr).

Medical facilities in contaminated water affected areas

2541. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to consider providing quality medical care to habitations where quality of water is affected with contaminants like arsenic, fluoride and iron etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Provision of safe drinking

water and health services falls within the remit of the State/UT Governments. However, the Government of India has taken steps both for facilitating availability of safe drinking water and also for ensuring effective surveillance of outbreaks of water borne 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.

Government of India started the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) in the 11th Five Year Plan. So far, 132 districts of 19 States have been covered under the programme. The important components of the programme are surveillance of fluorosis in the community, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, capacity building in the form of training and manpower support, establishment of diagnostic facilities, management of fluorosis cases including treatment, surgery, rehabilitation, and health education.

The Guidelines "Detection, Prevention and Management of Arsenicosis in India-A Field Guide" have also been finalized by an expert Committee and sent to the Arsenic affected States (*i.e.* Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). State Governments are also advised to strengthen Distt./CHC infrastructure for early diagnosis, management and treatment of Arsenic affected cases and for this purpose seek necessary support in the State PIPs submitted under NHM.

The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi provides technical assistance to State/UT Governments on prevention and control of water-borne diseases in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP). At the National level, NCDC also coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations, besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower.

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.

Falsification of mission Indradhanush data

†2542. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the access to vaccination for newborn children and pregnant women is more in urban areas under 'Mission Indradhanush' and it is negligible in rural and remote areas and as such timely vaccination is not taking place in rural areas;

(b) the State-wise, city-wise and rural area-wise details of the vaccination done in rural and urban areas under this Mission during the last two years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that concocted and overhyped blown-up data are being submitted under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Under Mission Indradhanush, there is no difference in access to vaccination for newborn children and pregnant women in both urban and rural areas.

(b) The coverage data of Mission Indradhanush is being reported district-wise. However, to assess the performance of Mission Indradhanush in rural and urban areas, Integrated Child Health and Immunization Survey (INCHIS) was carried out, which highlighted that the increase in full immunization coverage after the first two phases of mission Indradhanush is 7.9% in rural areas and 3.1% in urban areas. The state and district wise vaccination coverage under Mission Indradhanush are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*) respectively.

(c) The performance data of Mission Indradhanush are submitted or collated starting from sub-centers/Primary Health Centers/Block Primary Health Centers/Districts/States to National level. No such information is received about concocted and overhyped blown-up data being submitted to National level.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise vaccination carried out during four phase of Mission Indradhanush in last two years

All figures in lakhs

Sl. No.	State	Children Immunized	Pregnant women immunized
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.442	0.054
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.796	0.380
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.001	0.000
4.	Assam	3.397	0.941
5.	Bihar	11.609	2.692
6.	Chandigarh	0.045	0.007
7.	Chhattisgarh	4.705	1.075
8.	Daman and Diu	0.006	0.001
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.005	0.001
10.	Delhi	9.301	1.487
11.	Goa	0.008	0.001
12.	Gujarat	5.211	1.279
13.	Haryana	9.839	2.630
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.124	0.028
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.841	0.067
16.	Jharkhand	7.942	1.956
17.	Karnataka	8.172	1.639
18.	Kerala	1.375	0.109
19.	Mizoram	0.122	0.029
20.	Meghalaya	0.846	0.140
21.	Manipur	0.419	0.082
22.	Maharashtra	3.595	0.477
23.	Madhya Pradesh	20.123	6.085
24.	Nagaland	0.462	0.072
25.	Odisha	3.634	1.069

1	2	3	4
26.	Puducherry	0.006	0.001
27.	Punjab	1.839	0.399
28.	Rajasthan	15.546	4.081
29.	Sikkim	0.003	0.000
30.	Tamil Nadu	5.990	1.449
31.	Telangana	2.440	0.395
32.	Tripura	0.125	0.032
33.	Uttar Pradesh	119.808	36.286
34.	Uttarakhand	2.396	0.655
35.	West Bengal	4.908	1.096
TOTAL		247.082	66.694

Statement-II

*District-wise vaccination carried out during four phase of Mission
Indradhanush in last two years*

(Figures in thousands)

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	District	Children Immunized	Pregnant Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Anjaw	1.295	0.087
		2.	Changlang	8.216	0.779
		3.	Dibang Valley	0.115	0.009
		4.	East Kameng	7.951	0.549
		5.	East Siang	1.054	0.057
		6.	Kra Daadi	0.698	0.000
		7.	Kurung Kumey	1.433	0.346
		8.	Lohit	7.698	0.789
		9.	Longding	2.043	0.832
		10.	Lower Dibang Valley	0.755	0.065

1	2	3	4	5	6
		11.	Lower Subansiri	0.817	0.084
		12.	Namsai	0.848	0.000
		13.	Papum Pare	4.026	0.199
		14.	Tawang	0.292	0.044
		15.	Tirap	4.388	1.316
		16.	Upper Siang	0.293	0.002
		17.	Upper Subansiri	0.933	0.107
		18.	West Kameng	0.412	0.057
		19.	West Siang	0.897	0.028
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Anantapur	5.73	1.744
		2.	Chittoor	15.846	4.003
		3.	Cuddapah	5.592	1.038
		4.	East Godavari	15.677	3.19
		5.	Guntur	27.153	6.088
		6.	Krishna	19.578	4.849
		7.	Kurnool	26.503	6.531
		8.	Nellore	10.522	2.348
		9.	Prakasam	18.647	4.054
		10.	Srikakulam	2.501	0.199
		11.	Vishakapatnam	16.506	0.683
		12.	Vizianagaram	5.363	0.958
		13.	West Godavari	10.024	2.291
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.	Nicobar	0.023	0
		2.	North and Middle Andaman	0.044	0
4.	Assam	1.	Baksa	5.106	0.859
		2.	Barpeta	22.754	5.186
		3.	Bongaigaon	14.212	4.056

1	2	3	4	5	6
		4.	Cachar	15.819	2.531
		5.	Chirang	4.024	0.801
		6.	Darrang	12.505	5.003
		7.	Dhemaji	4.413	0.699
		8.	Dhubri	47.341	17.375
		9.	Dibrugarh	7.045	0.375
		10.	Goalpara	28.172	9.504
		11.	Golaghat	7.828	1.253
		12.	Hailakandi	15.916	3.634
		13.	Jorhat	2.669	0.442
		14.	Kamrup M	3.14	0.879
		15.	Kamrup R	3.81	0.769
		16.	Karbi Anglong	2.914	0.837
		17.	Karimganj	27.782	7.876
		18.	Kokrajhar	16.856	4.457
		19.	Lakhimpur	5.681	1.378
		20.	Marigaon	8.699	2.052
		21.	Nagaon	46.58	17.668
		22.	Nalbari	2.338	0.361
		23.	North Cachar Hills	1.377	0.289
		24.	Sibsagar	3.231	0.241
		25.	Sonitpur	22.819	4.43
		26.	Tinsukia	3.388	0.405
		27.	Udalguri	3.284	0.712
5.	Bihar	1.	Araria	40.27	12.164
		2.	Arwal	0	0
		3.	Aurangabad	0	0
		4.	Banka	0	0
		5.	Begusarai	53.176	11.682

