

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Fourteenth Session**  
**(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)**



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Friday, February 9, 2018/Magha 20, 1939 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Question Hour. Question No. 101,  
Shri R. Gopalakrishnan

...(Interruptions)

**11.01 hrs.**

(At this stage, Shri Thota Narasimham and some other  
hon. Members came and stood on the floor  
near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

**11.02 hrs.**

(At this stage, Shri Avinash Reddy and some other  
hon. Members came and stood on the floor  
near the Table.)

HON. SPEAKER: Not now, I have started the Question  
Hour.

...(Interruptions)

## ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

### Nutritional Guidelines/Norms

101. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister  
of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared and  
issued revised nutritional guidelines/norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons which  
necessitated the revision of the said guidelines/norms;

(c) whether it is at par with the nutritional levels/  
guidelines of other developing nations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD  
DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):  
(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) The Revised Nutrition and Feeding norms  
for supplementary nutrition under the Anganwadi Services  
scheme of the umbrella ICDS were issued on 24.02.2009.  
Subsequently, the National Food Security Act was  
promulgated in 2013. Sections 4, 5, 6 & 7 of the said Act  
mandate the nutritional entitlement for children, pregnant  
women and lactating mothers. Schedule II of the aforesaid  
Act prescribes nutritional norms for the aforesaid  
beneficiaries. In pursuance of Section 39 of the Act,  
Supplementary Nutrition (under ICDS) Rules were notified  
on 20.02.2017; a copy of which was laid on the Table of  
both the Houses of Parliament.

(c) and (d) Supplementary Nutrition under the  
Anganwadi Services Scheme of the Umbrella / ICDS is  
provided in order to bridge the gap between the  
Recommended Dietary Allowances for Indians prescribed  
by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the  
Average Dietary Intake among the population based on  
the National Surveys. Accordingly, the nutrition norms  
under the programme are formulated to bridge this gap.

SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Madam Speaker,  
thank you. ...(Interruptions)

Our Party founder Puratchi Thalaivar MGR has  
announced Puratchi Thalaivi Amma as the Chairman of  
the great initiative, the Noon Meal Scheme in Tamil Nadu  
way back in 1984. Under the golden rule of Puratchi  
Thalaivar and Puratchi Thalaivi, Tamil Nadu has become  
the pioneering State for the ICDS programme.

There are about 55,000 anganwadi centres in Tamil  
Nadu. Providing adequate infrastructure facilities is very  
important. Provision of EB, gas stove facility and  
construction of baby friendly toilets are integral parts of  
construction of new building for 4731 centres.  
...(Interruptions).

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is providing any special funds for the construction of anganwadi centres with all essential facilities. If so, the details thereof. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Over the last four years, we have provided thousands of new anganwadi centres. We have run into partnerships with NGOs that make special anganwadi centres. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: I am happy to share with you all the fact that the State Government of Tamil Nadu has taken a number of steps for providing proper nutrition to women and children, like providing food containing jaggery, wheat, millets, groundnut to ante-natal mothers; Amma baby care kit for new born babies; and provision of weekly ferrous iron sucrose folic acid. Apart from these, there is a provision for cash incentives to ante-natal mothers and paediatric ambulance services. ...(*Interruptions*)

Now, I would like to know whether the Union Government will consider encouraging States like Tamil Nadu which are providing more such schemes for providing nutrition to children and women by granting special assistance. If so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor. ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Madam, if I understand correctly, the hon. Member has asked whether we have been providing new schemes to Tamil Nadu. ...(*Interruptions*) If the hon. Member just sends me a request, I will be happy to inform him exactly what we are providing. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Everyday it should not be done like this.

...(*Interruptions*)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

### **Siddha System of Medicine**

\*102. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities provided for treatment through Siddha system of medicine in the country;

(b) the details of Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries where these facilities are available at present, State/UT and location-wise; and

(c) the details of steps being taken to provide these facilities in those parts of the country where such facilities are not being provided at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry has established Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), which is an apex organization for research and providing healthcare facilities in the Siddha system of medicine and treatment. Further, the Government has also established National Institute of Siddha, (NIS) Chennai, an autonomous body under Ministry of AYUSH which is a premier institute of Siddha in the country to develop high standards of teaching, training, research and to provide medical care through Siddha system of medicine and treatment.

In addition to above, under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, consultation and OPD (Out Patient Department) medicines are provided at the Siddha Units. The details of the facilities provided by CCRS, NIS and CGHS for treatment under Siddha system in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

Apart from above, health units under state governments also provide Siddha healthcare facilities as under:-

- i. **Tamil Nadu State:-** The health care services through Siddha are being extended through a network of Major hospitals, Maternal and child health hospitals, District Headquarters hospitals, Taluk hospitals, Non-Taluk hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Rural Dispensaries, Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals, Tribal dispensaries, Mobile Medical Units, and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) wings at Government Primary Health Centres (PHC) in Tamil Nadu. Two Government Siddha medical colleges and seven private Siddha

medical colleges in Tamil Nadu provide Siddha health care services and also impart education.

- ii. **Kerala State:-** Govt. Siddha hospital / Siddha dispensaries and NRHM wings provide Siddha Health care services. One private Siddha Medical College and Hospital is available in the state.
- iii. **Puducherry:-** Siddha Medical Services are provided through Primary Health Centres (PHC) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) wings.
- iv. **New Delhi:-** One Siddha dispensary is functioning under Delhi Government.

(c) The Government of India under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission provides financial assistance to States/UTs for the following activities:-

- i. Co-location of AYUSH facilities including Siddha at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Districts Hospitals (DHs).

- ii. Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries including Siddha.
- iii. Supply of essential AYUSH medicine including Siddha for Hospitals and Dispensaries.
- iv. Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital including Siddha.

Further, the following Steps have been taken by the Ministry of AYUSH to launch Siddha units in other parts of the country where Siddha medical facilities are not available:-

- i. New Siddha Unit in Tirupati: Detailed project report (DPR) has been obtained from Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) to establish a Siddha Clinical Research Unit in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.
- ii. CCRS participates in AROGYA Fairs & Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities all over the country and provides Siddha healthcare services to the general public.

### **Statement**

*List of the Siddha Research Institutes/units/National Institutes functioning under Ministry of AYUSH providing Siddha healthcare services and list of CGHS dispensaries providing Siddha healthcare facilities*

#### **A. Siddha healthcare facilities provided by institutes working under M/o AYUSH**

Sl. No.	Institutes/units	Facilities
1	2	3
1.	Central Council for Research in Siddha.	
i.	Siddha Central Research Institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OPD (Out patient Department)</li> <li>2. IPD (In patient Department)</li> <li>3. Three Special OPDs (Diabetic, Geriatric Health care and Reproductive &amp; Child Health care)</li> <li>4. Varmam and Thokkanam (Siddha External Therapy methods and bone setting)</li> <li>5. Swasthya Rakshan Programme (SRP - 3 locations)</li> </ul>
ii.	Siddha Regional Research Institute, Puducherry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OPD</li> <li>2. IPD</li> <li>3. Two Special OPDs (Diabetic and Geriatric Health care)</li> <li>4. Swasthya Rakshan Programme (1 location)</li> </ul>

1	2	3
iii.	Siddha Regional Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OPD</li> <li>2. Geriatric Health care Special OPD</li> <li>3. Varmam and Thokkanam (Siddha External Therapy methods)</li> <li>4. Swasthya Rakshan Programme (2 locations)</li> </ol>
iv.	Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Palayamkottai, Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OPD</li> <li>2. IPD</li> <li>3. Geriatric Health care Special OPD</li> <li>4. Swasthya Rakshan Programme (2 locations)</li> </ol>
v.	Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Karol Bagh, New Delhi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OPD</li> <li>2. Varmam and Thokkanam (Siddha External Therapy methods)</li> <li>3. Swasthya Rakshan Programme (2 locations)</li> </ol>
vi.	Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Bengaluru, Karnataka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OPD</li> <li>2. Varmam and Thokkanam (Siddha External Therapy methods)</li> </ol>
vii.	Siddha Medicinal Plants Garden, Mettur Dam, Tamil Nadu.	Swasthya Rakshan Programme (1 location)
2.	National Institute of Siddha, Chennai  National Institute of Siddha, Chennai	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OPD Services.</li> <li>2. IPD services with the bed strength of 200 beds.</li> <li>3. Ten Special OPDs (Diabetes, Cardiac/Bronchial Asthma, Cosmetology, Obesity, Renal/Hypertension, Yogam &amp; Kayakalpam, Geriatrics, Putru, Infertility, Obstetrics/Gynecology) and Seasonal Dengue.</li> <li>4. Five out-reach clinics in rural and semi-urban areas conducted as Swasthya Rakshan and Swasthya Parikshan camps.</li> <li>5. External therapies like Thokkanam, Leech Therapy, Suttigai (Cauterization), Patru (Poultice), Ottradam (Fomentation), Poochu (Anointing), Pugai (Fumigation), Kattu (Bandage), Nasyam (Nasal Drops), Vethu (Steam inhalation), Seelai (Medicated Gauze/Plaster), Kombu Kattal, (Bone Setting), Pottanam (Medicated Pouch/packs)Pasai (Cream), Kalimbu (Ointment), Peechu (Enema), Ennai Kattu (Oil Pooling) are being provided to patients.</li> <li>6. Varmam, Karanool Therapies.</li> </ol>
<b>B.</b>	<b>List of CGHS dispensaries providing Siddha facilities</b>	
	a) KK Nagar Siddha Unit, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	Consultation and OPD medicine are provided in these centres.
	b) Anna Nagar Siddha Unit, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	
	c) Lodhi Road Siddha Unit - New Delhi.	

*[English]***Public Healthcare Infrastructure**

\*103. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:  
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the neglect of investments in public healthcare infrastructure and the promotion of private hospitals to fill the gap have created a dependency on the private sector and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether a large percentage of tertiary and primary healthcare services is catered to by the private sector and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to set up a single National Authority to regulate healthcare charges and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Concurrent List of the Constitution allows the Central Government to enact laws to regulate healthcare charges and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being initiated by the Government to regulate healthcare charges by imposing a ceiling on the prices and ensure access to affordable healthcare?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public Health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to invest in public healthcare infrastructure and provide affordable healthcare services lies with respective State/UT Governments. However, technical and financial support under the National Health Mission (NHM) is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare system. According to the National Health Accounts Estimates for India, the Government Health Expenditure (GHE) has increased by 8 percent from Rs 1,29,778 Crores in FY 2013-14 to Rs 1,39,949 crores in FY 2014-15. The National Health Policy 2017 envisages raising public health expenditure progressively to 2.5% of the GDP by 2025. It also envisages that States contribute at least 8% of their Total Government Expenditure to Health. The share of utilization of healthcare services in public sector for non-hospitalized, hospitalized and childbirth cases, as reported by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) Since public health and hospitals is a State subject and not a subject on concurrent list, it is the responsibility of the respective State/Union Territory Government to regulate healthcare charges in their States/UTs.

The Government of India has, however, enacted under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution, the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, for registration and regulation of all Clinical Establishments (both Government and Private) in the country. Currently, the Act is applicable in 11 States and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act.

Under the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012, notified under this Act, the clinical establishments (in the States / Union Territories where the said Act is applicable) are required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be issued by Central/State Governments, display their rates at a conspicuous place and charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and the same has been shared with the States/UTs where the Act is applicable for appropriate action. The enactment and implementation of the said Act is within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed the ceiling rates for essential drugs, including stents and implants.

**Statement**

*Percentage of ailments receiving treatment from government sources in two NSS rounds*

	Rural		Urban	
	2004 60th Round	2014 71st Round	2004 60th Round	2014 71st Round
Non-hospitalized	22	28	19	21
Hospitalized	42	42	38	32
Child Birth	18	56	31	42

**Status of New AIIMS**

\*104. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

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

(a) the present status of functional All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutions in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for setting up of AIIMS like institutions in the country along with provision for staff and equipments for patients during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received requests from various States for additional funds/release of funds for expeditious completion of the said institutions during the said period and if so, the details thereof along with the present status of such requests, State/UTwise;

(d) whether cases of irregularities/ corruption/ diversion of funds in construction of these institutions have come to the notice of the Government during the said period, if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being

taken by the Government in such cases so far as well as for expeditious completion of these institutions; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up more AIIMS like institutions in the country, if so, the details thereof, State/ UT and location-wise and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be finalised/ implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Six AIIMS Institutions at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh, Bhubaneswar in Odisha, Jodhpur in Rajasthan, Patna in Bihar, Raipur in Chhattisgarh and Rishikesh in Uttarakhand are functional. The functional status of these AIIMS is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The funds, being allocated under Pradhan Mantri Swasthaya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Scheme, are being utilized for setting up of new AIIMS as well as up-gradation of Government Medical Colleges where new Super Specialty Block (SSB) or Trauma Centre is being created. No separate allocation is made for new AIIMS under capital head of the budget. The details of the funds allocated and utilized for setting up of AIIMS like institutions in the country, during each of the last three years and the current year, are as below:

Year	Budget Estimates (B.E) for PMSSY Scheme	Revised Estimates (R.E) for PMSSY Scheme	Funds Utilised for setting up of new AIIMS
2014-15	Rs. 1956.00 Cr	Rs. 891.00 Cr	Rs. 676.30 Cr
2015-16	Rs. 2206.00 Cr	Rs. 1646.03 Cr	Rs. 1399-78 Cr
2016-17	Rs. 2450.00 Cr	Rs. 1953.24 Cr	Rs. 1215.03Cr
2017-18 (upto 31.01.18)	Rs. 3975.00 Cr	Rs. 3175.00 Cr	Rs. 1074.27Cr
Total	Rs. 10,587.00 cr	Rs. 7,665.27 cr	Rs. 4,365.38 cr

The details of funds utilization for construction and procurement of equipment and staff position are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) AIIMS like institutions are being set up by the Union Government through Pradhan Mantri Swastha Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) scheme where the entire cost of setting up and running expenditure is borne by the Union Government. No funds for the new AIIMS are provided to the State Government. As the new AIIMS

works are taken up by Government of India through Executing Agencies / Project Management Committee appointed by the Central Government, no funds are released to the State Government.

(d) No cases of irregularities/ corruption/diversion of funds in construction of these institutions have come to the notice of the Government during the said period.

(e) Apart from six functional AIIMS, fourteen new

AIIMS like institutions are being set up in the country. The details of AIIMS like Institutions approved under Phase-II, IV, V & VI of Pradhan Mantri Swastha Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Status of Functioning of Six AIIMS (As on 31.01.2018)*

**A. Construction and Equipment Procurement**

Sl. No.	AIIMS	Status of Progress of Six AIIMS			
		Medical College	Hospital	Residential Complex (Phase 1)	Status of Procurement of Equipment
1	Bhopal	Completed	94.00%	Completed	91.29 %
2	Bhubaneswar	Completed	94.00%	Completed	91.05 %
3	Jodhpur	Completed	94.00%	Completed	78.86 %
4	Patna	Completed	90.00%	Completed	81.28 %
5	Raipur	Completed	96.00%	Completed	91.17 %
6	Rishikesh	Completed	90.00%	Completed	78.38 %

**B. Hospital Services**

AIIMS	Hospital Facility			Academic Facility		
	No. of Beds (Out of 960)	No. of Super Speciality Functional (Out of 16)	No. of Speciality Functional (Out of 18)	MBBS Seats	Nursing Seats	PG Seats
Bhopal	403	12	18	100	60	33
Bhubaneswar	540	14	17	100	60	33
Jodhpur	500	12	18	100	60	100
Patna	195	7	18	100	60	Nil
Raipur	400	07	18	100	60	26
Rishikesh	706	13	18	100	60	133
<b>Total</b>	<b>2744</b>			<b>600</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>325</b>

**C. Other Important Hospital Services**

Sl. No.	All MS	Emergency	Trauma Care	Blood Bank	Diagnostics	Pathology
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bhopal	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Bhubaneswar	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Jodhpur	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
4	Patna	Partly Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
5	Raipur	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
6	Rishikesh	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds utilized for setting up of AIIMS for the last three years and current year*

**A. Funds utilized for six functional AIIMS:**

Sl. No.	AIIMS	Grants-in-aids				Total Released (Rs. in cr)
		2014-15 (Rs. in cr)	2015-16 (Rs. in cr)	2016-17 (Rs. in cr)	2017-18* (* as on 31.01.2018) (Rs. in cr)	
1	Bhopal	82	163	170.07	99.9	514.97
2	Bhubaneswar	82	198	147.82	158.5	586.32
3	Jodhpur	82	220	155	173.06	630.06
4	Patna	82	199	140	105	526
5	Raipur	82	187	251.17	180	700.17
6	Rishikesh	82	170	286.5	121.63	660.13
Total		492	1,137	1,150.56	838.09	3,617.65

**B. Funds utilized for 11 new AIIMS approved under Phase-II and Phase-IV:**

Sl. No.	AIIMS	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in Cr)	2014-15 (Rs. in Cr)	2015-16 (Rs. in Cr)	2016-17 (Rs. in Cr)	2017-18 (Rs. in Cr)	Total Fund Released (Rs. in Cr)
1.	AIIMS, Rae Bareilly, UP	823	69.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	104.00
2.	AIIMS, Manglagiri, AP	1618	No fund released		20	34.51	54.51
3.	AIIMS, Nagpur, Maharashtra	1577	No fund released		20	34.84	54.84
4.	AIIMS, Kalyani, West Bengal	1754	No fund released		20	51.03	71.03
5.	AIIMS, Gorakhpur, UP	1011	No fund released		0	10	10
6.	AIIMS, Bathinda, Punjab	925	No fund released		5	10	15
7.	AIIMS, Guwahati, Assam	1123	No fund released		0	5	5
8.	AIIMS, Bilaspur, HP	1351	No fund released		0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	AIIMS, Awantipora, Kashmir	1837	No fund released		0	42.5	42.5
10.	AIIMS, Vijaypur, Jammu	1688	No fund released		0	48.3	48.3
11.	AIIMS, Deoghar, Jharkhand	1103	No fund released		0	0	0
Total			69.00	35.00	65.00	236.18	405.18

**C. Provision of funds for salaries of staff of 6 functional AIIMS:**

Sl. No.	AIIMS	Grants-in-Aid (Salaries) (Rs. in Cr.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1	Bhopal	29.00	44.00	34.35	29.50
2	Bhubaneswar	29.00	49.00	99.12	41.00
3	Jodhpur	29.00	47.00	80.00	52.24
4	Patna	29.00	57.00	90.00	50.00
5	Raipur	29.00	50.00	63.52	100.00
6	Rishikesh	29.00	45.00	110.00	52.50
Total		174.00	292.00	476.99	325.24
Total		Rs. 1,268.23 Cr			

**D. Present position of filled posts against sanctioned posts in six new AIIMS**

AIIMS	Faculty posts			Non-faculty posts		
	Sanctioned Posts	Posts filled at present	Posts vacant at present	Sanctioned Posts	Posts filled at present	Posts vacant at present
Bhopal	305	135	170	3776	660	3116
Bhubaneswar	305	158	147	3776	793	2983
Jodhpur	305	138	167	3776	603	3173
Patna	305	52	253	3776	965	2811
Raipur	305	98	207	3776	986	2790
Rishikesh	305	143	162	3776	195	3581
Total	1,830	724	1,106	22,656	4,202	18,454

**Statement-III***Status of functioning of new AIIMS (PHASE-II, IV, V and VI)*

Sl. No.	State	Location of AIIMS to be set up under PMSSY	Phase of PMSSY Scheme	Date of Cabinet approval	Approved Outlay	Expected date for completion of project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri near Guntur	Phase-IV	07.10.2015	Rs 1618 Cr	Feb, 2020
2.	Assam	Kamrup District in Guwahati	Phase-V	24.05.2017	Rs1123 Cr	April, 2021
3.	Bihar	Yet to be decided	Phase-VI	Yet to be obtained	-NA-	Dec, 2022
4.	Gujarat	Yet to be decided	Phase-VI	Yet to be obtained	-NA-	Sept, 2022
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Phase-V	03.01.2018	Rs1351 Cr	Sept,2021
6.	Jammu and	Awantipora, Pulwama	Phase-V	Yet to be obtained	-NA-	2024(Tentative)
7.	Kashmir	Samba	Phase-V	Yet to be obtained	-NA-	2022(Tentative)
8.	Jharkhand	Deogarh	Phase-VI	Yet to be obtained	-NA-	Sept, 2022
9.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Phase-IV	07.10.2015	Rs 1577 Cr	Feb,2020
10.	Punjab	Bathinda	Phase-V	27.07.2016	Rs 925 Cr	April, 2020
11.	Tamil Nadu	Yet to be decided	Phase-V	Yet to be obtained	-NA-	Sept, 2022
12.	Gorakhpur	Phase-II	20.07.2016	Rs 1011 Cr	March, 2020	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Phase-II	05.02.2009 (Revised cost estimates approved on 10.07.2017)	Rs. 823 Cr	March, 2020
14.	West Bengal	Kalyani	Phase-IV	07.10.2015	Rs 1754 Cr	Feb,2020

**Educational Loans**

\*105.DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of educational loans disbursed in all the backward districts during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has devised any mechanism to propagate awareness about loans for higher education in rural and tribal areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the promotion of awareness component is included in the broader scheme of educational loan and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make awareness component mandatory under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The details of educational loans disbursed during the last three years, district-wise in 115 backward districts

identified by NITI Aayog is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Government has taken number of steps to propagate awareness about loans for higher education in the country. These include awareness campaign by State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) with the help of participating banks of that area, display of banners for education loans at bank branches, display of posters at ATMs, organization of seminar about education loan facilities in educational institutions, active

coordination with educational institutions by the branches during the admission seasons, advertisement through print media in English, Hindi and Local Language. Further, in order to simplify the process of applying for education loans for- the students, Government has launched the Vidya Lakshmi Portal (VLP) which facilitates the applicants to apply, view and track the education loan applications. Banks have also been advised to provide link of VLP on their official websites, which also works as awareness material.

**Statement**

*Details of educational loans disbursed in last three years in 115 back ward districts, district-wise*

State name	District name	Year 2014-15		Year 2015-16		Year 2016-17	
		Account	Amount (Rs in Crore)	Account	Amount (Rs in Crore)	Account	Amount (Rs in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	1735	69.81	3878	141.99	3014	203.01
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	1089	17.16	738	16.23	744	17.98
Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	899	29.97	1272	97.99	1211	34.91
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	5	0.5	2	0.07	3	0.13
Assam	Baksa	3	0.11	5	0.15	5	0.19
Assam	Barpeta	34	1.24	24	0.8	21	0.96
Assam	Darrang	12	0.41	16	0.53	5	0.17
Assam	Dhubri	18	0.64	1	0.75	18	0.89
Assam	Goalpara	7	0.28	7	0.29	9	0.41
Assam	Hailakandi	4	0.13	9	0.33	9	0.26
Assam	Udalguri	4	0.16	19	0.58	9	0.23
Bihar	Araria	198	4.92	159	5.45	345	23.62
Bihar	Aurangabad	698	25.69	528	20.16	481	14.24
Bihar	Banka	134	2.52	103	2.4	75	2.96
Bihar	Begusarai	527	6.86	315	10.31	367	8.52
Bihar	Gaya	639	25	1622	36	1358	30
Bihar	Jamui	94	1.96	68	2.45	244	7.92
Bihar	Katihar	883	18.55	1001	29.02	1687	36.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	Khagaria	164	6.66	122	3.61	118	3.03
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1487	70.2	928	59.36	655	30.93
Bihar	Nawada	186	6.02	221	7.23	125	428
Bihar	Purnia	247	3.33	453	6.12	849	46.59
Bihar	Sheikhpura	31	0.52	26	0.49	44	1.1
Bihar	Sitamarhi	252	6.32	287	7.85	394	10.01
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	96	2.1	130	2.08	162	2.33
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	10	0.12	15	0.25	18	0.31
Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	19	0.23	23	0.31	15	0.21
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	7	0.04	18	0.23	22	0.37
Chhattisgarh	Korba	138	3.15	181	3.27	235	5.01
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	21	0.15	15	0.11	7	0.1
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	2	0.01	3	0.03	3	0.03
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	82	0.97	117	1.35	175	2.91
Chhattisgarh	Sukma	11	0.16	8	0.12	1	0.01
Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	58	0.76	81	1.1	119	1.85
Gujarat	Morbi	130	3.17	63	2.49	285	9.09
Gujarat	Narmada	80	3.12	55	1.46	70	2.35
Haryana	Mewat	16	1.2	32	1.18	32	1
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	104	1.76	125	3.49	135	4.54
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	204	4.37	471	7.59	493	7.57
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	96	2.13	208	2.61	233	2.66
Jharkhand	Bokaro	1458	34.36	1556	28.23	1052	36.69
Jharkhand	Chatra	190	3.29	150	3.27	99	2.66
Jharkhand	Dumka	525	6.06	154	4.66	200	4.98
Jharkhand	Garhwa	186	4.81	130	3.39	143	5.08
Jharkhand	Giridih	586	9.66	546	7.32	508	12.97
Jharkhand	Godda	161	4.25	136	3.34	158	4.01
Jharkhand	Gumla	255	4.56	222	3.19	112	2.29
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	659	16.64	596	11.35	597	19.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jharkhand	Khunti	178	3.69	164	3.65	60	1.81
Jharkhand	Latehar	172	5.14	151	3.12	137	4.49
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	196	3.1	189	2.82	99	2.67
Jharkhand	Pakur	91	2.17	124	3.19	114	2.81
Jharkhand	Palamu	288	7.21	242	3.63	182	5.98
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	813	20.63	336	8.15	284	7.92
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	2132	87.05	2031	103.81	2165	120.96
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	623	24.8	393	6.53	431	12.04
Jharkhand	Ranchi	3963	118.77	3040	76.42	2629	118.07
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	141	3.25	99	2.69	126	4.45
Jharkhand	Simdega	127	2.67	108	2.19	81	2.97
Karnataka	Gadag	708	5.9	982	7.55	1058	8.65
Karnataka	Gulbarga	812	6	988	8	1200	10.3
Kerala	Wayanad	3207	180	2811	111	2964	138
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	51	1.16	53	1.21	61	1.17
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	54	1.23	56	1.26	63	1.36
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	33	0.67	32	0.69	35	0.72
Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	105	2.45	108	2.47	113	2.52
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	65	1.35	61	1.37	73	1.41
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	84	1.81	81	1.83	93	1.81
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	51	1.12	53	1.19	59	1.21
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	85	1.95	91	2.04	102	2.06
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	7	6.32	12	18.62	10	26.73
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	63	93.54	90	156.09	82	224.44
Maharashtra	Nanded	23	75.54	6	14.18	13	28.11
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	3	25.33	4	16.18	1	4.21
Manipur	Chandel	8	0.24	10	0.32	11	0.32
Meghalaya	Ribhoi	14	0.47	50	1.93	39	1.2
Mizoram	Mamit	1	0.06	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	Kiphire	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Odisha	Balangir	430	5.02	384	5.46	384	6.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	Dhenkanal	304	3.99	276	3.27	206	2.86
Odisha	Gajapati	85	1.59	73	1.28	108	1.87
Odisha	Kalahandi	737	5.82	808	6.4	934	7.66
Odisha	Kandhamal	108	1.36	77	1.68	63	1.48
Odisha	Koraput	367	6.54	320	7.77	227	9.06
Odisha	Malkangiri	45	0.89	36	0.59	25	0.41
Odisha	Rayagada	200	4.16	163	5.34	140	5.93
Punjab	Firozpur	188	8.25	259	16.88	213	11.24
Punjab	Moga	536	137.49	1204	159.25	1719	243.62
Rajasthan	Barmer	137	0.99	126	0.85	93	2.80
Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	45	0.45	26	0.27	264	7.71
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	48	0.42	36	0.29	19	0.64
Rajasthan	Karauli	155	1.02	101	0.50	348	10.93
Rajasthan	Sirohi	104	0.93	102	0.75	145	2.52
Sikkim	East District	367	1.87	84	1.59	34	2.33
Tamil nadu	Ramanathapur am	14118	56.97	7999	56.69	13377	205.34
Tamil nadu	Virudhunagar	15492	185.21	8351	103.28	7695	95.1
Telangana	Adilabad	644	14.73	581	20.99	594	12.92
Telangana	Khammam	844	38.84	2429	142.93	912	37.87
Telangana	Warangal	1350	43.00	2135	65.14	1685	45.10
Tripura	Dhalai	31	0.66	34	0.47	22	0.48
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	121	4.41	128	6.85	84	14.92
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	89	1.47	136	2.09	229	14.91
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	37	1.22	28	0.95	25	0.8
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	55	2.3	61	2.1	81	2.91
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	140	5.57	126	4.72	154	5.99
Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	6	0.26	5	0.16	13	0.37
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	83	1.75	92	1.91	101	2.16
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	37	1.35	48	1.75	61	2.19
Uttarakhand	Hardwar	528	17.34	532	24.42	487	20.48
Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	733	30.35	741	43.9	1188	64.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West bengal	Birbhum	418	10.68	561	25.4	776	12.41
West bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	171	4.36	229	10.37	317	5.07
West bengal	Maldah	344	8.79	462	20.92	639	10.22
West bengal	Murshidabad	593	15.15	795	36.04	1102	17.61
West bengal	Nadia	538	13.74	722	32.7	1008	15.98

Source: SLBC

### Implementation of GST

\*106.SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has led to a decline in the revenues of both the Union and State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the changes taken place after GST;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to address any revenue loss;

(d) whether GST has led to an increase in the rate of inflation and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the anti-profiteering mechanism is working effectively?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The month-wise details of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and Cess collected by the Government since July 1, 2017 is as follows:

Month	Collection
August, 2017	93,590
September, 2017	93,029
October, 2017	95,132
November, 2017	85,931
December, 2017	83,716
January, 2018	88,929

At the aggregate level, the States are getting their revenues including 14% growth rate over 2015-16 collections. However, there is a minor shortfall in Central Governments revenue.

(c) The Government is taking various steps to check evasion as well as educate the taxpayers about the new tax regime and encouraging voluntary compliance. The steps which are being taken include introduction of e-way bill, simplification of measures for filing tax returns, steps to capture invoice details of transactions so that the same could be matched with credit taken and verification of transition credit availed by tax payers.

(d) No Madam.

(e) The National Anti-Profiteering Authority and Standing Committee as well as State Level Screening Committees on anti-profiteering have been set up to examine the complaints of profiteering. Affected consumers may file an application, in the prescribed format, before the Standing Committee on Anti-profiteering. 221 anti-profiteering applications have been received by the Standing Committee and State Screening Committees as on 31.01.2018. Notices of initiation of investigation have been issued in 9 cases involving 52 applications.

To protect the interests of consumers, the Government has directed manufacturers/ packers/ importers of pre-packaged commodities to declare the revised retail sale price (MRP) after implementation of GST by way of stamping or putting sticker or online printing, as the case may be, on the unsold stock manufactured/ packed/ imported in addition to the existing retail sale price (MRP) up to 31st March, 2018. Use of un-exhausted packaging material/ wrapper has also been

similarly allowed up to 31st March, 2018 after making necessary corrections.

### **Rise in Dengue/Malaria Cases**

\*107. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

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

(a) whether cases of dengue and malaria have risen in the country over the last few years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the number of cases and deaths reported in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether ICU healthcare resources are overburdened and nearly a fifth of these resources are consumed by dengue/tropical fever etc., if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government; and

(d) the details of various schemes launched/reviewed and funds allocated by the Government for controlling such diseases in various parts of the country including Jharkhand along with the outcome of review and the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Malaria has been declining in the country over the last three years (2015-2017). However, Dengue is spreading in various parts of country as its transmission is governed by many ecological factors. Also, unplanned developmental activities, improper water storage, population movement, improper solid waste management etc. play crucial role in the upsurge of Dengue.

The State-wise number of cases & deaths due to Dengue reported during last three years and current year (till 28.01.18) in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I and of Malaria during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Majority of Dengue and Malaria cases do not require hospitalization and are treated at various health facilities. Dengue fever in normal condition is known to be a self-limiting viral disease. However, in certain clinical conditions, few cases may have severe manifestations or complications, for which such patients need to be closely monitored requiring hospitalization. The Government has launched a National Programme viz. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under National Health Mission (NHM) for prevention and control of these diseases. Besides, another national programme viz. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is implemented under NHM in all States/UTs including Jharkhand with the objective to detect and respond to epidemic prone disease outbreaks including outbreaks due to vector borne diseases. To prevent the spread of such outbreaks, States/UTs are provided with additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team (RRT) members for outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone diseases, IT equipment for data entry, analysis and data transfer, and provision of funds for operationalization of the programme.

Various steps taken by Government of India (GoI) for prevention and control of Dengue and Malaria in the country including Jharkhand is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The details of funds allocated by the Government for controlling Vector Borne Diseases including Dengue & Malaria are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

### **Statement-I**

#### *State-wise Dengue cases and Deaths in the country*

Sl. No.	State	2015		2016		2017		(Prov. till 28th Jan)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	3159	2	3417	2	4844'	0	71	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1933	1	13	0	15	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Assam	1076	1	6157	4	5024	2	0	0
4	Bihar	1771	0	1912	0	1875	0	2	0
5	Chhattisgarh	384	1	356	0	433	0	0	0
6	Goa	293	0	150	0	235	0	8	0
7	Gujarat	5590	9	8028	14	4632	5	86	0
8	Haryana	9921	13	2493	0	4413	1	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	19	1	322	0	453	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	153	0	79	1	485	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	102	0	414	1	707	5	1	0
12	Karnataka	5077	9	6083	8	17265	5	130	0
13	Kerala	4075	25	7439	13	19973	37	145	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	2108	8	3150	12	2585	6	0	0
15	Meghalaya	13	0	172	0	42	0	0	0
16	Maharashtra	4936	23	6792	33	7442	41	88	0
17	Manipur	52	0	51	1	187	1	0	0
18	Mizoram	43	0	580	0	107	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	21	1	142	0	357	0	0	0
20	Odisha	2450	2	8380	11	4158	6	7	0
21	Punjab	14128	18	10439	15	15320	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	4043	7	5292	16	8387	16	0	0
23	Sikkim	21	0	82	0	659	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4535	12	2531	5	23294	65	813	0
25	Tripura	40	0	102	0	123	0	0	0
26	Telangana	1831	2	4037	4	3083	0	41	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	2892	9	15033	42	3066	28	45	0
28	Uttarakhand	1655	1	2146	4	971	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	8516	14	*22865	45	** 10697	19	0	0
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	153	0	92	0	17	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	966	1	1246	0	1094	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32	Delhi	15867	60	4431	10	9232	9	5	0
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1154	0	4161	2	1996	0	0	0
34	Daman and Diu	165	0	89	0	59	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	771	0	490	2	4766	7	59	0
Total		99913	220	129166	245	157996	253	1501	0

\* As per data reported by the State Government till 9th November.

\*\* As per data reported by the State Government till 4th October.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise malaria cases and deaths in the country*

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	2015		2016		2017	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	25042	0	23613	0	16913	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5088	7	3128	2	1538	0
3	Assam	15557	4	7826	6	5473	0
4	Bihar	4006	1	5189	0	3175	2
5	Chhattisgarh	144886	21	148220	61	141310	0
6	Goa	651	1	742	0	653	2
7	Gujarat	41566	7	44783	6	37801	2
8	Haryana	9308	3	7866	0	6887	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	60	0	106	0	95	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	216	0	242	0	226	0
11	Jharkhand	104800	6	141414	15	92770	1
12	Karnataka	12445	0	11078	0	6529	0
13	Kerala	1549	4	1547	2	1194	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	100597	24	69106	3	46176	3
15	Maharashtra	56603	59	23983	26	18133	19
16	Manipur	216	0	122	0	80	0
17	Meghalaya	48603	79	35147	45	16433	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Mizoram	28593	21	7583	9	5710	0
19	Nagaland	1527	3	828	0	394	1
20	Odisha	436850	80	444843	77	352140	25
21	Punjab	596	0	693	0	808	0
22	Rajasthan	11796	3	12741	5	6837	0
23	Sikkim	27	0	15	0	12	0
24	Tamil Nadu	5587	0	4341	0	5449	0
25	Telangana	10951	4	3512	1	2688	0
26	Tripura	32525	21	10546	14	7040	6
27	Uttarakhand	1466	0	961	0	532	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	42767	0	40700	0	32345	0
29	West Bengal	24208	34	35236	59.	30008	29
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	409	0	485	0	404	0
31	Chandigarh	152	1	157	0	114	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	418	0	375	0	297	0
33	Daman and Diu	84	0	48	0	37	0
34	Delhi	54	0	31	0	577	0
35	Lakshadweep	4	0	2	0	1	0
36	Puducherry	54	1	76	0	59	0
All India Total		1169261	384	1087285	331	840838	103

**Statement-III**

*Steps taken by Government for prevention and control of Dengue and Malaria*

**Dengue**

- For improvement of management of Dengue cases, Master Trainers of 29 States/UTs have been trained during 2017 in four training workshops organized in collaboration with World Health Organization
- GoI provided Technical Guidelines for prevention and control, case management & effective community

participation to the States for its implementation and also uploaded on NVBDCP website [www.nvbdc.gov.in](http://www.nvbdc.gov.in).

- Periodic reviews were done at various levels through review meetings and video-conferences and advisories issued from time to time to States/UTs.
- States have been requested to make Dengue a notifiable disease.
- Diagnosis provided through 609 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 16 Apex Referral

Laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country and Gol supplies diagnostic kits to them through National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune free of cost.

- Sensitization and Capacity Building
- Field Visits by Central Teams.
- Monitoring & Supervision

### **Malaria**

1. Government has launched the National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) in India, 2016-2030 for elimination of Malaria by 2030 and released National Strategic Plan, 2017-2022 and Operational Manual for Malaria Elimination in India, 2016.
2. Surveillance and case management
  - Case detection (active and passive)- Intensified during high transmission period
  - Early diagnosis and complete treatment
  - Sentinel surveillance
3. Integrated Vector Management (IVM)
  - Indoor residual spray (IRS)
  - Insecticide treated bed nets (ITNs) / Long-Lasting Insecticidal nets (LLINs)
  - Anti-larval measures including source reduction

4. Epidemic preparedness and rapid response.

5. Supportive interventions

- Capacity building
- Behaviour change communication (BCC)
- Inter-sectoral collaboration
- Monitoring and evaluation (M & E)
- Operational research and applied field research

6. Other steps to combat and to avoid recurrence of epidemics of malaria are as follows:-

- Regular monitoring of the states and feedback to them
- Coordination with 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.
- Regular monitoring through field visits of NVBDCP officers/ consultants.
- Issuing advisory to the states before the monsoon season to upscale their activities and make all the necessary preparations.
- Technical support and guidance.
- Logistic support

### **Statement-IV**

#### *Fund Allocation under NVBDCP*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2510.00	864.20	728.00	909.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1291.00	1364.27	1183.00	1183.00
3	Assam	3036.00	3260.14	2395.10	2335.10
4	Bihar	4800.00	9695.23	3534.00	3673.50
5	Chhattisgarh	2990.00	561.92	908.00	3364.50
6	Goa	128.00	47.50	102.00	106.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Gujarat	2380.00	1159.71	1100.00	1259.00
8	Haryana	363.00	255.00	200.00	52.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	140.00	0.00	26.00	45.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	155.00	91.23	94.20	99.62
11	Jharkhand	4139.50	5349.94	3390.00	3370.91
12	Karnataka	2320.00	1843.60	1759.00	970.06
13	Kerala	1007.00	726.00	644.00	509.41
14	Madhya Pradesh	2390.00	2150.64	2118.00	1657.15
15	Maharashtra	2187.00	652.84	1320.00	705.80
16	Manipur	1091.00	979.13	1005.00	905.00
17	Meghalaya	1162.00	1108.89	915.00	864.00
18	Mizoram	1248.00	1392.69	1104.00	1364.00
19	Nagaland	1533.00	1314.78	1117.00	1117.00
20	Odisha	5170.00	4425.32	10037.00	10177.00
21	Punjab	550.00	509.29	402.00	1038.63
22	Rajasthan	990.00	2146.16	2180.80	1388.65
23	Sikkim	70.00	58.90	90.90	41.90
24	Tamil Nadu	2250.00	1594.00	1409.00	1410.55
25	Telangana	701.47	685.00	628.33	
2(5	Tripura	1459.00	2182.72	1617.00	1617.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	3905.50	1783.67	3650.00	3343.80
23	Uttarakhand	125.00	127.14	266.00	249.38
29	West Bengal	3500.00	1645.85	1910.00	1600.00
30	Delhi	584.00	19.00	169.00	168.17
31	Pudducherry	56.00	108.25	51.00	51.83
32	Aandaman and Nicobar Islands	250.00	611.31	349.00	373.00
33	Chandigarh	96.00	79.49	77.00	60.00
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98.00	96.00	107.00	100.00
35	Daman and Diu	72.00	68.00	71.00	66.00
36	Lakshadweep	54.00	47.00	36.00	41.00
	Total	54100.00	49021.28	46750.00	46847.00

### **Newborn Deaths**

\*108. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether newborn children have died in various parts of the country due to non-supply of oxygen in time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per information received from states, there are no such incidents reported where death of newborn children occurred due to lack of life saving oxygen. However, improving the survival of newborn is one of the priority area under National Health Mission as nearly 60% of under five child mortality is contributed by newborn mortality. The various interventions to address newborn mortality inter-alia are promotion of institutional deliveries, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) for care of sick newborn & Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) through ASHAs and ANM.

