

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

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

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

Statement

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

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

Position of vacant posts of Senior Residents at AIIMS, Patna

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

Position of vacant posts of Junior Residents at AIIMS, Patna

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

Removal of corruption through demonetisation and digital transactions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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