1	2	3	4	5	6
		6.	Bhagalpur	0	0
		7.	Bhojpur	6.848	1.753
		8.	Buxar	0	0
		9.	Darbhanga	63.936	15.853
		10.	East Champaran	91.138	20.754
		11.	Gaya	77.249	17.677
		12.	Gopalganj	15.502	3.526
		13.	Jamui	30.499	8.056
		14.	Jehanabad	0	0
		15.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	0	0
		16.	Katihar	34.966	8.348
		17.	Khagaria	0	0
		18.	Kishanganj	68.39	13.827
		19.	Lakhisarai	5.412	1.198
		20.	Madhepura	0	0
		21.	Madhubani	13.198	3.121
		22.	Munger	0	0
		23.	Muzaffarpur	31.003	6.746
		24.	Nalanda	0	0
		25.	Nawada	11.066	3.057
		26.	Patna	15.576	3.082
		27.	Purnia	5.496	1.368
		28.	Rohtas	0	0
		29.	Saharsa	28.205	6.523
		30.	Samastipur	76.627	14.918
		31.	Saran	29.956	6.354
		32.	Sheikhpura	0	0
		33.	Sheohar	0	0
		34.	Sitamarhi	63.412	18.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
		35.	Siwan	12.708	1.54
		36.	Supaul	19.253	5.147
		37.	Vaishali	7.011	1.464
		38.	West Champaran	55.91	12.399
6.	Chandigarh	1.	Chandigarh	4.53	0.665
7.	Chhattisgarh	1.	Balod Bazar	31.777	9.797
		2.	Bastar	2.312	1.212
		3.	Bilaspur	78.82667	21.551
		4.	Balrampur	23.805	3.891
		5.	Bijapur	11.739	3.54
		6.	Dantewada	8.62	2.26
		7.	Durg	23.025	3.549
		8.	Gariyaband	10.077	2.637
		9.	Janjgir Champa	14.145	1.07
		10.	Jashpur	44.459	9.069
		11.	Kawardha	0	0
		12.	Koriya	32.695	8.858
		13.	Mungeli	16.186	2.063
		14.	Raigarh	19.365	2.056
		15.	Raipur	72.502	17.154
		16.	Rajnandgaon	19.82	4.356
		17.	Sukma	4.115	1.062
		18.	Surajpur	0	0
		19.	Surguja	57.057	13.38
8.	Daman and Diu	1.	Daman	0.629	0.147
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.458	0.058
10.	Delhi	1.	Central	94.259	17.998
		2.	East	76.284	11.595

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3.	New Delhi	30.909	4.043
		4.	North	89.922	18.33
		5.	North East	116.013	17.021
		6.	North West	141.198	19.449
		7.	Shahadara	65.162	9.896
		8.	South	44.829	6.904
		9.	South East	62.688	8.922
		10.	South West	69.949	11.317
		11.	West	138.913	23.221
11.	Goa	1.	South Goa	0.826	0.054
12.	Gujarat	1.	Ahmedabad	76.445	16.268
		2.	Amreli	10.234	1.732
		3.	Banas Kantha	107.172	33.393
		4.	Bharuch	7.064	1.489
		5.	Bhavnagar	13.717	1.937
		6.	Dahod	53.433	16.52
		7.	Jamnagar	32.972	6.14
		8.	Junagadh	17.592	2.786
		9.	Kachchh	35.58	11.469
		10.	Kheda	10.799	2.649
		11.	Narmada	1.497	0.365
		12.	Panch Mahals	14.746	4.689
		13.	Rajkot	28.635	6.066
		14.	Sabar Kantha	14.572	3.748
		15.	Surat	32.901	5.299
		16.	Surendranagar	14.191	3.238
		17.	The Dangs	7.349	1.916
		18.	Vadodara	15.463	3.259
		19.	Valsad	26.738	4.894

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Haryana	1.	Ambala	21.142	5.923
		2.	Bhiwani	45.526	11.662
		3.	Faridabad	87.336	22.52
		4.	Fatehabad	20.321	4.097
		5.	Gurgaon	115.205	30.866
		6.	Hisar	33.822	7.387
		7.	Jhajjar	31.72	8.737
		8.	Jind	21.537	5.497
		9.	Kaithal	17.697	4.716
		10.	Karnal	44.295	11.081
		11.	Kurukshetra	25.862	6.047
		12.	Mewat	161.823	52.518
		13.	Narnaul	18.717	4.908
		14.	Palwal	80.518	23.533
		15.	Panchkula	11.137	2.877
		16.	Panipat	57.765	13.76
		17.	Rewari	32.864	9.76
		18.	Rohtak	31.96	8.664
		19.	Sirsa	20.426	5.083
		20.	Sonipat	72.626	15.371
		21.	Yamunanagar	31.621	7.965
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Bilaspur	0.197	0.042
		2.	Chamba	1.034	0.225
		3.	Hamirpur	0.558	0.077
		4.	Kangra	1.147	0.265
		5.	Kinnaur	0.008	0.003
		6.	Kullu	0.393	0.099
		7.	Lahul and Spiti	0.052	0.015

1	2	3	4	5	6
		8.	Mandi	0.301	0.052
		9.	Shimla	0.276	0.064
		10.	Sirmaur	1.774	0.27
		11.	Solan	4.56	0.942
		12.	Una	2.141	0.716
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Anantnag	8.224	0.479
		2.	Bandipora	3.101	0.024
		3.	Baramula	6.578	0.338
		4.	Doda	7.215	0.536
		5.	Jammu	7.237	0.598
		6.	Kishtwar	10.052	0.861
		7.	Kulgam	3.137	0.116
		8.	Kupwara	5.4	0.231
		9.	Poonch	10.218	0.396
		10.	Rajouri	14.015	1.093
		11.	Ramban	8.889	2.048
16.	Jharkhand	1.	Chatra	25.532	6.228
		2.	Deoghar	77.375	20.233
		3.	Dhanbad	126.448	24.232
		4.	Garhwa	27.848	7.074
		5.	Giridih	153.844	37.434
		6.	Godda	59.184	18.37
		7.	Hazaribagh	24.941	5.603
		8.	Kodarma	17.558	3.094
		9.	Latehar	10.989	2.328
		10.	Pakaur	100.262	25.746
		11.	Palamu	51.218	10.814
		12.	Ranchi	25.501	8.888
		13.	Sahibganj	93.522	25.567

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	1.	Bagalkote	30.514	5.068
		2.	Bangalore Rural	16.979	2.472
		3.	Bangalore Urban	77.854	15.958
		4.	Belgaum	79.241	12.873
		5.	Bellary	55.96	11.882
		6.	Bidar	30.542	6.335
		7.	Bijapur	87.465	15.504
		8.	Chikkaballapur	19.032	4.511
		9.	Chitradurga	24.804	6.682
		10.	Dakshina Kannada	8.746	2.008
		11.	Davanagere	27.252	6.983
		12.	Dharwad	11.698	2.45
		13.	Gadag	7.194	1.166
		14.	Gulbarga	97.788	19.433
		15.	Haveri	21.362	4.936
		16.	Kolar	13.36	3.211
		17.	Koppal	35.064	5.571
		18.	Mysore	26.969	7.561
		19.	Raichur	36.399	5.851
		20.	Ramanagar	7.922	1.781
		21.	Tumkur	43.012	9.703
		22.	Udupi	5.314	1.095
		23.	Uttara Kannada	5.551	1.307
		24.	Yadgir	47.156	9.513
18.	Kerala	1.	Ernakulam	4.717	0.821
		2.	Kozhikkode	11.36	1.418
		3.	Kannur	8.092	0.405
		4.	Kasaragod	6.189	0.836