### **Wages to Anganwadi Workers**

109. DR. P.K.BIJU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the average wages paid to Anganwadi workers since 2014, State and year-wise;
- (b) whether their wages are indexed to inflation and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken to ensure that they receive minimum wages;
- (d) whether 1/3rd workers did not receive salaries on time during 2014 and 40 per cent used personal finances to fund Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and if so, the reasons for delays in payment of wages, State and year-wise, since 2014; and
- (e) the steps taken to ensure that AWCs receive adequate funding and workers are paid their salaries without delays?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (now renamed as Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS Scheme) envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) & Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honoraria as decided by Government from time to time. The Government of India has enhanced the honorarium of AWWs and AWHs at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) by Rs.1,500/- & Rs.750/- per month raising it to Rs.3000/- & Rs.1,500/- per month respectively w.e.f. 01.04.2011. The honorarium of AWWs at Mini-AWCs has been enhanced to Rs.2,250/- per month w.e.f. 04.07.2013. Since these functionaries are paid fixed honorarium, their honorarium is not indexed. Besides this, most of the States/UTs are also giving additional honorarium to AWWs and AWHs out of their own resources for any additional work assigned to them from time to time. The Government of India releases funds consistently for regular disbursement of honorarium of AWWs/AWHs. The details of additional honorarium being paid by respective States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Since the Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are honorary workers under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, they are not entitled for minimum wages. In a ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No.4953-4957 of 1998 - State of Karnataka & Ors. Vs. Ameerbi & Ors. the Hon'ble Supreme Court has also held that Anganwadi Workers do not hold any civil post and Minimum Wages Act is also not applicable to them.

(d) The incidences of 1/3rd workers having not received their remuneration on time during 2014 and 40 percent of them having used their personal finances to fund Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) have not come to the notice of the Government. However, any specific grievances on delay in payment of honorarium received from an individual ICDS functionary is forwarded to the concerned States/UTs for taking corrective measures from time to time.

(e) From time to time, States/UTs have been requested for the timely payment of honorarium to AWWs and AWHs. The States/UTs receive adequate funding

since a provision of Rs.15,245.19 crore has already been made during the current financial year as against the budgetary provision of Rs.14,000/- crore during the previous year. To ensure that AWWs/AWHs receive timely payment, States/UTs have been asked to remit their honorarium directly to their bank accounts.

**Statement**

*Additional monthly honorarium paid to AWWs/AWHs by the States/UTs from their own resources (as on 31.10.2017)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (In Rs.)	
		Anganwadi Workers (AWW)	Anganwadi Helper (AWH)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	1000	500
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1000	500
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	6678	3339
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000
12.	Gujarat	1750	900
13.	Haryana	2500	2250
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1450	600
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	1400	700
17.	Karnataka	3000	2000

1	2	3	4
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshdweep	1600	1000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2600	1300
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
34.	Tamilnadu	6750 (that includes pay-2500, GP-500, & DA-3750)	4275 (that includes pay-1500, GP-400, & DA-2375)
35.	Telangana	4000	3000
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

\* Depending on the qualification and number of years of service

**Rules/Guidelines on Pre-Schools and Play Schools**

\*110. SHRI D.S. RATHOD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed any rules/guidelines on pre-schools and play schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government plans to close the pre-schooling centres in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Pre-school Education is one of the six services provided to the Children of 3-6 years of age under Anganwadi Services Scheme. The Ministry has notified the National Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) Policy on 27.09.2013. The vision of the policy is to achieve holistic development and active learning capacity of the child below six years of age. It recognizes multiple models of ECCE service delivery through public, private, and non-governmental service providers including Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), play schools, pre-schools, etc.

The Policy clearly lays down basic non-negotiable quality standards to be followed by all ECCE service providers. The standardized facilities envisaged in the Policy inter alia, relate to building and infrastructure; safety and security aspects; pupil-teacher interaction; caregiver; child ratio; learning experiences planned for children; health, nutrition and protection measures; qualification and professional development of staff; parent and community involvement and organisation and management of the ECCE provision.

For ensuring optimal development of children, National ECCE Curriculum Framework and Quality Standards for ECCE has been notified and circulated to all States/UTs on 23rd January, 2014.

The Government has also issued guidelines on 23rd November, 2010 regarding procedure for admission in schools in class 1 (or pre-primary class as the case may be) under section 12(1)(c) under RTE Act, 2009.

Ministry of WCD has released the following documents on 01.09.2017:

- i. Activity Books for 3-4 years old children
- ii. Activity Books for 4-5 years old children
- iii. Activity Books for 5-6 years old children
- iv. Recommended list for Play and Learning Material (PSE Kit)
- v. Child Assessment Card

The above documents have been circulated to all

States/UTs for wide dissemination upto the pre-primary school level with minor modifications, if required.

(c) There are no plans to close the pre-school education provided at the Anganwadi Centers in the country.

#### **Genetic Diseases**

\*111. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

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

(a) whether a large number of people in India are suffering from rare genetic diseases including Sickle Cell Anaemia and Thalassemia especially in tribal areas and if so, the details thereof along with the number of people suffering from rare genetic diseases in the county;

(b) whether the diagnosis rates of genetic diseases is extremely low, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has identified the lacunae in public support system with regard to rare genetic disorders and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring out vaccine for any of such diseases, if so, the details including the estimated cost thereof along with the time by which it will be made available to the patients; and

(e) the necessary steps taken by the Government for early detection, treatment, promotion of research and creation of awareness about such diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) It is estimated that globally around 6000-8000 rare diseases exist. However, 80% of all rare disease patients are affected by approximately 350 rare diseases. So far about 450 rare diseases have been recorded in India from tertiary care hospitals. Lack of epidemiological data on incidence and prevalence of rare diseases impedes understanding of the extent of the burden of rare diseases in India. Recognizing the need to gather epidemiological data, Indian Council of Medical Research has recently launched 'Indian Rare Disease Registry' for certain rare diseases, including Thalassemia and Sickle Cell Anemia.



An estimated number of 1,20,000 to 1,50,000 patients are affected by Sickle Cell Disease in India with 20-35% carrier rate in tribals and other backward communities. The estimated number of beta Thalassemia cases is 1,00,000 to 1,20,000 with a carrier rate of 3-4% in overall population.

(b) Diagnosis facilities are available for screening, control and management of Hemoglobinopathies (Thalassemia, Sickle Cell disease) disorders. However, no study has been conducted on the diagnosis rate of other rare diseases in India. International data indicates that diagnosis of a rare disease may take upto several years. According to a recent report, it takes patients in the United States (USA) an average of 7.6 years and patients in United Kingdom (UK.) an average of 5.6 years to receive an accurate diagnosis.

(c) Rare diseases pose a challenge to public health systems globally and more so in developing countries like India. Lack of epidemiological data, difficulty in conducting pan India epidemiological studies for each rare disease, challenges in diagnosis and management of rare diseases, challenges in research and development of drugs and diagnosis modalities, unavailability of treatment, the exorbitant cost of drugs for treating rare diseases etc. are a big challenge.

(d) Majority of rare diseases are inherited diseases and not treatable by vaccine. Also no vaccines are currently available for treatment of rare diseases. Some diseases like Sickle Cell anemia may be benefitted by pneumococcal vaccine in addition to the vaccines routinely recommended. These vaccines are provided free of cost by the States.

(e) Comprehensive Guidelines for prevention and management of Hemoglobinopathies have been developed and shared with states. ICMR, through its flagship projects like Jai Vigyan has covered all aspects of overall diagnosis, training, awareness and management of Hemoglobinopathies in India and through the tribal health forum projects, the same has been extended to specific tribal groups in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. ICMR and other Government funding agencies also promote active research in these areas through various intramural and extramural research programmes.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also formulated a National Policy for treatment of Rare Diseases

in India to progressively build India's capacity to respond comprehensively to rare diseases. On the whole, the Policy seeks to strike a balance between the interest of patients of rare diseases and health system sustainability. ICMR has established 2 Centres of excellence of primary immune-deficiencies (PIDs) one at PGIMER, Chandigarh and one at ICMR-NIM, Mumbai for improving diagnostic facilities for PIDs and understanding their prevalence and pattern in India. Under NHM, States/UTs are also being supported for prevention and control and management of Thalassemia & sickle cell.

[*Translation*]

#### **Bank Loans to Small Farmers**

\*112. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small farmers are unable to get bank loans due to complicated/ complex procedure/norms of availing loan from banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to simplify such procedure/ norms during the last three years; and

(d) the outcome of the said efforts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The details of total amount of loan disbursed to farmers and the share of Small and Marginal Farmers (SF/MF) therein during the last two years, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD), are as under:

Year	Total Disbursed Amount (Rs.crore)	% share of SF/MF in total amount disbursed
2015-16	915509.92	41.51
2016-17	1065755.67	50.14

The Government of India/ Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/ NABARD have, inter alia, taken the following major initiative for providing hassle free crop loans to farmers including SF/MF:-

- With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.
- As per RBI directions, Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to lend 18% of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent to Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, towards agriculture. A sub-target of 8% is also prescribed for lending to small and marginal farmers including landless agricultural labourers, tenant farmers, oral lessees and share croppers. Similarly, in the case of Regional Rural Banks 18% of their total outstanding advances is required to be towards agriculture and a sub-target of 8% has been set for lending to small and marginal farmers.
- Under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, a flexible limit of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 has been provided to marginal farmers (as Flexi KCC) based on the land holding and crops grown including post harvest warehouse storage related credit needs and other farm expenses, consumption needs, etc., plus small term loan investments without relating it to the value of land.
- RBI has conveyed to Banks to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/-. The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans up to Rs.50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit,

Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.

[English]

#### HIV and AIDS

\*113. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:

SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether due to mass awareness programmes run by the Government to contain the prevalence of HIV in India, the HIV numbers have declined during the last three years and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether new hotspots of HIV prevalence are emerging, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken in this regard;

(c) the number of HIV/AIDS patients in the country along with the number of new cases diagnosed as on date, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government provides free medical facilities and drugs to HIV patients in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/released to each State/UT during the last three years; and

(e) whether any foreign country has offered assistance for AIDS treatment and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such assistance is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, due to mass awareness programmes run by the Government to contain the prevalence of HIV in India, the HIV numbers have declined in last three years. Details of the number of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) for the last three years are as below:

	2015	2016	2017
Estimated number of PLHIV	21,16,581	21,10,021	21,06,706

(b) The States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura have seen emergence of new hotspots of HIV. This is on

account of High Risk behaviour denoted by the Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) and unsafe sexual practices. The Government has launched Project Sunrise for the North-Eastern States and developed 7 years Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS and STI for year 2017 - 24 to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in country.

(c) The number of People Living with HIV (PLHIVs) who are on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) till December, 2017, is 11, 81,125. The State/UT wise numbers is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The number of newly diagnosed HIV cases in the year 2017 (till December 2017) is 1,91,493. The State/UT wise numbers is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), the Government provides comprehensive package of prevention, counselling, testing and treatment services, which includes free provision of Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs, testing and treatment of Opportunistic Infections (OIs). The allocation and release made state wise for Testing and Treatment facilities is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The ARV drugs and testing kits are procured centrally by the Government. The allocation and expenditure at Central level year wise is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) No. The NACP is Central Sector Scheme fully funded by the Government of India

**Statement-I**

*PLHIV on ART as on December 2017*

State/UT	PLHIV on ART
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108
Andhra Pradesh	1,72,666
Arunachal Pradesh	93
Assam	5,704
Bihar	43,424
Chandigarh	5,637
Chhattisgarh	12,404

1	2
Delhi	26,498
Goa	2,817
Gujarat	61,540
Haryana	10,739
Himachal Pradesh	3,913
Jammu and Kashmir	2,307
Jharkhand	8,730
Karnataka	1,52,841
Kerala	12,659
Madhya Pradesh	21,851
Maharashtra	2,39,014
Manipur	12,309
Meghalaya	1,725
Mizoram	6,623
Nagaland	7,289
Odisha	16,744
Puducherry	1,192
Punjab	26,841
Rajasthan	35,943
Sikkim	167
Tamil Nadu	1,11,506
Telangana	73,360
Tripura	1,174
Uttar Pradesh	64,999
Uttarakhand	3,476
West Bengal	34,832
India	1,18,1125

**Statement-II***HIV Positive Diagnosed in 2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT s	HIV Positive Diagnosed (including Pregnant Women)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28
2	Andhra Pradesh	24,580
3	Arunachal Pradesh	28
4	Assam	1,590
5	Bihar	11,757
6	Chandigarh	640
7	Chhattisgarh	3,276
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	111
9	Daman and Diu	50
10	Delhi	6,446
11	Goa	390
12	Gujarat	11,017
13	Haryana	4,620
14	Himachal Pradesh	512
15	Jammu and Kashmir	357
16	Jharkhand	1,751

1	2	3
17	Karnataka	20,035
18	Kerala	1,284
19	Madhya Pradesh	4,981
20	Maharashtra	28,749
21	Manipur	1,102
22	Meghalaya	820
23	Mizoram	2,174
24	Nagaland	1,805
25	Odisha	3,300
26	Puducherry	490
27	Punjab	6,438
28	Rajasthan	7,197
29	Sikkim	20
30	Tamil Nadu	10,667
31	Telangana	12,073
32	Tripura	299
33	Uttar Pradesh	15,515
34	Uttarakhand	959
35	West Bengal	6,432
India Total		191,493

**Statement-III***Allocation and Releases (Rs. in Lakhs) to States for providing testing and treatment facilities*

Sl. No.	Years States	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18*	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52.08	36.30	51.52	51.52	49.88	49.09
2	Andhra Pradesh	2130.32	1429.21	2012.33	2007.13	2123.70	2090.04
3	Bihar	1436.73	833.74	1392.22	1389.50	1404.19	1170.17
4	Chandigarh	148.46	119.00	138.48	138.24	141.04	138.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Chhattisgarh	605.87	361.05	591.55	591.55	572.14	563.08
6	Daman and Diu	14.38	13.27	14.28	14.28	14.38	11.99
7	Delhi	761.82	830.44	728.33	728.33	768.33	756.15
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.83	7.11	5.78	5.78	5.82	4.85
9	Goa	100.51	87.01	96.39	96.39	97.16	95.62
10	Gujarat (Includded Ahmedabad)	2033.91	1380.20	1955.27	1955.27	1950.81	1919.89
11	Haryana	527.58	306.26	515.94	515.94	485.15	477.46
12	Himachal Pradesh	352.22	292.33	341.95	341.95	344.63	339.17
13	Jammu and Kashmir	202.01	147.09	196.95	194.35	198.46	195.32
14	Jharkhand	531.37	357.67	513.26	513.26	508.50	423.76
15	Karnataka	3774.69	2815.43	3575.35	3573.99	3428.17	3373.83
16	Kerala	791.50	589.98	770.77	770.77	805.51	792.74
17	Lakshadweep	3.62	3.31	3.56	3.56	3.58	1.19
18	Madhya Pradesh	1234.10	1045.66	1191.41	1191.41	1200.94	1181.91
19	Maharashtra	4846.90	3175.73	4646.10	4646.10	4792.73	4716.77
20	Mumbai District	669.65	429.35	634.29	634.29	709.60	698.35
21	Odisha	1065.07	696.06	1036.55	1036.55	1058.13	1041.36
22	Pondicherry	88.50	89.20	84.87	84.87	78.29	77.05
23	Punjab	700.00	619.02	673.32	673.32	718.04	706.66
24	Rajasthan	1502.54	998.85	1451.45	1451.45	1462.02	1442.80
25	Tamil Nadu (included chennai)	3090.66	1912.42	2935.21	2935.21	2942.61	2895.97
26	Telangana	1522.49	1086.12	1439.77	1439.77	1348.01	1318.58
27	Uttar Pradesh	2648.56	2278.93	2563.20	2563.20	2589.41	2548.37
28	Uttarakhand	242.11	113.33	263.55	263.55	277.87	273.46
29	West Bengal	1601.94	1225.93	1551.07	1551.07	1522.12	1498.00
	Sub total	32685.42	23280.00	31374.72	31362.60	31601.22	30802.43
	<b>NE States</b>						
30	Arunachal Pradesh	151.60	144.22	167.17	167.17	173.67	144.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Assam	510.73	447.29	555.47	555.47	559.51	466.18
32	Manipur	558.30	624.47	590.88	590.88	595.67	496.40
33	Meghalaya	99.28	110.79	108.64	107.96	110.21	91.39
34	Mizoram	264.96	277.52	286.08	286.08	290.64	242.20
35	Nagaland	441.16	448.73	476.23	476.23	480.38	400.32
36	Sikkim	72.30	87.62	78.66	78.66	76.61	63.86
37	Tripura	129.55	113.56	143.82	143.82	147.84	123.21
	Sub total	2227.88	2254.20	2406.95	2406.27	2434.53	2028.29
	Grand Total	34913.30	25534.20	33781.67	33768.87	34035.75	32830.72

\* Release 2017-18 as on 31.01.18

#### **Statement-IV**

*Allocation and expenditure incurred by NACO on procurement of medicines, testing kits etc. at Ministerial level.*

Figures in Crore of Rupees

Year	Allocation	Utilization
2015-16	634.71	633.83
2016-17	658.69	657.81
2017-18	939.03	741.26*

\* Expenditure incurred as per E .ooked Figure of PAO till 11th Jan, 2018.

#### **Use of Lead in PVC Pipes**

\*114. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has issued an order to the Government to notify and lay down standards for usage of lead in PVC pipes, if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard;

(b) whether the Government is intending to encourage the usage of alternative stabilizers, instead of lead based ones, in PVC pipes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering a ban on import of lead based PVCs as well, in a manner similar to the usage of lead in petroleum products and paints and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to confirm the ill effects of the presence of lead in drinking water and other such essentials; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken/being taken to monitor/ curb the usage of lead?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), in its order dated 25.05.2017, directed the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change to, *inter alia*, notify and lay down standards for usage of lead in PVC pipes and also to draw up a programme for phasing out of lead as stabilizer in PVC pipes. A road map for drawing up a programme for phasing out of lead as stabilizer in PVC pipes has been prepared in consultation with relevant stakeholders, *viz.*, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, technical experts from Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Indian Centre for Plastics in the Environment (ICPE), PVC pipe manufacturers through the All India Plastics Manufacturers' Association (AIPMA), etc. which was submitted to the Hon'ble NGT.

(d) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has not carried out any such study with regard to ill-effects of lead from PVC pipes in drinking water.

(e) BIS which has the mandate to prescribe standards for quality of products has prescribed standards, including use of lead, for unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies; chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC) pipes for potable hot and cold water distribution supplies; positive list of constituents of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and its co-polymers in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water, etc.

#### **Remuneration of CEOs**

\*115. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Companies Act, 1956 has prescribed any ceiling on the remuneration of Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the upper limit of the remuneration of CEOs;

(c) whether some companies are paying more than the prescribed ceiling to their CEOs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The total managerial remuneration payable by a public company to its managerial personnel, including Board level Chief Executive Officer (CEO), is regulated under sections 197 to 200 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) 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 per cent 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 Central Government, provided it is within the limits prescribed, and subject to conditions specified in the Act and the rules made thereunder. If the company is not able to comply with such provisions, then it may be paid only with the approval of the Central Government.

[*Translation*]

#### **Increasing Tax Base**

\*116. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax (IT) Department has prepared a comprehensive strategy with the objective of increasing tax base and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the IT Department has enforced Non-Filers Monitoring System (NMS) to identify those individuals who have made high value financial transaction but did not file income tax return;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of individuals identified through the said system who have not filed income tax return as per their potential tax liabilities; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure filing of the income tax return by such individuals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes Madam. Widening of tax base is a core function of the Income tax Department, for which various measures have been taken, notably:

(i) The Income Tax Department has implemented the Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS) which assimilates and analyses in-house information as well as transactional data received from third-parties, including Statement of Financial transaction (SFT), Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) and Tax Collection at Source (TCS) statements, Intelligence & Criminal Investigation (I&CI) data etc. to identify such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed their returns.

(ii) The mechanism for collection and verification of financial information has been broadened to include data in respect of various types of high-value transactions from banks and financial institutions and high-value expenditure from commercial establishments in the form of Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT).

- (iii) The scope of TDS and TCS has been expanded by bringing more taxable transactions within their ambit.
- (iv) Quoting of Permanent Account Number (PAN) has been made mandatory for all transactions above rupees two lakh and for specified transactions in respect of property, shares, bonds, insurance, foreign travel, demat account, etc.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) The number of non-filers with potential tax liabilities identified in various NMS cycles is as under:

- (a) Cycle 1 (2013): 12.19 lakh
- (b) Cycle 2 (2014): 22.09 lakh
- (c) Cycle 3 (2015): 44.07 lakh
- (d) Cycle 4 (2015): 58.95 lakh
- (e) Cycle 5 (2016): 67.54 lakh
- (f) Cycle 6 (2017): 35.10 lakh

(d) Following measures have been taken to ensure filing of returns by the persons identified under NMS:

- (i) Rule based algorithms have been applied to classify the cases under different risk categories for graded monitoring. SMS and email were sent to the target segment asking them to access e-filing portal and submit their response.
- (ii) Compliance Management Cell (CMC) has been set up for sending letters and capturing responses from the non-filers centrally without interface with the field officers.
- (iii) Statutory notices for filing of return are issued in appropriate cases.
- (iv) Under the Project Insight, a new Compliance Management Central Processing Centre (CMCPC) has been operationalized for leveraging campaign management approach (consisting of emails, SMS, reminders, outbound calls, letters) to support voluntary compliance.

- (v) The Income Tax Department has also set a target of adding 1.25 crore new return filers during F.Y. 2017-18. Till December, 2017, 63.86 lakh new ITR filers have already been added.

Due to constant and intensive follow-up of NMS data, more than 1.72 Crore returns have been filed by the persons identified in different NMS Cycles and self-assessment tax of about Rs.26,425 crore has been paid by them till December, 2017.

[English]

### **GM Food Regulations**

\*117. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Genetically Modified (GM) foods are not being regulated by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee anymore and such regulation has been handed over to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether FSSAI has not yet notified its standards for GM foods and there is a vacuum in regulation of GM foods at present;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the necessary steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that Genetically Engineered Organisms (GEOs) or Living Modified Organisms (LMOs), intended for direct use as food or for processing as food, would continue to first require approval from Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for environmental safety and then require approval of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for food safety. Food or Processed food containing genetically modified ingredients produced from but not containing LMOs or GEOs would require approval of FSSAI. FSSAI has also informed that no such standards for Genetically Modified foods have been laid down/notified. However, even in the absence of specific



standards for Genetically Modified (GM) foods, as per Section 22 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, GM foods are not allowed to be manufactured, imported or sold in the country.

Enforcement of the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made there under, primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and sampling of food products are being done by the Officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States and Union Territories to check compliance of the provisions laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made there under. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under FSS Act, 2006. Directions have been issued to State/UT Governments from time to time for taking steps for effective steps for implementation and enforcement of the FSS Act, Rules and Regulations made there under.

#### **CIBIL Negative Reports**

\*118. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small businessmen are unable to get loan approved due to their Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) negative reports for defaulting a very small amount which they have to pay, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such defaulters whose applications for loans have been rejected even after repayment of their dues during each of the last three years;

(c) whether a larger number of small customers become defaulters unknowingly and they are informed at the time of approval of their loans that such amount is pending with them which eventually becomes huge due to penalty and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to charge only the principal balance and after repayment of such dues their CIBIL status may be removed/cleared from defaulters list, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) Lenders exercise their commercial judgement to grant loan or otherwise to borrowers based on the Board-approved policies of banks and financial institutions (FIs). Information contained in Credit Information Reports (CIRs) obtained from Credit Information Companies (CICs, which include TransUnion CIBIL Limited, formerly Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited) is one of the factors in the credit appraisal process. The decision to approve or reject a loan is taken on a holistic basis, taking into account all relevant factors forming part of the credit appraisal process, and not on the basis of CIRs alone, and as such non-approval of loan cannot be ascribed solely to defaults.

No information is maintained regarding whether a customer has become a defaulter knowingly or unknowingly. RBI has directed CICs to provide access in electronic format, upon request, one Free Full Credit Report once in a year to individuals whose credit history is available with CICs.

CICs only provide CIRs and do not provide any defaulters list. As per the reporting practice of TransUnion CIBIL Limited, amount overdue is displayed in CIR and indicates the total amount that has not been paid to the lender in a timely fashion, which includes principal and interest amount. No change in this practice, or any other steps in this regard, is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Restructuring of Loans of Wilful Defaulters**

\*119. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has restructured the loans of wilful defaulters in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, and if so, the details

thereof including the amount involved in such restructuring, State/UT-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the criteria/norms followed by the banks in restructuring of loans of wilful defaulters in the country;

(c) whether cases of deviation from the said criteria/norms by banks in restructuring of loans of wilful defaulters have been noticed by the Government during the said period and if so, the details thereof, bank-wise; and

(d) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Banks have touched an alarming level due to such restructuring of loans of wilful defaulters during the said period, if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) As per the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), wilful defaulters are normally not eligible for restructuring. However, loans of wilful defaulters may be restructured provided the Joint Lenders Forum (JLF), after review of the reasons for classification of a borrower as a wilful defaulter, is satisfied that the borrower is in a position to rectify the wilful default, and the bank Boards of individual banks within the JLF, who have classified the borrower as wilful defaulter, approve restructuring.

Public Sector Banks have informed that no restructuring of loans of wilful defaulters has taken place during the last three financial years and the current financial year.

#### **Money Transfer and Funding**

\*120. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the money coming into India from foreign countries for various purposes as Participatory Notes was monitored/ probed/scanned;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the agency-wise findings thereof during the last three years, agency-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard so far;

(d) whether the Government has booked any individual/company/trust for transferring large amount from India to tax havens and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has entered into agreements with Singapore, Mauritius, Cayman Islands and other tax havens to share the information pertaining to money transfer and funding and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) who issue Offshore Derivative Instruments (ODIs), also known as Participatory Notes (PNs), are required to submit the details of their ODI/PN activity to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in the prescribed format on monthly basis and the same is uploaded on the SEBI website. The reporting format for ODI activities was modified vide SEBI Circular dated June 10, 2016. As per the submissions made by the ODI issuing FPIs the outstanding notional value of ODIs issued by them during last four years is given in the enclosed Statement-I. In order to ensure transparency, and in light of various recommendations of Special Investigating Team (SIT) on black money appointed by Honorable Supreme Court of India, SEBI has been constantly tightening norms for taking exposure in Indian Capital Markets through ODI/ PN route. Some of the recent measures taken by SEBI are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Income-tax Department takes action against individual/company/trust etc. involved in the violation of various provisions of Direct tax laws. Such actions include search and seizure, assessment of income, levy of tax, penalty and prosecution as applicable. Apart from taking actions under the provisions of Income tax Act 1961, the Income tax department has also issued 54 notices under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income & Assets) Act 2015, to various assesseees, who had undisclosed assets abroad, including in no tax/low tax jurisdiction. Further the provisions of section 84 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income & Assets) Act 2015, read with section 138 of the Income-tax Act 1961 prohibit the disclosure of information of individual/company/trust under investigation.

(e) The Government of India has entered into Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs), Tax

Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) and Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC) with over 130 countries including tax havens. These agreements allow exchange of information between countries for tax purposes including information

pertaining to money laundering and funding. On request made by Government of India under the above agreements, these countries provide relevant information including information pertaining to money laundering and funding.

**Statement-I**

*Outstanding Notional Value of Offshore Derivative Instruments (ODIs) Vs Assets Under Custody (AUC) of FPIs/deemed FPIs*

As on the last day of the Month	Notional Value of outstanding PNs on Equity & Debt and Derivatives (INR cr.)	Assets under Custody of all FPIs# (INR cr.)	Notional value of outstanding PNs on Equity, Debt and Derivatives as % of B	Notional value of ODIs on Equity & Debt excluding Derivatives (INR cr.)	Notional value of outstanding PNs on Equity & Debt excluding Derivatives as % of B
	A	B	C	D	E
Jan-14	163,348	1,426,875	11.5	111,646	7.8
Feb-14	172,738	1,473,802	11.7	113,600	7.7
Mar-14	207,639	1,593,869	13.0	135,821	8.5
Apr-14	187,486	1,606,596	11.7	127,627	7.9
May-14	211,740	1,770,781	12.0	145,258	8.2
Jun-14	224,248	1,909,400	11.7	158,532	8.3
Jul-14	208,284	1,971,822	10.6	158,303	8.0
Aug-14	211,499	2,047,175	10.3	161,682	7.9
Sep-14	222,394	2,084,161	10.7	168,322	8.1
Oct-14	265,675	2,171,276	12.2	186,496	8.6
Nov-14	249,210	2,267,910	11.0	187,039	8.2
Dec-14	236,677	2,245,157	10.5	190,595	8.5
Jan-15	268,033	2,402,441	11.2	208,783	8.7
Feb-15	271,752	2,456,321	11.1	208,447	8.5
Mar-15	272,078	2,411,810	11.3	211,605	8.8
Apr-15	268,168	2,355,308	11.4	206,374	8.8
May-15	284,826	2,413,049	11.8	213,163	8.8
Jun-15	275,436	2,386,457	11.5	208,578	8.7
Jul-15	272,053	2,453,014	11.1	205,444	8.4

	A	B	C	D	E
Aug-15	253,310	2,313,548	10.9	188,027	8.1
Sep-15	253,875	2,303,513	11.0	186,849	8.1
Oct-15	258,287	2,344,179	11.0	192,630	8.2
Nov-15	254,600	2,308,769	11.0	191,190	8.3
Dec-15	235,534	2,320,539	10.1	180,072	7.8
Jan-16	231,317	2,200,837	10.5	171,732	7.8
Feb-16	217,740	2,043,139	10.7	160,946	7.9
Mar-16	223,077	2,224,537	10.0	169,470	7.6
Apr-16	212,132	2,281,346	9.3	161,280	7.1
May-16	215,338	2,348,618	9.2	160,867	6.8
Jun-16	210,731	2,387,685	8.8	161,379	6.8
Jul-16	212,179	2,514,038	8.4	162,921	6.5
Aug-16	216,232	2,565,304	8.4	158,848	6.2
Sep-16	212,509	2,556,450	8.3	152,624	6.0
Oct-16	199,987	2,577,073	7.8	143,235	5.6
Nov-16	179,648	2,409,042	7.5	126,596	5.3
Dec-16	157,306	2,348,007	6.7	112,243	4.8
Jan-17	175,088	2,456,716	7.1	119,309	4.9
Feb-17	170,191	2,563,431	6.6	115,413	4.5
Mar-17	178,437	2,705,729	6.6	124,277	4.6
Apr-17	168,545	2,786,083	6.0	128,380	4.6
May-17	180,718	2,856,637	6.3	133,045	4.7
June-17	165,241	2,883,104	5.7	132,785	4.6
July-17	135,297	3,055,984	4.4	127,075	4.2
Aug-17	125,037	3,035,509	4.1	116,393	3.8
Sep-17	122,684	3,003,476	4.1	113,706	3.8
Oct-17	131,006	3,170,194	4.1	120,629	3.8
Nov-17	128,639	3,188,354	4.0	123,567	3.9
Dec-17	124,810	3,280,283	3.8	121,820	3.7

\* Figures compiled based on reports submitted by FPIs issuing PNs.

# AUC figures are compiled based on reports submitted by custodians & do not include positions taken by FPIs in derivatives.

**Statement-II***Recent measures undertaken by SEBI for tightening the norms for ODI/PN*

1. In terms, of SEBI (FPI) Regulations, 2014, ODIs/PNs can be issued only to those entities which are regulated by the appropriate regulatory authority in the countries of their incorporation, after compliance with "Know Your Client" (KYC) norms. Further, only Category (I) and Category (II) FPIs can issue/subscribe or otherwise deal in ODIs/PNs whereas none of the Category (III) FPIs can deal in ODIs.
2. In terms of SEBI (FPI) Regulations 2014, an FPI shall ensure that transfer of ODIs/PNs are done to persons which are regulated by the appropriate regulatory authority in the countries of their incorporation, after compliance with "Know Your Client" (KYC) norms and prior consent of the FPI is obtained for such transfer, except when the persons to whom the ODIs/PNs are to be transferred to are pre-approved by the FPI itself.
3. In terms of SEBI circular dated November 24, 2014 the applicable eligibility norms between Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) regime and subscription through the ODIs have been aligned.
4. In terms of SEBI circular dated June 10, 2016 FPIs are required to maintain the BO information of its ODI subscribers in line with the Rule 9 of PMLA, i.e., BO information is to be furnished in case the holding of natural person(s) is above specified thresholds.
5. In terms of SEBI (FPI) Regulations, 2014 Resident Indians/NRIs or the entities which are beneficially owned by Resident Indians/NRIs cannot subscribe to Offshore Derivative Instruments
6. In terms of SEBI (FPI) Regulations, 2014, an ODI issuing FPI is required to collect regulatory fee, as specified in Part C of the Second Schedule, from every subscriber of offshore derivative instrument (ODI), issued by it and deposit the same with the Board.
7. In terms of SEBI circular dated July 7, 2017 the ODI issuing FPIs were advised that from the date of the

circular, they shall not be allowed to issue ODIs with derivative as underlying, with the exception of those derivative positions that are taken by the ODI issuing FPI for hedging the equity shares held by it, on a one to one basis.

**Sustainable Sand Mining Management  
Guidelines, 2016**

1151.SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding non-compliance of Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016 during the last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State /UTs wise including Uttar Pradesh and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has published Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines in 2016. The Guidelines, inter-alia, emphasize on monitoring plans to evaluate the long-term effect of the mining activities both upstream and downstream of sand extraction sites and streamlining the process of impact assessment, environment management plan and environmental clearance in cluster situation. The Guidelines, inter-alia, also emphasize standard environmental conditions for sand mining viz. Stakeholder Engagement; Sustainable Mining Practices; Identification and Pre), nation of Mining Site; Monitoring the Mining of Mineral and its Transportation; Noise Management; Air Pollution and Dust Management; Management of Visual Impact; Bio-Diversity Protection; Management of Instability and Erosion; Waste Management; Pollution Prevention; Protection of Infrastructure; Enhancement of Road Safety; Closure and Reclamation of Mined Out Area; Health and Safety; Monitoring the Impact of Mining; and Mineral Conservation.

In order to ensure sustainable mining for sustainable development the Ministry has generated one email id [sandmining-moef@gov.in](mailto:sandmining-moef@gov.in) for receiving the information of

mining without environmental clearance or against the norms prescribed in these notifications. During the last year the Ministry has received 36 complaints out of which 7 pertain to non-compliance of the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016. Out of 7 complaints **six** are from the State of **Maharashtra** State and **one** is from State of **Himachal Pradesh**. The Ministry has forwarded these complaints to concerned authorities for necessary action.

#### **Loan by NABARD on Concessional Rate**

1152.SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provide refinance for Short Term (Seasonal Agricultural Operations) production purposes at concessional rate of 7 per cent for a loan of Rs. 3 lakh to the farmers through Primary Agriculture Cooperative Credit Societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the same;

(c) the reasons for reducing the eligible quantum of refinance from 50 per cent to 40 per cent of Realistic Lending Programme (RLP) for the year 2015-16;

(d) whether the refinance limit of Rs. 5027 crore applied for by the Gujarat State Co-operative Banks has been reduced to Rs. 3100 crore during 2015-16 and from Rs. 4579 crore during 2016-17 to Rs. 2930 crore thereby putting District Central Banks of the State under pressure in order to meet financial requirement of the farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the NABARD has deprived 40 per cent of the eligible farmers of Gujarat from applying for a cheap short term agricultural loan of Rs. 3 lakh at 7 per cent, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard to mitigate the fund requirement of Co-operative Banks of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (f) The Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund (STCRC) was set up in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in 2008-09 with an initial

corpus of Rs. 5,000 crore to provide short term refinance to Cooperative Banks for their short term crop loan requirements. The fund is sustained through contributions by scheduled commercial banks out of their shortfall in achievement of priority sector lending targets.

Out of STCRC Fund, NABARD provides refinance to eligible Cooperative banks at an interest rate of 4.5% per annum for crop loans upto Rs.3.00 lakh disbursed directly by Cooperative banks or through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) at an interest rate of 7% per annum to the ultimate borrower.

The refinance is provided to State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) on behalf of all the eligible District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs). The eligibility for sanction of credit limit depends upon DCCBs complying with Capital to Risk Asset Ratio (CRAR) criteria stipulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), completion of audit and Non Performing Asset (NPA) norms.

The quantum of refinance for Cooperative Banks depends on the corpus of STCRC Fund made out of the shortfall in priority sector lending targets by scheduled commercial banks. Based on the allocation of STCRC Fund, the quantum of refinance that should be given worked out to 40% during 2016-17.

As reported by NABARD, during 2015-16 the limit sanctioned under STCRC to Gujarat StCB was Rs. 3,700 crore. In 2016-17 the initial sanctioned limit to Gujarat StCB was Rs. 2,930 crore, which was later enhanced to Rs. 6,000 crore due to raising of funds by NABARD for refinance to Cooperative Banks, post demonetization.

Further, under the Interest Subvention Scheme, Banks are eligible for 2% interest subvention on crop loans to farmers upto Rs.3 lakh given from their own funds, thus reducing their cost of funds, to encourage them to meet crop loan requirement of all the eligible farmers affiliated to DCCBs/ PACS.

Post demonetisation, the Government has taken the following measures relating to recovery of agriculture loans:

- i. The Government decided that an additional grace period of 60 days for prompt repayment incentive @ 3% will be provided to such of the farmers whose crop loans dues fell due

between 01/11/2016 to 31/12/2016 and if such farmers repaid the same within 60 days from their due date in this period.

- ii. The Government also decided to grant interest waiver for two months (November and December, 2016) for all short term crop loan availed from Cooperative Banks between 01.04.2016 to 30.09.2016 and upfront deposit of the same in the accounts of the concerned farmers.
- iii. NABARD raised market borrowing for short term borrowings at prevailing market rate of interest for Rs. 17,880.78 crore and disbursed the same borrowing under refinance for on-lending to Cooperative Banks at 4.5% rate of interest during 2016-17.

#### **Krishi Kalyan Cess**

1153. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds collected under Krishi Kalyan Cess (KKC) during the last three years; and
- (b) the details about the utilization of KKC during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Krishi Kalyan Cess was introduced in Budget, 2016-17. The revenue collection under Krishi Kalyan Cess (KKC) in 2016-17 was Rs. 8379.16 Crore and the revenue estimate (RE) for KKC for FY 2017-18 is Rs.4700 Crore. The Krishi Kalyan Cess has been subsumed in GST with effect from 1st July, 2017.

(b) The proceeds have been deployed towards meeting expenditure on interest subsidy for short term credit to farmers and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojna, for the financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18.

#### **Special Juvenile Police Units**

1154. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Juvenile Police Unit has been established in each district and city as mandated

under Section 107(2) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether all police officers of the Special Juvenile Police Units have received special training in relation to their functions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared a model manual on the training required for such Units in consultation with the States, so as to ensure uniformity in standards throughout the country; and

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to prepare a model manual in order to ensure uniformity and quality in the standards of such Units and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam. The Special Juvenile Police Unit has been established in each district and city. State/UT-wise list of SJPU (as reported by States/UTs) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The Police officers of the Special Juvenile Police Unit are trained by their respective State Governments and State Police Academies. A module for training of Indian Police Services officers has been incorporated by National Police Academy. National level training programmes are also organized by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD).

(c) and (d) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has taken up an exercise for preparing uniform Training Manuals.