1	2	3	4	5	6
		5.	Kollam	5.728	1.646
		6.	Kottayam	1.096	0.297
		7.	Malappuram	78.083	4.543
		8.	Palakkad	16.479	0.578
		9.	Thrissur	5.774	0.367
19.	Mizoram	1.	Aizawl East	0.141	0.008
		2.	Aizawl West	0.11	0.023
		3.	Lawngtlai	5.325	1.501
		4.	Lunglei	1.894	0.258
		5.	Mamit	2.559	0.78
		6.	Saiha	2.01	0.358
		7.	Serchhip	0.141	0.02
20.	Meghalaya	1.	East Garo Hills	6.66	1.493
		2.	East Jaintia Hills	2.465	0.446
		3.	East Khasi Hills	24.145	3.573
		4.	North Garo Hills	0.659	0.194
		5.	Ri Bhoi	6.761	1.001
		6.	South Garo Hills	1.962	0.444
		7.	South West Garo Hills	0.918	0.168
		8.	South West Khasi Hills	1.012	0.155
		9.	West Garo Hills	11.945	2.396
		10.	West Jaintia Hills	0.804	0.167
		11.	West Khasi Hills	27.262	3.98
21.	Manipur	1.	Bishnupur	1.687	0.131
		2.	Chandel	3.962	0.553
		3.	Churachandpur	14.95	4.544
		4.	Imphal East	2.104	0.187

1	2	3	4	5	6
		5.	Senapati	5.369	1.083
		6.	Tamenglong	5.564	0.813
		7.	Thoubal	4.098	0.263
		8.	Ukhrul	4.213	0.669
22.	Maharashtra	1.	Ahmednagar	11.818	1.199
		2.	Akola	3.558	0.392
		3.	Aurangabad	12.804	1.909
		4.	Bhandara	0.251	0.032
		5.	Bid	18.406	2.869
		6.	Brihan Mumbai	17.704	1.03
		7.	Buldana	6.006	0.31
		8.	Dhule	17.581	1.972
		9.	Gadchiroli	1.264	0.172
		10.	Gondiya	0.861	0.048
		11.	Hingoli	18.245	3.537
		12.	Jalgaon	20.244	2.374
		13.	Kolhapur	3.096	0.423
		14.	Latur	3.518	0.138
		15.	Nagpur	3.917	0.273
		16.	Nanded	10.187	1.503
		17.	Nandurbar	6.11	0.557
		18.	Nashik	69.815	12.878
		19.	Osmanabad	0.669	0.026
		20.	Palghar	5.6	0.95
		21.	Parbhani	20.082	2.589
		22.	Pune	14.017	1.269
		23.	Sangli	3.865	0.88
		24.	Solapur	15.225	1.078

1	2	3	4	5	6
		25.	Thane	70.142	8.958
		26.	Wardha	0.47	0.029
		27.	Washim	1.836	0.078
		28.	Yavatmal	2.224	0.242
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Alirajpur	48.791	10.533
		2.	Anuppur	12.516	3.897
		3.	Ashok Nagar	33.809	8.82
		4.	Barwani	64.961	20.223
		5.	Betul	25.001	6.304
		6.	Bhind	33.15	8.056
		7.	Bhopal	33.06	9.535
		8.	Burhanpur	18.978	6.369
		9.	Chhatarpur	81.904	28.432
		10.	Chhindwada	41.817	13.785
		11.	Damoh	57.661	17.059
		12.	Datia	20.554	5.591
		13.	Dhar	73.284	23.19
		14.	Dindori	15.294	5.094
		15.	Guna	31.603	9.864
		16.	Gwalior	31.032	10.897
		17.	Harda	9.836	2.803
		18.	Hoshangabad	21.499	6.078
		19.	Indore	22.602	8.782
		20.	Jabalpur	56.126	16.634
		21.	Jhabua	53.868	13.917
		22.	Katni	34.36	8.368
		23.	Khandwa	27.864	9.951
		24.	Khargone	66.897	23.941

1	2	3	4	5	6
		25.	Mandla	13.758	3.115
		26.	Mandsaur	21.58	6.98
		27.	Morena	54.574	17.962
		28.	Panna	92.093	25.986
		29.	Raisen	99.567	24.119
		30.	Rewa	108.506	33.395
		31.	Sagar	109.162	34.499
		32.	Satna	156.671	49.965
		33.	Seoni	27.335	8.573
		34.	Shahdol	20.522	7.379
		35.	Sheopur	20.929	6.176
		36.	Shivpuri	91.975	28.979
		37.	Sidhi	38.81	9.06
		38.	Singroli	73.464	18.739
		39.	Tikamgarh	54.325	17.495
		40.	Umaria	49.095	15.058
		41.	Vidisha	63.503	22.855
24.	Nagaland	1.	Dimapur	15.861	1.883
		2.	Kiphrie	1.734	0.31
		3.	Kohima	2.949	0.537
		4.	Longleng	1.675	0.58
		5.	Mokokchung	1.08	0.165
		6.	Mon	6.781	0.973
		7.	Phek	0.462	0.117
		8.	Pheren	1.761	0.327
		9.	Tuensang	8.526	1.737
		10.	Wokha	3.269	0.343
		11.	Zunheboto	2.121	0.259

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Odisha	1.	Balangir	15.334	4.645
		2.	Bargarh	11.047	3.723
		3.	Baudh	3.842	1.305
		4.	Bhadrak	9.368	2.389
		5.	Cuttack	15.784	4.034
		6.	Dhenkanal	10.975	3.583
		7.	Gajapati	12.503	2.786
		8.	Ganjam	32.705	11.188
		9.	Jagatsinghpur	6.881	1.488
		10.	Kalahandi	22.588	7.322
		11.	Kandhamal	9.533	2.018
		12.	Keonjhar	28.024	9.86
		13.	Khordha	38.061	11.625
		14.	Koraput	27.055	7.864
		15.	Malkangiri	8.574	2.379
		16.	Mayurbhanj	18.102	5.41
		17.	Nabarangapur	20.808	6.281
		18.	Nayagarh	8.246	2.366
		19.	Nuapada	10.581	3.15
		20.	Puri	15.547	3.832
		21.	Rayagada	26.248	5.742
		22.	Sambalpur	7.224	2.465
		23.	Sonapur	4.336	1.423
26.	Puducherry	1.	Mahe	0.013	0
		2.	Pondicherry	0.467	0.075
		3.	Yanam	0.118	0
27.	Punjab	1.	Amritsar	6.188	1.039
		2.	Bathinda	6.176	1.427

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3.	Faridkot	1.881	0.381
		4.	Fatehgarh Sahib	1.252	0.264
		5.	Fazilka	6.405	1.267
		6.	Firozpur	5.617	0.98
		7.	Gurdaspur	10.6	1.899
		8.	Hoshiarpur	2.562	0.545
		9.	Jalandhar	7.411	1.357
		10.	Ludhiana	101.367	23.587
		11.	Mansa	1.961	0.339
		12.	Moga	3.769	0.496
		13.	Mohali (SAS Nagar)	3.679	1.134
		14.	Muktsar	15.769	3.469
		15.	Pathankot	2.539	0.458
		16.	Patiala	2.794	0.602
		17.	Sangrur	3.884	0.615
28.	Rajasthan	1.	Ajmer	42.988	8.954
		2.	Alwar	52.439	15.477
		3.	Banswara	17.579	4.701
		4.	Baran	3.821	1.105
		5.	Barmer	177.57	45.565
		6.	Bharatpur	59.428	19.849
		7.	Bhilwara	51.548	12.03
		8.	Bikaner	46.047	8.543
		9.	Bundi	47.87	9.579
		10.	Chittaurgarh	34.812	10.639
		11.	Churu	8.414	2.031
		12.	Dausa	19.267	4.097
		13.	Dhaulpur	74.444	24.916
		14.	Dungarpur	5.576	1.599

1	2	3	4	5	6
		15.	Ganganagar	10.405	2.439
		16.	Hanumangarh	1.694	0.52
		17.	Jaipur	128.983	29.61
		18.	Jaisalmer	22.629	7.23
		19.	Jalor	69.048	17.621
		20.	Jhalawar	26.671	7.93
		21.	Jhunjhunun	8.514	2.047
		22.	Jodhpur	116.943	33.94
		23.	Karauli	113.526	27.18
		24.	Kota	11.799	2.783
		25.	Nagaur	85.791	24.271
		26.	Pali	44.443	8.717
		27.	Pratapgarh	30.846	8.632
		28.	Rajsamand	28.016	5.443
		29.	Sawai Madhopur	68.219	18.496
		30.	Sikar	8.511	2.129
		31.	Sirohi	12.846	2.959
		32.	Tonk	53.468	14.569
		33.	Udaipur	70.47	22.503
29.	Sikkim	1.	East	0.134	0.005
		2.	West	0.154	0.023
		3.	North	0.007	0.004
30.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Ariyalur	10.209	2.402
		2.	Chennai	32.553	6.032
		3.	Coimbatore	87.325	13.817
		4.	Cuddalore	20.486	6.41
		5.	Dharmapuri	14.01	3.862
		6.	Dindigul	18.705	5.798
		7.	Erode	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
		8.	Kancheepuram	35.341	6.321
		9.	Kanniyakumari	18.335	4.545
		10.	Madurai	13.15	3.386
		11.	Nagapattinam	17.938	5.656
		12.	Perambalur	7.375	1.81
		13.	Pudukkottai	20.945	6.119
		14.	Salem	40.783	11.071
		15.	Sivaganga	15.725	4.437
		16.	Thanjavur	21.47	6.906
		17.	Thiruvallur	15.515	1.866
		18.	Thiruvarur	17.054	4.308
		19.	Tiruchirappalli	11.626	2.462
		20.	Tirunelveli	48.162	13.106
		21.	Tirupur	-	-
		22.	Tiruvanamalai	31.766	8.461
		23.	Toothukudi	14.843	4.104
		24.	Vellore	24.16	5.481
		25.	Viluppuram	34.862	8.941
		26.	Virudhunagar	26.685	7.615
31.	Telangana	1.	Adilabad	26.279	4.295
		2.	Hyderabad	24.369	7.067
		3.	Karim Nagar	20.476	4.233
		4.	Khammam	7.755	1.859
		5.	Mahbubnagar	56.018	3.319
		6.	Medak	15.643	1.847
		7.	Nalgonda	8.721	1.57
		8.	Nizamabad	5.125	0.862
		9.	Rangareddy (Peri Urban)	40.127	9.202

1	2	3	4	5	6
		10.	Warangal	17.491	3.071
		11.	Warangal Rural	0.922	0.112
		12.	Warangal Urban	1.897	0.347
		13.	Jangoan	1.671	0.288
		14.	Jayashankar Bhupalpally	1.282	0.183
		15.	Jogulamba Gadwal	5.804	0.29
		16.	Mahabubabad	1.015	0.099
		17.	Medchal Malkajgiri	2.462	0.582
		18.	Nagarkurnool	4.122	0.003
		19.	Vikarabad	1.858	0.245
		20.	Wanaparthy	0.999	0.025
32.	Tripura	1.	Dhalai	5.034	1.69
		2.	Gomati	0.835	0.251
		3.	Khowai	0.286	0.054
		4.	North Tripura	2.164	0.48
		5.	Sipahijala	0.228	0.08
		6.	South Tripura	0.874	0.068
		7.	Unakoti	1.77	0.38
		8.	West Tripura	1.326	0.23
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Agra	469.633	112.402
		2.	Aligarh	346.107	98.515
		3.	Allahabad	367.397	117.33
		4.	Auraiya	85.353	29.429
		5.	Azamgarh	371.75	101.512
		6.	Bagpat	34.127	8.275
		7.	Bahraich	332.778	111.212
		8.	Ballia	86.166	25.732

1	2	3	4	5	6
		9.	Balrampur	168.901	57.054
		10.	Banda	108.788	44.086
		11.	Barabanki	189.463	73.359
		12.	Bareilly	410.702	112.243
		13.	Bijnor	98.502	24.563
		14.	Budaun	348.38	110.965
		15.	Bulandshahr	402.329	120.554
		16.	C S M Nagar	98.253	32.351
		17.	Chitrakoot	69.41	23.244
		18.	Etah	156.419	50.217
		19.	Etawah	96.949	31.562
		20.	Farrukhabad	148.374	53.009
		21.	Fatehpur	243.39	76.42
		22.	Firozabad	175.803	56.495
		23.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	61.921	14.129
		24.	Ghaziabad	367.84	79.325
		25.	Ghazipur	241.443	68.389
		26.	Gonda	276.617	87.264
		27.	Gorakhpur	288.82	98.104
		28.	Hamirpur	36.544	9.005
		29.	Hapur	108.847	27.19
		30.	Hardoi	312.975	120.516
		31.	Hathras	114.637	33.044
		32.	Jalaun	34.36	9.443
		33.	Jaunpur	352.678	109.477
		34.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	110.652	31.841
		35.	Kannauj	117.048	37.488
		36.	Kanpur Dehat	42.492	13.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
		37.	Kanpur Nagar	141.676	35.085
		38.	Kashi Ram Nagar	109.636	35.335
		39.	Kaushambi	67.406	21.208
		40.	Kushinagar	245.605	75.823
		41.	Lakhimpur Kheri	284.344	95.581
		42.	Lalitpur	87.231	29.787
		43.	Maharajganj	211.003	63.462
		44.	Mainpuri	78.9	25.855
		45.	Mathura	292.501	78.992
		46.	Maunathbhanjan	70.519	17.687
		47.	Meerut	229.316	59.616
		48.	Mirzapur	173.545	60.757
		49.	Moradabad	234.973	69.257
		50.	Muzaffarnagar	252.501	63.748
		51.	Pilibhit	157.288	49.995
		52.	Rae Bareli	128.179	38.295
		53.	Rampur	123.017	37.244
		54.	Saharanpur	96.036	24.091
		55.	Sambhal	313.346	90.057
		56.	Sant Kabir Nagar	52.56	17.038
		57.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	75.48	29.66
		58.	Shahjahanpur	334.484	110.239
		59.	Shamli	77.652	19.982
		60.	Shrawasti	83.036	30.757
		61.	Siddharth Nagar	156.002	41.932
		62.	Sitapur	255.103	89.813
		63.	Sonbhadra	97.603	28.138
		64.	Sultanpur	123.303	36.461
		65.	Unnav	67.198	19.768
		66.	Varanasi	85.479	23.494