#### **Statement**

*The number of SJPU in the country, State/UT-wise as on 06.02.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	No. of SJPU Constituted
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22	18

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	33	27
4	Bihar	38	44
5	Chhattisgarh	27	27
6	Goa	2	2
7	Gujarat	33	33
8	Haryana	22	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	12
10	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22
11	Jharkhand	24	26
12	Karnataka	30	40
13	Kerala	14	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	51	51
15	Maharashtra	36	1076
16	Manipur	9	9
17	Meghalaya	11	11
18	Mizoram	8	8
19	Nagaland	11	11
20	Odisha	30	34
21	Punjab	22	26
22	Rajasthan	33	41
23	Sikkim	4	4
24	Tamil Nadu	32	43
25	Telangana	31	12
26	Tripura	8	8
27	Uttar Pradesh	75	81
28	Uttarakhand	13	13
29	West Bengal	23	20
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	3
31	Chandigarh	1	1
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1

1	2	3	4
33	Daman and Diu	2	2
34	Delhi	10	13
35	Lakshadweep	1	1
36	Puducherry	4	2

**Monetary Assistance through Centrally  
Sponsored Scheme**

1155.DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to make transparent the total number as well as the quantum of monetary assistance given through Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of those Centrally Sponsored Schemes in terms of percentage of their completion as well as the utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Order to bring greater transparency and accountability in financial administration, Public Financial Management System was introduced. This system enables tracking of funds released under various Schemes of the Government and real time reporting of expenditure at all levels of implementation. It also ensures "just in time" release of funds. DoE vide O.M. dated 12.09.2017 has mandated that with effect from 1st October, 2017, releases for Central Sector Schemes for all level of Implementing Agencies (IAs) will only be made through PFMS. Ministry of Finance does not monitor individual schemes State wise. Concerned Ministry / Department periodically monitor the individual schemes State wise. To establish an efficient fund flow system, the funds of CSSs are released to the States through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

**Implementation of Paris Pact**

1156.SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:



(a) whether it is a fact that India has announced at the recent informal meeting of BRICS Leaders on sidelines of the G-20 Summit in Hamburg, Germany to implement Paris Pact in "Letter and Spirit";

(b) whether, besides India, the other BRICS members have shown reluctance to implement this agreement; and

(c) the role being played by USA and other Member Countries in regard to Global deal on climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The BRICS Leaders vide the Press Communique of the Informal Meeting held on the sidelines of G20 Summit in Hamburg, Germany, called upon the international community to jointly work towards implementation of the Paris Agreement and to fulfill commitments to provide financial and technical support to developing countries in meeting their climate challenges. Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, reiterated India's commitment to implementing Paris Agreement in letter and spirit and described its implementation globally as essential to fighting climate change.

(c) Currently, 174 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement including India, China, USA, UK, France, Germany etc. Only USA has submitted a written communication to UN Secretary-General stating its intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement.

#### **Immunotherapy for Cancer Treatment**

1157. SHRI GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has introduced immunotherapy, which has potential to change the standard of care of many cancer types;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the immunotherapy for cancer treatment is available in all the States across the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research(ICMR), Immunotherapy is a type of cancer treatment that boosts body's defenses to fight cancer. Recently, few cancers such as brain, childhood, colorectal, etc. have shown potential of treatment with immunotherapy.

The cancer is treated by Surgery, Chemotherapy, Radiotherapy and Palliative care. The use of Immune system to treat cancer is one of the modality. New drugs including immunotherapy agents are not yet as widely used as above mentioned modalities. Any new drug including immunotherapy is to be approved by Drug Controller General of India before it is permitted for use and marketing in this regard.

Health is a State subject and there is no provision of introducing any drug including immunotherapy under the National Programme for Prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD & Stroke (NPCDCS). The data regarding different types of therapies available in different hospitals across States is not kept centrally. As informed by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, use of immunotherapy to treat immunological disorders is in practice in public sector hospitals of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Food Testing Laboratories**

1158. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI DILIP PATEL:

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

(a) the number of food testing laboratories in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether these food testing laboratories are equipped with modern facilities to check food adulteration;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred on such laboratories during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR

CHOUBEY): (a) 232 Food Testing Laboratories in the country have been notified under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Out of these:

- 18 laboratories have been notified by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for the purpose of referral testing.
- 72 laboratories of which 10 are not functional. Out of remaining 62 state food laboratories, 9 have National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).
- 142 NABL accredited laboratories notified by FSSAI for the purpose of primary testing.

Details of above food testing laboratories, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) 167 out of 232 food testing laboratories are NABL accredited and are equipped with necessary facilities required for checking food adulteration as per their NABL scope of accreditation.

(d) A Central Sector Scheme for "Strengthening of Food Testing System in the Country including provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs" has been rolled out by FSSAI under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare with an outlay of Rs. 481.95 Crore for the period from 2016-17 to 2018-19 to strengthen the food testing laboratories. The major components of the Scheme are:

- Strengthening of State Food Testing laboratories;
- Strengthening of Referral Food Testing laboratories; and
- Establishment of Food Safety on Wheels (FSW) i.e. Mobile Food Testing Labs.

The quantum of funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred on strengthening of state food laboratories during 2016-17 and 2017-18, till date, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Besides, a grant of Rs. 4 Crore has been sanctioned/ released for strengthening of one referral laboratory in 2016-17 and Rs. 6 Crore has for strengthening of four referral laboratories in 2017-18, till date.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT- wise details of 232 Food Testing Laboratories in the country under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules /Regulations, 2011 made there under*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of State/Public Food Laboratories	Number of Referral Food Laboratories	Number of NABL Accredited Food Laboratories notified by FSSAI
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
4.	Assam	1	-	-
5.	Bihar	1	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	-
7.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	1
10.	Delhi	1	-	19
11.	Goa	1	-	1
12.	Gujarat	6	8	
13.	Haryana	2	-	12
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	-
16.	Jharkhand	1	-	1
17.	Karnataka	4	2	12

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
18.	Kerala	3	2	9	28.	Punjab	3	-	3
19.	Lakswadweep	-	-	-	29.	Rajasthan	8	-	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-	6	30.	Sikkim	-	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	11	3	23	31.	Tamil Nadu	7	2	16
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	32.	Telangana	1	3	7
23.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	33.	Tripura	1	-	-
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	34.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	7
25.	Nagaland	1	-	-	35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1
26.	Odisha	1	-	1	36.	West Bengal	5	1	5
27.	Puducherry	1	-	-		Total	72	18	142

**Statement-II**

*The quantum of funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred on state food laboratories during 2016-17 and 2017-18, till date*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Grant sanctioned/released for Strengthening of State Food Testing Laboratories		No. of FSW(s) provided	Grant sanctioned/ released for running FSW(s)
		2016-17	2017-18		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.50	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			1	0.05
3.	Assam	0.50	3.50	1	—
4.	Chhattisgarh			1	0.05
5.	Chandigarh			1	0.05
6.	Delhi*	0.50	4.25	—	—
7.	Goa	0.50	4.25	1	—
8.	Gujarat*	0.50	—	1	0.05
9.	Haryana	0.50	—	1	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.50	—	2	0.10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.50	12.50	2	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jharkhand			1	0.05
13.	Karnataka	0.50	8.50	1	0.05
14.	Kerala	0.50	8.50	1	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.50	—	—	
16.	Maharashtra	0.50	—	—	—
17.	Manipur	—	0.50	1	0.05
18.	Meghalaya	—	0.50	1	0.05
19.	Nagaland	0.50	—	1	0.05
20.	Odisha	0.50	—	1	0.05
21.	Punjab	0.50	3.50	1	0.05
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.50	6.00	1	—
23.	Telangana	—	0.50	1	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.50	—	—	
25.	Uttarakhand	0.50	—	1	
26.	West Bengal	0.50	8.50	—	
Total		9.50	61.00	22	0.75

Note: Each FSW has a cost of Rs. 38.50 lakh approximately.

### Forest Cover

1159. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's forest cover has increased during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to further increase India's forest cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, a subordinate organization under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, carries out the

assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). As per the latest report *i.e.* ISFR- 2015, the Total Forest Cover (TFC) of the country is 7,01,673 square kilometers which is 21.34% of the total geographical area of the country. Further, as per ISFR-2015, the total tree cover outside forest (ToF) in the country is estimated to be 92,572 square kilometers which is 2.82% of the total geographical area of the country. The total forest and tree cover outside forest in the country as per ISFR-2015 is 7,94,245 square kilometers which is 24.16% of the geographical area of the country.

As per the last three India State of Forest Reports, the total forest and tree cover in India has increased. The total forest and tree cover alongwith percentage to the total geographical area and increase in forest and tree cover are as follows:-

ISFR	TFC (in square kilometers and percentage)	ToF (in square kilometers)	Total forest cover and Tree Outside Forest (in square kilometers and percentage)	Increase in forest and tree cover (in square kilometers)
2015	7,01,673 (21.34%)	92,572	794,245(24.16%)	5081
2013	6, 97, 898 (21.23%)	91,266	789,164(24.01%)	6293
2011	6, 92, 027(21.03%)	90,844	782,871 (23.81%)	-

(b) To further increase the forest cover in the country, afforestation programmes are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) being implemented by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/ funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) which, from 2015-16, has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)" and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).

National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation in the country. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development agency (SFDA) at State Level, Forest Development agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village level. An amount of Rs. 473.99 crores has been released to the states to treat an area of 152477 hectares during the last three years and the current year (2014-15 to 2017-18).

National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate. GIM activities were started in the Financial Year 2015-16. So far fund amounting to Rs. 150.11 crore has been released under GIM to nine States for carrying out various activities under the mission.

### Setting up of Cancer Centres

1160.DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to set up 49 cancer centres in the next three years across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such centres will be in addition to 31 already functioning and upgraded since 2014-15 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the cancer centres will be set up in a phased manner under the existing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated and locations earmarked for such new cancer centres, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (e) Government of India is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). Under the scheme, it is envisaged to support the establishment of 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The maximum permissible assistance for SCI is Rs.120 crores and for TCCC is Rs.45 crores, which includes State share of 40%, except for North-Eastern and Himalayan States where the State share is 10%.

The financial assistance is provided to the institutions through the State Governments based on the recommendation and commitment of State Governments.

The details of proposals received from various States

under the said scheme from 2014-15 onwards are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The details of funds released under the said scheme from 2014-15 onwards is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*List of SCI and TCCC identified by Government of India under STRANGTHENING OF Tertiary Care Centre scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)*

Sl. No	States/UTs	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC)	State Cancer Institute (SCI)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	A.C. Subba Reddy Government Medical College, Nellore	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool
2	Assam	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	Gauhati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati.
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Government Hospital, Naharlagun	Nil
4	Andman & Nicobar	District Hospital Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil
5	Bihar	1. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical college, Bhagalpur 2. Dharbhanga Medical College, Dharbhanga	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Patna
6	Chhattisgarh	Central Hospital, SECL, Manendragarh, District Koriya	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur
7	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital (Maulana Azad Medical College)	Nil
8	Gujarat	1. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot 2. Government Medical College and SSG Hospital, Vadodara	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute (RCC), Ahmedabad
9	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji, Goa.	Nil
10	Haryana	1. Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt 2. District Hospital Narnaul, District Mahendragarh	Nil
11	Himachal Pradesh	1. Indira Gandhi Medical College (RCC) Shimla 2. Lal Bahadur Shastri Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Mandi	Nil

1	2	3	4
12	Jammu and Kashmir	1. District Hospital, Kupwara 2. District Hospital, Kishtwar 3. District Hospital, Udhampur	1. Government Medical College (RCC) Jammu 2. Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Srinagar
13	Jharkhand	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College , Jamshedpur	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
14	Karnataka	1. Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya 2. Gulbarga Institute of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru
15	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Kozhikode	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
16	Madhya Pradesh	1. G. R. Medical College, Gwalior 2. District Hospital, Vidisha	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur
17	Maharashtra	1. Vivekanand Medical Foundation & Research Centre, Latur 2. Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	Government Medical College, Aurangabad
18	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal	Nil
19	Meghalaya	North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIMS), Shilong	Nil
20	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	Nil
21	Mizoram	Civil Hospital Aizawl	Nil
22	Odisha	1. Burla Medical College (Dist. Sambalpur) 2. Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapati Medical College Hospital, Berhampur 3. District Hospital, Bhawanipatna, District Kalahandi	Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack
23	Punjab	1. District Hospital , Hoshiarpur 2. District Hospital, Fazilka	Government Medical College, Amritsar
24	Rajasthan	1. S. P. Medical College, Bikaner 2. Jhalawar Hospital and Medical College, Jhalawar,	SMS Medical College, Jaipur

1	2	3	4
25	Sikkim	Multispecialty Hospital at Sichey, Sikkim	Nil
26	Tamil Nadu	KAP Vishwanathan Govt Medical College Trichirapalli	Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai
27	Telangana	Nil	M. N. J. Institute of Oncology (RCC), Hyderabad
28	Tripura	Nil	Cancer Hospital(RCC), Agartala
29	Uttar Pradesh	1.Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow 2. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, AMU Aligarh 3. Institute of Medical Sciences (BHU) Varanasi 4. Govt. Medical College, Jhansi 5. District Hospital/Govt. Medical College, Muradabad 6. District Hospital, Amethi 7. District Hospital, Unnao	Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital (RCC), Allahabad
30	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Dehradun	Government Medical College, Haldwani
31	West Bengal	1. Govt. Medical College, Burdwan 2. Murshidabad Medical College & Hospitals 3. Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	Nil
Total		50	20

**Statement-II**

*List of proposals received for setting up of SCI and TCCC under Strengthening of Tertiary Care Centre facilities scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC)	State Cancer Institute (SCI)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	A.C. Subba Reddy Government Medical College, Nellore	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool



1	2	3	4
2	Assam	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	Gauhati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati.
3	Bihar	1. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical college, Bhagalpur 2. Dharbhanga Medical College, Dharbhanga	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Patna
4	Chhattisgarh	Central Hospital, SECL, Manendragarh, District Koriya	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur
5	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital (Maulana Azad Medical College)	Nil
6	Gujarat	1. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot 2. Government Medical College and SSG Hospital, Vadodara	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute (RCC), Ahmedabad
7	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji, Goa.	Nil
8	Haryana	1. Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	Nil
9	Himachal Pradesh	1. Indira Gandhi Medical College (RCC) Shimla 2. Lal Bahadur Shastri Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Mandi	Nil
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1. District Hospital, Kishtwar 2. District Hospital, Udampur	1. Government Medical College (RCC) Jammu 2. Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Srinagar
11	Jharkhand	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Jamshedpur	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
12	Karnataka	1. Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya 2. Gulbarga Institute of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru
13	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Kozhikode	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
14	Madhya Pradesh	1 G. R. Medical College, Gwalior 2. District Hospital, Vidisha	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur
15	Maharashtra	1. Vivekanand Medical Foundation & Research Centre, Latur	Government Medical College, Aurangabad

1	2	3	4
		2. Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	
16	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal	Nil
17	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	Nil
18	Mizoram	Civil Hospital Aizawl	Nil
19	Odisha	1. Burla Medical College (Dist. Sambalpur) 2. Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapati Medical College Hospital, Berhampur 3. District Hospital, Bhawanipatna, District Kalahandi	Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack
20	Punjab	1. District Hospital , Hoshiarpur 2. District Hospital, Fazilka	Government Medical College, Amritsar
21	Rajasthan	1. S. P. Medical College, Bikaner 2. Jhalawar Hospital and Medical College, Jhalawar,	SMS Medical College, Jaipur
22	Sikkim Sikkim	Multispecialty Hospital at Sichey,	Nil
23	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai
24	Telangana	Nil	M. N. J. Institute of Oncology (RCC), Hyderabad
25	Tripura	Nil	Cancer Hospital(RCC), Agartala
26	Uttar Pradesh	1. Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow 2. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, AMU Aligarh 3. Institute of Medical Sciences (BHU) Varanasi 4. Govt. Medical College, Jhansi	Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital (RCC), Allahabad
27	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Dehradun	Government Medical College, Haldwani
28	West Bengal	1. Govt. Medical College, Burdwan 2. Murshidabad Medical College & Hospitals 3. Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	Nil
	Total	41	20

**Statement-III**

*Funds released for State Cancer Institutes (SCI) & Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) under Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS).*

Sl. No.	State	State Cancer Institute	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre	Amount Released (Rs. in Crore)				Total
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru	-	67.50	-	-	-	67.50
2	-	-	Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences	-	17.257	-	-	17.257
3	Kerala	-	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	25.03	-	-	-	25.03
4	-	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	-	-	-	46.957	-	46.957
5	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	-	55.00	-	-	-	55.00
6	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	-	67.50	-	-	-	67.50
7	West Bengal	-	Government Medical College, Burdwan	22.24	-	-	-	22.24
8	-	-	Murshidabad Medical College and Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	-	-	10.9793	-	10.9793
9	-	-	Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	-	-	-	20.25	20.25
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	-	47.25	-	-	47.25	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai	-	67.38	-	-	-	67.38
12	Himachal Pradesh	-	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	-	14.87	-	-	14.87
13	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	-	-	33.06	-	-	33.06
14	Mizoram	-	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	-	14.64	-	-	14.64
15	Uttar Pradesh	-	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	-	11.43	-	-	11.43
16	Rajasthan	-	S P Medical College, Bikaner	-	17.123	-	-	17.123
17		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	-	-	-	40.6683	-	40.6683
18		-	Jhalawar Medical College & Hospital, Jhalawar	-	-	-	19.755	19.755
19	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology & RCC, Hyderabad	-	-	18.12	-	-	18.12
20	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	-	-	-	51.58	-	51.58
21		-	Civil Hospital, Fazilka	-	-	20.119	-	20.119
22	Delhi	-	Lok Nayak Hospital	-	-	25.40	4.47	29.87
23	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	-	-	-	35.829	-	35.829
24	Nagaland	-	District Hospital, Kohima	-	-	5.4998 4.6702 3.06	-	13.23
25.	Haryana	-	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	-	-	9.2253	2.925	12.1503

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
26.	Maharashtra	-	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	-	-	15.3196	4.8564	20.176	
27.		Government Medical College, Aurangabad	-	-	-	-	43.515	43.515	
28.		-	Vivekanand Foundation & Research Centre, Latur	-	-	-	20.25	20.25	
29.	Assam	Gauhati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	-	-	-	08.43	30.00	38.43	
30.	Madhya Pradesh	-	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	-	-	-	18.90	18.90	
31.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	-	-	-	-	22.95	22.95	
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	-	-	-	-	54.00	54.00	
33	Goa	-	Goa Medical College, Panaji	-	-	-	8.3519	8.3519	
Total		15	18		351.90	126.50	277.7375	250.2233	1006.3608

[*Translation*]

**Projects around Forest Areas**

1161. DR. BANSILAL MAHATO:  
SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many projects are being implemented around forest areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such projects being implemented around forest areas during the last three years and in the current year along with projects approved/ sanctioned for implementation in the country including Chhattisgarh, State/UTwise;

(c) the distance of these projects, mines and production sites from forest areas;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of these projects on the surrounding environment and wild life; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures adopted for addressing this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A total number of 1641 were granted EC during the last three years including this year. Of these projects, as per the information submitted by the project proponent 20 projects involve forest land.

(c) The distances of the projects from forest areas vary from project to project and are governed by the

existing rules and regulations and the orders passed by various courts of law.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. During the appraisal of the projects for grant of EC, the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) assesses the impact of these projects on the surrounding environment and wild life based on the Environment Impact Assessment Report submitted by the project proponents. The corrective measures for addressing the problem, if any, are included as specific conditions in the ECs that are granted.

[English]

**Suspicious Cases of Deposits after  
Demonetisation**

1162. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified large number of suspicious cases of individuals/companies who have made huge deposits and their monetary assets do not match their tax profile after demonetisation;

(b) if so, the number of individuals/companies who have made huge deposits along with the number of suspicious cases identified in this regard, company/bankwise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps against such individuals/companies involved in such malpractices, conducted investigations and identified the source of unaccounted deposits, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As a part of post-demonetisation exercise, Operation Clean Money (OCM) was launched by the Government 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".

As a part of this exercise, the cash deposit data was analysed to identify persons whose cash transactions did not appear to be in line with the tax payer's profile. Preliminary analysis resulted in identification of about 17.92 lakh persons for verification process in the first phase. Online verification of cash transactions was enabled and the information in respect of the identified cases was made available in the e-filing window of the PAN holder (after log in) at the portal <https://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in>. The taxpayer was able to submit online explanation without any need to visit Income Tax office. Email and SMS were sent to the taxpayers for submitting online response on the e-filing portal. As a result, nearly 11.46 Lakh persons submitted online response in respect of 17.44 Lakh accounts.

High risk cases were made available to the field formations of the Income tax Department using an internal online portal for effective monitoring and follow-up. However, company-wise/bank-wise data is not maintained centrally by Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT).

(c) and (d) Notices u/s 142(1) of the Income tax Act have been issued to those persons who have deposited cash of Rs 15 Lakh or more but had not filed their return of income till the due date of filing. As a result, returns of income have been filed by 55,884 such persons.

Further, Data analytics is used to match information in Income-tax return with cash deposit data and identify high risk cases for further verification/investigation. In all the cases of suspected tax evasion, appropriate actions are undertaken by the Income-tax Department (ITD), including against individuals/companies involved in malpractices after demonetisation. Such appropriate action under direct tax laws includes searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalty and prosecution as applicable. Post-demonetisation, during the period 09/11/2016 to 10/01/2017, more than 1, -100 search, seizure and survey actions were taken by the ITD. These actions led to seizure of valuables of more than Rs. 610 crore, which includes cash of Rs. 513 crore (including new currency of more than Rs 110 crore).

The provision of section 138 of the Income-tax Act prohibits the disclosure of information of individual assessee under investigation.

**Free Supply of Essential and Life Saving Drugs**

1163. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is ensuring free supply of essential and life saving drugs to the patients in public health care centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose, State/UTwise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for proper monitoring of free availability of quality drugs in public hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public Health & Hospitals" being a State subject the primary responsibility of ensuring free supply of essential and life saving drugs to the patients in public health care centres lie with respective State Government. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is being provided to States/ UTs for strengthening of their healthcare delivery system including support for NHM Free Drugs Service Initiative for provision of essential drugs free of cost in public health facilities based on the proposals received from respective States/ UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(b) The details of approvals (cash & kind) for Drugs under NHM for the FY 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Implementation of NHM is carried out by States/ UTs and hence, it is for the States/UTs to ensure proper monitoring of free availability of quality drugs in public hospitals. Under NHM support is also provided to States/ UTs for putting in place an IT enabled inventory management system and grievance redressal mechanism to facilitate monitoring by States/UTs, the availability of quality drugs in public health facilities. A central dashboard, ([www.dvdms.in](http://www.dvdms.in)) with advanced analytics tools developed by CDAC has also been operationalized to facilitate monitoring of stockouts, consumption pattern, demand and supply trend, quality control of drugs etc.

**Statement**

*Details of State/UTs Cash Grants (SPIP Approvals) & Kind Grants for the activity Support for Drugs & Supplies under NHM for the F.Y. 2016-17*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cash Grants <sup>1</sup>	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. High Focus States</b>				
1	Bihar	166.33	82.48	248.82
2	Chhattisgarh	49.31	11.92	61.23
3	Himachal Pradesh	40.55	3.19	43.74
4	Jammu and Kashmir	36.01	5.12	41.13
5	Jharkhand	90.03	62.94	152.98
6	Madhya Pradesh	181.30	31.99	213.29
7	Odisha	19.17	43.39	62.56
8	Rajasthan	199.03	29.34	228.37
9	Uttar Pradesh	431.58	219.58	651.15
10	Uttarakhand	20.20	4.67	24.87
Sub Total		1,233.52	494.61	1,728.14
<b>B. NE States</b>				
11	Arunachal Pradesh	1.07	0.25	1.33
12	Assam	147.23	5.63	152.86
13	Manipur	11.71	0.57	12.28
14	Meghalaya	8.01	1.27	9.28
15	Mizoram	4.21	0.22	4.44
16	Nagaland	7.37	1.04	8.41
17	Sikkim	2.39	0.05	2.44
18	Tripura	12.17	1.87	14.04
Sub Total		194.16	10.91	205.08

1	2	3	4	5
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>				
19	Andhra Pradesh	46.85	39.41	86.26
20	Goa	3.02	6.84	9.87
21	Gujarat	98.12	18.76	116.88
22	Haryana	22.26	25.09	47.35
23	Karnataka	213.25	18.32	231.57
24	Kerala	18.13	7.30	25.43
25	Maharashtra	284.13	31.21	315.34
27	Tamil Nadu	148.29	35.93	184.22
28	Telangana	58.55	13.61	72.16
29	West Bengal	216.84	64.99	281.83
Sub Total		1,180.21	269.02	1,449.22
<b>D. Small States/UT</b>				
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.37	0.09	0.46
31	Chandigarh	4.89	0.26	5.15
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.81	0.14	1.95
33	Daman and Diu	0.18	0.27	0.45
34	Delhi	0.69	7.59	8.28
35	Lakshadweep	0.34	0.01	0.36
36	Pondicherry	3.56	5.85	9.41
Sub Total		11.85	14.21	26.06
Grand Total		2,619.75	788.75	3,408.50

**Note:**

- Cash grant is State Program Implementation Plan (SPIP) Approval for the component Drugs & Consumables (JSSK - Maternal Health and Child Health) under RCH and Procurement of Drugs and supplies under Mission Flexible Pool.
- Kind Grants is cost adjustment / release for vaccine and drugs under Immunization & Flexible Pool for Communicable Disease.

*[Translation]*

**National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic  
Ecosystems**

1164. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCAEs) was launched by the Union Government in 2013 to support States in integrated management of these ecosystems and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the aforesaid scheme is being implemented in all States with some changes and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the tenure of the Central Wetlands Regulatory Authority (CWRA)-a nodal agency to coordinate with multiple stakeholders in the country for conservation and sustainable management of wetlands has expired and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has so far not notified all wetlands under the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the names of the States who have not constitute State Wetland Authorities and corrective measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry had been implementing two separate programmes, namely National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the country. To have better synergy and avoid overlap, both the programmes have been merged in February, 2013



into an integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA). The various activities covered under the scheme include interception, diversion and treatment of waste water, shoreline protection, lake front development, de-silting, bioremediation, catchment area treatment, lake beautification, survey & demarcation, biofencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, education and awareness creation, community participation, etc.

So far, an amount of Rs. 168.30 crores has been released to the States and other organizations for conservation and management of 82 wetlands in the country. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 719.627 crores has been released for 64 lakes and work on 36 lakes has been completed.

(c) to (e) For more effective conservation and management of wetlands in the country, the Central Government, in consultation with the States, Union Territories, Central line Ministries and other stakeholders, have notified the Wetlands (Conservation & Management) Rules, 2017 on 26.09.2017 superseding the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010. Vide these 2017 rules, the State/Union Territories (UT) Wetland Authorities have been constituted (in place of Central Wetlands Regulatory Authority) and powers for notification of wetlands have been delegated to the State Governments and UT Administrations.

[*English*]

#### **Funds allocated under NRCP**

1165.SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated by the Union Government to State Government of Gujarat under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) during the last three years, year-wise and project-wise;

(b) the present status report of each project being implemented in Gujarat;

(c) the amount of funds proposed to be provided under the said plan in the next three years, project wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to approve NRCP for Damanganga river of Daman and Diu (UT) as this river is highly polluted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified polluted stretches of various rivers through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), on cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments. During the last three years, Central funds amounting to Rs. 139.52 crore have been released by the Ministry to Government of Gujarat under NRCP for execution of works relating to sewage treatment plants, laying / rehabilitation of the sewerage system, pumping stations, etc. for the sanctioned projects of 'Pollution Abatement of Mindhola River in Surat and 'Sabarmati River Conservation Project (Phase-II) in Ahmedabad' as per details given in the enclosed Statement. Physical progress of 97% and 36% in respect of Mindhola river conservation project and Sabarmati river conservation project (Phase-II) respectively has been reported by the concerned State implementing agencies.

Central share of funds for implementation of sanctioned projects under NRCP are released by this Ministry in a phased manner to the concerned States based on the progress of work, receipt of Utilization Certificates as well as Physical and Financial Progress Reports from the States and taking into account the unspent balances available with the State Governments/ implementing agencies. In the current financial year (2017-18), Central funds amounting to Rs 12.00 crore have been released for Mindhola river conservation project and Rs 50.00 crore for the Sabarmati river conservation project. Rs 173.50 crore has been allocated during 2018-19 and Rs 209.93 crore proposed for 2019-20 for river conservation projects under NRCP, including the two projects of Gujarat.

(d) and (e) Proposals under NRCP are considered by Government for financial assistance subject to their conformity with scheme guidelines, pollution status,

prioritization, appraisal by independent institutions and availability of Plan funds. So far, no proposal for abatement of pollution for river Damanganga under NRCP has been received from the State Government.

**Statement**

*Details of Central funds released to Government of CSujarat under NRCP during last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Funds released (Rs. in crore)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Pollution Abatement of Mindhola River in Surat	44.00	16.73	45.00
2.	Sabarmati River Conservation Project (Phase-II) in Ahmedabad	-	7.39	26.40
	Total	44.00	24.12	71.40
	Grand Total	Rs. 139.52 crore		

**Environmental Effect of Diversion of Land**

1166.DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has diverted a vast area of land during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to this diversion there will be adverse effect on environment and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken enough care to protect the environment while giving permission clearing the proposals of diversion of land; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Forest land diverted during the last one year is 14777.62 ha. under the Forest

(Conservation) Act, 1980. List is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) While granting permission for diversion of forest land for non forestry use, all possible mitigation measures such as Compensatory Afforestation (CA), realization of Net Present Value (NPV), site inspection, wild life management plan, safety zone, soil and moisture conservation plan, catchment area treatment plan etc. ensured to minimize the detrimental effect of diversion of forest land on environment.

**Statement**

*Total Forest Area diverted (State/UT Wise) for non forestry purpose under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by MoEF&CC from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Forest Land Diverted (Ha.)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1202.78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	222.86
3	Bihar	414.04
4	Chhattisgarh	649.17
5	Goa	41.59
6	Gujarat	11.04
7	Haryana	259.99
8	Himachal Pradesh	225.26
9	Jharkhand	25.17
10	Karnataka	320.10
11	Madhya Pradesh	1367.08
12	Maharashtra	1067.29
13	Manipur	58.56
14	Meghalaya	4.82
15	Odisha	809.43
16	Punjab	566.45
17	Rajasthan	2025.38

1	2	3
18	Sikkim	2.05
19	Tamil Nadu	0.76
20	Telangana	4876.18
21	Tripura	3.33
22	Uttar Pradesh	4.20
23	Uttarakhand	511.48
24	West Bengal	108.64
Grand Total		14777.62

[*Translation*]

#### **Shortage of Generic Medicines at AIIMS**

1167. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:  
PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

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

(a) whether essential 53 generic medicines are not available in the generic store in AIIMS hospital in Delhi which is causing, a lot of inconvenience to the patients;

(b) if so, whether the Government has identified the reasons of meagre supply of generic medicines; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to increase the availability of generic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) All requisite medicines, as per AIIMS list of common use & emergency medicines including the essential 53 generic medicines as per National Essential Drug List, 2017, are available at present in the generic store in AIIMS, New Delhi.

[*English*]

#### **Education Cess**

1168. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure of education cess since it is being levied by Government, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the entire amount of fund collected as education cess is spent on education related programmes and activities, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the fund collected under education cess has not been fully utilized, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the education cess has contributed in a positive manner to any of its objectives, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) The Education Cess comprises of 2% Primary Education Cess and 1% Secondary & Higher Education Cess. The Primary Education Cess is credited to Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) and is used to meet part of expenditure on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) & part on Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme. The proceeds of Secondary and Higher Education Cess (SHEC) is credited to a single non-lapsable pool known as "Madhyamik and Uchchatar Shiksha Kosh" (MUSK) that has been created in the year 2017. Primary Education Cess collected from the period 2004-05 to 2016-17 is Rs. 1,93,828 crores. The utilisation from PSK towards SSA during the above mentioned period is Rs. 1,20,239 crores and towards MDM is Rs.58,503 crores. Collection of Secondary & Higher Education Cess from the period 2004-05 to 2016-17 is Rs.83,489 crores. The proceeds of the Secondary & Higher Education Cess are considered to have financed part of the expenditure of higher education through the demands for grants of the M/o Human Resource Development (HRD).

(d) Yes Madam. Education Cess has contributed in a positive manner to its objectives. While the implementation of SSA programme has resulted in near universal access at primary level, the Mid Day Meal programme has benefitted in providing hot-cooked meals to 9.78 crore children studying in 11.40 lakh institutions during 2016-17.

[Translation]

### Health Hazards due to Arsenic Contamination

1169. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special facilities being provided/proposed to be provided by the Government to the users of arsenic water in Balia district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to provide treatment by the specialists in mobile hospitals/dispensaries to give immediate relief to the patients suffering from problems associated with the use of arsenic water; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Government who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, Government of India had released Rs 1,000 Crore in March, 2016 for community water purification plants and for the last mile connectivity of surface water based piped water supply schemes in West Bengal and Rajasthan. Rs 13.39 Crore was released to Government of Uttar Pradesh for installation of Community Water Purification Plants. As on date, 12 Community Water Purification Plants have been installed in Balia District of Uttar Pradesh.

Further, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has launched the National Water Quality Sub-mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March, 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic/fluoride affected habitations over a span of 4 years. During 2016-17, Rs 26.31 Crore has been released under

NWQSM to Government of Uttar Pradesh to complete 47 ongoing schemes. Out of 47 ongoing schemes, 05 schemes are in Balia District.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued guidelines for 'Detection, Prevention & Management of Arsenicosis in India' to the Arsenic affected States including Uttar Pradesh for taking necessary action. These Guidelines are meant for sensitizing the Health Programme Managers and for training of Health functionaries such as Medical Officers, Paramedical staff etc. in the affected States and Districts. Treatment facilities for the community is provided at the existing PHCs, CHCs, District Hospitals and no separate facility for patients affected by Arsenic in water has been created.

[English]

### Central Regulatory Body

1170. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether there is a central regulatory body/council for regulation of medical laboratory profession;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to regulate the medical laboratory science education and practice in line with other central health councils like Medical Council of India, Pharmacy Council of India, Indian Nursing Council and Dental Council of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be regulated; and

(e) the present status of establishment of the National Institute of Allied Health Sciences (NIAHS) and Regional Institutes of Allied Health Sciences (RIAHS) which was approved under 11th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) to (d) In the absence of any Central Allied Health Council, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has released standards pertaining to curriculum, indicative career pathways, skills and competencies as well as roles and responsibilities for eight (8) Allied Health professions including Medical Laboratory Sciences.

The standards so devised for the profession of Medical Laboratory Sciences are duly available on the Ministry's official website.

(e) No funds have been allocated to this scheme for the past 3 years.

*[Translation]*

#### **AYUSH Dispensaries in Jharkhand**

1171. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether AYUSH dispensaries are being set up in Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof district-wise along with funds released and utilised for this purpose till date;

(b) whether the required number of doctors and infrastructure are available in AYUSH dispensaries in Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the assistance provide by the Union Government to the State Government to resolve the problems; and

(d) the details of success achieved as a result of said assistance?

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

(a) As Public Health is a State subject, opening of AYUSH dispensaries come under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of financial assistance for upgradation of AYUSH dispensaries in the States/UTs including Jharkhand. Central Government has released Central Share of

Rs. 624.723 lakhs during 2015-16 and Rs. 48.011 lakhs during 2016-17 for different activities of NAM as reflected by the State of Jharkhand in their State Annual Action v Plan (SAAP). Utilization is yet to be reported by the State Government.

(b) to (d) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of healthcare facilities and human resources lies with the State Governments. However, the State Government has not availed the provision of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for upgradation of AYUSH dispensaries in Jharkhand.

*[English]*

#### **AYUSH Hospitals**

1172. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is considering to set up 65 AYUSH Hospitals in three years across the country;

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

(c) whether it is also true that the Government has asked experts from the field to find medicines like allopathy which could give immediate relief to people without any side effects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Central Government has approved the setting up of 65 number of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals in last three years and current year under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). The details of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals approved under NAM during last three years and current year State/UT-wise is furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No.

## Statement

Status of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18

Sl.No	State/UT	Proposal approved	(Rs. in lakhs)							
			Unit Approved during 2014-15	Amount Approved During 2014-15	Unit Approved during 2015-16	Amount Approved during 2015-16	Unit Approved during 2016-17	Amount Approved during 2016-17	Unit Approved during 2017-18	Amount Approved during 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Kakinada	1	50.00	-	50.00	-	60.00	-	68.85
		50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Visakhapatnam.	-	-	-	-	1	100.00	-	68.85
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	-	-
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	-	200.00
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH(Ayurveda & Homoeo) Hospital at Silvassa	-	-	1	-	-	100.00	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
		Setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
		Setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
13	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 & Naturopathy) Hospital, at Kwakeithel Konjeng Leikai	-	-	-	-	1	225.00	-	-
		Setting up of 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Kangpokpi Distt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	200.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Bhopal	-	-	-	-	1	393.62	-	-
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Indore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	176.62
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Sehore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	176.62
15	Meghala	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sohra	-	-	-	-	1	637.07	-	-



16	Nagaland	(Cherapunje), CHC, East Khasi Hills 50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Noklak, Tuensang District Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Yoga & Naturapthy) hospital at Razha, Chedema	-	-	1	333.33	-	91.33	-	100.00
17	Odisha	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Dhenkanal Distt. Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals at District Behrampur	-	-	-	-	1	500.00	-	300.00
18	Puducherry	Setting up of 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Villanur District	-	-	1	70.00	-	50.00	-	107.47
19	Punjab	Setting up of upto 50 Bedded AYUSH Hospital at Tarn Taran, Punjab	-	-	-	-	1	650.00	-	-
20	Rajasthan	Setting up of upto 50 Bedded AYUSH Hospital at Mohali Punjab Setting up of 50BeddedIntegrated AYUSH Hospital, Bhilwara Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Ajmer Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Churu	-	-	-	-	1	650.00	-	-
			-	-	-	-	1	450.00	-	-
			-	-	-	-	1	450.00	-	-
			-	-	-	-	1	450.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Bikaner	-	-	-	-	1	450.00	-	-
21	Sikkim	50 bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Kyongsa, Near Bhanu Shalling Area, Gyalshing, West Sikkim	-	-	1	444.44	-	150.23	-	-
22	Tamil Nadu	Setting up of 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH (Siddha and Yoga & 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	-	-
23	Telangana	50 beddedintegrated AYUSH Hospitalat Anantgiri, Vikarabad, Rangareddy Distt.	-	-	-	-	1	600.00	-	-
		Support for 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at 1. Bhupalpalli (V&M), Jayashankar Bhupalpalli District.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50.00
		Support for 50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital at Siddipet Head Quarters/ Ananthgiri, Vikrabad District	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	50 bedded AYUSH(Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at Kushi Nagar	-	-	1	83.33	-	3455.80	-	-
		50 bedded AYUSH(Ayurveda, Unani	-	-	1	83.33	-	-	-	-

& Homeopathy) Hospital at Bilhour, Kanpur	-	-	1	83.33	-	-	-	-	-
50 bedded AYUSH(Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at West Katli, Lucknow	-	-	1	83.33	-	-	-	-	-
50 bedded AYUSH(Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at Badrasi, Varanasi	-	-	1	83.33	-	-	-	-	-
50 bedded AYUSH(Ayurveda, Unani & Homeopathy) Hospital at Nawab Ganj, Baraily	-	-	1	83.33	-	-	-	-	-
50 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital, Basti	-	-	-	-	1	424.30	-	-	-
Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sirathu Koushambi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	265.00	-
Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sonbhadra	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	265.00	-
Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Orai Jalaun	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	265.00	-
Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sant Kabir Nagar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	265.00	-
Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Saharanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	265.00	-
Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Deoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	265.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Lalitpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Amethi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Kanpur Dehat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
		Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Firozpur, Balia District	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	265.00
25	Uttarakhand	Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Haldwani	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	156.61
26	West Bengal	50 bedded Integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Topsikhata, District Alipurduar.	1	300.00	-	300.00	-	300.00	-	150.00
		50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga & Naturopathy) Hospital at Paschim District Midnapur	-	-	-	-	1	300.00	-	100.00
			2	350.00	14	2014.57	25	14556.30	24	5578.18

**Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place**

1173. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:  
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints of sexual harassment of women at work places has increased in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of complaints received by the National Commission for Women (NCW) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has also launched SHE-Box online complaint management system to register complaints related to sexual harassment of women at work place and if so, the number of complaints registered in the system during the said period along with the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the NCW has stressed for setting up of an Internal Complaint Committee in each and every Government department/institution/ autonomous body in the country and if so, the details along with the compliance status thereof;

(e) the details of laws presently in force under which the complaints regarding sexual harassment of women at work places could be registered in the country; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure protection of women from sexual harassment at work places in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The details of number of complaints registered under the category of Sexual Harassment at Workplace, State/UT wise during last three years and current year i.e. 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto 5.2.2018) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In order to ensure the effective implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

(Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Ministry has launched an online complaint management system titled Sexual Harassment electronic -Box (SHe-Box) for registering complaints related to sexual harassment at workplace of all women employees in the country, including government and private employees. So far, 107 complaints have been received through portal 'SHe-box'. All concerned authorities have been requested for appropriate resolution.