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Uttarakhand	1.	Dehradun	38.344	10.12
		2.	Hardwar	121.25	38.086
		3.	Tehri Garhwal	16.982	3.086
		4.	Udham Singh Nagar	54.535	11.88
		5.	Uttarkashi	8.443	2.362
35.	West Bengal	1.	Bankura	8.337	1.943
		2.	Bardhaman	52.202	7.769
		3.	Birbhum	24.652	5.157
		4.	Haora	23.06	2.722
		5.	Jalpaiguri	4.552	0.236
		6.	Koch Bihar	2.778	0.269
		7.	Kolkata	5.67	0.274
		8.	Malda	22.715	3.583
		9.	Medinipur East	6.805	0.675
		10.	Medinipur West	4.432	0.351
		11.	Murshidabad	132.159	40.26
		12.	North 24 Parganas	39.692	4.844
		13.	South 24 Parganas	121.463	32.958
		14.	Uttar Dinajpur	42.24	8.598

Note: Districts covered under Mission Indradhanush on state initiative also included.

District-wise data of Phase-2 of Mission Indradhanush not available for Bihar.

Prescribing of medicines at AIIMS, Raipur

†2543. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that doctors at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Raipur, Chhattisgarh are prescribing such medicines which are available only in some of the local medical stores and patients are forced to buy medicines from certain medical stores located in that area; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that higher rates are being charged from patients by means of manipulating the prices of generic medicines available in medical stores of that area 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 cases have been reported at AIIMS, Raipur. Directors of AIIMS including AIIMS, Raipur have been directed to issue instructions to all doctors under their control to strictly adhere to MCI provisions and ensure prescriptions only by generic names wherever generic drugs are available.

In pursuance of Jan Aushadhi Campaign launched by Department of Pharmaceuticals in November, 2008 and to promote generic medicines as well as to ensure the availability of generic medicines at affordable prices to all through Jan Aushadhi Drugs Stores, necessary action has been initiated by the Government.

In addition, AMRIT Pharmacy has been started in AIIMS, Raipur to provide medicines at discounted rates to patients.

Checking wastage of blood by blood banks

2544. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last three years, over 28 lakh units of blood and its components were discarded by blood banks across India, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps being taken to check wastage of blood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The following numbers of units of blood and its components were discarded in the last three years.

Sl. No.	Details	No. of Units		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Whole Blood	209,378	212,689	150,567
2.	Packed Cells	132,211	195,230	174,848
3.	Platelet Concentrate	388,055	488,155	524,378
4.	Plasma (FFP and Liquid)	289,451	381,584	332,061
	TOTAL	1,019,095	1,277,658	1,181,854

The reasons for discard of blood and blood components are as follows:—

- (i) Reactivity for infections (Malaria, Syphilis, HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C)
 - (ii) Expiry due to outdating, especially for platelets which have a short shelf life of only 5 days.
 - (iii) Deterioration during storage in the form of discoloration, haemolysis, bacterial contamination.
 - (iv) Not meeting quality parameters after collection and production
 - (v) Non-completion of blood collection in requisite quantities due to donor reactions.
- (b) In order to check wastage of blood, the following steps are taken:-
- (i) All licensed blood banks are asked to collect whole blood and prepare components as per their requirement and utilization.
 - (ii) Organizations conducting large blood donation camps with collection of greater than 500 units in one day or involving more than one State are to seek permission from respective State Blood Transfusion Council or National Blood Transfusion Council for deputation of adequate teams from licensed blood banks to avoid wastage due to over collection.
 - (iii) Extant rules permit transfer of blood and blood components between licensed blood banks to optimize the utilization and iron out the surplus/shortage.
 - (iv) States have been asked to send surplus plasma available with licensed blood banks for plasma fractionation to avoid wastage.
 - (v) Under E-Rakt Kosh application, blood banks have been asked to share status of availability of blood and component units online for easy access by general public to avoid wastage.

Framework for private hospitals serving district hospitals

2545. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal to develop a framework to let private hospitals run select services in district hospitals and in cities, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the departments or services that would be given to Public Private Partnership;
- (c) whether key stakeholders from civil society and academia and NGOs were consulted or to be consulted, before implementation; and
- (d) whether free consultation services and in-patient services will be provided to weaker sections of the society, how far this would help in achieving universal health coverage, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the provision of healthcare services is the primary responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM) technical and financial support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their health systems, including support for projects/programmes under Public Private Partnership mode based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) within their overall resource envelop to achieve universal health coverage.

Towards this, based on consultation with States and other stakeholders, under NHM, Guidelines for provision of healthcare services under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode have been circulated to the States/UTs for:

- Emergency Transport Services
- Mobile Medical Units Services
- Provision of Free Diagnostics Service Initiative (Free Pathological Services, Free Tele radiology Services, Free CT Scan Services)
- Biomedical Equipment Management Maintenance Programme
- National Dialysis Programme
- Provision of Hospital Waste management, segregation, treatment and disposal services in health facilities
- Management of the Health Facilities by NGOs under PPP mode

Further, after consultations with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, States and other stakeholders and with the assistance of the World Bank Group, National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog has developed a draft Model Concessionaire Agreement (MCA) for the provision of prevention and treatment services for non-communicable diseases (Cardiovascular diseases, Oncology and Pulmonary Sciences) at the district level, especially in Tier 2 and 3 cities, to bring advanced healthcare systems where there is clear unmet need. The States have the flexibility to adopt or not to adopt and to customize the model document before rolling out the initiative as well as to decide the strata of society to be provided services free of cost.

New drugs for Malaria

2546. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in the process of developing new drugs to combat the deadly diseases like malaria that affects millions of people globally, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of people affected and killed by this deadly disease during the last two years in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) National Institute of Malaria Research under the Indian Council of Medical Research has been involved in clinical development/trials of antimalarial drugs in collaboration with Hospitals, Medical Colleges, industry and international organizations. Clinical trials of three artemisinin based combinations *viz.* artesunate amodiaquine, artesunate mefloquine and dihydroartemisinin piperazine were carried out. In addition, trials were also carried out on artemisinin piperazine. These four combinations have been registered.

(b) The number of people affected and deaths due to malaria during the last two years in the country are as below:

Year	Number of people affected from malaria (Parasitologically confirmed cases)	Deaths due to malaria
2015	1169261	384
2016	1090724	331

Skill development of minority communities in Madhya Pradesh

†2547. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any special scheme for skill development of youth belonging to minority communities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of youth belonging to the minority communities in Madhya Pradesh, who have benefited from the special scheme for skill development launched for them; and

(c) whether any proposal for any scheme from the Government of Madhya Pradesh is under consideration under this scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry is implementing following schemes for skill development of minority youth:-

- (i) **Seekho aur Kamao**: “Seekho aur Kamao”, a scheme for placement linked skill development of minorities aims to upgrading the skills of minority youth in various modern/traditional skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential, which can earn them a suitable

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. The scheme is implemented through selected Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in all over the country including Madhya Pradesh. Under the scheme, 7,761 minority youths from the State of Madhya Pradesh have been trained by PIAs so far.

- (ii) **Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD):** Scheme aims at preserving the rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities. The scheme focuses on capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans; documentation of identified traditional arts/crafts of minorities; set standards for traditional skills; training of minority youths in various identified traditional arts/crafts through master craftsmen; and develop national and international market linkages. The Ministry has empanelled Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) for implementation of scheme in various states including Madhya Pradesh during 2016-17. A total of 1500 minority youths have been allocated to PIAs for training in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 2016-17.
- (iii) **Nai Manzil:** The Scheme aims at benefitting the minority youth who do not have a formal school leaving certificate *i.e.* those in the category of school dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like Madarsas, in order to provide them formal education and skills, and enable them to seek better employment in the organized sector and thus to equip them for better lives. Ministry has empanelled Program Implementing Agencies (PIAs) for implementation of scheme in various states including Madhya Pradesh during 2016-17. A total of 2910 minority youths have been allocated to PIAs in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 2016-17.
- (iv) Maulana Azad Education Foundation, an autonomous body under the Ministry has also recently launched a new scheme namely Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for Minorities. Under this program, short term job oriented skill development courses would be provided to Minorities' youths so that they may find gainful employment. Applications have been invited from program implementing agencies (PIAs).
- (c) No, sir. There is no proposal received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh under the above mentioned Schemes.

Garib Nawaz skill development centre in the country

2548. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has proposed to establish Garib Nawaz Skill Development Centres in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, what are the names of the places identified in Bihar and Jharkhand for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), a Society working under the aegis of the Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) has launched a new scheme namely Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for Minorities. Under this programme, short term job oriented skill development courses would be provided to minorities' (namely Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains) youths so that they may find gainful employment.

(b) This programme stipulates implementation through Programme Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in all parts of the country. Applications have been invited from PIAs. Request letters have also been forwarded to the State Governments for identifying/allocating buildings where Gharib Nawaz Kaushal Vikas Kendras could be started. No place has been identified so far in Bihar and Jharkhand. First Gharib Nawaz Kaushal Vikas Kendra has been inaugurated at Hyderabad which would be run in collaboration with two Government agencies Electronic Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) and National Institute of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME).

Implementation of Sachar Committee Report

2549. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry would highlight the recommendations of Sachar Committee Report implemented so far keeping in view the fact that said Report has revealed the pathetic state of affairs of minorities in the country;

(b) salient features of the Report regarding living conditions, employment opportunities, health, education, etc.;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any efforts to improve overall situation of minorities highlighted in the report in the last three years, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government will make innovative methods to draw more minorities to education so that they play a major part in the mainstream and empower themselves?

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. Besides, there are several schemes/programmes covered under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (PM's New 15-PP) for the Welfare of Minorities namely Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, Buddhists and Parsis.

The follow-up action on the decisions of the Sachar Committee recommendations is a process of on-going nature. Details of the recommendations of the Sachar Committee report implemented so far; salient features of the Report with respect to living conditions, employment opportunities, health and education and the achievements in respect of the efforts made by the Government to improve overall situation of minorities highlighted in the Sachar Committee Report and PM's New 15-PP during the last three years are available on the website of this Ministry, www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

(d) The Ministry has also taken several innovative methods to improve the educational empowerment of minorities. The scholarship schemes of the Ministry are being implemented through National Scholarship Portal (NSP) since 2015-16 for which wide publicity is given through print and electronic media amongst the minorities. Besides, the minority candidates are being benefited through a dedicated online portal under the scheme, 'Support for minority students clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission/Staff Selection Commission/State Public Service Commissions, etc.' The Ministry also proposes to implement all the scholarship and fellowship schemes as well as the Naya Savera and Padho Pardesh schemes through a dedicated online portal. Besides, Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) is implementing 'Begum Hazrat Mahal Scholarship scheme' for meritorious girls studying in Class XI and XII.

Minority communities in Kerala

2550. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any data which provides details of various minority communities in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the percentage of income, educational standard and employment opportunities of women from minority communities; and

(d) whether the Ministry has undertaken any exercise to know the comparative income, educational levels, employment opportunities of minorities in other States, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The details of the comparative income, education and employment percentage of the various minority communities in Kerala, as provided by the Office of the Registrar General of India are as under:—

Description	All Persons					
	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Parsis	Buddhists	Sikhs
Education [Literacy %]	93.3	96.5	97.1	Not Available (NA)	95.3	95.2
Employment [Work Participation Rate %]	24.5	36.9	38.2	NA	28.3	39.6
	Women only					
Education [Literacy %]	91.1	95.8	95.6	NA	93.7	94.1
Employment [Work Participation Rate %]	6.8	20.8	18.9	NA	14.9	17.3

Details of average income of the various minority communities in Kerala are not available.

(d) The Ministry has not undertaken any exercise to know the comparative income, educational levels and employment opportunities of minorities in the States.

State Commissions on the line of NCMEI

2551. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissions on the lines of National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) have also been set up in the States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such Commissions have been set up;

(c) if not, whether Government is contemplating to issue any kind of guidelines to the States for setting up of such Commissions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) National Commission for Minorities (NCM) at the centre has not given any advice to the State Governments/UTs to

set up Commissions on the lines of National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI). Further NCMEI, under the administrative control of Ministry of Human Resource Development, has intimated that they are not aware of about setting up of Commissions on the lines of NCMEI, in the States.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs is not contemplating to issue any kind of guidelines or advisory to States for setting of Commissions on the lines of NCMEI.

Helpline for Muslims in distress

2552. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched a helpline for Muslims in distress, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has reviewed the working of the said helpline since its launch and if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) A Helpline, called Samadhan, is already working in Ministry of Minority Affairs with the objective of providing information on the various schemes and programmes of Ministry for the welfare of Minority communities. The helpline number is 1800112001. The working of helpline is reviewed on monthly basis to formulate the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on various schemes and programmes of the Ministry and to work out necessary details in order to furnish adequate replies/details to FAQs.