(d) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandates all the workplace which include any department, organisation, undertaking, establishment, enterprise, institution, office, branch or unit which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government, or the local authority or a Government company or a corporation or a co-operative society having more than 10 workers to constitute Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) for receiving complaints of sexual harassment. The Act cast an obligation upon all the employers to constitute Internal Complaint Committee. Section 23 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 casts responsibility on the appropriate Government to monitor the implementation of this Act.

(f) Ministry of Women and Child Development had issued advisories to all States/UTs Government to ensure effective implementation of the Act. The Ministries/ Departments in Government of India have also been advised to ensure the compliance of the Act from time to time. Ministry of Corporate Affairs along with the industry bodies, Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Society, Chamber of Commerce & Industry (CCI), and National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) have also been requested to ensure effective implementation of the Act amongst their members in private sectors.

Further, Department of Personnel and Training has notified the amendments to Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 1964 and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 align with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.

Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a Handbook on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM) in consultation of Ministry of Women and Child Development has also prepared a training module for the training of Internal Complaint Committee constituted under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

Apart from the above, the Ministry has empanelled Institutes/Organizations for imparting training programmes/workshops in different parts of the country under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

**Statement**

*Number of complaints registered under the category of Sexual Harassment at Workplace, State/UT wise during last three years and current year i.e. 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (up to 05.02.2018)*

Sl. No.	State	2015	2016	2017	2018 (upto 05.02. 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	11	12	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	6	6	1
5.	Bihar	12	20	15	1
6.	Chandigarh	3	4	2	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	4	6	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	100	82	77	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Goa	1	0	2	0
12.	Gujarat	15	7	12	0
13.	Haryana	33	30	39	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	3	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	5	3	0
16.	Jharkhand	14	9	4	0
17.	Karnataka	21	22	38	3
18.	Kerala	9	9	4	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	38	35	39	1
21.	Maharashtra	28	35	41	4
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	5	9	8	0
27.	Pondicherry	1	1	3	0
28.	Punjab	6	8	16	2
29.	Rajasthan	23	31	31	3
30.	Sikkim	0	1	1	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	24	38	17	4
32.	Telangana	20	12	8	0
33.	Tripura	1	0	1	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	120	129	147	14
35.	Uttarakhand	8	5	7	0
36.	West Bengal	19	23	28	5

**Public Procurement Mechanism**

1174.SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the

present public procurement mechanism is suffering from lack of transparency and corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government plans to introduce any scheme/measure to check corruption and to ensure the presence of a centralised authority and probity in the procurement process, fair and equitable, enhance economic efficiency and maintain integrity and public confidence;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the corrective measures taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Several measures have been taken by the government from time to time to increase transparency and prevent corruption in public procurement. Government has already made e-procurement mandatory through Central Public Procurement Portal (CPPP) & Government e-Marketplace (GeM) which has minimized the scope for corruption in public procurement. Further new General Financial Rules, 2017 also has introduced measures like code of integrity etc.

(c) to (e) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) are already there to check corruption and ensure probity in procurement process.

#### **New Spacing Methods**

1175. SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to revise the allocation for family planning and make equal provision towards spacing methods, particularly in the wake of three new spacing methods taking into account the needs of the growing population in the reproductive age group; 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) Government has already put emphasis

on spacing methods in family planning by introducing three new methods. However, allocation is made to states based on their demands of budget, taking into account the reproductive needs of the growing population.

#### **Juvenile Justice Courts/Boards**

1176. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Juvenile Justice Courts/Boards in the country, particularly in Chhattisgarh, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish more such courts/boards in the States/UTs, particularly in Chhattisgarh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with proposed timeline for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) There are 701 Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) in the country which are supported under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The State/UT-wise details including State of Chhattisgarh is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The primary responsibility of setting up the JJBs vests with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. Section 4 (1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, provides that the State Government shall constitute for every district one or more JJBs for exercising the powers and discharging its functions relating to children in conflict with law and this is an on going process.

#### **Statement**

*The number of Juvenile Justice Boards in the country which are supported under ICPS, State/UT-wise including State of Chhattisgarh*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Juvenile Justice Boards
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21

1	2	3
3	Assam	27
4	Bihar	38
5	Chhattisgarh	27
6	Goa	2
7	Gujarat	33
8	Haryana	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	12
10	Jammu and Kashmir	22
11	Jharkhand	24
12	Karnataka	30
13	Kerala	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	51
15	Maharashtra	36
16	Manipur	9
17	Meghalaya	11
18	Mizoram	8
19	Nagaland	11
20	Odisha	34
21	Punjab	22
22	Rajasthan	34
23	Sikkim	4
24	Tamil Nadu	32
25	Tripura	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	75
27	Uttarakhand	13
28	West Bengal	23
29	Telangana	31
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
31	Chandigarh	1
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33	Daman and Diu	2

1	2	3
34	Lakshadweep	1
35	National Capital Territory of Delhi	3
36	Puducherry	4
Total		701

**Fee Hike for Clinical Trials and  
Registration of Drugs**

1177. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the fee for site registration, product registration, clinical trials etc. for drug companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether pharma companies have opposed this move of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the consumers are likely to be affected by the move and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had published draft Notification No. GSR 1011(E) dated 29.12.2015 for inviting comments from public/stakeholders regarding fee revision of various applications like:

- import license,
- registration certificate for import,
- license for examination, test or analysis, license for sale of drugs,
- license for manufacture and sale of drugs,
- permission to import or manufacture new drugs,
- permission to conduct clinical trials,
- license for operation of blood banks, and
- manufacture of cosmetics



(c) to (e) Representations were received from various associations and stakeholders opposing the said amendment. The comments were received from various associations such as Federation of Pharma Entrepreneurs, Indian Federation of Animal Health Companies, Mumbai; Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association, Ahmedabad; the Federation of Gujarat State Chemists & Druggists Associations, Gujarat; Tamilnadu Pharmaceutical Distributors Association etc.

Keeping in view the objections, the notification has not been finalized.

#### **Death of Wildlife**

1178.PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that the death of wildlife in road accidents has increased alarmingly in the country;

(b) if so, the details of lose of wildlife on roads and railway tracks during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government intends to set up any App to collect data of lose of wildlife on roads and railway tracks;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of NGO working in this field; and

(e) the steps taken for co-ordial relation between the wildlife and the habitants of the areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Cases of occurrence of death of wildlife on roads have come to the notice of this Ministry. Protection of wildlife is the mandate of the concerned State/UT Governments. Information available with the Ministry regarding tiger and elephant death due to road and railways during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Currently there is no proposal to set up any App to collect data of loss of wildlife on the road and railway tracks. However, the Wildlife Conservation Trust

and Wildlife Trust of India (NGOs) have recently developed Android based mobile applications for use by citizens to record and monitor wildlife mortality.

(e) The steps taken by for cordial relation between the wildlife and habitants of the areas includes:

- i. Payment of compensation for loss of life/property/crop damage and cattle lifting due to predation/depredation by wild animals.
- ii. Capturing and relocation of problematic wild animals by the State Forest Departments.
- iii. Voluntary relocation of families from the protected Areas.
- iv. Supporting alternate livelihood practices.
- v. Installation of various animal barriers like solar chain link and barbed wire fencing, trenches, walls, live hedges etc.
- vi. Engaging people for monitoring and driving away of problematic animals.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of tiger fatalities reported due to road and rail traffic accidents during last three years*

Year	Road	Rail	Total
2015	1	2	3
2016	2	2	4
2017	1	2	3
Total	4	6	10

##### *Details of elephant casualties in train accidents during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam	3	3	10
2	West Bengal	3	5	3
3	Tamil Nadu	0	0	2
4	Jharkhand	0	0	2
5	Kerala	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5
6	Odisha	0	1	0
7	Tripura	0	0	NR
8	Uttarakhand	0	0	
9	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
Total		6	9	21

[Translation]

### **E-Class in Medical Colleges**

1179. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:  
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement action plan like elearning/e-class in the medical colleges, if so, the details and objectives thereof;

(b) the details of the medical colleges in Madhya Pradesh where the said facility is likely to be provided;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time limit to complete the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

### **Social Audit of Csr Funds**

1180. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of social audit, use of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds have become easier for public and private sector enterprises to misuse the fund earmarked for CSR;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to ensure that eighty per cent of the funds are spent through

public institutions like panchayats, schools, hospitals and other level institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in order to ensure transparency the Government proposes to display the complete details of CSR funds of all public and private sector enterprises, earmarked CSR amount, expenditure and names of institutes on the website also and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government also proposes to display criteria for selection and rating of NGOs on the said website and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Section 135 (3) & (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') empowers the Board of the company, and its CSR Committee to select programmes / projects / activities to be undertaken, allocation and utilization of CSR funds towards such activities, selection of implementing agencies (if any) and to monitor the same. Section 135 (5) read with Section 134 (3) (o) of the Act mandates the Board to disclose in its report, the CSR Policy developed and implemented by the company, including the details (like funds earmarked, expenditure made, implementing agencies appointed etc. The details reported in the annual financial statement of the company are required to be audited by the auditor of the company under the Act.

To ensure transparency and accountability in utilization of CSR funds, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched National CSR Data Portal ([www.csr.gov.in](http://www.csr.gov.in)) displaying disclosures made by companies in MCA21 registry.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

### **Loan Defaulters**

1181. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bad loans have weakened the

balance sheet of major public sector banks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government and RBI are formulating a strategy to deal with the bad loan problem, including a one-time settlement scheme for weak sectors and penal action against siphoning of funds, if so, the details thereof and the plan prepared by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether any comprehensive strategy has been chalked out by the Government to nab the defaulters, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the report from banks post completion of forensic audit on big defaulters has been received by the Government, if so, the details thereof and the time by which the action against the defaulters will be initiated; and

(e) the corrective/preventive measures prepared by the Government to check such type frauds in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Asset Quality Review initiated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 2015, and subsequent transparent recognition by banks revealed high Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), which have impacted balance-sheets of several Public Sector Banks (PSBs). The gross NPAs of PSBs, as on 30.9.2017, were Rs. 7,33,974 crore.

For strengthening PSB balance-sheets, under Indradhanush plan, Government provided for Rs. 70,000 crore till FY 2018-19, as a result of which despite high NPA and consequential provisioning, banks were successful in complying with capital adequacy norms. Between 2014-15 and the first quarter of FY 2017-18, provision of Rs. 3,79,080 crore was made to deal with expected losses. Further, with the object of increasing credit off-take and promoting creation of jobs, in October 2017 Government announced, and has since initiated, recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks by Rs. 2,11,000 crore within two financial years to make banks weakened by NPAs strong.

Further, to enable effective action in respect of defaulters, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was enacted, which provides for timebound resolution of stressed assets. Cases have been instituted under the Code in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in

respect of the 12 largest defaulters, amounting to about 25% of the NPAs of the entire banking system. To safeguard against misuse of the legal process, wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts have been barred from participating in the process under way in NCLT.

(d) and (e) As per RBFs Master Directions on Frauds, banks undertake forensic audit and take action upon forensic audit reports. These Directions do not envisage submission of such reports to and action thereon by the Government.

#### **Domestic Violence Act**

1182.SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocations made for implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of reported cases of domestic violence against women during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the number of cases of domestic violence and for stringent implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) There is no such budgetary allocation made for implementation of the Domestic Violence Act. As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the States/UT Administrations. State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005.

(b) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise details of number of cases registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PDWVA), 2005 during 2014, 2015 and 2016 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) All the State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005. However, The Central Government has been emphasising upon the need to impart training to First Class Judicial Magistrates/Metropolitan Magistrates to deal with cases under Domestic violence Act through National/State Judicial Academies. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories for combating crimes against women which are available on www.mha.nic.in. Continuous awareness creation among men and women in the society through workshops, seminars, street plays, Nariki Chaupals, Beti Janmotsav are being undertaken at the district level. Further, advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about issues of domestic violence are also being published. Through Sabla programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted training with regard to legal rights of women.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR) under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2014, 2015 and 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	1	0	2
4	Bihar	112	161	171
5	Chhattisgarh	0	2	3
6	Goa	2	0	0
7	Gujarat	2	2	0
8	Haryana	4	11	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	15	11
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	5	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
13	Kerala	140	132	111
14	Madhya Pradesh	53	91	90
15	Maharashtra	4	8	2
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0
21	Punjab	2	2	2
22	Rajasthan	17	14	4
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4	4	0
25	Telangana	1	6	1
26	Tripura	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	66	4	23
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	1
29	West Bengal	1	2	5
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi UT	7	4	1
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		426	461	437

**Upgradation of Sri Venkateshwara Zoological Park**

1183.SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) has taken a decision to upgrade the Sri Venkateshwara (SV) Zoological Park situated in Tirupathi of Andhra Pradesh to a large category park;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of incentives and concessions being given to the SV Zoo Park under CZA authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Central Zoo Authority (CZA) has re-categorised Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park, Tirupati from 'Medium Category Zoo' to 'Larger, category zoo' on fulfilment of criteria specified under Rule 9 under Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009. The re-categorisation of zoos is based on the Annual Inventory Report submitted by the zoos in fulfilment of statutory requirement under Rule 11(1) of the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 and particulars submitted by the zoos to the CZA.

(c) Madam, there is no provision in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009, for any incentives or concessions by the CZA to the zoos. However, the CZA provides financial assistance to zoos as per 'Guidelines for prioritizing grant of financial assistance to zoos' subject to availability of grant-in-aid.

#### **Encouragement of Ayush Medicines**

1184. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to gather the response of various individuals and entities regarding the use of traditional medicines in foreign countries, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has made any agreement with foreign hospitals for the encouragement of traditional medicines specially homoeopathy and Ayurveda in foreign countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the policy prepared by the Government for the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No such survey has been conducted by the Ministry of AYUSH in foreign countries due to limited feasibility and constraints of manpower and financial resources.

(b) and (c) Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Royal London Hospital for Integrated Medicine, United Kingdom on Cooperation in the field of Research and Education in Homoeopathic Medicine. The MoU aims at strengthening & developing co-operation in the field of Research & Education in Homoeopathic Medicine at International level. This encompasses joint research projects; exchange of information; organisation of seminars/workshops etc.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Medical Facilities for Incurable Diseases**

1185. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of patients suffering from incurable diseases is increasing in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enhance the medical facilities being provided to these patients, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the medical facilities all over the country and the details of the amount allocated for this purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per the definition, "Incurable diseases" are those diseases which are not amenable to cure and after treatment do not return to pre-illness status. Most of the cancerous conditions and chronic illness (NCDs) can be deemed as incurable though can be managed and controlled. WHO among infectious diseases classifies HIV infection, Hepatitis B, Rabies and

progressive Neurological diseases, etc. as incurable diseases.

As far as various cancerous conditions are concerned, as per the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the number of new cancer patients in the country is estimated to be 13.3 lakh, 13.9 lakh and 14.5 lakh for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

The results available from 15 States/UTs of an ongoing ICMR India Diabetes (ICMR-InDAB) Study on the prevalence of diabetes indicate overall prevalence of Diabetes varying from 4% to 13 %.

According to the Report of National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, there were 380 lakh cases of Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs) in the year 2005 and these were estimated to rise to 641 lakh cases in the year 2015.

As per National Family Health Survey-4, about 8.8% women and 13.4% men in the age group of 15-49 years were estimated to be having higher than normal blood pressure.

While public health and hospitals is a state subject, the central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to provide health care including for tertiary level health care for NCDs. The Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. It has focus on awareness generation, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) higher facilities for appropriate management, development of Human Resource and setting up of infrastructure such as NCD clinics for Non-communicable Diseases. The Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme has been rolled out that provides for free dialysis services to poor patients.

Government of India is implementing population level screening for diabetes, hypertension & common cancers viz oral, breast and cervix under which Operational Guidelines have been shared with State Governments with the request to submit their proposal in their State specific Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) under NHM.

The Central Government, through its hospitals, augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country. Under PMSSY, 6 new AIIMS have been made operational. Upgradation of identified Government medical colleges/institutions, for higher specialty facilities has been undertaken.

Under Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC) Scheme, Government of India is assisting States to set up / establish State Cancer Institute (SCI) and TCCCs in different parts of the country. Funds to the tune of Rs.351.9 crores, Rs.126.5 crores, Rs.277. crores and Rs.179.3 crores were released during the year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 (till date respectively).

AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment) stores are being set up by M/s HLL Life Care Limited, a CPSE, where essential life saving medicines for Cancer and CVDs are being provided at substantial discount vis-a-vis the Maximum Retail Price.

Under National Health Mission, up to district level interventions, the States are being supported to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care. An amount of Rs. 163.96 crores has been released to states under NCD flexi pool.

There is no separate budget head for management of incurable diseases.

#### **Government and Private Medical Colleges**

1186.SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government and private medical colleges in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether there is shortage of professors/faculty members in various medical colleges and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the number of new AIIMS opened in the country during the last three years; and
- (d) the number of pending proposals for new medical colleges, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR

CHOUBEY): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Government does not centrally maintain data of professors/faculty members in medical colleges.

Permission for starting of a medical college/yearly renewal permission/recognition of degree is granted by the Central Government on the recommendation made by the Medical Council of India (MCI) after assessment of facilities available as per regulations prescribing minimum requirements in terms of infrastructure, faculty and clinical material. The medical colleges which fail to meet the required standards are not given permission/renewal permission/recognition.

However, to augment availability of qualified faculty, the Central Government/MCI have taken various steps which include revising teacher-students ratio, increasing of age limit for appointment/extension/re-appointment against the posts of teacher/Dean/Principal/Director in Medical Colleges, granting equated teaching designations to specialist Doctors and recognizing DNB as well as foreign qualifications for appointment to various faculty posts in Medical Colleges

(c) No new AIIMS is opened in the country during last three years.

(d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	State	Government Colleges	Private Colleges
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	19
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0
3	Assam	6	0
4	Bihar	9	4
5	Chandigarh	1	0
6	Chhattisgarh	6	3
7	Delhi	6	2
8	Goa	1	0

1	2	3	4
9	Gujarat	17	7
10	Haryana	5	6
11	Himachal Pradesh	5	1
12	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1
13	Jharkhand	3	0
14	Karnataka	18	39
15	Kerala	10	24
16	Madhya Pradesh	6	12
17	Maharashtra	22	28
18	Manipur	2	0
19	Meghalaya	1	0
20	Odisha	5	4
21	Pondicherry	1	7
22	Punjab	3	7
23	Rajasthan	8	8
24	Sikkim	0	1
25	Tamil Nadu	25	24
26	Telangana	7	18
27	Tripura	2	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	17	30
29	Uttarakhand	3	3
30	West Bengal	14	4
31	AIIMS, New Delhi	7	0
32	JIPMER, Puducherry	1	0
Total		227	252

**Statement-II**

*Details of proposals for new Medical College received for the year 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Received proposals
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	0
2	Assam	1

1	2	3
3	Bihar	4
4	Chhattisgarh	1
5	Delhi	0
6	Gujarat	7
7	Himachal Pradesh	1
8	Haryana	4
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0
10	Jharkhand	5
11	Karnataka	8
12	Kerala	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	8
14	Maharashtra	5
15	Odisha	2
16	Punjab	0
17	Rajasthan	9
18	Tamil Nadu	5
19	Uttar Pradesh	11
20	Uttarakhand	1
21	West Bengal	3
22	Sikkim	0
23	Meghalaya	0
24	Nagaland	0
25	Arunachal Pradesh	1
26	Mizoram	1
27	Tripura	0
28	Pondicherry	0
29	Telangana	5
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Total		85

*[English]***Simplification of GSTN**

1187. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of issues faced by the tax payers in registration under Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) and the grievance redressal mechanism provided by the Government to register those issues along with the steps taken to solve those issues;

(b) whether the Government has also taken steps to make the GSTN simpler so that tax payers have to resort to intermediaries such as Chartered Accountants who charge exorbitant rates; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The prominent issues which are faced by taxpayer in registration at GST portal and action taken to rectify them are given below:

(i) Issues due to change in PAN of the taxpayer linked with GSTIN

**Action taken:** Migration of the existing taxpayers started on 8th Nov 2016. Data initially shared by the State / Centre was primarily based on the PAN information available in their database. GSTIN were generated based on those PAN. Later on however, it was found that the PAN against which GSTIN was issued were belonging to a partner or director of the company. Such errors were rectified in consultation with the concerned tax authorities.

(ii) User ID and password not working/access denied.

**Action taken:** GST system required change of password at certain time gap, keeping in view the security and safety measures. It was found that the taxpayers had neither logged in nor had they changed their password for 3-4 months running out of the validity period. Reset facility was already given to the taxpayer based on OTP to redress this problem.



- (iii) Modification of password and mobile no. of primary authorized signatory.

**Action taken:** In many cases CA / lawyers had filed Part-B of the migration application on behalf of tax payer and had given their own email id and mobile no. as primary authorized signatory. Subsequently, they did not modify email ID/mobile no. in field of primary authorized signatory due to dispute between them. A functionality has been given to get such email ID/mobile no. rectified by the jurisdictional tax officer.

- (iv) Domain of services was not available at dashboard of the taxpayer in the initial phase.

**Action taken:** During migration of data from earlier data centre to present GST production database, some error had occurred which has now been rectified. A helpdesk has been set up by GSTN to cater to the queries/grievances of tax payers regarding GST Software. Tax payers can call the helpdesk on the assigned call-in number. The call-in contact number for the Helpdesk is: 0120-4888999. The helpdesk is functional for 16 hours from 8:00 AM till 12:00 midnight.

Grievances can also be logged in at the Grievance Redressal Portal for GST. ([www.selfservice.gstsystem.in](http://www.selfservice.gstsystem.in))

- (b) Yes Madam.

- (c) The steps taken to make GST system simpler for tax payers include:

(a) Offline tools for return preparation and other functionalities have been provided.

(b) User manual, Video tutorials and FAQs have been provided for different functionalities which can be utilized by the tax payer.

(c) Approximately 61,000 tax officers/officials of Central/State Government have been trained so that they can assist taxpayer and resolve their queries/grievances and train them on various functionalities.

[*Translation*]

### **Arsenic in Rivers**

1188.SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of arsenic in water has reached hazardous levels due to discharge of industrial waste and the ashes from coal based power plants into prominent rivers of the country including Ganga and Yamuna;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted a study regarding the likely effects on the human health due to increased levels of arsenic in water and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether arsenic also causes adverse effects on the human brain, nervous system and foetus development; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken by the Government to check the rising levels of arsenic in river water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) As per information received from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) which monitors the water quality of rivers Ganga and Yamuna, surface water of the two rivers does not indicate the presence of arsenic. The studies carried out by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in respect of ground water quality monitoring indicate that groundwater is contaminated with arsenic in parts of 153 districts in 21 States and UTs. Long-term exposure to arsenic in drinking water may cause several health implications.

Remedial measures undertaken in arsenic contaminated areas include sharing of ground water quality analysis data by the CGWB with concerned State agencies for awareness and necessary action; exploratory drilling for tapping contamination free aquifers in the affected areas; National Aquifer Mapping Programme in the XIth plan including construction of tubewells for tapping arsenic

safe deeper aquifers in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal; control of industrial pollution under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974; river action plans for interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; establishment of continuous water-quality monitoring systems; directions to the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to direct concerned agencies in the State/UT to develop infrastructure for sewage treatment; consent management for compliance of standards by SPCBs/Pollution Control Committees to improve water quality of the rivers with respect to industrial effluents; directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding treatment and utilization of sewage for restoration of water quality of rivers.

#### **Proposals from State**

1189. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from States including Chhattisgarh regarding various schemes being implemented by his Ministry for development of AYUSH system of medicine;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received and funds released by the Government during the said period, State/ UT-wise;

(d) whether many proposals are still pending with the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes. The number of proposals received through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) from various States/UTs including Chhattisgarh for development of AYUSH system of medicine under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission and fund released by the Central Government State/UT-wise during last two years and current year is furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) No. As per the NAM guideline, the eligible proposal as reflected by States/UTs in their State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) has been approved.

#### **Statement**

*The number of proposals received through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) from various States including Chhattisgarh for development of AYUSH system of medicine under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission during last two years and current year.*

(2015-16)

							(Rs. In lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Name of The State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2015-16	Proposal received including State Share 2015-16	Final Grant-in-aid released against SAAP 2014-15 during 2015-16	Central Share of Approved for the year 2015-16	Grant-in-aid released for the year 2015-16	Total Grant-in-aid released during 2015-16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Andhra Pradesh	900.693	1171.121	549.931	890.483	850.452	1,400.383	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	199.982	1828.550	70.113	457.446	457.441	527.554	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Assam	1270.051	1390.091	399.378	1,011.13	1,011.130	1,410.508
4	Bihar	2663.677	4613.905	-	2,066.889	313.975	313.975
5	Chhattisgarh	1027.007	2296.710	549.257	786.736	309.000	858.257
6	Gujarat	1130.817	2501.530	577.493	867.759	215.200	792.693
7	Haryana	713.774	1227.830	399.218	541.192	180.573	579.791
8	Himachal Pradesh	496.251	521.940	-	425.571	421.480	421.480
9	Jammu and Kashmir	474.049	1059.442	392.192	460.766	399.958	792.150
10	Jharkhand	969.402	1123.668	-	672.734	624.723	624.723
11	Karnataka	923.196	1200.380	682.476	920.798	877.777	1,560.253
12	Kerala	851.184	1106.058	457.878	848.47	815.900	1,273.778
13	Madhya Pradesh	2064.515	2681.200	1,303.980	2,005.47	1,949.361	3,253.341
14	Meghalaya	309.635	1841.586	93.400	281.719	281.719	375.119
15	Manipur	486.509	2674.740	146.405	682.399	682.396	828.801
16	Mizoram	349.968	2395.760	73.855	331.838	331.838	405.693
17	Maharashtra	1385.245	1801.157	945.934	865.986	336.800	1,282.734
18	Nagaland	483.359	2624.318	76.115	796.98	796.98	873.095
19	Odisha	1262.531	3145.195	850.847	1,084.54	1,014.43	1,865.281
20	Punjab	602.763	1498.910	269.289	414.229	30.218	299.507
21	Rajasthan	1778.285	4785.589	1,130.724	1,751.18	1,688.882	2,819.606
22	Tripura	294.512	609.631	143.371	328.983	328.983	472.354
23	Telangana	748.878	1751.713	360.979	746.964	730.484	1,091.463
24	Tamil Nadu	971.501	1263.55	-	687.273	87.700	87.700
25	Uttarakhand	487.251	3678.795	153.457	485.554	467.781	621.238
26	Uttar Pradesh	4843.104	13447.869	-	4,878.44	4,539.27	4,539.270
27	West Bengal	1216.025	3169.294	900.458	1,152.97	1,024.39	1,924.852
28	Sikkim	245.985	1082.800	43.692	564.463	564.459	608.151
29	Delhi	355.506	471.000	266.598	327	327.000	593.598
30	Goa	469.849	694.060	-	339.13	118.725	118.725
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	131.069	393.650	151.777	127.816	-	151.777

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	255.561	1007.100	-	91.797	-	
33	Daman and Diu	328.328	143.880	-	54.654	-	
34	Lakshadweep	252.055	270.819	189.223	166.5	-	189.223
35	Puducherry	135.014	275.551	12.525	131.663	131.650	144.175
36	Chandigarh	622.469	495.730	-	451.69	-	
Total		31,700.000	72245.122	11,190.565	28,699.213	21,910.683	33,101.248

**(2016-17)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2016-17	Proposal received including State Share 2016-17	Grant-in-aid released against SAAP 2015-16 during 2016-17	Central Share approved for the year 2016-17	Grant-in-aid released for the year 2016-17	Total Grant-in-aid released during 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,013.500	2637.997	40.031	1,085.500	1,085.500	1,125.531
2	Arunachal Pradesh	354.400	579.521	468.155	465.450	465.450	
3	Assam	1,380.200	3064.290	1,631.649	1,631.649	1,631.649	
4	Bihar	3,630.200	-	1,752.914	-	-	1,752.914
5	Chhattisgarh	1,143.500	3400.710	477.736	1,156.350	1,147.001	1,624.737
6	Gujarat	1,153.700	2340.000	652.559	1,084.487	880.487	1,533.046
7	Haryana	643.400	1172.700	360.619	673.776	673.777	1,034.396
8	Himachal Pradesh	472.500	688.584	4.091	619.420	610.121	614.212
9	Jammu and Kashmir	734.100	801.571	60.808	708.400	708.400	769.208
10	Jharkhand	1,378.200	2172.000	48.011	-	48.011	
11	Karnataka	1,223.600	6900.462	43.020	1,216.683	1,198.435	1,241.455
12	Kerala	889.900	1483.167	32.570	858.634	858.634	891.204
13	Madhya Pradesh	2,622.600	6051.989	56.114	2,610.768	2,589.219	2,645.333

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Manipur	577.500	4210.809		1,230.000	1,229.987	1,229.987
15	Meghalaya	435.600	1924.087		823.806	802.743	802.743
16	Mizoram	349.000	3393.578		609.635	603.754	603.754
17	Maharashtra	1,961.500	3269.167	529.186		-	529.186
18	Nagaland	421.000	880.023		522.140	521.284	521.284
19	Odisha	1,620.400	2708.482	70.103	1,151.198	1,151.198	1,221.301
20	Punjab	788.600	4260.88	384.011	1,735.439	933.800	1,317.811
21	Rajasthan	2,491.500	12493.90	62.301	5,134.618	2,162.908	2,225.209
22	Tripura	429.100	403.186	334.065	334.062	334.062	
23	Telangana	791.400	2291.710	16.480	1,319.758	1,314.216	1,330.696
24	Tamil Nadu	1,326.000	4701.60	599.573	2,065.956	1,380.968	1,980.541
25	Uttarakhand	551.100	3461.634	17.773	1,180.448	1,170.156	1,187.929
26	Uttar Pradesh	6,513.000	16713.00	339.167	8,127.458	8,127.458	8,466.625
27	West Bengal	1,673,000	2730.380	128.574	1,169.482	1,169.482	1,298.056
28	Sikkim	253.200	1921.244	889.373	874.071	874.071	
29	Delhi	397.200	-	-			
30	Goa	218.300	905.730	220.405	402.192	402.192	622.597
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356.800	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	115.340	54.654	58.530	58.530	113.184
34	Lakshadweep	508.100	422.460	166.500	343.229	343.229	509.729
35	Puducherry	202.800	216.515	170.069		170.000	170.000
36	Chandigarh	318.700	1353.120	451.690	57.630	57.630	509.320
Total		39940.000	100026.636	6788.503	39705.853	34923.346	41711.849

**(2017-18)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2017-18	Proposal received including State Share 2017-18	Grant-in-aid released against SAAP 2016-17 during 2017-18	Central Share approved for the year 2017-18	Grant-in-aid released for the year 2017-18	Total Grant-in-aid released during 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,118.400	1864.000		1,112.305	1,108.074	1,108.074
2	Arunachal Pradesh	481.000	855.320	2.700	478.668	478.647	481.347
3	Assam	3,087.400	3430.532	-	2390.693	*	-
4	Bihar	3,462.000	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	937.300	2199.21	9.350	1217.406	*	9.350
6	Gujarat	970.900	2000.00	204.000	950.394	946.555	1,150.555
7	Haryana	871.000	1451.701		812.442	809.875	809.875
8	Himachal Pradesh	596.400	976.070	9.300	688.028	686.212	695.512
9	Jammu and Kashmir	632.700	622.608		632.584	84.758	84.758
10	Jharkhand	1,235.800	1759.287				
11	Karnataka	1,298.400	3581.049	18.248	1,366.985	486.649	504.897
12	Kerala	1,415.500	3622.200		1,420.104	1,416.609	1,416.609
13	Madhya Pradesh	2,364.500	4603.478	21.550	2,364.251	2,356.629	2,378.179
14	Manipur	711.000	2006.990	0.010	703.258	703.280	703.290
15	Meghalaya	720.700	1781.708	21.060	717.199	717.195	738.255
16	Mizoram	767.900	1258.270	5.880	512.163	512.154	518.034
17	Maharashtra	1,866.400	3164.543		1,784.285	1,778.549	1,778.549
18	Nagaland	823.800	1361.085	0.860	823.770	823.767	824.627
19	Odisha	1,561.000	2601.700		1,561.020	1,556.049	1,556.049
20	Punjab	546.700	899.826	801.640	547.020	543.922	1,345.562
21	Rajasthan	2,640.300	4568.586	2,971.70 0	2,741.096	2,732.398	5,704.098
22	Tripura	608.200	1070.244	535.770	535.770	535.770	
23	Telangana	625.100	1636.519	5.540	629.567	627.232	632.772

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	Tamil Nadu	1,504.100	3152.64	684.990	1,504.080	1,495.381	2,180.371
25	Uttarakhand	1,024.300	1138.100	10.290	1,016.494	1,016.494	1,026.784
26	Uttar Pradesh	6,499.300	10832.200		6,280.230	6,272.628	6,272.628
27	West Bengal	1,829.900	3040.753		1,654.943	1,649.326	1,649.326
28	Sikkim	200.000	196.720	15.300	164.790	164.787	180.087
29	Delhi	800.000	-				-
30	Goa	200.000	2382.944		262.469	142.914	142.914
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	602.700	602.700		302.330	302.330	302.330
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	381.100	-				-
33	Daman and Diu	338.600	-				-
34	Lakshadweep	244.600	63.747		63.747	63.747	63.747
35	Puducherry	200.000	433.304	0.070	200.000	200.000	200.070
36	Chandigarh	773.000	1793.720		490.520	490.520	490.520
	Total	43940.000	70951.752	4782.488	35928.604	30702.451	35484.939*

\*The grant -in-aid could not be released till date due to late submission of State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) by the States.

### Interest on Education Loan

1190. SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of students sought and availed the education loan from various banks in the country during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of education loans sanctioned and disbursed during the said period, bank-wise/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the rate of interest being charged by the banks on education loans in the country;

(d) whether the cases of charging lower rate of interest on education loans to girls as compared to boys by banks have come to notice and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to remove the above disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the bank-wise/state-wise number of education loan accounts and amount of loan disbursed by banks in the country including in the State of Madhya Pradesh for the years ending on 31st March 2014, 31st March, 2015, 31st March, 2016 and 31st March, 2017 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) Interest being charged by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on education loans are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has, on February 04, 2009 at the request of the Government,

advised its member banks that at least 0.50% concession in interest rates may be provided to girl students on education loans for studies in India or abroad. Some of

the banks give concession in interest rate to girl students. This is in accordance with the priority of the Government to promote female education.

**Statement-I**

*Bank-wise number of education loan accounts and amount of loan disbursed*

(No. of Accounts in actual and amount in Rs. crore)

Banks	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	10775	85.55	7998	63.03	7333	77.64	4263	69.50
State Bank of Hyderabad	5658	158.97	5312	177.96	5186	183.57	3578	125.39
State Bank of India	92814	1015.07	85646	1245.76	79264	3249.00	62461	1376.77
State Bank of Mysore	13222	87.86	9989	134.47	8571	136.23	7303	131.62
State Bank of Patiala	2903	73.47	2398	72.74	2096	69.60	1433	53.05
State Bank of Travancore	49151	269.99	23055	219.56	25663	129.33	5427	41.94
Allahabad Bank	15817	188.75	14963	198.06	13871	146.37	18403	225.60
Andhra Bank	21601	350.40	26954	583.30	31170	872.01	23353	585.53
Bank of Baroda	13669	350.67	10519	241.37	17744	233.49	23601	192.48
Bank of India	53145	543.88	49428	582.05	44221	485.28	37899	449.50
Bank of Maharashtra	13472	169.94	8280	96.76	11717	196.33	10763	214.37
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	164	3.01	166	3.16	74	1.84
Canara Bank	9005	136.67	110672	1078.93	113623	1330.51	109571	1903.06
Central Bank of India	40114	325.05	50496	559.40	44082	656.84	38904	513.62
Corporation Bank	43756	437.99	32426	338.99	8659	223.39	29264	874.59
Dena Bank	10582	134.26	3185	139.20	2652	101.33	1643	82.58
IDBI Bank Ltd.	5670	116.05	5499	113.14	10803	299.48	10534	281.25
Indian Bank	73352	437.42	50339	350.23	34130	292.18	27641	407.53
Indian Overseas Bank	25600	609.10	25497	617.79	16184	579.02	10613	373.28
Oriental Bank of Commerce	23171	246.00	13317	246.76	18089	530.17	10804	245.99
Punjab and Sind Bank	1324	89.87	1357	53.85	1503	116.75	1146	99.30



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab National Bank	54916	641.85	45565	616.43	43092	701.31	42939	915.65
Syndicate Bank	17055	316.70	15951	297.78	39088	663.91	37787	568.32
UCO Bank	22521	261.15	20344	246.68	16462	245.74	15172	318.22
Union Bank of India	37832	444.11	36991	553.14	57338	548.22	31306	548.99
United Bank of India	7236	103.58	5958	88.18	7044	89.74	7569	104.63
Vijaya Bank	16602	198.22	19382	271.89	25085	434.78	26278	471.31
Axis Bank	8129	32.48	8491	66.82	11802	173.95	14949	451.17
Bandhan Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	21410	22.15	20905	21.94
Catholic Syrian Bank	2473	69.81	3912	109.42	495	15.14	426	10.92
City Union Bank	4303	30.11	4208	36.80	2653	36.31	2746	29.83
Development Credit Bank	350	3.34	204	4.79	336	7.04	186	5.07
Dhanlaxmi Bank	2423	21.99	2631	27.51	2071	26.16	1048	10.27
Federal Bank	16208	144.57	15774	152.28	13523	139.11	10128	116.95
HDFC Bank	1115	11.13	2611	47.23	3227	40.77	5353	69.31
ICICI Bank	1326	12.17	700	9.78	525	8.07	885	25.57
IDFC Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.18
Indusind Bank	25	0.15	8	0.06	5	0.02	12	0.09
ING Vysya Bank	134	3.69	4	0.61	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir Bank	1932	70.12	2442	37.34	2026	31.33	1561	18.42
Karnataka Bank	3045	37.13	3073	41.46	3173	72.19	3117	81.44
Karur Vysya Bank	1570	30.07	1456	31.37	4077	68.67	3159	63.08
Kotak Mahindra Bank	329	3.38	1175	12.79	77	0.82	1298	24.25
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	2814	48.84	2420	49.76	1477	30.86	1000	19.25
Nainital Bank	87	2.12	336	8.57	299	8.35	74	2.17
Ratnakar Bank	2020	2.90	6436	12.28	24350	33.37	7215	18.36
South Indian Bank	19265	258.65	10754	134.02	6059	84.49	3382	49.10
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	4987	35.67	4325	34.16	3858	41.67	3110	34.27
Yes Bank	0	0.00	2	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.10
Total	753498	8610.87	752647	10007.534	786279	13435.8624	680286	12227.62354

Source: RBI

**Statement-II***State-wise number of education loan accounts and amount of loan disbursed*

(No. of Accounts in actual and amount in Rs. crore)

States	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/c	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andamans	78	1.4513	82	1.930725	93	2.708977	89	2.187029
Andhra Pradesh	45111	921.914714	50097	1392.648	41948	1285.554	38616	1032.20942
Arunachal Pradesh	99	1.3159	139	2.792	123	3.026752	105	1.367654
Assam	3462	42.9524707	3542	44.80841	5925	73.08571	4296	58.978115
Bihar	25076	256.27934	27399	306.201	24842	282.6894	21180	266.47598
Chandigarh	1581	38.1255576	1456	49.81158	1405	74.01072	1606	64.300215
Chhattisgarh	4362	47.8135877	5484	65.57574	6010	89.76701	5813	86.437006
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73	0.9851	62	1.1042	49	0.944241	32	1.202181
Daman and Diu	63	0.8529	61	1.454391	71	1.788863	80	2.16923
Delhi	9598	199.683425	9826	257.1035	12182	388.6259	12901	514.568798
Goa	926	15.865221	848	18.82782	937	27.5784	1422	25.09674
Gujarat	15953	218.478243	12809	308.7696	14888	344.8899	14400	359.225528
Haryana	11278	174.508343	9014	196.7668	9978	298.2017	9062	261.650954
Himachal Pradesh	4819	56.8875778	4601	56.36994	4364	69.25167	4204	61.802997
Jammu and Kashmir	2603	78.594967	3156	42.98517	2733	49.89445	2135	29.148686
Jharkhand	11659	124.778287	10988	138.551	11418	180.4612	10390	156.139069
Karnataka	61634	811.064894	69386	1038.745	76964	1448.126	82800	1768.15994
Kerala	119492	1047.40877	109882	1195.762	108719	1171.979	79050	1035.83628
Lakshadweep	7	0.0782	15	0.3152	11	0.1727	9	0.1342
Madhya Pradesh	23335	230.088149	22111	248.1182	23631	695.3396	23243	322.821638
Maharashtra	63291	895.065455	62549	963.4341	88547	1561.062	64830	1301.80685
Manipur	222	4.2631	331	5.10746	249	6.112834	221	4.733218
Meghalaya	191	3.0125	391	6.926108	451	8.869988	488	10.367089

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	161	2.3862	171	2.039137	155	3.921594	80	1.253967
Nagaland	77	1.3307	111	2.211094	87	1.795567	73	1.351327
Odisha	12683	137.057446	13435	155.9907	13196	206.5901	13795	196.265046
Puducherry	4026	31.784286	3310	29.46984	2499	31.68003	1989	31.349751
Punjab	11030	261.445189	9221	253.9777	10578	377.7446	9956	387.385556
Rajasthan	21062	206.924746	18119	210.0409	18726	354.6098	15137	268.476892
Sikkim	94	1.5176	150	2.512666	481	4.395121	293	3.087759
Tamil Nadu	238874	2050.45732	247652	2222.508	194767	2056.001	156242	1832.2422
Telangana		0		0	28982	1170.334	24438	887.280596
Tripura	1016	10.7384	1232	12.36202	14851	31.90989	9417	20.271865
Uttarakhand	9868	130.15913	9230	134.4009	10440	178.6699	5348	104.240027
Uttar Pradesh	31882	408.411205	28817	411.7514	31804	594.955	36556	586.798491
West Bengal	17812	197.192132	16970	226.1623	24175	359.1141	29990	540.801253
Total	753498	8610.872355	752647	10007.534	786279	13435.862	680286	12227.62354

Source: RBI

**Statement-III**

Name of the Bank		Int. Rate (in %)			1	2	3	4	5
		Upto Rs. 4 lac	Above Rs. 4 lac and upto Rs. 7.5 lac	Above Rs. 7.5 lac					
		%	%	%					
1	Allahabad Bank		@ 8.80-10.45		6	Canara Bank	10.30	10.30	9.80
2	Andhra Bank	10.40	10.40	10.10	7	Central Bank of India	10.30	10.30	10.30
3	Bank of Baroda	12.15	12.15	11.40	8	Corporation Bank	10.65	10.65	11.00
4	Bank of India	10.10	10.10	10.90	9	Dena Bank		8.55-9.80	
5	Bank of Maharashtra	10.70	10.70	9.95	10	IDBI Bank	9.40	9.40	9.40
					11	Indian Bank		# 8.35-11.40	
					12	Indian Overseas Bank	10.55	10.55	11.55
					13	OBC	10.40	10.15 -10.40	10.15
					14	Punjab and Sind Bank	10.45	10.45	9.95
					15	Punjab National Bank	*10.15	10.15	10.75

1	2	3	4	5
16	Syndicate Bank	10.10	10.35	11.35
17	UCO Bank	10.45	10.45	10.85
18	Union Bank of India	**10.20	10.20	Male-10.20%, Female-9.70%
19	United Bank of India	^μ10.95	^μ10.95	^μ10.90
20	Vijaya Bank	¥10.65	¥10.65	¥10.50
21	State Bank of India	10.00	10.00	10.75
Total				

@ 0.5% interest concession for girl students

\* For loans covered under CGFSEL(Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loan)

Source: IBA

#### **Tiger Protection Force**

1191.SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tiger Reserves where special tiger protection forest has been constituted;

(b) whether there has been any decrease in killing of tigers from 2008 to 2014 after constitution of the said force; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been constituted in eight tiger reserves.