Three tier education model for minorities

2553. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI:

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a three tier educational model for minorities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has received a suggestion from a committee in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the report of the said committee recommended setting up of 167 Central schools in minority dominated rural areas/blocks and minority concentrated districts and forty-four in minority dominated and minority concentrated cities across the country; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the said committee wanted that the norms of Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya should be suitably amended and made applicable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) is a Society, working under the aegis of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. MAEF, in its 52nd meeting held on 29.12.2016, constituted a Committee to go into the modalities for establishment of institutions in different parts of the country with a view to facilitate educational development of the minorities namely Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis. This Committee recognized the fact that school education is the most important for the deprived children of minority communities, and there is an urgent need to ensure that these children have access to quality primary, secondary and higher secondary education. The Committee also noted the fact that the majority of these minority children drop out or fail to clear the matriculation examination or have been unable to continue with further studies. These children, thus, needed to be appropriately brought back into the education system through the institution of community colleges to be administered by the MAEF.

The said committee has submitted its report on 06.07.2017 to the General Body of MAEF, which has adopted the said report. The Committee in its report has recommended for a three tier model of educational institutions for minorities having:

- 211 Central Schools at the bottom;
- 25 Community Colleges at the middle; and
- 5 National Institutes at the top level-for (a) Science and Technology; (b) Health and Allied Sciences; (c) Architecture Planning and Design; (d) Climate Change and Disaster Management; and (e) Renewable Energy and Food Security under the MAEF with sufficient autonomy to each institute.

(c) Yes, Sir. Out of 211 Central schools, the Committee has recommended for setting up of 167 Central Schools in rural area/blocks of minority dominant and minority concentrated districts and 44 in minority dominant and minority concentrated cities across the country.

(d) Yes, Sir. The said Committee has also recommended for establishing Central Schools on the pattern of Navodaya Vidyalaya/Kendriya Vidyalaya by suitably amending their norms.

Contribution of sports industry to GDP

2554. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the contribution of Indian sports industry, Sporting leagues, sports apparel, sports equipment etc. to the GDP;

(b) whether there is a law to regulate the sports industry including different sports leagues, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The Government does not maintain separate data in this regard.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Sports is an autonomous sector and is as such regulated by the international and national sports bodies concerned.

Implementation of Lodha Committee reforms

2555. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reforms suggested by the Lodha Committee are being implemented in a tardy manner due to BCCI obstinacy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps Government is taking to implement the Lodha Committee reforms in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Sir, The Supreme Court has appointed a Committee of Administrators (COA) to oversee the implementation of the Lodha Committee recommendations in Board of Control for Cricket in India. The COA updates the Apex Court with respect to implementation status.

Sports facilities for the residents

2556. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that RWAs of the DDA flats in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi which were constructed for the stay of participating sportspersons of Commonwealth Games 2010 have recently requested DDA, Lt. Governor of Delhi and to the Government

to provide sports facilities for the residents, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government has taken or proposes to take on the requests of the RWAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No such request has been received from RWAs of the DDA flats in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi by DDA. Residential area is not eligible to receive any grant for development of sports facility under Khelo India Scheme being implemented by this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Kabaddi to International Level

2557. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to promote Kabaddi in India and International levels, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has made any efforts to include Kabaddi in Olympics, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sir, promotion and development of any sport in India is primarily the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federation which for the sport of 'Kabaddi' is Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India (AKFI). The Government only supplements its efforts by providing financial assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs. The financial and other assistance under this scheme is provided to recognized National Sports Federations for holding national championship for senior, junior and sub-junior categories; holding of international tournaments in India; training and participation of players/teams in international tournaments abroad; holding of coaching camps for players and teams to prepare them for various international tournaments; purchase of sports equipment; engagement of foreign and Indian coaches and experts, etc. Government has placed 'Kabaddi' sport in the 'Priority' category so that it gets the maximum financial assistance under this Scheme. There is a provision for need based financial assistance for preservation and promotion of indigenous sports including Kabaddi under the flagship programme of 'Khelo India'. This scheme, *inter alia*, provides for conducting 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, under the "Indigenous Games and Martial Arts" (IGMA) component of the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), for revival of traditional games popular in the country including Kabaddi,

SAI has adopted 10 schools having a total strength of 159 trainees (78 boys and 81 girls) and the trainees under the scheme are provided with stipend at the rate of ₹ 3000/- per month per head for 10 months, sports kit at the rate of ₹ 1500/-, insurance at the rate of ₹ 150/- per head per annum. Annual grant to the school at the rate of ₹ 20000/- for purchase of sports equipment and at the rate of ₹ 25,000/- per school per annum for organizing competition for scouting talent is also given. At international level, promotion of Kabaddi is the responsibility of the international body for the sport of Kabaddi which is International Kabaddi Federation.

(b) Sir, inclusion of any sports discipline in the Olympic Games is decided by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Government has no role in the matter.

Compulsory yoga/games in high school level

2558. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to make Yoga/games/sports compulsory at least up to high school level in all Government and private schools, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has strategy to inculcate interest in sports amongst the youth of the country through curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Education falls under the Concurrent List, majority of schools fall under State Examination Boards and the school curriculum is determined by the State Governments. However, the National Curriculum Framework 2005 recognizes the role of sports and physical education in the holistic development of children and youth in the country. As part of this policy, the Government has made access to play fields, equipment for sports and games and engagement of physical education instructor-a mandatory requirement for all schools under the Right to Education Act.

Further, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) places special importance on co-scholastic areas which includes sports and physical fitness. Details of salient measures taken by CBSE to promote sports in schools are given in the Statement (*See below*). It is expected that State Education Boards would also emulate the CBSE example.

Statement

Details of salient steps taken to promote yoga/games/sports in the schools affiliated to CBSE

1. In classes VI-X any two activities out of the following are compulsory:-

(a) Sports/Indigenous sports (Kho-Kho etc.)

- (b) NCC/NSS
 - (c) Scouting and Guiding
 - (d) Swimming
 - (e) Gymnastics
 - (f) Yoga
 - (g) First Aid
 - (h) Gardening/Shramdaan
2. The Board has advised schools that there should be at least 40-45 minutes of physical Activities or Games period for Classes I–X every day. For Classes XI–XII schools should ensure that all the students participate in physical Activity/Games/ Mass P.T./Yoga with maximum health benefits for at least two period per week (90-120 min week).
3. The Board also organizes ‘Inter School Sports and Games Competitions’ in as many as 24 disciplines at Cluster, Zone and National level. Over 1.5 lac students participate in it each year. In order to identify, recognize, nurture and develop the extraordinary talent among the students studying in class VIII onwards in sports and games, the Board provides Chacha Nehru Scholarship.

Action plan for new generation of youths

2559. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any action plan to unleash the creative power and commitment of the new generation of youths; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For unleashing the creative power and commitment of the new generation of youth, the Government has introduced the National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP-2014). The vision of the Policy is **“To empower youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”**. The policy lays down five well thought out objectives and 11 priority areas, namely, Education, Employment and Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Health and Healthy Lifestyle, Sports, Promotion of Social Values, Community Engagement, Participation in politics and governance, Youth engagement, Inclusion and Social Justice.