(b) and (c) Owing to stringent protection regime because of raising, arming and deployment of the said force, more cases have been detected. A total of 12 cases have been detected as reported by States concerned, since deployment of the said force in different tiger reserves. Whereas in eight tiger reserves where STPF has been constituted so far, more cases have been

detected in four (4) tiger reserves, status quo has been noticed in one (1) tiger reserve and it has decreased in two tiger reserves. In one tiger reserve, i.e. Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, Assam, recruitment process of STPF personnel has been initiated in the year 2017-18, hence no inference can be drawn.

[English]

#### **Directions to Doctors**

1192. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to issue directions and guidelines to all doctors to declare fee before the treatment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has also given any directions to doctors to receive fee in cashless mode across the country after demonetisation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) The Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations 2002, inter alia, provide that a physician should announce his fees before rendering service and not after the operation or treatment is underway. Further, remuneration received for such services should be in the form and amount specifically announced to the patient at the time the service is rendered. These regulations are applicable throughout the country.

Also, as per the Clinical Establishments (Registrator and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 notified thereunder, the clinical establishments are mandated to display the rates charged for each type of services provided and facilities available at a conspicuous place both in the local language and English. The Act is currently applicable in eleven (11) States viz. Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Assam, Haryana and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other

States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the remit of the States/Union territories.

#### **Health for All**

1193. SHRI DILIP PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a number of steps to meet the target of health for all in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the participation of the private sector is essential and pivotal to meet the target of health for all; and

(c) whether the Government is taking necessary initiatives in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public health is a state subject. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems for achieving health outcomes including the target of health for all based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. NHM has been successful in accelerating the decline of key indicators such as Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). It has also achieved the Millennium Development Goal target for Tuberculosis, Malaria and HIV/ AIDS.

(b) and (c) The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages ensuring improved access and affordability, of quality secondary and tertiary care services through a combination of public hospitals and well measured strategic purchasing of services in health care deficit areas, from private care providers, especially the not-for profit providers. The Framework for Implementation of National Health Mission (NHM) provides for partnership with private service providers to supplement governmental efforts in underserved and vulnerable areas. Based on proposals received from States/UTs, support under NHM is being provided for provision of services through PPP mode such as CT Scan, Tele radiology, ambulances services; dialysis services in district hospitals etc.

#### **Campaign against Shell Companies**

1194. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated campaign against black money, wilful defaulters and erring directors and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a number of registered companies are facing action from authorities after the demonetisation;

(c) if so, the number of companies registered prior to demonetisation and the number of companies closed after demonetisation;

(d) whether a number of companies are not carrying out their business activities since long;

(e) if so, the number of such companies identified so far and the action taken by the Government against such companies; and

(f) the details of guidelines and the action taken by the Government against the directors of shell companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) The mandate under the Companies Act, 2013 is to regulate companies incorporated under it. However, the provisions for disqualification of directors are prescribed under Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013. Section 164(2)(a) prescribes that no person who is or has been a director of a company which has not filed Financial statements or Annual Returns for any continuous period of three financial years shall be eligible to be re-appointed as director of that company or appointed as director in other company for a period of five years from the date on which the said company fails to do so. Section 167(1) (a) of the Act also prescribes that the office of a director shall become vacant in case he incurs any of the disqualifications specified in Section 164 of the Act. Further, Rule 14(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors), Rules, 2014 requires the companies to intimate the particulars of their directors on such failure by filing a prescribed form DIR-9 to Registrar of Companies [ ROCs]. 3,09,619 Directors were identified as disqualified under Section 164(2)(a) read with Section 167 of the Companies Act, 2013 for non-filing of Financial Statements or Annual Returns for a continuous period of immediately preceding 3 (three) financial years (2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16). Further, Section 248(1)(c) provides

for removal of name of company from the register of companies if it is not carrying on any business or operation for a period of 2(two) immediately preceding financial years and has not made any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company under Section 455 of the Act. Based on the above mentioned provision, 2.97 lakh companies were identified under this category as on 31.03.2017 and after following due process, the names of 2,26,166 companies were struck off from the register of companies as on 31.12.2017. Out of the above mentioned 3,09,619 disqualified directors, 2,10,116 number of disqualified directors were directors on the Board of struck off companies.

[Translation]

#### **Facilities to Anganwadi Workers/Helpers**

1195.DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT to be pleased to state:

(a) whether Anganwadi Workers and Helpers in Delhi are getting Rs. 5000 and Rs. 2500 respectively as monthly salary which is less than the minimum wages prescribed by the Government and are not being provided any other facilities and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement any scheme to provide salary, medical and other facilities to them on the lines of Government employees, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Presently, Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) are paid honoraria of Rs.3000/- and Rs.1500/-per month respectively w.e.f. 01.04.2011. AWWs of Mini - AWCs are being paid honoraria of Rs.2250/- w.e.f. 04.07.2013. In addition, States/UTs are also giving additional honorarium from their financial sources. Presently, NCT of Delhi is giving additionally an amount of Rs.6678/-per month to AWWs and Rs.3339/- per month to AWHs.

In addition, the following benefits are also extended to the AWWs/AWHs:

- (i) **Leave:** Allowed paid absence of 180 days of maternity leave.
- (ii) **Insurance cover:** The Government of India introduced 'Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima

Yojana' to Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers w.e.f. 01.04.2004 under Life Insurance Corporation's Social Security Scheme.

Further, AWWs and AWHs in the age group of 18 to 50 years have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna (PMJJBY) for life cover; the AWWs and AWHs in the agegroup of 18-59 years covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna(PMSBY) for accidental cover and the AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 51 to 59 years would continue to be covered under the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojna (AKBY) {modified} as long as they are engaged. These benefits are effective from 01.06.2017. Female Critical Illness benefits will also continue fo. these beneficiaries.

The scholarship component of AKBY continues for these beneficiaries who are eligible for the benefits during the current Academic Year.

- (iii) **Award:** In order to motivate the Anganwadi Workers and give recognition to good voluntary work, a Scheme of Award for AWWs was introduced both at the National and State level. The number of Awards and the amount has been increased. Now the Awards are @ Rs.50,000/- cash each and a Citation at Central level (100 Awards) and Rs.10,000/- cash each and a Citation at State level (1275 Awards).
- (iv) **Promotion:** Reservation of 50% of vacant posts of Supervisors for AWWs, recruitment of 25% of AWWs from AWHs, etc.
- (v) **Uniform:** Government has made a provision for a set of two Uniform (saree/suit @ Rs. 400/- per saree per annum).

Besides above, in the recently approved National Nutrition Mission (NNM), a provision has been made for payment of incentive @ Rs.500/- p.m. to AWWs for using digital equipment for capturing and transmitting ICDS data.

(b) Since AWWs and AWHs are honorary workers, they are not covered under the Minimum Wages Act as inter-alia held by the Supreme Court in a ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No.4953-4957 of 1998 State of Karnataka & Ors. Vs. Ameerbi & Ors. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that AWWs/AWHs do not hold any civil post.

[English]

### Advisory to Pregnant Women

1196.SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the largest number of maternal deaths in the world, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, during the last five years;

(b) whether the Ministry has released a booklet titled Mother and Childcare through Yoga and Naturopathy issued by Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy containing an advisory to the pregnant women and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the booklet urges the pregnant women to hang beautiful pictures on the wall and detach themselves from desire, anger, attachment and hatred as well as abstain from sex during pregnancy and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the advisory also urges the pregnant women to avoid eggs and meat during pregnancy and go for vegetarian diet, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether his Ministry is confident that there is any scientific basis for the advisory given to the expectant mothers in the said booklet and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) India ranks 56 out of 183 countries in the world having Maternal Mortality Ratio of 174 i.e. proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births for the year 2015 as per the data from WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNPD (MMEIG) - November 2015.

A sample survey of births and deaths known as Sample Registration System (SRS) is being carried out on continuous basis by the Office of the Registrar General, India in randomly selected villages and urban blocks spread throughout the country. Along with various fertility and mortality indicators, SRS also provides direct estimates of maternal mortality through a nationally representative sample. Hence, it does not estimate the total number of maternal deaths in the country, but only provides the number of maternal deaths recorded in the SRS sample.

The results have been derived by following the practice of pooling the three years data to yield reliable estimates of maternal mortality. The details of MMR, as derived under SRS, for the years 2007-09, 2010-12 and 2011-13 are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy has published an information booklet (not as an advisory or treatment prescription) titled "Mother & Child Care" through Yoga and Naturopathy to be circulated free of cost among the masses to create an awareness about importance of Yoga & Naturopathy based lifestyle intervention for Mother & Child Care.

(c) The booklet contains general guidelines for pregnant woman, which are based on the principles and concepts of Yoga & Naturopathy, and also useful information culled out from many years of clinical practice in the fields of Yoga and Naturopathy. Our ancient literatures based on Yoga & Naturopathy as well as research studies have established a direct correlation between negative emotions and pregnancy complications and outcomes and maintaining a calm and relaxed mind with positive emotions as a result of Yoga practices are known to prevent various pregnancy complications and produces better outcomes.

(d) As the practice of vegetarian, satvik diet is based on the basic principles and theory of Yoga & Naturopathy. The booklet repeatedly highlights the importance of a balanced diet during pregnancy, as Yoga & Naturopathy doesn't advocate non-vegetarian food in its practice; hence, the said booklet suggests vegetarian food.

(e) Yes, there are ample research studies conducted across the world showed a beneficial effects of inculcating positive emotions by gaining control over negative emotions such as anxiety, depression, stress etc. following Yoga based practices in prevention of pregnancy related complications and to have better pregnancy outcome. Some of the studies are:

- Shi Z, MacBeth A. The Effectiveness of Mindfulness-Based Interventions on Maternal Perinatal Mental Health Outcomes: a Systematic Review. *Mindfulness* (N Y). 2017;8(4):823-847.
- Gong H, Ni C, Shen X, Wu T, Jiang C. Yoga for prenatal depression: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Psychiatry*. 2015 Feb 5; 15:14.
- Deshpande CS, Rakhshani A, Nagarathna R et al.. Yoga for high-risk pregnancy: a randomized controlled trial. *Ann Med Health Sci Res*. 2013 Jul;3(3):341-4.
- Narendran S, Nagarathna R, Narendran V et al., Efficacy of yoga on pregnancy outcome. *J Altern Complement Med*. 2005 Apr;11(2):237-44.

## Statement

## Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), India, EAG &amp; Assam, South and Other states, 2007-09, 2010-12 &amp; 2011-13

India & bigger States	2007-09			2010-12			2011-13					
	Sample Female Population	Live Births	Maternal Deaths	MMR	Sample Female Population	Live Births	Maternal Deaths	MMR	Sample Female Population	Live Births	Maternal Deaths	MMR
India	5678691	436411	926	212	6169091	430170	767	178	6155526	430000	718	167
Assam	174250	12303	48	390	195275	12811	42	328	198242	12975	39	300
Bihar/Jharkhand	331294	38096	100	261	371114	38549	84	219	378927	38925	81	208
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	323937	33041	89	269	353851	32533	75	230	355339	32465	72	221
Odisha	272797	20616	53	258	293129	19981	47	235	292951	19929	44	222
Rajasthan	241249	27277	87	318	269335	26702	68	255	272496	26658	65	244
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	484847	54039	194	359	542640	53194	156	292	552032	53383	152	285
Eag and Assam Subtotal	1828374	185372	570	308	2025344	183770	472	257	2049987	184335	453	246
Andhra Pradesh	340520	23003	31	134	357699	22427	25	110	352221	22600	21	92
Karnataka	376272	22889	41	178	390941	21909	32	144	382771	21657	29	133
Kerala	287854	14624	12	81	305268	15351	10	66	295114	15410	9	61
Tamil Nadu	388462	22262	22	97	410769	22622	20	90	404093	22704	18	79
South Subtotal	1393108	82778	105	127	1464677	82309	87	105	1434199	82371	77	93
Gujarat	280969	24435	36	148	301207	23552	29	122	298019	23304	26	112
Haryana	165619	14594	22	153	179220	14243	21	146	178447	14155	18	127
Maharashtra	323812	21715	23	104	342534	20684	18	87	335756	20486	14	68
Punjab	193705	12691	22	172	206148	11988	19	155	204149	11796	17	141
West Bengal	476579	30291	44	145	526090	29682	35	117	530544	29623	33	113
Other	1016525	64535	104	160	1123871	63942	87	136	1124425	63930	80	126
Other Subtotal	2457209	168261	250	149	2679070	164091	208	127	2671340	163294	188	115

"Empowered Action Group" (EAG) States comprise Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand and Assam; "Southern" States include Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu; and "Other" States cover the remaining



### Processing of Old Notes

1197. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 notes are being reconciled and processed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for verifying numerical accuracy and authenticity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RBI will take some more time to come out with the accurate figure of such demonetized notes deposited in banks and other places recommended; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) which came back from circulation, are being processed by the Reserve Bank for their numerical accuracy and authenticity. Subject to future corrections based on verification process when completed, the estimated value of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) received as on June 30, 2017 was Rs. 15.28 trillion.

(c) and (d) It has been reported by RBI that 74 high speed Currency Verification and Processing System (CVPS) has been deployed for processing of SBNs expeditiously.

### Units Functioning without Environmental Clearance

1198.DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI VINAYAK BHURAO RAUT:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various units are still functioning without the approval of his Ministry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether his Ministry has provided a one time opportunity for all units operating without prior Environmental Clearance (EC) to come clear and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the expansion or modernisation

projects that have been undertaken without obtaining prior Environmental Clearance (EC) will be treated as violation and strict action will be taken by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) has been constituted in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the cases of violation will be assessed by the Expert Committee and the extent to which the Government will be able to check the polluting units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Several industrial units admitted that they are functioning without prior Environmental Clearance from the Ministry. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change provided a one time opportunity for all the projects or activities or the expansion or modernisation of existing projects or activities requiring prior environmental clearance under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 entailing capacity addition with change in process or technology or both undertaken in any part of India without obtaining prior environmental clearance from the Central Government or by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, as the case may be, duly constituted by the Central Government under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall be considered a case of violation of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and will be dealt strictly as per the procedure laid in the Statutory Order 804(E) dated 14th March, 2017.

(e) and (f) Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) was constituted and notified vide Statutory order 1805(E) dated 6th June, 2017. The projects will be appraised as per the procedures laid down in the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and as amended time to time.

### Pollution by Petroleum Coke

1199.SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether petroleum coke or pet coke is one of the major pollutants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of refineries that are using pet coke;

(c) the total import of petroleum coke in the last five years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to ban import of pet coke as directed by the Supreme Court; and

(e) if so, the details and the present status of the policy being implemented at present in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Burning of petcoke in

factories and plants without pollution control devices may lead to high levels of emissions of Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and also contribute to secondary particulate matter.

(b) Indian refineries have adopted delayed coker technology for upgradation of bottom residue. Petcoke is produced in this process as a byproduct. Some of refineries viz. BURL, Bina is using petcoke for captive power/steam generation in the refinery and are equipped with adequate emission abatement measures.

(c) The details regarding total import of petroleum coke in the last five years and the current year are enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Government has undertaken necessary consultations with stakeholders regarding ban on import of coke as directed by the Supreme Court for policy formulations.

#### **Statement**

##### *Pollution by Petroleum Coke*

Year	HS Code	Item Description	Qty (kgs)	Val (US \$)
2012-13	27131100	Petroleum Coke: not calcined	3169612133	516738689
	27131200	Petroleum Coke: calcined	169083418	110855565
2013-14	27131100	Petroleum Coke: not calcined	3342206706	509196981
	27131200	Petroleum Coke: calcined	228999842	162226913
2014-15	27131100	petroleum coke: not calcined	4774144051	567281310
	27131200	Petroleum Coke: calcined	1033435895	260441519
2015-16	27131100	Petroleum Coke: not calcined	9638367980	744791170
	27131200	Petroleum Coke: calcined	402825679	115219165
2016-17	27131100	Petroleum Coke: not calcined	13528463340	981591013
	27131200	Petroleum Coke: calcined	887288915	201048781

#### **Posts in CGHS**

1200. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various sanctioned posts in CGHS Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Naturopathy hospitals/ dispensaries separately;

(b) the details of the posts filled up along with those remaining unfilled in Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Naturopathy dispensaries separately;

(c) the date from which such posts are lying vacant;

(d) whether some posts are kept vacant deliberately for a long time and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The details of various sanctioned

and filled up posts and vacancies in CGHS including Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha are enclosed as Statement-I (A and B) (for Group-A), Statement-II (for Group-B) & Statement-III (for Group-C).

(c) Accrual of vacancies due to superannuation/transfer/death etc. is a continuous dynamic process and it is, therefore, not possible to determine exact date from which such posts are lying vacant.

(d) No.

(e) Following steps have been taken by the Government to attract GDMOs and non-teaching Specialists to join CGHS:-

- (i) In order to encourage more doctors to join CGHS, posting of Doctors is normally being made after due consideration of their residence/domicile.
- (ii) Promotion upto the SAG level has been made time bound under the Dynamic Assured Career Scheme.
- (iii) This Ministry has started sending separate requisitions to UPSC exclusively for stations outside Delhi in order to ensure that the candidates recommended by UPSC join at places outside Delhi in non-teaching sub-cadre.
- (iv) The retirement age of CHS Doctors has recently been enhanced upto 65 years.
- (v) To avoid shortage of paramedical staff in CGHS due to cumbersome recruitment process of posts falling under direct recruitment of para-medical staff, powers have been delegated to the Additional Director of concerned CGHS cities for recruitment of para-medical staff.

**Statement-I (A)**

*Details of Medical Officer including Specialist (Allopathy) City-wise as on 15.01.2018*

Sl. No.	CGHS City	Medical Officer		
		Sanctioned Posts	Filled Posts	Vacant Posts
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ahmedabad	30	16	14
2	Allahabad	38	29	9

1	2	3	4	5
3	Bangalore	56	55	1
4	Bhopal	8	6	2
5	Chandigarh	7	6	1
6	Chennai	69	57	12
7	Delhi	907	667	240
8	Hyderabad	112	95	17
9	Jaipur	41	39	2
10	Kanpur	57	36	21
11	Kolkata	91	81	10
12	Lucknow	61	46	15
13	Meerut	28	22	6
14	Mumbai	115	81	34
15	Nagpur	54	44	10
16	Patna	31	29	2
17	Pune	47	40	7
18	Bhubaneswar	8	7	1
19	Ranchi	9	8	1
20	Dehradun	7	7	0
21	Guwahati	16	8	8
22	Jabalpur	23	8	15
23	Shillong	8	4	4
24	Trivandrum	13	13	0
25	Jammu	2	1	1
26	Shimla	2	2	0
27	Agartala	2	2	0
28	Imphal	2	1	1
29	Kohima	1	1	0
30	Gangtok	1	1	0
31	Itanagar	1	0	1
32	Aizwal	1	0	1
Total		1848	1412	436

**Statement-I (B)***Details of AYUSH Medical Officer City-wise as on 15.01.2018*

Sl. No.	CGHS City	Homeopathic		Ayurvedic		Unani		Sidhha		Total	Vacant Posts
		Sanctioned Posts	Vacant Posts	Sanctioned Posts	Vacant Posts	Sanctioned Posts	Vacant Posts	Sanctioned Posts	Vacant Posts		
1	Ahmedabad	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
2	Allahabad	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
3	Bangalore	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
4	Chennai	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	6	0
5	Delhi	29	1	43	16	10	1	1	0	83	16
6	Hyderabad	4	0	4	0	4	2	0	0	12	2
7	Jaipur	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
8	Kanpur	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
9	Kolkata	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	8	0
10	Lucknow	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
11	Meeiut	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
12	Mumbai	6	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	10	4
13	Nagpur	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
14	Patna	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
15	Pune	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
16	Bhubaneswar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
17	Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Bhopal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Dehradun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Guwahati	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
22	Jabalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Shillong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Trivandrum	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>27</b>

**Statement-II***Details of Group-B Posts City-wise as on 15.01.2018*

Sl. No.	CGHS City	Administrative Officer		Accounts Officer		Physiotherapist Grade-1		Hindi Officer	
		Sanctioned Posts	Vacant Posts	Sanctioned Posts	Vacant Posts	Sanctioned Posts	Vacant Posts	Sanctioned Posts	Vacant Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ahmedabad	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Allahabad	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bangalore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chennai	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Delhi	12	12	6	5	1	0	1	1
6	Hyderabad	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
7	Jaipur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Kanpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Kolkata	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
10	Lucknow	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Meerut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Mumbai	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
13	Nagpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Pune	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Bhubaneswar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Bhopal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Dehradun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Guwahati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Jabalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Shillong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Trivandrum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	25	22	9	8	1	0	1	1

**Statement-III**

Sl. No.	Name of Unit Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength of Gr. C staff as on 15.01.2018 All CGHS Units		
		Sanctioned	In position	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1	Accountant	32	3	29
2	Junior Translator	16	7	9
3	LDC	509	365	144
4	Office Supdt.	61	20	41
5	Stenographer (Junior)	23	4	19
6	UDC	319	224	95
7	ANM	41	22	19
8	Dark Room Assistant	11	7	4
9	Dental Hygienist	3	1	2
10	Dental Technician	18	11	7
11	EC6 Technician	20	11	9
12	Family Planning Field worker	8	1	7
13	Lab. Assistant	42	23	19
14	Lab. Technician	156	111	45
15	Lady Health Visitor	36	6	30
16	Nursing Assistant (Jr. + Sr.)	45	27	18
17	Nursing Midwife	39	4	35
18	Nursing Sister (Allo.)	42	26	16
19	Nursing Sister (Ayur)	2	2	0
20	OT Assistant	5	2	3
21	OT Technician	5	4	1
22	Pharmacist (Allo.)/Store Keeper	1013	811	202
23	Pharmacist (Ayur.)	65	39	26
24	Pharmacist (Homeo.)	49	26	23
25	Pharmacist (Unani)	9	1	8
26	Pharmacist (Siddha)	2	1	1
27	Panchkarma Assistant	5	2	3

1	2	3	4	5
28	Refractionist (Optometerist)	3	3	0
29	Radiographer	15	14	1
30	Staff Nurse (Allo)	352	270	82
31	Staff Nurse (Ayur)	5	3	2
32	Gestener Operator	3	0	3
33	Yoga Instructor	4	3	1
34	Driver	45	31	14
35	MTS (Common Category)	439	424	15
36	MTS (LMA)	373	175	198
37	MTS (MA)	862	382	480
Total		4677	3066	1611

*Details of staff at newly opened wellness centre*

Name of CGHS City	New CGHS WC	Pharmacist			Staff Nurse		
		S (Strength)	P (In-position)	V (Vacancy)	S	P	V
Ahemdabad	Gandhinagar	2	0	2	1	0	1
Bhopal	Indore	2	2	0	1	1	0
Chandigarh	Shimla	2	0	2	1	0	1
Chennai	Puducherry	2	1	1	1	1	0
Guwahatl	Aizwal	1	1	0	1	1	0
	Gangtok	1	1	0	1	1	0
	Itanagar	1	1	0	1	1	0
	Kohima	1	1	0	1	1	0
Mumbai	Panaji	1	0	1	1	0	1
Ranchi	Raipur	2	0	2	1	0	1
Shillong	Agartala	2	0	2	1	0	1
	Imphal	2	0	2	1	1	0
Total		19	7	12	12	7	5
Grand Total		4708	3080	1628			

[Translation]

**Diarrhoea and Contagious Diseases  
among Children**

1201. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the cases of diarrhoea and other contagious diseases among the children;

(b) if so, the measures being taken by the Government for prevention of the same; and

(c) the State-wise details of the children those who died of diarrhoea and other contagious diseases during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS), the prevalence of diarrhoea among under 5 years children was 9.0% in 2005 and 9.2% in 2015. The state-wise specific data on cases of diarrhoea and other contagious diseases among the children is not maintained at this Ministry.

Under National Health Mission, intensive efforts are made to promote community awareness on prevention and control of diarrhea among under five children by administration of OR.S and zinc, continuing feeding during diarrheal episodes and early care seeking for diarrheal child. Further, an Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight is also implemented during July - August month of every year where ASHA workers make home visits and distribute ORS packets and counsel mothers on prevention and control of diarrhoea.

Besides the above, the Government of India promotes Swachha Bharat and use of safe water.

**Banking Touts**

1202. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received letter from the people's representative regarding functioning of public sector banks and prevailing menace of touts among PSBs in Sheohar district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Relevant offices, viz., Public Sector Banks, State Level Bankers' Committee (Bihar) and the Reserve Bank of India, have informed that they have not received any letter from people's representatives regarding menace of touts in Sheohar district of Bihar.

[English]

**Waiving Off Clinical Trials**

1203. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is considering to waive off clinical trials in humans for select drugs which are essential for Indian patients and are approved in developed markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received recommendations in this regard from Ranjit Roy Chowdhary Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As per the existing provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, for new drugs substances approved in other countries, phase III clinical trial is required before granting permission for manufacture/import of finished formulation of the new drug. However, requirements of local Clinical Trial may be waived off / relaxed under certain conditions as per Drugs and Cosmetics Rules depending on nature of drug and diseases for which it is indicated.

In this regard, Prof Ranjit Roy committee recommended that drugs which have already been on the market in well-regulated countries with good post-marketing surveillance (PMS) for more than four years and which have a satisfactory report may be granted marketing licence, subject to strict PMS for four to six years.



In view of the above recommendations, Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation issued an order on 03.07.2014 that waiver of Clinical Trial in Indian population for approval of new drugs, which have already been approved outside India, can presently be considered only in cases of national emergency, extreme urgency, and epidemic and for orphan drugs for rare diseases and drugs indicated for condition/ diseases for which there is no therapy.

[*Translation*]

**Environmental Clearance for  
Development of Airport**

1204. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for environmental clearance relating to the development of Dumna Airport located at Jabalpur is pending with his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be considered/cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No proposal has been received in the Ministry for grant of Environmental Clearance relating to the development of Dumna Airport located at Jabalpur.

[*English*]

**Security Printing and Minting  
Corporation of India**

1205. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bowing to the pressure from the worker's union at the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India (SPMCIL), Kolkata unit, the Government has replaced its incumbent Chairman, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether his removal from the top slot of SPMCIL is attributed to his unilateral decision to halt production of coins, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether to placate the restive workmen the Government has since revoked the controversial order while appointing a new head for the SPMCIL, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) It is preferable not to have same officer having the charge of Coins & Currency Division and CMD, SPMCIL. The charge of Chairman and Managing Director, Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL) was entrusted to another Joint Secretary in the Department of Economic Affairs on 16.01.2018.

**Fire in Bellandur Lake**

1206. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of massive fire in Bellandur Lake of Bengaluru and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints from residents living nearby regarding emission of so much toxic foam from Bellandur Lake forcing people to stay indoors, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard so far;

(c) whether the Government had invested Rs. 800 crore to rejuvenate the lakes in Bengaluru, especially the Bellandur Lake and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has invited Experts from Britain and Israel to study the problem and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent/avoid such type of water body fire incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes. The State Government

has informed that an accidental fire incident in Bellandur Lake took place on 19.01.2018 around 9.30 am at few locations within the lake bed mainly around Defence area adjacent to tank bed, towards Iblur and Ejipura side. The fire flaring with Orange flames and dense smoke engulfed the Defence area which belongs to ASC Center, Bengaluru. The defence personnel, State Fire Force Department in coordination with Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA) Officers reached the spot at 11.00 am and all efforts were made to extinguish the fire immediately, but as the fire locations were within the water spread area of the tank, the fire force and Defence personnel struggled to reach the fire spots: However, the team could restrict the spreading of fire to different parts of the civil and Defence land. The team could stop the major fire havocs duly by extinguishing the fire in ground area and restricting the same in the water spread area of the tank.

The Commissioner, BDA and ASC Center officer jointly supervised the operations. Further, even at 6.00 pm the fire flaring with orange flames and dense smoke was live at two locations. All efforts have been made to control and restrict the fire spreading to adjacent living areas and round the clock watch and ward is arranged by deploying the security personnel. It has been observed that dense smoke was releasing from the grass with organic sludge (Muck). Since long it is a common practice of grass cutting in the lake area by the neighbouring villagers to use it as a fodder for their cattle. In such time, while they smoke, there may be chances of accidental fire in the grass and this could be the reason for the accidental fire in Bellandur Lake. Further, it may also be due to igniting debris of Biomass, dry plants, solid waste (consisting of predominantly dry grass and waste plastics etc.) and aggravated by methane generation in the lake.

(b) Yes. The State Government has taken all preventive measures to address the froth issue at Bellandur Lake waste weir points. The measures include fixing of wire net mesh to a height of 20 feet (6 m) to prevent the air disbursement of froth all along waste weir length near Bellandur road crossing, ensuring that there is no froth in the lake anywhere and froth is occurring only at the waste weirs, dissipation of the froth by installing 106 numbers of water sprinklers on both sides of the waste weir banks at Bellandur to suppress the froth and the system is on round the clock, maintenance of the

sprinkling system till the lake is cleaned up (one time cleaning) and restored/ rejuvenated.

(c) As per Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB), projects totalling to Rs.887.97 crore relating to sewerage system and STPs in Bengaluru have been approved/initiated under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) programme of Ministry of Urban Development. Apart from other benefits, these projects will help in rejuvenating lakes in Bengaluru by reducing the pollution load being discharged into them. Further, this Ministry has provided financial assistance of Rs. 2.63 Crore (Gol share) for conservation and management of Bellandur Lake under the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)/National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-Systems (NPCA).

In addition, the State Government has released an amount of Rs.371.00 crores to Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) since 2013-14 to 2017-18 for rejuvenation/restoration of lakes in Bengaluru and vide G.O. dated 02.02.2018 has released an amount of Rs. 50.00 crores to BDA for restoration/rejuvenation of Bellandur Lake. So far, BDA has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 8.00 crores for restoration of this lake from its own funds.

(d) No such experts from Britain and Israel have been invited by Government of Karnataka and this Ministry.

(e) The State Government has informed that the area of Bellandur Lake is about 917 acre. Presently around 350 acre of water surface is cleared from hyacinth and water plants in the lake. Fire incidences occurred in the grass area located on the outer periphery of the lake (ground region) and no water body fire incident has taken place in the lake. BDA has taken up fencing the balance leftover and damaged stretches of Lake Boundary for tight security of the lake and to erect solar electric fencing at critical sensitive stretches & to install CCTV cameras for monitoring the miscreants. BDA has taken strict and stringent steps to restrict the public and grass harvesters entry to the lake area by deploying the security personnel for round the clock patrolling.

#### **Activities by Companies under CSR**

1207. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified Corporate

Social Responsibility (CSR) policy norms under the Companies Act, 2013, if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred and work done by the public sector undertakings (PSUs) and private companies since the inception of the Companies Act, 2013, company-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any irregularities have come to the notice of the Government with regard to execution of CSR, if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government against those companies;

(d) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism to monitor the activities and utilisation of funds by the companies under CSR, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken note that the assistance of public representatives is not sought while selecting activities by companies under CSR, if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken by the Government In this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and rules made thereunder have been notified on 27.02.2014. These notifications are available on the Ministry's website ([www.mca.gov.in](http://www.mca.gov.in)). The salient features of CSR provision inter-alia, are as follows:

- mandates every company that is above a 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 CSR activities as specified in Schedule VII of the Act;
- each such company is required to constitute a CSR committee of the Board;
- the Board of each such company is required to have the company's CSR policy formulated and monitor its implementation;
- the Board's report shall include an annual report on CSR containing particulars specified in prescribed format;

- the Board's report shall specify the reasons for not spending the specified amount, if the company fails to spend such amount;
- companies may implement their CSR Policy through (i) registered trusts (ii) registered societies or (iii) a company established under section 8 of the Act.

(b) As per the data culled out from filings made by companies upto 30.11.2017 in the MCA21 registry for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the expenditure made by such companies on CSR is given in the Table below and States/UTs-wise CSR expenditure and development sector-wise CSR spend by companies which have reported any CSR expenditure are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

*CSR expenditure for the three Financial Years*

Sl. No.	Company Type	Financial Year 2014-15 (in Rs. crore)	Financial Year 2015-16 (in Rs. crore)	Financial Year 2016-17 (in Rs. crore)
1.	PSUs	2673.85	4163.09	1325.83
2.	Private Sector Companies	6890.92	9664.77	3393.17
Total		9564.77	13827.86	4719.00

(c) to (e) As per Section 135 (3) & (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 Board of the company is empowered to select programmes/projects/activities to be undertaken and monitor the same. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has no role to play in this regard.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise CSR Expenditure during FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16 and 2016-17*

		CSR Expenditure (In Rs. Crores)		
Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.29	0.54	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
2	Andhra Pradesh	403.91	1,220.54	101.69	20	Madhya Pradesh	137.15	178.94	213.48	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11.03	1.49	7.98	21	Maharashtra	1,372.34	1,810.45	702.37	
4	Assam	133.07	166.81	38.28	22	Manipur	1.57	5.93	6.03	
5	Bihar	36.20	108.15	36.90	23	Meghalaya	3.52	3.86	2.99	
6	Chandigarh	1.73	5.08	4.17	24	Mizoram	1.03	1.08	0.08	
7	Chhattisgarh	158.89	236.22	14.85	25	Nagaland	1.11	0.95	0.45	
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	2.54	12.03	1.65	26	Odisha	249.50	604.26	191.43	
9	Daman and Diu	20.05	2.13	0.83	27	Pondicherry	1.81	6.31	3.71	
10	Delhi	214.24	468.18	229.87	28	Punjab	53.86	68.17	20.17	
11	Goa	26.60	30.25	10.54	29	Rajasthan	271.36	472.46	84.99	
12	Gujarat	296.53	550.98	152.04	30	Sikkim	1.03	1.90	2.12	
13	Haryana	176.29	364.22	107.87	31	Tamil Nadu	498.89	597.60	202.53	
14	Himachal Pradesh	9.30	51.71	10.57	32	Telangana	94.89	248.57	64.56	
15	Jammu and Kashmir	40.57	103.02	27.83	33	Tripura	1.16	1.47	0.60	
16	Jharkhand	75.86	115.70	24.24	34	Uttar Pradesh	138.64	406.93	120.34	
17	Karnataka	382.79	730.64	202.71	35	Uttarakhand	69.99	71.50	30.74	
18	Kerala	64.30	129.24	50.94	36	West Bengal	178.61	399.89	121.12	
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.30	0.00	37	Pan India*	4,434.12	4,650.39	1,928.26	
							Grand Total	9,564.77	13,827.86	4,719.00

\* Companies either did not specify the names of States or indicated more than one State where projects were undertaken.

### **Statement-II**

*Sector-wise CSR Expenditure for FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Sectors	CSR Expenditure (In Rs. Crores)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Health/ Eradicating Hunger/ Poverty and malnutrition/Safe drinking water/Sanitation	2,382.27	4,330.21	1,201.37
2	Education/ Differently Abled/ Livelihood	3,021.47	4,689.81	1,605.05
3	Rural development	1,031.02	1,327.57	628.56

1	2	3	4	5
4	Environment, Animal Welfare, Conservation of Resources	812.31	901.80	306.68
5	Swachh Bharat Kosh	94.52	323.24	89.35
6	Any Other Funds	272.58	322.63	137.70
7	Gender equality/Women empowerment/Old age homes/ Reducing inequalities	172.63	331.50	122.60
8	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	211.04	206.08	109.81
9	Encouraging Sports	53.36	134.76	51.73
10	Heritage Art and Culture	113.62	114.90	49.64
11	Slum Area Development	101.07	13.60	1.97
12	Clean Ganga Fund	4.64	32.52	22.97
13	Other Sectors (Technology Incubator and Benefits To Armed Forces, Admin Overheads and others*)	1,294.24	1,099.24	391.57
Total Amount (in Rs. Crore)		9,564.77	13,827.86	4,719.00

\* not specified

#### **Loans Written Off**

1208. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in contrast to the write off amount of Rs. 27,231 crore in 2012-13 when banks earned combined net profit of Rs. 45,849 crore, the amount of loans written off in 2016-17 trebled to Rs. 81,663 crore and the banks combined profit were Rs. 474 crore, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether in the past couple of years, public sector undertaking banks incurred combined net losses of over Rs. 19,529 crore, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government capital infusion during these two years has been around Rs. 47,915 crore are of the highest in the last decade; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, for Scheduled Commercial Banks, in 2012-13, the combined net profit was Rs. 91,164 crore

and the write-off amount was Rs. 32,992 crore. In 2016-17, the combined net profit was Rs. 43.898 crore, and the write-off amount was Rs. 1,08,373 crore.

Asset Quality Review initiated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 2015, and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, revealed high NPAs. Consequently, provisioning requirement for expected losses on account of transparently recognised NPAs has increased, impacting profitability of banks. Further, since write-off of fully provisioned accounts enables banks to avail of tax benefits and optimally utilise capital, higher amount was written-off subsequent to NPA recognition.

(c) and (d) The amount of capital infused by the Government into Public Sector Banks during the last two financial years was Rs. 49,997 crore, which is higher than the amount infused in earlier years over the last decade. Increase in the amount of capital infused was in consequence of higher provisioning required as a result of NPA recognition and for meeting increased capital requirements under the Basel-III framework. To improve capital adequacy, Government has announced recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks to the extent of Rs. 2,11,000 crore in the current and next financial years,

including raising of about Rs. 58,000 crore by the banks from the market. To improve internal capital generation, banks have stepped up recovery efforts, and these have been supplemented by enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, which provides for timebound resolution of stressed assets.

#### **Display of Air Quality Index Value**

1209. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has tied up with Delhi Police to display hourly Air Quality Index (AQI) value and health advisories on LED panels at traffic intersection;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the AQI value is likely to be displayed;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement such decisions in other metro cities and other important tourists destinations across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has tied up with Delhi Police to display hourly Air Quality Index (AQI) value and health advisories on LED panels at traffic intersection. Air Quality Index & Advisory is being displayed on hourly basis at 50 locations in Delhi, where Delhi Traffic Police has installed Variable Message Sign (VMS) Boards.

(c) and (d) There is no decision regarding implementation of such plan in other metro cities and other important tourists destinations across the country.

#### **NSE and BSE Trading**

1210. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data on the total volume of money invested in various stocks in National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) trading;

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

(c) whether the Government has initiated any check and monitor system on the veracity of financials/ performances of companies listed in NSE and BSE, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect the investment made by common people in various stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that while the data on the amount of money invested in various stocks is not available, the annual total turnover of equity segment of Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) & National Stock Exchange (NSE) stood at Rs. 51,84,500 Cr., Rs. 49,77,072 Cr., Rs. 60,54,174 Cr. and Rs. 69,70,610 Cr. respectively in the Financial Year (FY) 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up till February 1, 2018). In terms of market capitalization, the amount invested in listed companies was at Rs. 1,53,20,978 Cr. as on 31st January 2018.

(c) SEBI has informed that listed companies submit their financial information on a quarterly and annual basis with the stock exchanges on which their securities are listed and the stock exchanges monitor the adequacy and accuracy of the financial results disclosed by listed companies by undertaking the following checks:

- i. Verification for adoption of correct reporting format in terms of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013;
- ii. Basic arithmetical checks for data consistency;
- iii. Mismatch in Net profit and Earnings Per Share (EPS) calculations;
- iv. Missing submissions such as Consolidated Financial Results, Audit report, limited review report, Profit Reconciliation statement between Indian Accounting Standards (IND-AS) and Indian - Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (IND-GAAP);
- v. Inconsistency in accounting standards across quarters; and

vi. Non-submission of Asset-Liability statements.

(d) SEBI has informed that in order to enable investors to make well-informed investment decisions, comprehensive disclosure requirements on a continuous basis have been prescribed under the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 to ensure timely, adequate and accurate disclosure of information to the investor. Further, certain disciplinary actions for violation of these provisions have also been prescribed, including imposition of fines and freezing of promoter holdings. SEBI as well as the stock exchanges have put in place a surveillance mechanism to monitor trading in stock exchanges and in case of any abnormality, take appropriate action against the concerned entities. In addition, SEBI has stated that it constantly makes efforts for awareness and protection of the small investors. Further, the grievances lodged by investors are taken up with the respective listed company or intermediary and monitored on a regular basis.

#### **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana**

1211.ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana launched by the Government has failed to achieve the desired results;

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

(c) whether the Government considers reviewing of the Yojana to give a new thrust so that its success rate improves and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 2016 (the Scheme) was launched in the wake of demonetisation to provide an opportunity to the persons having undisclosed income to pay taxes with heavy penalty in order to come clean so that not only the Government gets additional revenue for undertaking activities for the welfare of the poor but also to ensure that the said income legitimately comes into the formal economy. Therefore, the primary objective of the Scheme was to provide an opportunity to the person having

undisclosed income to come clean, and the same has been achieved.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to the part (a) above.

(c) The Scheme had commenced on 17th December, 2016 and was open for declarations up to 31st March, 2017. The last date for filing declaration was extended upto 10th May, 2017 in some specified cases. Since the Scheme has closed, the question of reviewing the Scheme does not arise.

#### **Private Players in ICDS Scheme**

1212. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any steps towards Supreme Courts directions on ban of private players in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme aimed at tackling malnutrition among infants and improving the health standard of pregnant women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The National Food Security Act was enacted in 2013. Section 39 of the Act provides framing rules by the Government. Accordingly, Supplementary Nutrition (under ICDS) Rules were notified on 20.02.2017, a copy of which was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. These Rules inter-alia cover nutrition management, quality, hygiene, monitoring, procurement, responsibility to ensure supply and quality of food, etc., and are mandatory in nature.

As per the Supplementary Nutrition (under ICDS) Rules, 2017, the responsibility to monitor and review arrangement for supplementary nutrition rests with the respective States/UTs, including the arrangement of Supplementary Nutrition, method of delivery of supplementary food at the Anganwadi Centers, engagement of Self-Help Groups, etc.

**Third Phase of Mission Indradhanush**

1213. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second phase of Mission Indradhanush which was started from October 2015 has been completed and if so, the details thereof along with the achievements, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware about the shortage of Typhoid and MMR vaccines in Central Government Hospitals/Dispensaries and all other government hospitals in Delhi and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government is planning to start third phase of Mission Indradhanush to cover the remaining states/ UTs and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning to start vaccination of HPV which protects female against cervical cancer and if so, details thereof along with tentative date and if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in providing affordable medical care facilities during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The second phase of Mission Indradhanush which started from October 2015 was completed in January 2016 covering 352 districts across 35 states/UTs. The State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries under Mission Indradhanush are enclosed as Statement.

Typhoid and MMR vaccines are not part of Universal

Immunization Programme. The vaccines available under Universal Immunization Programme are provided free of cost at all government health facilities including central government hospitals/dispensaries and all other government hospitals in Delhi.

(c) Each phase of Mission Indradhanush is carried out based on gap analysis to identify the districts. The third phase of Mission Indradhanush has been completed during April 2016 to July 2016 in 216 districts across 27 states. The state/UT-wise details of beneficiaries are enclosed as Statement.

(d) Introduction of new vaccines against HPV has been examined by National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI), the highest technical body comprising of group of independent public health experts that make recommendation for introduction of new vaccines under Universal Immunization Programme. NTAGI recommended the following for HPV vaccine: 'The inclusion of specific HPV vaccines in the programme is subject to the outcome of the pending Supreme Court judgment.'

(e) The Government has introduced many new initiatives for providing affordable medical care facilities during the last three years like Free Drugs Service Initiative and Free Diagnostics Service Initiative, Pradhan Mantri Dialysis Program, Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT), strengthening of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan (PMSMA), Further, these initiatives are also being supported by setting up of new AIIMS and upgration of State Government Medical Colleges under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana.

**Statement***State-wise Phase-wise details of performance of Mission Indradhanush*

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children Immunized					Pregnant Women Immunized				
		Ph-1	Ph-2	Ph-3	Ph-4	Total	Ph-1	Ph-2	Ph-3	Ph-4	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	0.001	-	-	0.001	-	0.000	-	-	0.000
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.477	0.702	0.278	0.341	1.798	0.127	0.156	0.06	0.05	0.393



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.118	0.161	0.061	0.102	0.442	0.009	0.025	0.007	0.013	0.054
4	Assam	1.271	1.334	0.481	0.31	3.396	0.45	0.289	0.131	0.071	0.941
5	Bihar	3.91	3.041	3.183	1.61	11.744	0.91	0.701	0.755	0.358	2.724
6	Chandigarh	-	0.045	-	-	0.045	-	0.007	-	-	0.007
7	Chhattisgarh	2.155	1.64	0.474	0.613	4.882	0.586	0.268	0.086	0.169	1.109
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0.005	-	-	0.005	-	0.001	-	-	0.001
9	Daman and Diu	-	0.006	-	-	0.006	-	0.001	-	-	0.001
10	Delhi	3.054	2.98	2.425	2.636	11.095	0.459	0.441	0.47	0.415	1.785
11	Goa	-	0.008	-	-	0.008	-	0.001	-	-	0.001
12	Gujarat	2.054	1.577	1.118	0.462	5.211	0.547	0.294	0.296	0.141	1.278
13	Haryana	6.157	2.335	1.032	0.517	10.041	1.583	0.599	0.328	0.205	2.715
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.069	0.056	-	-	0.125	0.017	0.011	-	-	0.028
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0.269	0.337	0.235	-	0.841	0.033	0.018	0.016	-	0.067
16	Jharkhand	2.836	2.446	1.387	1.275	7.944	0.685	0.541	0.359	0.371	1.956
17	Karnataka	1.358	3.469	1.287	2.076	8.19	0.292	0.779	0.257	0.311	1.639
18	Kerala	0.324	0.404	0.318	0.333	1.379	0.024	0.041	0.014	0.03	0.109
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	4.525	7.787	4.895	4.002	21.209	1.395	2.202	1.469	1.379	6.445
21	Maharashtra	1.279	1.167	0.671	1.183	4.3	0.209	0.114	0.102	0.126	0.551
22	Manipur	0.132	0.156	0.075	0.077	0.44	0.023	0.018	0.029	0.015	0.085
23	Meghalaya	0.269	0.337	0.144	0.131	0.881	0.043	0.059	0.022	0.021	0.145
24	Mizoram	0.023	0.045	0.031	0.036	0.135	0.006	0.009	0.007	0.011	0.033
25	Nagaland	0.136	0.032	0.129	0.125	0.422	0.023	0.005	0.018	0.02	0.066
26	Odisha	1.512	1.713	0.387	0.021	3.633	0.448	0.519	0.096	0.006	1.069
27	Puducherry	0.001	0.005	-	-	0.006	0	0.001	-	-	0.001
28	Punjab	0.927	0.35	0.297	0.265	1.839	0.186	0.074	0.073	0.066	0.399
29	Rajasthan	6.365	5.24	2.433	1.508	15.546	1.707	1.272	0.702	0.401	4.082
30	Sikkim	-	0.001	-	0.002	0.003	-	0	-	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	1.389	4.152	0.449	0.711	6.701	0.274	1.117	0.058	0.188	1.637

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32	Telangana	0.543	0.987	0.105	0.884	2.519	0.092	0.212	0.028	0.089	0.421
33	Tripura	0.05	0.046	0.019	0.012	0.127	0.012	0.012	0.006	0.004	0.034
34	Uttar Pradesh	31.026	26.022	38.922	26.483	122.453	9.871	6.709	12.159	8.501	37.24
35	Uttarakhand	0.507	1.183	0.33	0.376	2.396	0.15	0.274	0.112	0.117	0.653
36	West Bengal	3.018	0.526	0.913	0.56	5.017	0.786	0.06	0.167	0.108	1.121
	INDIA	75.754	70.295	62.079	46.649	254.777	20.947	16.828	17.826	13.184	68.785

\*Data as on 23rd January 2018.

#### Researcher in ICMR

1214. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sanctioned as well as actual strength of researchers in the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR);

(b) whether their actual strength is far less than the actual requirements and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ICMR has any proposal to re-employ all its retired/ retiring scientists to meet the shortfall till the time the vacancies are filled up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The sanctioned strength of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), including its Institutes across the country, is 859 and the actual strength is 605.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Homoeopathy Medical Colleges

1215. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homoeopathy medical colleges running at present in the country along with the number of seats therein, State/UT- wise; and

(b) the number of new Homoeopathy medical colleges set up the country during the last three years. State/UT-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There are 223 Homoeopathic Medical Colleges running at present in the country. The number of seats therein State / UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The number of new Homoeopathic Medical Colleges set up in the country during last three years, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

*State wise number of Homoeopathic Colleges conducting UG an PG courses at present in the country*

State	No. of Colleges	Total number of UG seats	Total number of PG seats	Sum of Total Seats including UG and PG
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	5	270	42	312

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1	50	0	50
Assam	3	150	0	150
Bihar	15	830	52	882
Chandigarh	1	50	0	50
Chhattisgarh	3	200	0	200
Delhi	2	150	4	154
Goa	1	50	0	50
Gujarat	31	3025	54	3079
Haryana	1	50	0	50
Himachal Pradesh	1	75	0	75
Jharkhand	5	300	0	300
Karnataka	11	925	129	1054
Kerala	5	250	36	286
Madhya Pradesh	24	2105	113	2218
Maharashtra	53	3895	378	4273
Meghalaya	1	50	0	50
Odisha	6	195	18	213
Punjab	4	270	18	288
Rajasthan	8	620	59	679
Tamil Nadu	12	710	45	755
Telangana	5	450	30	480
Uttar Pradesh	11	510	114	624
Uttarakhand	2	110	0	110
West Bengal	12	678	57	735
Grand Total	223	15968	1149	17117

New Homoeopathic Colleges during the Academic Year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

**Statement-II**

*New Homoeopathic Colleges for the Academic Year 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the College/Institution	State
1	2	3
1	Smt. Vasantaben N.Vyas homoeopathic Medical College, Amreli, Gujarat	Gujarat
2	K.S.Homoeopathic Medical College, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
3	Sharad Chandra Homoeopathic Medical College, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Maharashtra
4	Maria Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Perai, Thiruvattar, kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu- 629177	Tamil Nadu
5	S.V.S. Homoeopathic Medical College, Kallakurichi, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
6	Jeeyar Integrated Vvedic Academy, Sri Ram Nagar, Muchintal Road, palmakol P.O, Shamshabad, Hyderabad, Telangana-509325	Telangana
<b>New Homoeopathic Colleges for the acadmic year 2016-17</b>		
1	Adi Shiva Sadguru Ali Saheb Shivaryula Homoeopathic Medical College, Anantpur, Guntakal, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
2	Shree Mahatma Gandhi Educational Trust; Sh.H.N.Shukla Homoeopathic Medical College; NEHAL, 5, SaurashtraKalakendra, Rajkot- 360005	Gujarat
3	Ayushmati Education & Social Society,202,Ganga Jamuna Complex, Zone-I, M.P Nagar, Bhopal-462016; Madhya Pradesh, [Ram Krishna College of Homoeopathy, Gandhi Nagar, Bhopal]	Madhya Pradesh
4	Ayushmati Education and Social Society, Bhopal-Indore Road, Opposite Oil Fed Plant Pachama, Sehore, Madhya Pradesh-466001. [Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences]	Madhya Pradesh
5	Shitla Sahai Homoeopathic Medical College and Research Institute in Jan Vikas Nyas Cancer Hospital & Research Institute Campus, MandrakiMatha, Lashkar, Gwalior - 474009, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
6	North East Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong, Meghalaya.	Meghalaya
7	MNR Education Trust, Bhagyanagar Colony, Madhapur, Hyderabad, Telangana 500081	Telangana
<b>New Homoeopathic Colleges for the Acadmic Year 2017-18</b>		
1	Government Homoeopathic Medical College, Dethali, Taluka-Siddhapur, District-Patan, Gujarat	Gujarat
2	SS Aggarwal Homoeopathic Medical College, Near Devina Park Society, Viranjali Marg, Gandevi Road, Navsari, Gujarat.	Gujarat
3	Nobel Homoeopathic Medical College and Research Institute, Junagadh, Gujarat	Gujarat
4	Kamdar Homoeopathic Medical College & Research Centre, Haripar Pal, Survey no. 12, Opp. Delhi Public School, Kalawad road, Rajkot, Gujarat.	Gujarat
5	Lalitaben Ramniklal Shah Homoeopathy Medical College & Hospital, Rajkot, Gujarat.	Gujarat
6	Aarihant Homoeopathic Medical College & Research Institute, Bhojan Rathod, opposite 1FFCO, Adalaj-Kalol Road, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Gujarat
7	Jay Jalaram Homoeopathic Medical College, At & PO- Morva (Rena), TA-Shahera, District- Panchmahal, Gujarat-389001	Gujarat

1	2	3
8	Laxmiben Homoeopathic Institute and Research Centre, Laljipark, Unjha-Mehsana Highway, 80 AT & PO-Bhandu-384120, Mehsana, Gujarat.	Gujarat
9	Ananya College of Homoeopathy, Kalol, KIRC Campus, Ahmedabad-Mehsana Highway, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Gujarat
10	Aarya Veer Homoeopathy Medical College, Gunda, Rajkot, Gujarat.	Gujarat
11	Merchant Homoeopathy Medical College and Hospital, Mehsana, Gujarat	Gujarat
12	Shri Swaminarayan Homoeopathy College, Ahmedabad-Mehsana National Highway, AT& PO-Saij, Kalol District Gandhinagar, Gujarat, Gujarat	Gujarat
13	Tribal Social Welfare Society's "Maa Kalawati HMC", Rajaulatu, Namkum, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand
14	Rani Dullaiya Smriti Homoeopathy Medical College and Hospital, Bhopal, Barkhedi kalan Bhadbhada Road, Bhopal.	Madhya Pradesh
15	R.R. Patil Homoeopathy College & Hospital, SSangli, Pune	Maharashtra
16	Sayali Charitable Trust College of Homoeopathy, Gut No. 141, 150, 55, Mitmita, Nashik Road, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.	Maharashtra
17	Jamkhed Homoeopathic Medical College, Ratnapur Taluka, Jamkhed District, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.	Maharashtra
18	Shreeyan Ishan Education Society- Hamsa Homoeopathy medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Ksheersagar village, Mulugu Mandal, Telangana	Telangana
19	Lord Buddha Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Distt G.B Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh

[English]

### Per Capita GDP

1216. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current per capita GDP of the country as compared to G20 nations;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that China's per capita GDP is more than India's per capita GDP, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has adopted a target to substantially improve the country's per capita GDP; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the action plan of the Government for effecting an exponential

increase of per capita GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) As per World Economic Outlook (WEO) October 2017 database, per capita GDP of G-20 nations at current international dollar (purchasing power parity) for the year 2016 are given in the table below.

#### *Per Capita GDP at current international dollar (PPP) in 2016*

Country	Value	Country	Value
1	2	3	4
Argentina*	20,053	Japan	41,220
Australia*	48,712	Korea*	37,730

1	2	3	4
Brazil	15,238	Mexico*	18,935
Canada	46,441	Russia	26,926
China	15,395	Saudi Arabia*	55,331
France	42,336	South Africa	13,291
Germany	48,449	Turkey	24,986
India*	6,694	United Kingdom	42,421
Indonesia	11,717	United States	57,608
Italy	36,823	European Union	39,371

Source: WEO October 2017 database

Note: PPP: Purchasing Power Parity, \*: IMF estimates

(c) and (d) The agenda of promoting economic growth has been the utmost priority of the government, which in turn is expected to improve per capita GDP. The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy. Major initiatives in this direction, inter-alia, include; fillip to manufacturing, measures to improve the ease of doing business, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to tri.-e, business and related economic activities. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. The government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization. This entails infusion of capital to the public sector banks, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. For highways development the Bharatmala Pariyojana has been launched.

The Budget 2018-19 also included various measures to provide impetus to the economic growth which, among others, include major push to infrastructure via higher allocation to rail & road sector, expansion of airport capacity, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to Rs. 250 crore which is expected to help 99 per cent of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) filing their returns, etc. The Budget particularly focused on strengthening agriculture and rural

economy via emphasis on rural housing, rural infrastructure, keeping Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of unannounced kharif crops at least one and half times of their production cost; and emphasis on job creation. Government had also announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which, among others, includes push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, and focus on coastal connectivity.

#### **Vacant Posts**

1217. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of top management and sensitive posts in health sector like Drugs Controller General of India are lying vacant, if so, the details thereof and the time since when these posts are lying vacant, postwise;

(b) whether charges were handed over to other officers for very long period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the further steps taken by the Government to fill such posts on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The post of Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] was lying vacant since 02.11.2011 following completion of the tenure of Dr. Surinder Singh, the last regular incumbent of the post. Although UPSC recommended Dr. G. N. Singh for the post, it could not be filled up on regular basis due to stay order dated on 20.12.2011 on the recruitment process of the post passed by the Madras High Court in a Civil Writ Petition No. 28887/2011 filed by Indian Pharmacy Graduate Association. However, with the approval of ACC (Appointments Committee of the Cabinet) vide an order dated 23.10.2012, Dr. G. N. Singh, Secretary cum Scientific Director, IPC, was given additional charge of the post till the matter was decided by the Madras High Court, or until further order, whichever was earlier.

The High Court of Madras vide its order dated 04.01.2018 dismissed the said Writ Petition, clearing the way to fill the post on regular basis.

Information with reference to other posts in the Ministry is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

### **Mental Illness due to Smoking**

1218. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smoking increases the risk of mental illness;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to take any firm steps to check smoking; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Studies have shown that early life exposure to smoking has been demonstrated to be associated with enhanced anxiety response in later life. There are also studies which demonstrate association between chronic smoking and psychotic illness.

Few other studies show that tobacco smokers are likely to develop anxiety disorders and depression over a period of time.

Some studies also suggest that patients already taking antidepressants or antipsychotic drugs for anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, etc. need higher doses of these medicines as compared to non-smokers.

Quitting smoking helps in boosting mental health and well being, improve mood and help relieve stress, anxiety and depression.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) to discourage the consumption of tobacco products in order to protect the masses from the health hazards attributable to tobacco use.

The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched by this Ministry in 2007- 08 with the aim

to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions under COTPA, 2003 (iv) help the people quit tobacco use, and (v) facilitate implementation of strategies for prevention and control of tobacco advocated by WHO Framework Convention of Tobacco Control.

Government of India notified rules to regulate films and TV programmes depicting scenes of tobacco usage to spread awareness. Such films and TV programmes are statutorily required to run anti-tobacco health spots, disclaimers and static health warnings.

Further, to spread awareness on adverse impact of consumption of tobacco products, the size of specified health warnings on packages of tobacco and to tobacco products has been increased to 85% w.e.f. 1st April, 2016.

The Ministry' started National Toll-free Helpline in 2008, with a primary aim to report violations under various provisions of COTPA 2003. In addition, this Helpline provides information on harmful effects of consumption of tobacco, and on how to quit tobacco use, including after-effects of quitting tobacco.

The Ministry also started National Tobacco Quitline to provide tobacco cessation services to the community and has launched a pan-India "mCessation" initiative to reach out to tobacco users who are willing to quit tobacco use and to support them towards successful quitting through text-messaging via mobile phones.

The stakeholders are being made aware on a regular basis about the adverse effects of tobacco usage on health through various anti-tobacco campaigns vide different mode of communication.

### **Revenue Collections**

1219. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) the year-wise estimated revenue that was to be collected from income tax during the last three years and the actual revenue collected during the same period; and

(b) the share of income tax revenue out of the total revenue collection in the country?

TH1 MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The year-wise estimated revenue and the direct taxes collections during the last three financial years is as under:

Financial Year	Revised Estimates	Actual Collections
2014-15	705628	695744
2015-16	752021	741945
2016-17	847098	849713

Source: Receipt Budget of respective years.

(b) The share of income tax revenue out of the total revenue collection is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Financial Year	Total Revenue Receipts*	Actual Collection (Direct Taxes)	Share in %
2014-15	1442742	695744	48.22%
2015-16	1707355	741945	43.46%
2016-17	1988653	849713	42.73%

\* The total revenue figures are inclusive of State's share in Tax Revenues. Source: Receipt Budget of respective years.

[English]

#### **Women Entrepreneurship Council**

1220. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to establish a Women Entrepreneurship Council (WEC);

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposed council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, this Ministry is considering to establish National Women Entrepreneurship Council (NWEC). NWEC will promote entrepreneurship as it would be the umbrella organization

for socio-economic gender parity, financial inclusion and economic empowerment of women in India.

#### **GDP on Health**

1221. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:  
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) the percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) spent on health during each of the last three years along with percentage of GDP allocated to healthcare of women and children in the country at present;

(b) the steps taken with regard to raising public health expenditure to 2.5 per cent of the GDP as promised under the National Health Policy (NHP), 2017 and 2015;

(c) the steps being taken at present to upgrade existing sub-centers and reorienting Primary Health Centers (PHCs) into Health and Wellness Centers to provide comprehensive healthcare;

(d) the disease-specific policies stated in the NHP and the measures taken to achieve them; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure at least 2.5 per cent of GDP is spent on health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per Economic Survey 2016-17 Volume 2 brought out by Ministry of Finance, expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for last three years is as under:

- (i) 2014-15 - 1.2%
- (ii) 2015-16 - 1.4% (RE)
- (iii) 2016-17 - 1.5 % (BE)

As per expenditure profile (Statement 12 & 13) of Budget Document 2018-19, the fund allocated for women (gender budget) and welfare of children under Department of Health and Family Welfare for 2018-19 (BE) is Rs. 22,267.21 Crore and Rs. 3086.51 Crore respectively.

(b) The Budget outlay (Gross) for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during 2018-19 (BE) is an increase



of approximately 11.5% in comparison to the financial year 2017-18 (BE). Apart from increasing the budgetary outlay on health sector by the Government of India, the following initiatives has also been taken to increase State expenditure on health sector which inter-alia include:

- Keeping in view of the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission, with effect from Financial Year 2015-16, the Centre-State funding ratio has been increased from 75:25 to 60:40. (except NE & Hill States)
- As per the MoU signed with the States under NHM, the States are directed to increase their State health budget by at least 10% each year.

(c) Based on the State specific proposals, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has made financial provisions for 28 States and 4 UTs to upgrade existing Sub Centres (SCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) under the National Health Mission Programme Implementation Plans in financial year 2017-18.

(d) The National Health Policy, 2017 states following targets for reduction in incidence and prevalence of certain disease conditions:

- HIV/AIDS: Achieve global target of 2020 (also termed as target of 90:90:90)
- Eliminate Leprosy by 2018, Kala-Azar by 2017 and Lymphatic Filariasis in endemic pockets by 2017
- Eliminate Tuberculosis by 2025: Achieving and maintaining a cure rate of >85% in new sputum positive patients and reduce incidence of new cases.
- Reduce prevalence of blindness to 0.25/ 1000 by 2025 and disease burden by one third from current levels.
- Reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases by 25% by 2025.

In order to achieve the targets, the following measures have been taken so far:

- **HIV/AIDS:** National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI),

2017-24 has been approved and released for implementation. Further, a 'Mission Sampark' has been launched to re-enrol those people living with HIV (PLHIV) who left treatment after starting Anti Retro Viral Treatment (ART).

- **Leprosy:** A three-pronged strategy has been adopted for early detection of leprosy cases in the community:
  - Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC) for high endemic districts.
  - Focused Leprosy Campaign for hot spots.
  - Specific plan for Case Detection in Hard to reach areas.
- **Kala Azar:** A national strategy for elimination of Kala-azar has been developed in line with WHO Regional Strategic Framework for elimination of Kala-azar from the South-East Asia Region (2011-2015) and includes a multipronged approach to achieve the cited target. The focus of the strategy is on early diagnosis & complete case management, integrated vector management and vector surveillance, monitoring, surveillance and evaluation, strengthening capacity of human resource in health, advocacy, communication and social mobilization and inter-sectoral convergence.
- **Lymphatic Filariasis:** National Task Force (NTF) constituted by the Government of India developed a strategy for Elimination for Lymphatic Filariasis (ELF) in India.
- Major components/functions/tasks towards implementation strategy include: Disease burden estimation, Mapping and stratification, Advocacy, Social mobilization, Implementation of MDA, Implementation of disability prevention and management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Background surveillance to prevent resurgence and Certification
- **Tuberculosis:** The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program has now added an element of nutritional support for TB patients.

This is expected to improve compliance to the treatment as well as reduce drop-out rates.

- **Blindness:** Many steps have been taken under National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI) for reduction in the prevalence of blindness and to achieve the elimination of avoidable blindness:
- **Premature mortality due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases:** A National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is implemented under the National Health Mission. To better integrate the preventive care for NCDs and early diagnosis, a Population based Screening (PBS) for Diabetes, Hypertension and Common Cancers viz. Oral, Breast and Cervical Cancer has also been launched. To improve range of NCD services at sub-district level and enable a better continuum of care for NCD patients Health and Wellness Centres have been planned under the Comprehensive Primary Health Care initiative.

(e) The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages that the resource allocation to States will be linked with State development indicators, absorptive capacity and financial indicators. The States would be incentivised for incremental State resources for public health expenditure. General taxation will remain the predominant means for financing care.

#### **Investigation on Money Laundering**

1222. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Enforcement and the Income Tax Department are investigating former officers of Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) for money laundering and disproportionate income;

(b) if so, the details of officers being investigated;

(c) whether any interim action have been taken against the officers under the Conduct Rules; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (b) Based on FIRs registered by police authorities against Shri Nitish J. Thakur & others, Directorate of Enforcement has initiated investigations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 against Shri Nitish J. Thakur, the then Dy. Collector & others. Properties worth Rs. 119.43 crores have been attached under PMLA so far.

Based upon the Red Corner Notice dated 24.10.2017 issued by the INTERPOL on the basis of request made by the Government of India on behalf of the Directorate of Enforcement, Shri Nitish J. Thakur was arrested by the United Arab Emirates Police on 21.01.2018 and extradition process has been initiated. Further investigation of cases is an ongoing process.

In all the cases of suspected tax evasion, appropriate action is undertaken by the Income-tax Department, including against public officials. Such appropriate action under direct tax laws include searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalty and prosecution as applicable. Further, the provision of section 138 of the Income-tax Act prohibits the disclosure of information of individual assessee under investigation.

(c) to (d) The officer is a state Government officer and this ministry has no information.

#### **Toxic Contents in Soft Drinks**

1223. SHRI B.V. NAIK:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether toxic contents in soft drinks of several companies have been found in excess of prescribed limits;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the defaulting companies;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make its citizens aware about prevalence of toxic contents in soft drinks, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken to protect common man from the harm caused by such drinks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOLBEY): (a) to (d) No specific data pertaining to toxic content in soft drinks has been reported by any of the States/UTs. Standards for carbonated beverages (non-alcoholic) have been prescribed in sub-regulation 2.10.6 of the Food safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. Permissible limits for metal contaminants and insecticide residues for soft drinks and carbonated beverages are prescribed in Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Resicues) Regulations, 2011.

Enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with State/UT Governments who conduct regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and sampling of food products to check compliance of the prescribed standards. Penal action is taken in cases of non-compliance.

#### **SBI Home Loan Fraud**

1224. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any FIR has been lodged against the State Bank of India (SBI) for fraud in home loans by providing additional loan to the borrowers to meet their insurance premium payments on home loans;

(b) if so, the details during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of action taken / being taken by the S.B.I in such cases where SBI officers had made alteration in insurance proposal forms and that too without any authentication by the home loan borrower and made disbursement of such additional loans directly by the insurance company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) has apprised that no FIR has been lodged against SBI for fraud in home loans by providing additional loan to the borrowers to meet their insurance premium payments on home loans.

(c) SBI has informed that insurance premium on home loans is sanctioned with specific mandate by the borrower, and that there has been no occasion when the proposal form has been altered without customer's authentication.

#### **Coronary Cardiac Unit**

1225. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Coronary Cardiac Unit/ Dialysis unit and Trauma centre in all the block/panchayat levels of the country to take care of the patients of local areas;

(b) if so, the details of the infrastructure and the procedures to set up such units indicating the conditions therein;

(c) the details of the project proposals and budget along with the Centre-State participation therefor; and

(d) whether the proposal of Public Private Partnership (PPP) modelis being considered in this regard and 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) to (d) Public Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide health care to the people. However, financial and technical assistance is being provided to the States/UTs under National Health Mission(NHM) for strengthening existing healthcare facilities including setting up of infrastructure, training of doctors and para medical staff, etc. as per State specific Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission.

Under NPCDCS, there is a provision for setting up of Cardiac Care Units(CCUs) in District Hospitals. The approvals are given as per the Programme Implementation Plan submitted by the States under National Health

Mission (NHM). As informed by the States, till December, 2017, 138 CCUs have been set up under the programme.

For developing/ strengthening and equipping CCU, a non-recurring budget of Rs. 1.5 crore is allotted, with annual recurring budget of Rs. 26 lakh for manpower and consumables. There is also a provision for one specialist doctor and 4 GNMs.

Government of India is also implementing the Scheme "Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals on National Highways" aims at reducing preventable deaths because of road accidents to 10 per cent by developing a pan-India trauma care network in which no trauma victim has to be transported for more than 50 kilometers and a designated trauma care facility is available at every 100 Km of National Highway. There is no provision under the scheme to set up at Trauma centre in all the block/ panchayat levels of the country.

Pursuant to announcement in Union Budget 2016-17 regarding starting of Dialysis services in District Hospitals under the National Health Mission (NHM), the 'Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme' was rolled out in 2016. Guidelines for 'Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme' including model Request for Proposal (RFP) from the private providers have been issued. As per the guidelines, the private partner is envisaged to provide medical human resource, dialysis machine along with Reverse Osmosis (RO) water plant infrastructure, dialyzer and consumables, while the space, power, and water supply within District Hospitals are to be provided by the State Governments. Support under Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme for provision of free dialysis services to the poor is provided to State/ UTs on the basis of their proposals in their Programme Implementation Plans. Approval of Rs. 154 crore and Rs. 178 crore has been given to states in 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

### **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh**

1226. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/loans available for Women, Girls and Child Development under Rashtriya

Mahila Kosh (RMK) across the country and the funds allocated/disbursed thereunder/during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of loan sanctioned to the State of Andhra Pradesh and other States/UTs under RMK during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) is a society, registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and an apex micro-finance organization established in 1993 under the aegis of Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) to meet the credit needs of poor and asset less women in the informal sector for various livelihood support and income generating activities at concessional terms in a client-friendly procedure to bring about their socio-economic development.

RMK extends micro credit to women SHGs or individual women (the ultimate beneficiaries) through Intermediary Microfinancing Organizations (IMOs) /NGOs/ VOs in the country.

The details of the schemes/loans available for Women, girls and Child Development under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) across the country and the funds v disbursed these during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State wise allocation is not made by RMK.

Besides above, the Ministry has launched "Mahila E-haat", a unique direct online digital marketing platform for women entrepreneurs/ SHGs/ NGOs in March 2016, under RMK, to showcase their products and services and to meet aspirations and needs of women entrepreneurs as also providing a marketing platform by leveraging technology. It also aims at financial inclusion and economic empowerment of women.

(b) Since the loan guidelines of RMK Were under revision, loans could not be sanctioned during the last three years. The State-wise Loan sanctioned during the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I***A. Details of Loan schemes of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)*

- (i) **Loan Promotion Scheme:** RMK provides smaller loan, maximum up to Rs.10 lakh, to promote the activity of thrift and credit among new and smaller but potentially capable organisations having at-least six months experience information of SHGs, thrift, credit and recovery management.
- (ii) **Main Loan scheme:** IMOs having minimum 3 years' experience in thrift and credit activities are considered under the scheme for loan up to Rs. 200 lakh per state and a maximum of Rs. 600 Lakhs for multistate operations.
- (iii) **Gold Credit Card Scheme:** This Scheme of providing hassle free finance has been designed for medium and large NGOs so as to provide extended moratorium and credit on easier terms by RMK, for 3 years period. Maximum credit limit under this scheme is Rs 500 lakh.
- (iv) **Housing Loan scheme:** Through its partner organizations, RMK provides loans up to a maximum Rs. 1,00,000/- per beneficiary to SHG members for construction of low cost house and repairs.
- (v) **Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL):** WCTL is provided to the organisations for backward and forward marketing linkages of products of women SHGs/individuals and group of entrepreneurs, including technology transfer, education for skill up-gradation and infrastructure development. The borrowing organisation should have availed of a minimum loan of Rs 25 lakhs or above under micro-credit schemes of RMK/ SIDBI / NABARD / Commercial Banks. The condition is not applicable to Government organisations. The maximum loan that can be sanctioned under this scheme is Rs 6 crores for multistate operations and Rs 2 crore per State per IMO.

*B. The details of loan disbursed during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise:***2014-15**

(Amount Rs. in lakh)	
State	Amount Disbursed
1	2
Bihar	25.00

1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	35.00
Jharkhand	49.50
Karnataka	7.50
Rajasthan	10.00
Tamil Nadu	142.00
West Bengal	65.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>334.00</b>

**2015-16 - Nil****2016-17**

(Amount Rs. In lakh)	
State	Amount Disbursed
West Bengal	55.00
	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.00</b>

**2017-18 Till 131/01/20181**

(Amount Rs. in lakh)		
	State	Amount Disbursed
1.	Rajasthan	19.00
2.	ttar Pradesh	12.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31.50</b>

**Statement-II***The details of loan sanctioned to the State of Andhra Pradesh and the State/UTs by RMK is as under:*

- i. Since the loan guidelines of RMK were under revision, loan could not be sanctioned during the last three years to any State/UTs including Andhra Pradesh.
- ii. Details of loan sanctioned in the current year is given hereunder:

(Amount Rs. In lakh)		
	State	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Assam	50.00
2.	Jharkhand	18.00

1	2	3
3.	Madhya Pradesh	30.00
4.	Maharashtra	20.00
5.	Rajasthan	53.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	65.00
7.	Uttarakhand	18.00
8.	West Bengal	154.00
Total		408.00

[Translation]

### Decline in Birds Species

1227. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of species of birds have decreased due to immense increase of mobile towers in cities, towns and rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of report submitted by Dr. Asad Rehman Expert Committee constituted in 2010 to study the effects of mobile towers on birds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There are no specific reports in the Ministry indicating decrease in species of birds due to increase in mobile towers in cities, towns and rural areas.

(c) The 'Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, under the Chairmanship of Dr Asad Rahmani, to study the possible impacts of communication towers on wildlife including Birds and Bees' submitted its report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests in September 2011. As per the report of the Committee while there are indications that the Electromagnetic Radiations affects biological systems of animals, birds and insects, it also points out that exact correlation between radiation of communication towers and health of wildlife is so far not

established. The report also states that although existing literature depicts adverse effects of electromagnetic radiations (EMR) on the biological systems of living beings, more research is required to assess the true impact of EMR on free-living floral and faunal species, including birds and bees in the country.

[English]

### New Exchange Traded Fund

1228. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cleared the deck for launch of a new Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) comprising 22 public sector stocks along with those of some well reputed companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BHARAT 22 is the latest ETF from the Government and is part of a disinvestment programme which is targeting to mop up Rs. 72,500 crore during the current financial year with Rs. 15,000 crore budgeted from strategic sale; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Gol has facilitated the creation of the new index to launch a new Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) named as BHARAT 22 Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) in November 2017. The constituents of S&P BHARAT 22 Index are the following entities in which Gol also has shareholding:

- 1 Axis Bank Ltd
- 2 Bank of Baroda
- 3 Bharat Electronics Ltd
- 4 Bharat Petroleum Corp Ltd
- 5 Coal India Ltd
- 6 Engineers India Ltd
- 7 Gail India Ltd
- 8 ITC Ltd

- 9 Indian Bank
- 10 Indian Oil Corp Ltd
- 11 Larsen & Toubro Ltd
- 12 NBCC (India) Ltd
- 13 NHPC Ltd
- 14 NLC India Ltd
- 15 NTPC Ltd
- 16 National Aluminium Co Ltd
- 17 Oil & Natural Gas Corp Ltd
- 18 Power Finance Corp Ltd
- 19 Power Grid Corp of India Ltd
- 20 Rural Electrification Corp Ltd
- 21 SJVN Ltd
- 22 State Bank of India

(c) and (d) Bharat 22 is the latest ETF from the Government and is part of a disinvestment programme. The New Fund Offer (NFO) of the Bharat 22 ETF was open for subscription by investors from November 14, 2017 to November 17, 2017. Government of India raised Rs. 14,500 crores through the NFO of BHARAT 22 ETF to achieve the disinvestment target.

#### **Non-Banking Financial Companies**

1229. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC) have captured the retail banks' share of credit in the Indian market especially in specific sectors such as home loans and commercial vehicle loans, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the growth in market share of NBFCs is due to their being more rooted to the ground and the market and their closer connection with customers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NBFCs have targeted unbanked sectors thereby increasing their parameters of financial inclusion and their sector specific expertise has helped the NBFCs to dominate the retail banking market and

acquire majority share in commercial vehicle market, loan against property market and consumer durable market, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the first-time buyers draw comfort from being in touch with senior managers of NBFCs and this is not usually possible with larger banks, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per RBI data, in the Indian market, as on 31.3.2017, the total outstanding loan amount for NBFCs for retail loans in housing, vehicle and consumer durable segments has registered negative growth of 5.27% year-on-year, whereas the total outstanding loan amount for Scheduled Commercial Banks for retail loans in these segments has increased by 14.59%. As such, the relative share of NBFCs for the aggregate outstanding loan for the said credit segments in the Indian market has reduced vis-a-vis the share of Scheduled Commercial Banks.