The implementation of the Policy is the collective responsibility of all concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments as well as other stakeholders. A number of Central Ministries/Departments, including the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, are implementing schemes/programmes having bearing on development and empowerment of youth in the 11 specified priority areas. The Department of Youth Affairs is playing the coordinating/facilitating role, for implementation of the Policy, besides directly implementing some Schemes/Programmes for development and empowerment of youth.

Utilisation of funds for differently abled persons

2560. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the utilisation of funds for differently abled persons under the Khelo India Scheme; and

(b) whether there has been Sports Infrastructure creation under Khelo India Scheme, especially for the differently abled, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) 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 financial year 2016-17. The scheme includes a provision for sports and games for the disabled, which provides for assistance to schools with differently abled children to engage coaches, procure sport equipment, hold community coaching training camps, etc. The Scheme for Promotion of Sports for Disabled was continuing Scheme during 2016-17. The Scheme is now being merged with the revamped Khelo India Scheme during the year 2017-18.

An amount of ₹ 22.50 lakh was released to Special Olympic Bharat (SOB), Nodal Agency for training for Community Coaches Training (CCT) during the financial year 2015-16 under the Scheme for Promotion of Sports for Disabled.

Department of Sports is setting up a 'Centre of Excellence' International Centre for differently abled persons at Gandhinagar, Gujarat. In this regard, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has sanctioned 20 crore out of which ₹ 10 crore has been released in this year. Moreover, Department of Sports through National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) has released ₹ 1.12 crore in this regard for preliminary expenditure towards construction of compound wall etc.

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

The House reassembled at one of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister correcting answer to question; Shrimati Anupriya Patel.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question No. 1085 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 25th July, 2017 regarding 'Measures to contain outbreak of viral fevers'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is such a big error. The number of deaths that was given earlier was so erroneous.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2'o clock.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILL

Motion for reference of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017 to Select Committee

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक point of order है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, कपिल सिब्बल जी का भी point of order है, इनको सुन लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Sir, Mr. Sibal wants to raise a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill is to be sent to the Select Committee. The notice for Supplementary List has been issued. It is just a one-minute matter. We can dispose it of. That was the demand of the whole House. I hope you all have got the Supplementary List of Business. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017. It is as per the consensus. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya to move the motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, I move the following motion:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:—

1. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
2. Shri Ajay Sancheti
3. Shri Shwait Malik
4. Shri Ram Vichar Netam
5. Shri P. Bhattacharya
6. Shri B. K. Hariprasad
7. Shri Pramod Tiwari
8. Shri Javed Ali Khan
9. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
10. Shri Manish Gupta
11. Shri Harivansh
12. Shri C. P. Narayanan
13. Shri Pratap Keshari Deb
14. Shri C. M. Ramesh
15. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
16. Shri Veer Singh
17. Shrimati Kanimozhi
18. Shri Anil Desai
19. Shri Naresh Gujral
20. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway
21. Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap
22. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
23. Dr. Narendra Jadhav
24. Shri Swapan Dasgupta

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the first day of the next Session without extension of time”.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:—

1. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudde
2. Shri Ajay Sancheti
3. Shri Shwait Malik
4. Shri Ram Vichar Netam
5. Shri P. Bhattacharya
6. Shri B. K. Hariprasad
7. Shri Pramod Tiwari
8. Shri Javed Ali Khan
9. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
10. Shri Manish Gupta
11. Shri Harivansh
12. Shri C. P. Narayanan
13. Shri Pratap Keshari Deb
14. Shri C. M. Ramesh
15. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
16. Shri Veer Singh
17. Shrimati Kanimozhi
18. Shri Anil Desai
19. Shri Naresh Gujral
20. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway
21. Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap
22. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
23. Dr. Narendra Jadhav
24. Shri Swapan Dasgupta

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the first day of the next Session without extension of time”.

The motion was adopted.

**REGARDING CURRENCY NOTES OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND
DESIGNS ISSUED BY RBI — Contd.**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पहले कपिल जी को सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, it is a very serious matter. It affects the monetary system of this country. There are very serious issues which the House...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raised it in the morning. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, Sir. I didn't. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, I just want to place some facts. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, आपने एक बार व्यवस्था दे दी है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह विषय कितनी बार उठेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इस हाउस में यह क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is correct. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is the point. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: इस पर हमारी गम्भीर आपत्ति है। आपने कहा कि नोटिस दीजिए, अगर चेयरमैन कहेंगे, तो इसके ऊपर बहस होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you raise it again? The simple question is: Kapilji, in the morning I heard you. I said, 'You give notice'.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The House wants to know what is happening. It affects the future of our currency. It affects the integrity of our currency. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That should be through proper notice.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will do that. Since the Finance Minister is present here, I just want to place some facts so that he can understand what I am going to say tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sibal, I have to go by the rules. There is no scope for it now because you raised it in the morning in the form of a point of order. Even, at that time also, in the form of a point of order, you raised it. So, there is no scope for raising it now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, इससे ज्यादा सीरियस और कुछ हो नहीं सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आरोप है, जो दो नोट दिखाए जा रहे हैं, दो में से एक फर्जी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, आरोप लगाने के लिए भी एक प्रोसीजर है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: यहां सिर्फ आरोप की बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दोनों नोट रख दिए गए हैं, सर्टिफाई कर दिए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था से जुड़ा हुआ एक अत्यंत गंभीर विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुबह मेरा नोटिस भी था, मैंने ये तथ्य रखे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे पूरी दुनिया में हमारे देश की स्थिति ऐसी बन जाएगी, जहां हम पर कोई विश्वास नहीं करेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह इस शताब्दी का सबसे बड़ा अपराध है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह इस शताब्दी का सबसे बड़ा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. For raising allegation also, there is a procedure. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is a procedure. ...**(Interruptions)**.. If you shout slogans, I can't hear anything. ...**(Interruptions)**... Slogan shouting is no solution. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have said, under proper notice we can discuss it. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give proper notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: यह देश की जनता से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you shout slogan, I can't do anything. Slogan shouting is no solution. I have said, under proper notice, we can discuss it. You give proper notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): सर, यह गलत आरोप है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जो बात कह रहे हैं, वह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I would request Members to go back to their seats. Please go back to your seats. Let us take up the Companies (Amendment) Bill. Please go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Shouting slogan is no solution. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Shouting slogan is no solution for anything. The House is adjourned up to 2.30 p.m.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय कपिल सिब्बल जी ने एक गम्भीर मामला उठाया है। सरकार इसका जवाब देने के लिए राजी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे लग रहा है कि देश में दो तरीके के नोट चल रहे हैं। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चूँकि सरकार इसका जवाब नहीं दे रही है, यह हठवादिता है, इसलिए समाजवादी पार्टी सदन से वाक आउट करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request you to go back to your seats ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us take up the discussion. Slogan-shouting is no solution to

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

any problem ...(*Interruptions*)... I have already said that if you give notice, we will consider that notice. If you consider the issue very important, very serious, we can have a discussion on proper notice ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry, I am not able to take up the Business. What do I do? My advice to the Members is that you give proper notice, and let the House discuss it ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you agitated? What is the reason for you to be agitated? ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on 9th August, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday the 9th August, 2017.*