(c) RBI has apprised that NBFCs complement banking and bring diversity and efficiency to the financial services industry, making it more responsive to the needs of the customers. With expertise in providing customized products and door-step delivery, NBFCs fill credit gaps in underserved segments, like small-ticket consumer financing and finance to higher-risk counterparties or those without a credit history.

(d) Buyers choose lenders on the basis of a variety of factors, such as interest rates, loan turnaround time, and ease of the loan process, including in terms of their service experience. There is considerable variation in these across NBFCs and banks. It may not be possible to identify any single reason for the choice exercised by buyers in selecting lenders.

#### **Acquisition of HPCL by ONGC**

1230. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government and ONGC clinched a deal for acquisition of Government's 51.11 per cent stake in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the deal will help the Government to

boost its non-debt capital receipts and meet disinvestment target and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the acquisition will make ONGC India's first vertically integrated oil major, having presence across value chain in sector and if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes Madam. Government of India sold its entire 51.11% equity shareholding in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) to ONGC at a consideration of Rs. 36,915 crore.

(b) Against the disinvestment target of Rs. 72,500 crore (Budget Estimate) for the year 2017-18, the Government has so far (as on 05.02.2018) realized Rs. 92,475.73 crore through disinvestment receipts, which includes Rs. 36,915 crore received from sale of 51.11% equity shareholding of Government in HPCL to ONGC.

(c) ONGC and HPCL operate in different segments of the petroleum industry. ONGC is predominantly an upstream company whereas HPCL is one of the major players in refining and marketing segment of the petroleum industry. With acquisition of an Oil Marketing Company (OMC), ONGC will have presence across the entire value chain in the oil and gas industry and emerge as a truly integrated oil and gas company. The acquisition will bring gains from operational synergies between both the companies.

#### **Environmental Clearance**

1231. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the average processing time taken by the Government for according environment clearance for an

eligible project;

(b) the details of pending applications awaiting approval of the Ministry for projects to be executed in Tamil Nadu as on date;

(c) the details of projects pertaining to Tamil Nadu for which environment clearance were not accorded during the last five years; and

(d) the criteria laid down for outright rejection/non-grant of environment clearance for projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The year wise details of average time taken for grant of environmental clearance is as follows:

Year	Number of days taken to grant Environment Clearance
Prior to 2014	600 days
2015	184
2016	223
2017	177

(b) The details of applications pertaining to Tamilnadu is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No proposals pertaining to Tamil Nadu is rejected during the last five years.

(d) As per the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 applications for prior environmental clearance may be rejected by the regulatory authority concerned on the recommendation of the Expert Appraisal Committee or State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) or District Level Expert Appraisal Committee concerned.

#### **Statement**

*The details of applications awaiting approval of the Ministry for projects to be executed in Tamil Nadu as on date*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project Sector
1	2	3
1	Expansion of "Divyasree Point IT Park"	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ



1	2	3
2	Proposed Laying of Pipeline for Transfer of Edible Oils from Chennai Port and Establishment of Storage Transit Terminal	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
3	Proposed Laying of Pipeline for Transfer of Edible Oils from Chennai Port and Establishment of Storage Transit Terminal	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
4	Exploratory drilling in Ramanathapuram PML (Onshore)	Industrial Projects - 2
5	Design, build 150mld capacity desalination plant based on sea water reverse osmosis at nemmeli, east coast road, chennai, tamil nadu and operation and maintenance for 20 years.	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
7	Limestone Mine	Non-Coal Mining
8	Modification of existing iron ore terminal on as is where is to handle common user coal at Kamarajar port	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
9	Phase I of GMR Kriishnagiri Special Investment Region	New Construction Projects and Industrial Estates
10	Shriram the Gateway	New Construction Projects and Industrial Estates
12	Development of the Facilities Envisaged in the Port Master Plan (Phase III) of Kamarajar Port Limited	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
13	Proposed expansion of Multi-storied Residential complex in the name of North Town	New Construction Projects and Industrial Estates
14	Periyathirukonam Limestone Deposit of M/s. The India Cements Limited	Non-Coal Mining
16	Common Corridor Pipeline Project, R-LNG spur pipeline from Ennore to Manali	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
17	Green Star Fertilizers Limited	Industrial Projects - 2
18	Facilitation of new sea water intake system by realigning of existing intake and outfall pipeline route at Ennore by Coromandel International Limited, Ennore, Tiruvottiyur Taluk, Tiruvallur Dist., Tamil Nadu	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ
19	Suryadev Alloys & Power Pvt. Ltd.	Industrial Projects -1
20	Proposed capacity enhancement of resin manufacturing from 100 TPM to 1700 TPM	Industrial Projects - 2

#### Registered Doctors

1232. SHRI GEORGE BAKER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of allopathic doctors registered across the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the number of doctors migrated to other countries during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint that the names of registered doctors who have died or migrated to other countries are still being retained in official records resulting in wrong doctor-patient ratio; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI) there are a total 10,41,395 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th September, 2017. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The data regarding number of doctors migrated to other countries is not maintained centrally. However, MCI issue: Good Standing Certificate to Indian doctors who wish to serve abroad. The details of Good Standing Certificates issued by MCI during the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Good Standing Certificate
1.	2015	2984
2.	2016	2802
3.	2017	1469

Further, as per requirements of the Government of USA, Statement of Need (SON) Certificate and Exceptional Need Certificate (ENC) are issued by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to Indian students going to U.S.A. on J-1 visa for higher studies/ PG courses in various medical specialties/ super specialties and applicants are required to file a written assurance that he/she will return to India upon completion of training in the U.S.A. In the Calendar Years 2015 to 2017, the total number of Indian students issued SON Certificate / ENC are given below:

Year	SON Certificate	ENC	Total
2015	959	17	976
2016	891	19	910
2017	946	14	960

(c) MCI informed that the Indian Medical Register is updated from time to time based on the information provided by the State Medical Councils and the name of a particular doctor is deleted from the Indian Medical Register only on the request of the Registrar, State Medical Council with the reasons thereof.

### **Statement**

*Number of Doctors Registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th September, 2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh Medical Council	86129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh Medical Council	840
3.	Assam Medical Council	22532
4.	Bihar Medical Council	40043
5.	Chhattisgarh Medical Council	6915
6.	Delhi Medical Council	16176
7.	Goa Medical Council	3367
8.	Gujarat Medical Council	53954
9.	Haryana Dental & Medical Council	5717
10.	Himachal Pradesh Medical Council	2849
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14326
12.	Jharkhand Medical Council	5093
13.	Karnataka Medical Council	104794
14.	Madhya Pradesh Medical Council	34347
15.	Maharashtra Medical Council	153513
16.	Medical Council of India	52666
17.	Nagaland Medical Council	801
18.	Odisha Council of Medical Registration	21681
19.	Punjab Medical Council	44682
20.	Rajasthan Medical Council	40559
21.	Sikkim Medical Council	893
22.	Tamil Nadu Medical Council	126399
23.	Travancore Medical Council	55251
24.	Uttar Pradesh Medical Council	71480
25.	Uttarakhand Medical Council	7060

1	2	3
26.	West Bengal Mmedical Council	66974
27.	Tripura Medical Council	0
28.	Telangana Medical Council	2354
Total		10,41,395

\*The other State / UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighboring States.

### **Enrolment of IVF Clinics**

1233. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to make enrolment of In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) clinics with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) mandatory and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that less than 20 per cent of IVF clinics and a minuscule 2 per cent of ART centres operating in India are registered with the ICMR and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that while there are over 20,000 ART clinics across India providing IVF services, merely 1,500 clinics have applied for registration with the ICMR so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes, it is mandatory to register all the Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Clinics under the National Registry of ART Clinics and Banks of India, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). Only the ART Clinics, which meet the requirements of National ART Guidelines, are enrolled.

(b) to (d) Yes, out of over 20,000 ART Clinics across the country, only 1568 ART Clinics and 194 ART Banks have approached, out of which 392 have been enrolled.

### **Relief to Wrongly Disqualified Directors**

1234. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to disqualify the directors of the companies;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has been in receipt of many requests seeking reprieve from the Ministry as they were wrongly disqualified and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry has made any review on the matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to consider and protect such disqualified directors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The disqualification of director of a company is by operation of law as laid down under the provisions of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013. Section 164 (2) (a), inter-alia, prescribes that no person who is or has been a director of a company which has not filed financial statements or annual returns for any continuous period of three financial years shall be eligible to be re-appointed as director of that company or appointed as director in other company for a period of five years from the date on which the said company fails to do so. Further, Section 167(1) (a) of the Act prescribes that the office of a director shall become vacant in case he incurs any of the disqualifications specified in section 164 of the Act. Further, Rule 14(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 requires the companies to intimate the particulars of their directors on such failure by filing a prescribed form DIR-9 to Registrar of Companies [ROCs]. 3,09,619 Directors were identified as disqualified under Section 164(2)(a) read with Section 167 of the Companies Act, 2013 for non-filing of Financial Statements or Annual Returns for a continuous period of immediately preceding 3 (three) financial years (2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16). The Central Government has launched Condonation of Delay Scheme, 2018 [CODS-2018] effective from 01.01.2018 till 31.03.2018 giving an opportunity to non-compliant companies to file their statutory returns and become compliant and consequently the disqualification of their directors shall get regularised.

[Translation]

### **Ayush Policy for Rajasthan**

1235. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether AYUSH policy is being formulated for the State of Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof and the agencies or institutions from which suggestions are being sought;

(b) whether advice is also sought from people's representatives or doctors of Ayurveda department working in the tribal and rural areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the salient features and purpose of the AYUSH policy being formulated and the time by which the said policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) No specific policy on AYUSH has been formulated for the State of Rajasthan by the Central Government. However, National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy (ISM & H)-2002 has already been in place in the country. The main objective of National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy-2002 is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*The main objective of National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy (ISM & H)-2002 is as follows:*

- (a) To promote good health and expand the outreach of health care to our people, particularly those not provided health cover, through preventive, promotive, mitigating and curative intervention through ISM&H.
- (b) To improve the quality of teachers and clinicians by revising curricula to contemporary relevance and researchers by creating model institutions and Centres of Excellence and extending assistance for creating infrastructural facilities.

- (c) To ensure affordable ISM&H services & drugs which are safe and efficacious.
- (d) To facilitate availability of raw drugs which are authentic and contain essential components as required under pharmacopoeial standards to help improve quality of drugs, for domestic consumption and export.
- (e) Integrate ISM&H in health care delivery system and National Programmes and ensure optimal use of the vast infrastructure of hospitals, dispensaries and physicians.
- (f) Re-orient and prioritize research in ISM&H to gradually validate therapy and drugs to address in particular the chronic and new life style related emerging diseases.
- (g) Create awareness about the strengths of these systems in India and abroad and sensitize other stakeholders and providers of health.
- (h) To provide full opportunity for the growth and development of these systems and utilization of the potentiality, strength and revival of their glory.

[English]

### **Poor Condition of CGHS Dispensaries**

1236. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of poor functioning of CGHS dispensaries due to malfunctioning of server, depleted strength and absence of doctors/staff, discontinuation of visit of Medical specialist, lack of infrastructure and nonavailability of medicines daily, long queue of patients, working of dispensaries in rented building etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received a number of such complaints regarding poor functioning of CGHS in the country including Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof, dispensary-wise along with the action taken by the Government on such complaints so far during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has ever conducted any enquiry/ audit/ study on the functioning of CGHS facility in the country and if so, the details and outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to improve the functioning of CGHS in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, problems of breakdown of internet connectivity, shortage of manpower including Doctors/ Staff, some CGHS Dispensaries working in rented buildings etc. have been brought to the notice of CGHS.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Regular inspection of CGHS Wellness Centres is undertaken by all the Additional Directors of concerned CGHS cities, therefore, the need of separate study was not felt.

(e) Following steps have been taken to improve the functioning of CGHS in the country:-

- (i) Govt. has recently permitted CGHS beneficiaries to avail OPD consultation from Specialists at CGHS empanelled Hospitals.
- (ii) The requirement of separate permission letter for taking treatment at empanelled hospitals has been done away with once a specific treatment procedure has been advised by a Govt. Specialist/CGHS Doctor.
- (iii) Provision for self-printing of CGHS cards by CGHS beneficiaries after it has been verified by Additional Director of concerned CGHS city has been made.
- (iv) CGHS beneficiaries also have the option to avail online appointment system for consulting a CGHS Doctor and they can reach the Wellness Centre a little before the scheduled appointment and avoid standing in a queue.
- (v) Orders have been issued for special facilities for CGHS beneficiaries aged 80 and above. They need not stand in a queue and their medical claims shall be processed on priority.

(vi) Provision for online transfer of CGHS cards of serving employees has been made in case of transfer to other CGHS covered cities without surrendering the card.

(vii) CGHS beneficiaries have the option to avail facilities from any CGHS Wellness Centre in the Country.

(viii) CGHS beneficiaries have the option to obtain medicines upto 3 months in case of chronic illness.

(ix) Data Cards for internet access have been provided to CMO I/c of CGHS Wellness Centres to manage during breakdown of net connectivity.

#### **Hazardous Health Effects of Beedi Rolling**

1237. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure protection of women and children from the hazardous health effects of beedi rolling;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to create awareness among women regarding such hazardous health effects of beedi rolling and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any State specific training given to grassroot level workers (ASHA, ANM, Anganwadi) about harmful effects of beedi rolling and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken for the welfare of women engaged in beedi rolling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) The Central Government has enacted the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) to discourage the use of tobacco including beedi, through various measures on both demand and supply side.

Under the National Tobacco Control Programme Guidelines, 2015, States/Union Territories organize training

programmes on adverse health effects of tobacco use for multiple-stakeholders including ASHAs, ANM, etc.

There are 12 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries under Labour Welfare Organisation of Ministry of Labour and Employment across the country to provide health care facilities to Beedi workers and their families. They also organize health camps for awareness of effect of beedi rolling to beedi workers in all the States.

Ministry of Labour and Employment has initiated a

Skill Development Programme for beedi workers and their dependants with an objective to provide viable alternative vocation. As a part of this programme beedi rollers are being sensitized to shift towards other jobs.

Several schemes such as Educational Schemes, Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2016 and Health Scheme are being implemented for the welfare of beedi workers. The details of these Schemes under Ministry of Labour and Employment are given in the enclosed Statement.

### 1. Educational Schemes:

Scheme	Nature of assistance			
Scheme for award of scholarships under Beedi/Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore Mines/LSDM/Mica Mines/Cine Workers Welfare Funds	Scholarship shall be awarded to the children of the workers at the following rates per student per year:-			
	Group	Class	Rates	
			Girls	Boys
	Group I	Class I to IV	250	250
	Group II	Class V to VIII	940	500
	Group III	Class IX	1140	700
	Group IV	Class X	1840	1400
	Group V	Class XI to XII	2440	2000
	ITI	10000	10000	
	Group VI	Non-Professional Degree Courses; Non-Professional Post Graduate Courses; Two-Three Year Diploma Courses and BCA, BBA and PGDCA.	3000	3000
	GROUP VII	Professional Degree Courses i.e. BE./B.Tech/ MBBS/ BAMS/ BUMS/ B.Sc (Agriculture) and MCA/ MBA.	15000	15000

### 2. Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RETS), 2016:

A newly Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2016 with effect from 02.03.2016 for beedi workers is being implemented in the country through the 17 Welfare Commissioners of the Labour Welfare Organisation of the Ministry. The housing subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000/- is disbursed in three installments in the ratio

of 2.5:60:15. The 1st installment of subsidy Rs. 37,500/- (25 % of subsidy) is given in advance after administrative approval of Director General (Labour Welfare), the 2nd installment of subsidy Rs. 90,000/- (60% of subsidy) after construction reaches the lintel level, and 3rd installment of subsidy Rs. 22,500/- (15% of subsidy) on receipt of report of 100% inspection by the Engineers/officers of Labour Welfare Organization.

## 3. Health Scheme:

Sl. No.	Purpose	Nature of Assitance
1	Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1000/- p.m is granted as per the advice of the treating physician.
2	Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of exp enditure up to Rs. 1,30,000/- to workers.
3	Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 2,00,000/- to workers.
4	Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenses on treatment, medicines and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents for treatment through Govt. recognized hospitals.
5	Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy, Ulcer Gynecological diseases and Prostrate diseases.	Reimbursement of exoenditure up to Rs. 30,000/- to workers and their dependents.

**Economic Viability of Development Projects**

1238. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the economic viability of any development project that involves diversion of forest land will be reduced with the coming up of a new cost benefit analysis guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has not revised the Net Present Value despite court orders; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The projects are evaluated as per guidelines issued by Ministry for cost benefit analysis. The revised guideline is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Net Present Value is collected from User Agency for forest land as per rates approved by Hon'ble Supreme Court. Ministry has issued guideline vide dated 05.12.2008. Ministry has not revised the Net Present Value thereafter.

**Statement**

**No. 7-69/2011-FC(Pt.)  
Government of India**

**Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change  
(Forest Conservation Division)**

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,  
Jorbagh Road, Aliganj,  
New Delhi-110003,  
Dated: 01st August, 2017.

To

The Principal Secretary (Forests)  
All States / Union Territories Governments.

Sub: **Guidelines for conducting Cost Benefit Analysis for projects involving diversion of forest land under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.**

Sir,

I am directed to inform that in supersession of all earlier orders / guidelines including that referred to at 2.6 of the Handbook of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for conducting Cost Benefit Analysis of projects involving forest diversion, a revised set of guidelines has been prepared by the Ministry and shall be applicable for all projects involving diversion of forest land under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, which are required to be undertaken as per Table a of the new

guidelines, from the date of issue of this letter. These guidelines will be applicable for all such projects which are yet to be recommended by the State Government on the date of issue of this guideline.

The guidelines for conducting Cost Benefit Analysis for projects involving forest diversion areas is enclosed herewith for further action.

This issues with the approval of competent authority.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above.

(Nisheeth Saxena)  
Sr. Assistant Inspector  
General of Forests

Copy to:-

1. Prime Minister's Office (PMO)
2. Secretary, Ministry of Mines, Government of India
3. Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Government of India.
4. Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Government of India
5. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, all States/UTs.
6. Nodal Officer, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, all States/UTs
7. All Regional Offices, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&C)
8. Joint Secretary, In-charge, Impact Assessment Division, MoEF&Ct
9. PS to the Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
10. Chairman, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, all States/UTs.
11. Member-Secretary, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, all States/UTs.
12. All Directors/Assistant Inspector General of Forests in Forest Conservation Division, MoEF&CC.
13. All Advisors/Directors/Dy. Directors in the Impact Assessment Division, MoEF&CC.

14. Director, Regional Office (Headquarters), MoEF&CC.
15. Sr. Director (Technical), NIC, MoEF&CC with a request to place a copy of this letter on website of this Ministry.
16. Sr. PPS to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
17. Sr. PPS to Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
18. Sr. PPS to Addl. Director General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
19. PPS to IGF(FC), MoEF&CC.
20. Guard File.

(Nisheeth Saxena)

Sr. Assistant Inspector General of Forests

**Cost Benefit Analysis Guidelines for forest  
land diversion -2017**

**Guidelines for conducting cost-benefit analysis for  
projects involving forest diversion**

- (i) While considering proposal for diversion of forest land for non-forestry use, it is essential that ecological and environmental losses and economic distress caused to the people who are displaced are weighted against economic and social gains.
- (ii) Whenever the forest land is involved in the development projects, the cost of ecosystem services and fragmentation of habitat of wildlife and economic distress caused to people dependent on forests and the cost of settlement of people dependent on forest should also be added as the cost of forest diversion in addition to the standard project cost which would have been incurred by the user agencies without involvement of forest land while conducting the cost benefit analysis of the project. Similarly the benefits from the project accruing due to diversion of forest land and used in the project should also be accounted for in the benefits component in addition



to the standard benefits of the project which would have been accrued without involvement of forest land while conducting the cost benefit analysis and determining the benefit and cost ratio (BC ratio).

- (iii) The cost of compensatory afforestation and its maintenance in future and soil & moisture conservation at present discounted value and future benefits from such compensatory forestation accruing over next 50 years monetised and discounted to the present value should be included as cost and benefits respectively of compensatory afforestation while conducting the cost benefit

analysis and determining the benefit and cost ratio (BC ratio).

- (iv) Table-A lists the details the types of projects involving forest land for which cost-benefit analysis will be required. Table-B lists the parameters according to which the cost aspect of forest land diverted for the development projects will be determined, while Table-C lists the parameters for assessing the benefits accruing to the project using of forest land.
- (v) A cost-benefit analysis as above should accompany the proposals sent to the Central Government for forest clearance under the Forest Conservation Act.

#### **Cost Benefit Analysis Guidelines for forest land diversion-2017**

**Table-A: Cases under which a cost-benefit analysis for forest diversion are required**

Sl. No.	Nature of proposal	Applicable/not applicable	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	All categories of proposals involving forest land upto 20 hectares in plains and upto 5 hectare in hills	Not applicable	These proposals may be considered on a case to case basis and value judgement
2	Proposal for defence installation purposes and oil prospecting (prospecting only)	Not applicable	In view of national Priority accorded to these sectors, the proposals would be critically assessed to help ascertain that the utmost minimum forest land is diverted for non-forest use
3	Habitation, establishment of industrial units, tourist lodges complex and other building construction.	Not applicable	These activities being detrimental to protection and conservation of forest, as a matter of policy, such proposals would be rarely entertained.
4	All other proposals involving forestland more than 20 hectares in plains and more than 5 hectares in hills including roads, transmission lines, minor, medium and major irrigation projects, hydro projects, mining activity, railway lines, location specific installations like micro-wave stations, auto repeater centres, TV towers etc.	Applicable	These are cases where a cost-benefit analysis is necessary to determine when diverting the forest land to non-forest use in the overall public interest.

**Table-B: Estimation of cost of forest diversion**

Sl. No.	Parameters	Remarks
1	2	3
1	Ecosystem services losses due to proposed forest diversion	Economic value of loss of eco-system services due to diversion of forests shall be the net present

1	2	3
		value (NPV) of the forest land being diverted as prescribed by the Central Government (MoEF&CC).
		Note: In case of National Parks the NPV shall be ten (10) times the normal NPV and in case of Wildlife Sanctuary the NPV shall be five (5) times the normal NPV or otherwise prescribed by the ministry or any other competent authority
2	Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms or 10% of NPV applicable whichever is maximum
3	Cost of human resettlement	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms as per approved R&R plan
4	Loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure (Roads, building, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc.) on forest land, which would require forest land if these facilities were diverted due to the project	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms on actual cost basis at the time of diversion
5	possession value of forest land diverted	30% of environmental costs (NPV) due to loss of forests or circle rate of adjoining area in the district should be added as a cost component as possession value of forestland whichever is maximum
6	Cost of suffering to oustees	The social cost of rehabilitation of oustees (in addition to the cost likely to be incurred in providing residence, occupation and social services as per R&R plan) be worked out as 1.5 times of what oustees should have earned in two years had he not been shifted.
8	Habitat Fragmentation Cost	While the relationship between fragmentation and forest goods and services is complex, for the sake of simplicity the cost due to fragmentation has been pegged at 50% of NPV applicable as a thumb rule.
9	Compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost	The actual cost of compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation and its maintenance in future at present discounted value

**Table-C - Existing guidelines for estimating benefits of forest-diversion in CBA**

Sl. No.	Parameters	Remarks
1	2	3
1	Increase in productively attribute to the specific project	To be quantified & expressed in monetary terms avoiding double counting

1	2	3
2	Benefits to economy due to the specific project	The incremental economic benefit in monetary terms due to the activities attributed to the specific project
3	No. of population benefited due to specific project	As per the Detailed project report
4	Economic benefits due to of direct and indirect employment due to the project	As per the Detailed project report.
5	Economic benefits due to Compensatory afforestation	Benefits from such compensatory forestation accruing over next 50 years monetised and discounted to the present value should be included as benefits of compensatory afforestation. * For benefits of CA the guideline of the Ministry for NPV estimation may be consulted.

Note-1: Net Present value (NPV) of environment and ecosystem services loss:

The concept of Net Present value of the forest land diverted is a scientific method of calculating the environmental cost and other losses caused due to diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes. The NPV represents the net value of various ecosystem services and other environmental services in monetary terms which the forest would have provided if the forest would not have been diverted.

Note-2: Possession value of forest land diverted:

The forest land diverted for the project such as irrigation, hydropower, railways, roads, wind, and transmission lines and mining etc. are unlikely to be returned and remains in possession of the user agencies. Therefore 30% of the net present value (NPV) of forest land diverted or market rate of adjoining area in the district should be added as a cost component as "possession value of forest land" in addition to the environmental costs due to loss of forests.

[*Translation*]

#### **Availability of Doctors**

1239. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the availability of doctors in mral and city hospitals in the country;

(b) the steps being taken by the aovernment regarding appointment/ retention of doctors in rural areas; and

(c) the role assigned to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) Bulletin 2017, the State/UT-wise status of doctors and specialists is enclosed as Statement.

The data relating to city hospitals is not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, all administrative and personnel matters

pertaining to health human resource fall within the jurisdiction of the respective State/UT Governments. To improve the availability of critical manpower to provide services in public health facilities, financial support is provided to States under NHM, inter-alia for giving hard area allowance to doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters, so that doctors find it attractive to join public health facilities in such areas. States have also been advised to have transparent policies of posting and transfer, and adopt rational deployment of doctors.

In order to encourage the doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 has also been amended to provide:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and,
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 13% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Other steps taken to help produce more doctors / specialists include:

- (i) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ c.irector in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (ii) relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College it terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.

(iii) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medica Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.

(iv) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.

(v) Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Governmert/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

**Statement**

*Doctors+ at Primary Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1147	1952	1644	308	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3	Assam	1014	NA	1048	NA	*
4	Bihar #	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5	Chhattisgarh	785	798	341	457	444
6	Goa	24	48	56	*	*
7	Gujarat	1392	1769	1229	540	163
8	Haryana	366	687	429	258	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	538	636	492	144	46
10	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	704	643	*
11	Jharkhand	297	569	331	238	*
12	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	954	817	217
15	Maharashtra	1814	3009	2929	80	*
16	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17	Meghalaya ##	109	128	112	16	*
18	Mizoram ###	57	152	56	96	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Nagaland	126	108	122	4	
20	Odisha	1280	1285	940	345	340
21	Punjab	432	593	568	25	*
22	Rajasthan	2079	2664	2382	282	*
23	Sikkim	24	NA	30	NA	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1362	2927	2759	168	*
25	Telangana	689	1318	966	352	*
26	Tripura	93	0	156	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28	Uttar Pradesh	3621	4509	2209	2300	1412
29	West Bengal	914	1390	918	472	*
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31	Chandigarh	3	0	3	*	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33	Daman and Diu	4	3	7	*	*
34	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*
35	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36	Puducherry	40	38	46	*	*
All India <sup>2</sup> / Total		25650	33968	27124	8286	3027

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

# Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

### Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available.

+ : Allopathic Doctors

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States UTs

\*: Surplus.

1 One per Primary Health Centre

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

**Total Specialists at CHCs***Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]*

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	772	533	348	185	424
2	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA	248
3	Assam ,	632	NA	139	NA	493
4	Bihar	600	NA	82	NA	518
5	Chhattisgarh	676	620	59	561	617
6	Goa	16	5	4	1	12
7	Gujarat	1452	611	92	519	1360
8	Haryana	448	74	16	58	432
9	Himachal Pradesh	356	NA	12	NA	344
10	Jammu and Kashmir	336	344	191	153	145
11	Jharkhand	752	424	75	349	677
12	Karnataka	824	824	498	326	326
13	Kerala	928	30	40	*	888
14	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1236	180	1056	1056
15	Maharashtra	1440	823	508	315	932
16	Manipur	68	4	3	1	65
17	Meghalaya	108	3	13	*	95
18	Mizoram	36	33	0	33	36
19	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA	76
20	Odisha	1480	884	318	566	%1.162
21	Punjab	604	593	203	390	401
22	Rajasthan	2316	1593	497	1096	1819
23	Sikkim	8	NA	1	NA	7
24	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	78	NA	1462
25	Telangana	456	284	125	159	331
26	Tripura	84	0	0	0	84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Uttarakhand	240	200	41	159	199
28	Uttar Pradesh	3288	2099	484	1615	2804
29	West Bengal	1396	669	117	552	1279
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31	Chandigarh	8	9	15	*	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	0	8
33	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36	Puducherry	16	4	5	*	11
All India <sup>2</sup> / Total		22496	11910	4156	8105	18347

Notes: NA: Not Available

1 Four per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy & Shortfall are totals of State-wise Vacancy & Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs  
\*: Surplus.

2 For calculating overall %age of vacancy & shortfall, States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

[English]

#### Healthcare Services under PPP Model

1240. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated Guidelines for provision of healthcare services under Public Private Partnership mode in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a draft Model Concessionaire Agreement for the provision of prevention and treatment services for non-communicable diseases at the district level been developed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the data on grants and funds allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Under National Health Mission (NHM) support is provided to the States/U.Ts to strengthen their health systems including for healthcare services under PPP Mode based on the proposals of the States/

UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIP).

Guidelines issued for many initiatives under NHM such as Mobile Medical Unit Services, NHM Free Diagnostics Service Initiative, Biomedical Equipment Management Maintenance Programme, Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme, etc. contain model Request For Proposal (RFP) documents for PPP.

Draft Model Concessionaire Agreements (MCA) has been prepared by NITI Aayog for provision of prevention and treatment services for non-communicable diseases (Cardiac Sciences, Oncology, and Pulmonary Sciences) at the district level, especially in tier 2 & 3 cities and shared with States and hosted on NITI's website to seek public opinion. The link of the framework is as under:

[http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document\\_publication/](http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/)

Draft%20for%20Discussion-MCA%20on%20PPP%20in%20NCDs\_0.pdf

[http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document\\_publication/](http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/)

Draft%20Guidelines%20on%20PPP%20in%20NCD\_0.pdf

[Translation]

**Performance of PSUs/PSEs**

1241. SHRI LALLU SINGH:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) running in profit and loss under the Government presently;

(b) the details of PSUs/PSEs disinvested during the last three years and amount of revenue generated and the total profit/loss made by them during the last three years prior to the disinvestment;

(c) whether the Government has taken any fresh initiatives to bring such loss incurring PSUs/PSEs into profitable or to improve their performance;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the disinvestment of PSUs/PSEs has resulted in retrenchment of workers and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is any plan for better or alternate utilization of excess employees, if any, in many of these PSUs/PSEs and attempts were made to bring down the component of wasteful or avoidable expenditure in these PSUs/PSEs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) As per the information provided by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), 165 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have made profit and 78 CPSEs have incurred loss in 2015-16. One CPSE posted no profit/loss in 2015-

16. These details are available in the "Public Enterprises Survey" 2015-16 that was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 21.3.2017. The report is also available on the website of DPE at <http://dpe.gov.in>.

(b) The details of CPSEs disinvested during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. The details of profit/loss made by these CPSEs during the last three years prior to the disinvestment are available in the "Public Enterprises Survey" of 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16. These reports are available on the website of DPE at <http://dpe.gov.in>.

(c) and (d) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), as the nodal department of CPSEs, has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs". As per the guidelines, the administrative Ministries/Departments are responsible to monitor the sickness of CPSEs under their control, based on their performance and take redressal measures. Based on their review, the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments take measures, which may include preparation of proposals for revival/restructuring/closure, etc. of CPSEs and implement those plans, after obtaining the approval of competent authority.

(e) to (g) Disinvestment in CPSEs during the last 3 years has been undertaken as per the extant policy on 'minority stake sale' in which the Government retains majority shareholding as well as management control of the company.

The CPSEs assess their manpower requirements and prepare plans for utilization of excess employees, if any, in consultation with their administrative Ministries/Departments. The CPSEs are expected to incur the expenditure as per commercial expediency and prudence after approval from the competent authority. Guidelines are issued from time to time for expenditure management and enforcement of austerity measures in CPSEs. The CPSEs incurring losses take all possible measures to reduce wasteful or avoidable expenditure in consultation with their administrative Ministries/Departments.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Receipts (in Rs. Crore)
1	2	3
<b>Financial Year 2014-15</b>		
1.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)	3.60



1	2	3
2.	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC)	48.16
3.	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	1,719.54
4.	Coal India Limited (CIL)	22,557.63
5.	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC)	4.16
6.	Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL)	3.17
7.	National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	12.45
8.	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC)	0.0040
<b>Financial Year 2015-16</b>		
1.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)	1,608.00
2.	Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC)	1,671.00
3.	Dredging Corporation of India Limited (DCIL)	53.33
4.	Indian Oil Corporation (IOC)	9,369.00
5.	Engineers India Limited (EIL)	642.50
6.	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC)	5014.55
7.	Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR)	1155.20
8.	Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL)	198.85
9.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)	4284.37
<b>Financial Year 2016-17</b>		
<b>CPSEs' Disinvestment</b>		
1.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC)	2716.55
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC)	262.49
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC)	203.78
4.	National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	2831.71
5.	Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL)	399.93
6.	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC)	7519.15
7.	Manganese Ore (India) Limited (MOIL)	793.87
8.	National Building Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC)	2201.14
9.	Bharat Electronic Limited (BEL)	1802.60
10.	Engineers India Limited (EIL)	31.38
11.	Coal India Limited (CIL)	2638.24

1	2	3
12.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC)	21.27
13.	Dredging Corporation of India Limited (DCIL)	0.93
14.	Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR)	9.34
15.	Central Public Sector Enterprises - Exchange Traded Fund (CPSE-ETF)	5999.99
16.	Manganese Ore (India) Limited (MOIL)	484.95
17.	Bharat Electronic Limited (BEL)	1672.66
18.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC)	1948.52
19.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC)	1429.38
20.	Central Public Sector Enterprises - Exchange Traded Fund (CPSE-ETF)	2499.99

[English]

**Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**

1242. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the views of the Government on the efficiency of implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that out of Rs. 43 crores set out for BBBP scheme, only 5 crores has been utilised;

(c) if so, the reasons for such poor utilisation of the funds under the scheme; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to improve the utilisation of funds under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme aims to address the issue of decline in Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindset and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue, which itself requires long-term attitudinal change. However, scheme has been received well and in the last three years, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts with support from Departments of WCD, Health & Education. There is a strong emphasis on mindset change through training,

sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization on ground.

(b) to (d) The funds were allocated Rs. 43.0 crore during 2016-17 for the BBBP Scheme, however expenditure was Rs. 32.69 crore. To keep the efficiency of BBBP for deliverance of its objectives, the funding structure of the Scheme was revised as per guidelines from the Ministry of Finance in August, 2016. As such from the Financial Year 2016-17, under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign, the Ministry has started the disbursement of grant-in-aids directly to the District Collectors/ Commissioners of selected 161 districts for implementation of BBBP Campaign in their District.

With the direct release of funds to the districts, there was a requirement for opening a dedicated account for BBBP Scheme by the district collectors. Opening of dedicated bank account and registration under PFMS to enable the district to receive funds was the challenging task. With the continuous follow ups this has been achieved. Due to this reason the release and utilization of fund were comparatively less in the F.Y. 2016-17. However, now expenditure has improved substantially. The Ministry has taken all available mean to achieve the financial target such as video conferences with States/ District Administration and media campaign with an exhaustive 360-degree approach including Radio, TV campaign, Advertisements disseminated through Cinema Halls, newspaper advertisement, online digital media and

community engagement through Song & Drama Division of Mol&B. With the help of mass media and programmes from Song and Drama Division and monitoring visits by Ministry's officials, the district administrations are being motivated to achieve the target and goal of the BBBP campaign and utilization of funds has been increased.

#### **Disinvestment of RINL**

1243. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (Avanthi): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent decision to revive/disinvestment of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) the corporate entity of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant will pave the way for privatisation of India's first shore-based steep plant and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the RINL was on recovery path and suffered losses due to prolonged slumps in economy and adverse market conditions and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government will consider allowing RINL to continue function as a Public Sector Undertaking which is with a land bank of 25000 acres and a highly competent workforce and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) is for listing of the shares of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) through disinvestment of 10% paid up equity out of Government of India (GoI) shareholding of 100% through Initial Public Offer (IPO) process. This decision does not tantamount for privatisation of RINL.

(b) RINL made profits consecutively since 2002-03 to 2014-15. The company however, incurred losses in the subsequent financial years inter alia due to cheaper imports, adverse market condition, lower net sales realization of steel products increase in imported and indigenous coal prices, downturn in global steel industry.

(c) RINL shall continue to be Public Sector Undertaking, post listing of its shares on the stock exchange.

[*Translation*]

#### **Price of Gwar**

1244. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an unprecedented increase in the price of Gwar during the last year;

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

(c) whether Commodity Trade Centres has taken a decision to investigate the unprecedented increase in the prices of Gwar seeds and its gum;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said investigation is likely to be completed; and

(e) whether the Forward Markets Commission has decided to put a ban on the trading of all types of seed in view of this price rise and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes. As reported by Commodity Derivatives Exchanges to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), which is the regulator of commodity derivatives market, Guar seed prices have increased by 40-41% in spot as well as futures market in February 2018 over February 2017, while Guar gum prices have rose by around 60% during the same period. However, this price increase is not unprecedented given the fact that prices of both commodities have fallen in two years before.

The major factors that have contributed to this increase in price trend in Guar are as under:

- Guar production has declined by around 13% during 2017-18 due to weather vagaries in major growing states i.e., Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat.
- Further, guar prices have also increased owing to higher demand for exports of Guar gum, which has surged by 42% in April-November 2017. India is a major producer of Guar, accounting for 80% of global production and country's guar products, particularly Guar gum, is exported.

- Rising crude oil prices have fuelled greater oil exploration activity globally, thereby increasing the demand of Guar gum, which is used as a tracking agent in oil and gas exploration.

(c) and (d) SEBI on a continuous basis monitors and examines the price movement and trading in all the commodities traded on various Exchange platforms. The price movement in Guar seed and Guar gum has also been examined and it has been observed that the prices of the futures contracts have reflected the prevailing prices in the underlying physical markets and are based on the fundamental factors and hence no investigation is pending with Commodity Derivatives Exchanges or Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

(e) SEBI regulates the commodities derivatives markets in India since September 28, 2015. At present, futures trading is allowed in four types of seeds viz. Castor seed, Mustard seed, Isabgul seed and Guar seed, on various exchange platforms. There is no ban on the trading of these four seeds.

*[English]*

#### **Sub-Standard Packaging of Foods**

1245. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring new norms for pouches, foil containers, bottles and boxes that are used to package food and beverages to address concerns over contamination arising from sub-standard material and regarding the printing on them and to make food companies more accountable;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Norms to ensure the safety of packaged food products are already prescribed under Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has approved revision in these norms to address concerns arising due to use of unsafe materials in the packaging of food and for issuance of draft

notification for inviting public comments in this regard. The revised norms include provisions relating to general requirements with respect to printing inks and printed surface of packaging materials and specific requirements with respect to different types of packaging materials including paper & board materials, glass containers, metal & metal alloys and plastic materials which come in contact with food products.

*[Translation]*

#### **Encroachment in Reserved Forests Area**

1246. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that incidents of encroachment in the reserved forest areas of the country have gone up in recent years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has fixed accountabilities of officials in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the officials found guilty; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to check such encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) This Ministry is not in receipt of any specific report/ information that incidents of encroachment in the reserve forest areas of the country have gone up in the recent years. However, the State / Union Territory wise updated details on forest area under encroachment is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The primary responsibility of protection of forests from various threats including encroachment lies with the respective State/ UT Governments. Hence, CUAJi the respective State/ UT Governments fix the accountability on various officials and take action against those who are found guilty in this regard, as per the extant acts, rules and regulations made there under.

(d) The State/UT Governments, besides taking legal actions against encroachment as per the extant

acts, rules & regulations, also take various other measures such as demarcation and digitization of forest boundaries, strengthening infrastructure for forest protection, involving fringe area forest communities such as Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) etc. to prevent and control encroachments.

**Statement**

*State/Union Territory-wise Forest Area under Encroachment*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Area of Encroachment (in ha.)	As on Date
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1690.72	31.03.2016
2	Bihar	132.21	31.03.2015
3	Chhattisgarh	19330.64	31.01.2016
4	Gujarat	34791.00	19.03.2011
5	Goa	Nil	25.02.2013
6	Haryana	520.00	31.03.2016
7	Himachal Pradesh	2339.02	31.03.2016
8	Jharkhand	26496.00	07.08.2017
9	Jammu and Kashmir	10279.28	31.03.2017
10	Karnataka	82734.81	31.03.2017
11	Kerala	7801.10	31.03.2017
12	Madhya Pradesh	534717.28	31.03.2016
13	Maharashtra	67012.56	31.03.2016
14	Odisha	78505.08	22.07.2011
15	Punjab	8175.31	31.03.2017
16	Rajasthan	10839.76	31.03.2017
17	Tamil Nadu	15041.57	31.03.2017
18	Telangana	3056.00	31.03.2017
19	Uttar Pradesh	23954.41	31.03.2017
20	Uttarakhand	9534.10	13.12.2017

1	2	3	4
21	West Bengal	10214.80	31.03.2016
22	Arunachal Pradesh	58636.13	31.03.2016
23	Assam	317215.39	17.03.2015
24	Manipur	6726.51	31.03.2017
25	Meghalaya	9378.00	12.03.2011
26	Mizoram	11408.16	28.11.2017
27	Nagaland	2479.96	31.03.2017
28	Sikkim	2817.21	31.03.2016
29	Tripura	6.77	08.08.2014
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4068.69	31.03.2016
31	Chandigarh	14.00	03.08.2017
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	614.40	31.03.2013
33	Daman and Diu	87.83	28.09.2010
34	Lakshadweep	Nil	28.08.2010
35	Delhi	629.51	11.04.2012
36	Puducherry	Nil	21.10.2010
Total		1361248.21	

[English]

**Aadhaar Seeding**

1241. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued any direction for fixing a time period for seeding Aadhaar with bank accounts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) 494 of 2012 in the matter of Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) & Anr. Vs. Union of India and Ors., inter alia

ordered the following in its Order dated 15 December 2017:

- (i) As far as Aadhaar linkage with bank accounts is concerned, for existing bank accounts, the last date for the completion of the process may be extended to 31 March 2018; and
- (ii) In so far as new bank accounts are concerned, subject to the submission of the details in regard to the filling of an application for an Aadhaar card and the furnishing of the application number to the account opening bank, the last date for the completion of the process of Aadhaar linking is extended to 31 March 2018.

*[Translation]*

#### **Agelimit for NPS**

1248. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government- has decided to raise the upper age limit for joining the National Pension Scheme (NPS) to 65 years from the current 60 by making changes in the said schemes;
- (b) if so, the number of persons likely to benefit thereby;
- (c) the number of persons covered under the said scheme so far; and
- (d) the amount of additional financial burden likely to be borne by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Yes. Vide PFRDA (Exits and Withdrawals from National Pension System) Second Amendment Regulations, 2017, dated 6th October, 2017, the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has permitted any Indian citizen who is in the age group of 18-65 years to join the National Pension System (NPS) on voluntary basis. As informed by PFRDA, a total of 1056 persons between the ages of 60-65 years have joined up to 31 st January, 2018.

(d) NPS is a contributory pension scheme available to the Indian citizens between the ages of

18-65 years on voluntary basis. There will be no financial burden on Government due to increase in the eligibility age of joining NPS from 60 to 65 years because Government doesn't pay any contribution for private employees and also Government employees who join the NPS after the age of retirement at 60 years.

*[English]*

#### **Automatic Water Quality Monitoring Systems**

1249. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of Automatic Water Quality Monitoring Systems deployed by the Central Pollution Control Board at present, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of trash skimmers deployed for the purposes of river surface cleaning during 2015-16 to 2017-18, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of the number of river conservation zones identified by the National Mission for Clean Ganga as of January 2018, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the details of the number of industries identified as Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) during 2014-15 to 2017- 18, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the details of the number of compliance verifications of GPIs conducted by Central Pollution Control Board during 2014-15 to 2017-18 and the action taken by the Government against non-complaint industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) carries out monitoring of water quality through Real Time Water Quality Monitoring System at 46 locations on the river Ganga, Yamuna, Banganga, Ramganga, Kali, Pandu, Varuna and Gomti in Uttarakhand (02), Uttar Pradesh (26), Delhi (02), Bihar (05) & West Bengal (11). According to the National Mission for Clean Ganga, no river conservation zones have been identified and that at present 11 trash skimmers have been deployed in Kolkata, Nabadwip, Patna, Sahibganj, Delhi,

Allahabad, Haridwar, Varanasi, Garhmuketeshwar, Kanpur and Mathura- Vrindawan under Namami Gange Programme.

(d) and (e) According to CPCB, 2892 industries (enclosed Statement) have been identified as Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) across the country. CPCB has carried out inspection of 1109 GPIs in the main stem of river Ganga during December, 2015 - April, 2017 and out of which 528 GPI were found non-complying to the prescribed effluent discharge standards, non-availability of valid consent etc. Action have been taken against these non-complaint industries which include issuance of closure direction, show cause notice etc.

**Statement**

*State wise List of Grossh/ Polluting Industries*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Industries	Year
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2017
2	Andhra Pradesh	198	2017
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2017
4	Assam	0	2017
5	Bihar	84	2017
6	Chandigarh	0	2017
7	Chhattisgarh	2	2017
8	Daman & Diu	0	2017
9	Goa	2	2015
10	Gujarat	191	2017
11	Haryana	660	2017
12	Himachal Pradesh	0	2017
13	Jammu and Kashmir	69	2017
14	Jharkhand	0	2017
15	Karnataka	4	2017
16	Kerala	29	2017

1	2	3	4
17	Lakshadweep	0	2017
18	Madhya Pradesh	2	2017
19	Maharashtra	5	2017
20	Manipur	0	2017
21	Mizoram	0	2017
22	Nagaland	0	2017
23	Odisha	6	2017
24	Puducherry	3	2017
25	Punjab	5	2017
26	Rajasthan	0	2017
27	Sikkim	0	2017
28	Tamil Nadu	0	2017
29	Telangana	1	2017
30	Tripura	0	2017
31	Uttar Pradesh	1510	2017
32	Uttarakhand	76	2017
33	West Bengal	43	2017
Total		2892	

**LIC Properties in Mumbai**

1250. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chawls/properties in Mumbai are Non Performing Assets (NPAs) and if so, the details thereof along with their worth (valuation of the property) at present;

(b) whether Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) made any survey related to redevelopment of the Chawls/properties and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether LIC has appointed any consultant and if so, the outcome thereof and whether they submitted their report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the gain of LIC after redeveloping the Chawls/properties from the 50 per cent saleable FSI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), the chawls/properties in Mumbai are not Non Performing Assets (NPAs) as on 31.03.2017.

(b) No survey has been made by LIC with respect to redevelopment of the Chawls/properties.

(c) and (d) LIC has not appointed any consultant.

#### **Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act**

1251. SHRI D.K. SURESH:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed discrepancies in the implementation of the Compensatory Afforestation (CAF) Act, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that there are clear violations of the guidelines of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 while implementing the Compensatory Afforestation;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of such incidents reported from all over the country; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the CAF act to safeguard the interests of forest dwellers who depend on forests for their livelihood, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Madam.

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Organ Donors**

1252. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transplantation of kidney and liver is done from organ procured from donors who died due to cardiac arrest;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such transplantations conducted so far;

(c) whether any assistance is provided to the families of such donors; and

(d) 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) Transplantation done after procurement of organs from persons with cardiac death is classified as "Donation after Cardiac Death (DCD)". Presently, around 99.9% of deceased donor transplant activities in the country are done after procurement of organs from persons with Brain Stem Death (BSD). Health is a State subject. The specific information regarding transplantation of kidney and liver done from organs procured from donors who died due to cardiac arrest is not available.

(c) and (d) The cadaver organ donor family members are honoured on various occasions including Indian Organ Donation Day organised every year.

*[English]*

#### **National Family Health Survey-4**

1253. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

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

(a) the number of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted in the country so far along with the major finding thereto, State/UT-wise, survey-wise;

(b) whether certain States have not been covered



under aforesaid survey and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has released the findings of the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) 2015-16 recently and if so, the details thereof along with main findings of NFHS-4;

(d) whether there have been delays in the publication of the results of recent NFHS and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(e) whether as per the NFHS-4, most Indians eat unbalanced diet and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(f) the corrective measure? taken/ being taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Four rounds of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) were conducted in the country during 1992-93 (NFHS 1), 1998-99 (NFHS 2), 2005-06 (NFHS-3) and 2015-16 (NFHS-4). All four rounds of the survey were conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, with the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency.

The publications containing detailed findings of the surveys are available at link:

<http://rchiips.org/NFHS/index.shtml>.

(b) In NFHS-1 Sikkim and the Kashmir region of Jammu and Kashmir have not been covered primarily due to the local law and order situation. Further, Union Territories except Delhi were also not covered in NFHS 1 to NFHS 3, as the total population of these areas taken together are less than one percent of India's population.

(c) The district, State and national factsheets were released in 2016 and 2017. Five state reports (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Odisha) were released in November, 2017. The remaining state reports and national report were released in January, 2018.

The key findings of NFHS-4 include:

- IMR (for the five-year period preceding the survey) has declined from 57.0 per 1,000 live

births in NFHS-3 to 40.7 per 1,000 live births in NFHS-4.

- Institutional deliveries have increased markedly from 38.7 percent in NFHS-3 to 78.9 percent in NFHS-4.
- Percentage of mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits have increased from 37 in NFHS-3 to 51.2 in NFHS-4.
- TFR has declined to 2.18 children per woman in NFHS-4 from 2.68 in NFHS-3 moving closer to replacement level of 2.1.
- Percentage of Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) increased from 43.5 per cent in NFHS-3 to 62 per cent in NFHS-4.
- Among children under age 5 years the prevalence of stunting and underweight has decreased since 2005-06, from 48.0 percent in NFHS-3 to 38.4 percent in NFHS-4 and from 69.5 percent to 58.4 percent.

NFHS-4 factsheets, reports are also available at link:

<http://rchiips.org/NFHS/index.shtml>.

(d) Yes. The NFHS-4 activities were delayed due to some unforeseen reasons like court case resulting in stoppage of work, refusal of some of the selected agencies to take up the work etc. Further there was some delay in testing of Dried Blood Spot samples for HIV.

(e) As per NFHS-4, deficiencies in the diet of both women and men are observed among those with little or no schooling, those in rural areas, those in poorer households, and those belonging to scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. The most prominent deficiency in their diet is non-availability of fruits and milk or curd. However regular consumption of pulses and beans, as well as dark green, leafy vegetables, is common in every state. At least three-quarters of women eat dark green, leafy vegetables at least once a week in every State except Rajasthan (61%), Kerala (63%), and Uttar Pradesh (73%) and in the Union Territories of Lakshadweep (52%) and Daman and Diu (67%).

Infants and young children require a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) to ensure appropriate growth and development. As per NFHS-4, twenty percent of breastfed children had an adequately diverse diet since they had been given foods from the appropriate number of food groups, while 31 percent had been fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age. The feeding practices of only 9 percent of breastfed children age 6-23 months meet the minimum standards for all Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. Ten percent of all children age 6-23 months were fed the minimum acceptable diet.

(f) The corrective measures taken by Government of India to improve nutritional status of the population is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

Following are different programme and schemes undertaken to improve nutritional status population:

- "MAA- Mothers' Absolute Affection" programme for Promotion of appropriate IYCF practices to promote breastfeeding, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) in States and UTs for treatment of sick children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).
- Provision of Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) for under-five children, Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers,
- National Iron Plus Initiative for supplementation and treatment of anaemia in children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women,
- National Deworming Day to administer Albendazole tablets to all the children in the age group of 1-19 years & pregnant women,
- Intensified Diarrhea Control Fortnight (IDCF) annually to control childhood diarrhea.
- Incentive to Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) works for nutrition related activities under National Health Mission (NHM).
- Promotion for intake of iodized salt and monitoring salt quality,
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) and Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), to detect nutrition deficiency among children and adolescents and redressal of the same,
- Provision of Iron and Folic acid supplementation to pregnant/anaemic women.
- Calcium Supplementation to pregnant women,
- Insecticidal nets for prevention of malaria in Malaria endemic regions,
- Booklets to school children in all States/UTs containing, inter alia, useful information on the importance & intake of balanced nutrition
- The National Food Security ACT, 2013 aims to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity.
- Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has formulated Standards for Fortification of five items (Wheat Flour, Rice, Milk, Oil and Salt) of food with Micronutrients:-
- Other schemes under different Ministries of Government of India, targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:-
  - i. Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) for preschool children, Pregnant & lactating women.
  - ii. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls [RGSEAG] - (SABLA).
  - iii. Maternity Benefit Scheme.
  - iv. National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal Programme) provides hot cooked meals to school children upto Standard VIII.

- v. Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- vi. National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc.

#### **Destruction of Sacred Groves**

1254. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the destruction of sacred groves are increasing in the country, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to protect sacred groves;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement special package for protection and maintenance of sacred groves in private land by providing compensation equivalent to the market value of land and rehabilitation package and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it comes to the notice of the Government that the certain owners of land have destroyed the ecosystem and sacred groves during division/sharing of family property and if so, the action taken by the Government to protect the sacred groves private land;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding sacred groves in private land in Kerala, if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to protect the sacred groves without infringing the right to property owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) This Ministry is not in receipt of any specific information/report that the destruction of sacred groves are increasing in the country. The State and Union Territory Governments take appropriate measures to protect the sacred groves. This Ministry under the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Intensification of Forest Management Scheme provided financial assistance to all

State/UT Governments for various forest protection measures including protection and conservation of sacred groves.

(b) This Ministry has no proposal to implement special package for protection and maintenance of sacred groves in private land by providing compensation equivalent to the market value of land and rehabilitation package.

(c) This Ministry has not received any specific information/report that certain owners of land have destroyed the ecosystem and sacred groves during division/sharing of family property.

(d) As per the information received from Kerala Forest Department, no study has been conducted regarding sacred groves in private land in Kerala.

(e) The State and Union Territory Governments take appropriate measures to protect the sacred groves, as per their respective acts, rules and regulation.

*[Translation]*

#### **Plantations Schemes**

1255. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of forestation/ plantation schemes being implemented by the Government in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government proposes to create awareness among people regarding conservation of forest and environment in the country through effective utilization of media;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry is implementing two major forestation/ Plantation schemes in the country including Maharashtra *i.e.* National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and National Mission for a Green India

(GIM) under which financial grant is provided to states for taking up plantation and related activities. While NAP is being implemented for afforestation of degraded forest lands, GIM aims at improving the quality of forest/increase in forest cover besides cross-sectoral activities on landscape basis. Since the inception of NAP in the year 2000 till December 2017, Rs. 3775.33 crores has been released for treating an area of about 22 lakh hectares. Under GIM an amount of Rs.212.72 crore has been released since 2011-12 till December, 2017 for preparatory and prospective plan.

(b) and (c) For area and region specific awareness creation needs, there is an inbuilt provision in the NAP and GIM schemes for assistance to Forest Development Agencies (FDAs), and other organization at the State level for undertaking awareness activities in a decentralized manner. The Ministry is also implementing Environmental Education, Awareness and Training Scheme under which awareness campaigns using print and electronic media, besides other mass media to enhance awareness about various forest & environmental issues are taken up. The activities envisage advertisement in print and electronic media, publicity through exhibitions, films, plays etc.

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

[English]

#### **Availability of Specialist Doctors in CHCS**

1256. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether India's elemental healthcare infrastructure seems to be in critical condition with a meager 19 per cent availability of specialist doctors in the Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has made any study to find out the causes for this shortfall and if so, the

details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to the States to solve this issue and if so, State-wise details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether according to the Ministry and World Health Organisation (WHO) India has only seven doctors per 10000 people;

(e) if so, whether a research had found that only 4.8 practising doctors was actually available per 10000 people in India in 2014; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of health human resources in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, as per Rural Health Statistics, 2016-17(as on 31st March, 2017) brought out by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare based on the information provided by the States/UTs, there were 4156 specialist doctors available (in position) against the requirement of 22496 in the Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the country. There was a shortfall of 81.6% specialist doctors in the Community Health Centres (CHCs). State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The government has supported reviews and studies to explore the reasons for the shortage of service providers in the public health system. These include -

1. Why Some Doctors Serve in Rural Areas: A Qualitative Assessment from Chhattisgarh State (NHSRC, PHFI and SHRC Chhattisgarh; 2009).
2. A review of existing regulatory mechanism to address the shortage of doctors in rural, remote and underserved area: A study across five States in India (NHSRC; 2015).

To address this issue, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued letter providing guidance to States

on flexible norms for engaging specialists. These include various mechanisms for having contractual services to engage specialists from outside the government system for service delivery at public facilities and the mechanism to include requests for these in the State Program Implementation Plans (PIP) for their financial support.

(c) The government has taken several measures to improve the availability of specialists at public facilities. These include:

1. Measures to increase the production of specialist doctors, such as (i) the number of seats for post-graduate doctors at government medical colleges is being increased; (ii) States have been encouraged to initiate Diplomate of the National Board (DNB) and the College of Physicians and Surgeons (CPS) courses to increase the production of specialists and (iii) Government, initiatives for up-skilling of MBBS doctors to provide Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills (LSAS) and Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) have been put in place.
2. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued letter providing guidance to states on flexible norms for engaging specialists, as indicated above.
3. The National Health Mission (NHM) provides financial flexibility for the States to offer negotiable and competitive salaries in the recruitment of specialists.
4. Various financial and non-financial incentives are provided in States under NHM to encourage specialists to join and remain within the public health system. These include innovations such as walk-in interviews to reduce delays in engaging specialists; providing them an extra hardship allowance for serving in remote, rural and under-served areas; accommodation arrangements or a housing allowance; facilitating jobs for spouses and children's education; insurance facilities, e.g. medical cover and support for continuing medical education, attendance at conferences and workshops. Some examples of these measures include Karnataka's "Our post, your

quote" initiative where specialists can negotiate and bid for salaries against specialist vacant posts and the Chhattisgarh Rural Medical Corps (CRMC) - where the state has offered an attractive package of financial and non-financial incentives to significantly improve the availability of specialists at facilities situated in Left Wing Extremist affected areas.

(d) to (i) There was 7.96 doctors per 10,000 populations according to a WHO report published in 2014. (The Health workforce in India, WHO; 2014).

Further, a study 'Aggregate availability of doctors in India: 2014 - 2030' conducted by the Foundation for Organizational Research and Education (FORE) and published in the Indian Journal of Public Health (2017) has estimated that there were 4.8 practicing doctors available per 10000 people in India in 2014. This was based on the Medical Council of India's historical data (1960-2015).

However, as per the information provided by Medical Council of India, there was a total 10,41,395 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils / Medical Council of India as on 30th September, 2017. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.33 lakh doctors may be available for active service, which gives doctor-population ratio 1:1597: whereas WHO prescribes a doctor population ratio of 1:1000.

#### **Statement**

##### *States/UTs- wise Specialists Doctors at Community Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)			
		Requi- red <sup>1</sup>	Sanctio- ned	In Position	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	772	533	348	424
2	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	248
3	Assam	632	NA	139	493
4	Bihar	600	NA	82	518

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Chhattisgarh	676	620	59	617
6	Goa	16	5	4	12
7	Gujarat	1452	611	92	1360
8	Haryana	448	74	16	432
9	Himachal Pradesh	356	NA	12	344
10	Jammu and Kashmir	336	344	191	145
11	Jharkhand	752	424	75	677
12	Karnataka	824	824	498	326
13	Kerala	928	30	40	888
14	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1236	180	1056
15	Maharashtra	1440	823	508	932
16	Manipur	68	4	3	65
17	Meghalaya	108	3	13	95
18	Mizoram	36	33	0	36
19	Nagaland	84	NA	8	76
20	Odisha	1480	884	318	1162
21	Punjab	604	593	203	401
22	Rajasthan	2316	1593	497	1819
23	Sikkim	8	NA	1	7
24	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	78	1462
25	Telangana	456	284	125	331
26	Tripura	84	0	0	84
27	Uttarakhand	240	200	41	199
28	Uttar Pradesh	3288	2099	484	2804
29	West Bengal	1396	669	117	1279
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	9	0	16
31	Chandigarh	8	9	15	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	8
33	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	8
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	12
36	Puclucherry	16	4	5	11
All India2/ Total		22496	11910	4156	18347

Notes: NA: Not Available. \*: Surplus 'Four (Surgeon, Obstetrician & Gynaecologist, Physician & Paediatrician) per Community Health Centre; All India figures for Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs; 2 For calculating the overall percentages of shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

#### Review of IBC

1257. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:  
SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed a Committee to review the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) to address concerns and remove glitches and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether about 300 cases have been admitted for resolution by the National Company Law Tribunal and several of them being pushed by the Government and Reserve Bank of India as the promoters were seen to be dragging revival and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether one of the biggest worries of IBC is the treatment of home buyers under it and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the other major concern is related to allowing promoters to bid for a companies or an asset that is being sought to be released and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Review Committee sought suggestions from stakeholders to ensure efficient functioning of IBC and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Madam, Ministry has constituted Insolvency Law Committee (ILC) vide order dated 16.11.2017 with a view to examine the suggestions received regarding provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code). The ILC shall take stock of the functioning and implementation of the Code, identify the issues that may impact the efficiency of the Corporate Insolvency resolution and liquidation framework prescribed under the Code and make suitable recommendations to address such issues, with a view to enhance efficiency of the processes prescribed and for effective implementation of the Code.

(b) As on 31st December, 2017, 524 cases have been admitted for resolution by various benches of National Company Law Tribunal. Further, RBI has apprised that it issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, with outstanding amount greater than Rs.5,000 crore and with 60% or more classified as non-performing as on 31.03.16, to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. These 12 accounts constituted about 25% of the gross NPAs of the banking system. In addition, RBI also issued directions to resolve certain other accounts within six months, failing which insolvency proceedings under IBC will need to be initiated.

(c) It is one of the issues which is under examination by the ILC.

(d) The concern is addressed by the IBC (Amendment) Act 2018, by which the IBC was amended to further strengthen the insolvency resolution process by prohibiting certain persons from submitting a resolution plan who, on account of their antecedents, may adversely impact the credibility of the processes under the Code and further make provisions to specify certain additional requirements for submission and consideration of the resolution plan before its approval by committee of creditors.

(e) The ILC has sought suggestions/comments related to provisions of the Code and rules and regulations notified thereunder from stakeholders vide Public notice dated 12.12.2017, upto 10th January, 2018. The said suggestions/comments will be considered by ILC.

### **Cancer Awareness**

1258. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of awareness amongst public is the main cause for late detection of cancer cases;

(b) if so, the steps taken/ being taken to create awareness regarding cancer; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to improve palliative care for cancer patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Cancer can be diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Health Care system. Many of the patients present themselves at advanced stages due to various factors.

Though public health is a State subject, Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM). The objectives of the programme includes health promotion activities and opportunistic screening for common Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including cancer. For cancer, focus is on Breast, Cervix and Oral cancer.

Population based screening of common NCDs, hypertension and cancers (Oral, Breast and Cervical cancer) has also been initiated under National Health Mission (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 for common NCDs (hypertension, diabetes, oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer). The initiative will help in early diagnosis and will generate awareness on risk factors of NCDs.

Different media forms are used to generate awareness. State Cancer Institute and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres approved under strengthening of tertiary care for cancer activities will also mentor all cancer related activities in their respective areas.

The Government is implementing National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC) under National

Health Mission. The objectives of the programme include to improve the capacity to provide palliative care service delivery within Government health programmes, to promote behavior change in the community through increasing public awareness and improved skills and knowledge regarding pain relief and palliative care leading to community owned initiatives supporting health care system. Recurring and non-recurring grant is provided under National Health Mission for supporting human resource and infrastructure *inter-alia*.

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 PIPs to seek financial support under NHM. The support is provided as per PIPs submitted by the States.

#### **Posting of Ayush Doctors in PHCs**

1259. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved a plan to post AYUSH Doctors in Primary Health Centres across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of healthcare facilities and human resources lies with the State Governments. However, under National Health Mission, technical and financial support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems, engaging of AYUSH doctors on contractual basis at co-located health facilities including Primary Health Centres based on their requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

#### **Printing of New Currency Notes**

1260. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per State Bank of India Ecoflash report, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is holding back Rs. 2000 notes or stopped printing the high denomination currency, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has reduced its order for printing currency notes in the current fiscal year to the lowest in five years due to lack of space in the currency chests of the Central Bank and commercial banks, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the work initiated by RBI for introducing the new series of bank notes along with the details of currency in circulation as of November, 2017; and

(d) whether the Central Bank is in the process of checking the demonetized bank notes and if so, the details thereof along with processed notes till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) To maintain desired denomination mix demand, for facilitating transactional demand of public and availability of stocks, presently, notes of small denominations are being printed.

(b) There is sufficient space available at RBI offices and currency chests. Annual Indent for notes from Presses are revised to suit the public demand for currency notes.

(c) Bank notes in Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series in Rs. 10, 50, 200, 500 and 2000 denominations have already been introduced. The process is ongoing for other denominations. As on November 24, 2017, the banknotes of value of Rs. 16,344.50 billion was in circulation.

(d) Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) which have come back to RBI, are being processed for their numerical accuracy and authenticity, in an expedited manner. Subject to future corrections based on verification process when completed, the estimated value of SBNs received as on June 30, 2017 was Rs. 15.28 trillion. RBI has deployed 74 high speed Currency Verification and Processing System (CVPS) for processing of SBNs expeditiously.

#### **Virtual Currencies**

1261. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government proposes any consultations with various stakeholders in finance sector about addressing issues rising from the increase in the price of virtual currencies including Bitcoin, in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the virtual currencies including Bitcoin hold no intrinsic value and are not backed by any kind of assets, increasing its risk as a volatile instrument susceptible to speculation and fraudulent trading;

(c) if so, the details thereof including awareness creation exercises undertaken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has alerted the clients of virtual currencies through the Reserve Bank of India regarding the potential of financial and security-related risks of investing in Bitcoin and other virtual currencies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (e) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs is deliberating over issues related to virtual currencies as crypto assets. The Government issued a statement on December 29, 2017 cautioning the people against the risks of investing in virtual currencies. The Reserve Bank of India has cautioned the users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies vide their Press Release dated December 24, 2013, February 1, 2017 and December 5, 2017, about the potential financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks.

#### **Investor Awareness Programmes**

1262. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:  
DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any Investor Awareness Programmes (IAP) during the last three years in the country especially in small cities and town, State/UT/year-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under the programme

during the said period, State/UT/Year-wise;

(c) the details of the target set and achievements made during the above period along with the number of awareness camps held, State/UT/ Year-wise;

(d) whether the number of cases of frauds by companies has come down following the organization of such awareness programmes; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the small investor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs organizes Investor Awareness Programmes (IAPs) in partnership with the three Professional Institutes, namely Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), and Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICoAI), with the objective of creating awareness amongst the investors about fraudulent schemes and facilitating informed investment decisions. These programmes are also being organized in the rural areas through Common Service Centers set up under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India.

The expenditure on each programme depends on the number of participants in the programme.

State/UT wise details of the programmes conducted during the last three years along with the funds sanctioned/ allocated / utilized under the programme during the said period, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Investor Awareness Programmes are conducted to prevent investment in companies floating fraudulent schemes. No. of Companies against whom investigation has been initiated by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) for alleged involvement in frauds is as under:

Financial Year	No. of companies for which investigation assigned to SFIO
2015-16	184
2016-17	111
2017-18 (Up to 31.01.2018)	81

**Statement***Data on Investor Awareness Programme FY. 2014 -15 (Amount in Rs.)*

Regions	States & UTs	IAPs			Total IAPs	State wise Funds detail for IAPs			
		ICoAI	ICSI	ICAI		Sanctioned	Allocated	Utilised	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NR	Haryana	14	114	47	175			1010022	
	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0			0	
	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	3	3			35000	
	Punjab	1	14	14	29	3302000	3302000	185678	
	Uttar Pradesh	0	62	138	200			1194812	
	Uttarakhand	1	4	5	10			125354	
	Chandigarh	0	1	0	1			25000	
	Delhi	7	56	32	95			554970	
SR	Kerala	2	4	5	11	175137	175137	175137	
	Andman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0				
	Pudduchery	0	0	0	0				
	Tamilnadu	6	39	11	56	1232559	1232559	1232559	
WR	Goa	0	4	6	10		96588	96588	
	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	4300000	0	0	
	Maharashtra	64	106	209	379		4203412	4203412	
SER	Karnataka	2	6	14	22		500000	500000	
	Andhra Pradesh	2	26	0	28	1761000	956000	956000	
	Telengana	0	0	0	0				
ER	Bihar	0	0	19	19			294500	
	Jharkhand	0	0	18	18	1150000	100000	129652	
	Odisha	0	6	17	23			272277	
	West Bengal	0	4	4	8			225220	
	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0				
	Assam	0	0	1	1			30000	
	Manipur	0	0	0	0				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NER	Meghyala	0	0	0	0			30000	
	Mizoram	0	0	0	0				
	Nagaland	0	0	0	0				
	Sikkim	0	0	0	0				
	Tripura	0	0	0	0				
NWR	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0			0	
	Gujarat	0	0	110	110			586213	
	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	37	37			245000	
	Dadar and Nagar Havali	0	0	0	0	2400000	2280000	0	
	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0			0	
	Rajasthan	0	21	103	124			884396	
Total					1359				

*Data on Investor Awareness Programme FY. 2015-16*

(Amount in Rs.)

Regions	States & UTs	IAPs			Total IAPs	State wise Funds detail for IAPs			
		ICoAI	ICSI	ICAI		Sanctioned	Allocated	Utilised	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NR	Haryana	6	112	54	172	3750000	3750000	975160	
	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	8	8			40000	
	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0			0	
	Punjab	0	32	144	176			879000	
	Uttar Pradesh	8	75	118	201			1215940	
	Uttarakhand	0	2	1	3			34506	
	Chandigarh	0	0	1	1			34695	
	Delhi	0	49	31	80			540000	
SR	Kerala	0	2	9	11	133534	133534	133534	
	Andman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0				
	Pudduchery	0	0	0	0				
	Tamil Nadu	11	23	28	62	1116466	1116466	1116466	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WR	Goa	0	2	2	4	2250000	27920	27920	
	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Maharashtra	61	30	88	179		2222088	2291402	
SER	Karnataka	1	1	2	4	1500000	81000	81000	
	Andhra Pradesh	9	22	7	38		901000	901000	
	Telengana	0	0	0	0				
ER	Bihar	0	0	33	33	1600000	1600000	165000	
	Jharkhand	0	3	2	5			78702	
	Odisha	0	4	5	9			149385	
	W Bengal	0	8	71	79			591172	
NER	Arunachal Pradesh				0	1450000	1450000	1350000	
	Assam	0	2	187	189				
	Manipur				0				
	Meghyala		2	8	10				
	Mizoram				0				
	Nagaland				0				
	Sikkim				0				
	Tripura		1		1				
NWR	Chhattisgarh	0	0	9	9	5100000	4040000	211324	
	Gujarat	0	0	63	63			371230	
	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	371	372			1880000	
	Dadar & nagar Havali				0			0	
	Lakshadweep				0			0	
	Raiasthan	1	23	286	310			2844105	
Total		2019							

*Data on Investor Awareness Programme FY. 2016 -17 (Amount in Rs.)*

Regions	States & UTs	IAPs			Total IAPs	State wise Funds detail for IAPs			
		ICoAI	ICSI	ICAI		Sanctioned	Allocated	Utilised	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NR	Haryana	0	72	152	224	2665000	2615000	1178250	
	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0			
	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0			0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Punjab	3	13	0	16			75000	
	Uttar Pradesh	41	32	88	161			782850	
	Uttrakhand	0	0	0	0			0	
	Chandigarh	0	1	1	2			30000	
	Delhi	3	19	22	44			386186	
SR	Kerala	0	2	7	9	85000	85000	85000	
	Andman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0				
	Pudduchery	0	0	0	0				
	Tamilnadu	11	17	19	47	715000	715000	715000	
WR	Goa	0	0	0	0	1500000	0	0	
	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Maharashtra	38	4	38	80		1500000	950153	
SER	Karnataka	0	0	1	1	800000	240000	240000	
	Andhra Pradesh	12	0	5	17				
	Telengana	2	4	0	6				
ER	Bihar	0	1	27	28	1000000	1000000	169998	/
	Jharkhand	0	3	25	28			183534	
	Odhisha	0	2	8	10			114870	
	W Bengal	0	7	37	44			507881	
NER	Arunachal Pradesh				0	500000	1000000	500000	
	Assam	0	0	72	72				
	Manipur	0							
	Meghyala	0							
	Mizoram	0							
	Nagaland	0							
	Sikkim	0							
	Tripura	0							
NWR	Chhattisgarh					2800000	2400000		1030000
	Gujarat	0	0	206	206				
	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	1				5000
	Dadar & nagar Havali				0				
	Lakshadweep				0				
	Rajasthan	1	4	95	100				637197
	Total					1096			



Daman and Diu													
Maharashtra													
NWR	Chhattisgarh		51	518500	518500	518500							
	Gujarat												
	Madhya Pradesh	63	46	467667	467667	467667	251990	251990	251990	251990			
	Dadar & Nagar Haveli												
	Lakshadweep												
	Rajasthan	134					223000	223000	223000	223000			
SER	Andhra Pradesh												
	Karnataka												
	Telangana												
NER	Arunachal Pradesh												
	Assam	84	33	335500	335500	335500	31220	31220	31220	31220			
	Manipur												
	Meghyala												
	Mizoram												
	Nagaland												
	Sikkim												
	Tripura												
	Total	1075	300	3050000	3050000	3050000	2062750	2062750	2062750	2062750	925	925	3050000

### **Globally Promotion of AYUSH**

1263. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Government to promote Yoga and Ayurveda across the world including promotion through social media/organizations and the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has data on the number of foreign tourists who visited India for AYUSH system of medication during the last three years, if so, the details thereof, years-Wise and stream-wise;

(c) whether inadequate awareness and limited resources are acting as hindrance in promoting the wider use of AYUSH products; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government specially to reach out to the foreign nationals for development of AYUSH?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):  
 (a) Ministry of AYUSH undertakes various measures to promote international cooperation for development of AYUSH systems of Medicine including Yoga and Ayurveda such as (i) Signing of Country to Country Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on 'Cooperation in the field of Traditional Medicine'; (ii) 'Setting up of AYUSH Academic Chairs in Foreign Universities/Institutes' (iii) Signing of MoUs for 'Undertaking Collaborative Research' to enhance the acceptability of AYUSH systems at International level (iv) Setting up of AYUSH Information Cells in the premises of the Indian Missions/ICCR Cultural Centres for dissemination of authentic information, (v) Organization / participation in International exhibitions/ conferences/ workshops/ seminars/ road shows/ trade fairs, etc. to create awareness amongst the local population; (vi) Providing incentives to AYUSH drug manufacturers/ entrepreneurs/ AYUSH institutions, etc. for (a) participating in International exhibitions/ conferences/ workshops/ seminars/ road shows/ trade fairs, etc. for generating awareness amongst the participating public about the AYUSH systems of

medicine and; (b) registration of AYUSH products with regulatory authorities of the foreign countries.

Funds allocated to promote Ayurveda, Yoga and other AYUSH systems of Medicine across the world during last three years are as below:

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Funds allocated	850 Lakhs	1400 Lakhs	1528 Lakhs

(b) The data on the number of foreign tourists who visited India for AYUSH system of medication is not maintained by the Ministry of AYUSH.

(c) and (d) Yes, to increase the awareness about the AYUSH systems and promoting the wider use of AYUSH products, the Ministry of AYUSH has been taking up various activities as mentioned above in reply to part (a) of the question.

### **Deregistered and Unregistered Companies**

1264. DR. SUNIL BALI RAM GAIKWAD:

SHRI S. R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies that were deregistered for various non-compliances and being inactive for long till the end of December, 2017;

(b) whether the Government has decided to strike off the names of another 1.20 lakh companies from the official records for various non-compliances recently and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of directors associated with these entities who have been disqualified till date;

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite action against the companies that are to be struck off the records;



(e) whether the Government is aware that a large number of unregistered companies are operating in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against such companies during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Section 248(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for removal of name of company from the register of companies if it is not carrying on any business or operation for a period of 2(two) immediately preceding financial years and has not made any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company under Section 455 of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the above mentioned provision, 2.97 lakh companies were identified under this category as on 31.03.2017 and after following due process names of 2,26,166 companies were struck off from the register of companies as on 31.12.2017.

Further, the provisions for disqualification for appointment of directors are prescribed under section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013. Section 164(2)(a) of the Act, inter-alia, prescribes that no person who is or has

been a director of a company which has not filed Financial Statements or Annual Returns for any continuous period of three financial years shall be eligible, to be re-appointed as director of that company or appointed as director in other company for a period of five years from the date on which the said company fails to do so. Section 167(1) (a) of the Act also prescribes that the office of a director shall become vacant in case he incurs any of the disqualifications specified in section 164. Further, Rule 14(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 requires the companies to intimate the particulars of their directors on such failure by filing a prescribed form DIR-9 to Registrar of Companies [ROCs], Consequently, 3,09,619 Directors were identified as disqualified under Section 164(2)(a) read with Section 167 of the Companies Act, 2013 for non-filing of Financial Statements or Annual Returns for a continuous period of immediately preceding 3 (three) financial years (2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16). Such disqualification is by operation of law. Out of the above mentioned disqualified Directors, 2,10,116 were the Directors on the Board of struck off companies.

(e) to (f) During the last three years [2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17], the following unregistered companies have come to the notice of this Ministry against whom the action is taken as under:

Sl. No.	Name of unregistered companies	Jurisdictional Registrar of Companies	Action against unregistered companies
1	Krishi Vipran Vikas Ltd.	Kanpur	Prosecution u/s 453 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been launched.
2	Bhagya Laxmi Financial Private Limited	Delhi	The Reserve Bank of India has intimated that it has taken up the matter with the then Department of Electronic and Information Technology (DEITY) (now a Ministry) to close the website.
3	Natraj Finance	Delhi	An FIR has been filed on 22.03.2017 by the Registrar of Companies, Delhi.
4	Webtern India Pvt. Ltd.	Pune	Prosecution u/s 453 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been launched.
5.	Tanishka Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	Pune	The case has been referred to the State Economic Offence Wing (EOW) on 06.10.2016.

[Translation]

**Tax Exemption for Dairy Industry**

1265. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to make the income from dairy industry free from any taxes and to remove excise duty to attract major capital investment for milk processing and to establish cold chain plants to manufacture mil products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) With respect to indirect taxes, it is stated that on the basis of the recommendation of the GST council, GST rates on dairy machineries has been prescribed it as under:

(a) Milking machines and dairy machinery falling under tariff heading 8434 are at concessional rate of 12% GST.

(b) Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment for the sterilizing, pasteurizing, steaming, evaporating, vaporizing, condensing or cooking, falling under tariff heading 8419 are at 18% GST.

(c) Containers (including containers for the transport of fluids) specially designed and equipped for carriage by one or more; modes of transport [including refrigerated containers] falling under tariff heading 8609 are at 18% GST.

(d) Refrigerated motor vehicles falling under tariff heading 8704 are at 18% GST.

With respect to direct taxes, there is no such proposal under consideration.

**Corruption in Private Healthcare Sector**

1266. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK":

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to deal with corruption due to the large scale financial exploitation by private hospitals and their connivance with insurance companies in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to deal with the complaints against these private hospitals of not making use of generic medicines, prescribing unwanted medical tests and conniving together by forming a corrupt group, if so, the details thereof and steps taken to address such complaints;

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to make people aware in this regard during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make stringent regulations to control and improve the quality of private healthcare providers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Government to take action to prevent corruption in healthcare sector.

The Government of India has, however, enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments (both Government and Private) in the country. In accordance with the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 under the said Act, the clinical establishments (in the States / Union Territories where the said Act is applicable) are required to display their rates at a conspicuous place and charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and the same has been shared with the States/UTs where the Act is applicable for appropriate action. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act is within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

(b) and (c) As stated in (a) above, 'health' being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the respective State Governments to take action to prevent and control such practices. Presently, such complaints, if and when these are received by the Central Government, are forwarded to the concerned State Government for appropriate action. Details of such cases with various States are, however, not maintained centrally.

The Medical Council of India (MCI) in its regulations namely the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002(as amended on 21.09.2016) under Clause 1.5 has prescribed the use of Generic names of drugs as below:

"Every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs ".

Further, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has, keeping in view the reports that pharmaceutical companies indulge in unfair practices, formulated the "Uniform Code for Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP)". It has come into operation with effect from 01.01.2015.

As stated above, the Government of India has also enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and also notified rules thereunder. The Act is currently applicable in eleven States and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other State Governments need to adopt this Act or make an Act of their own to regulate the Clinical Establishments.

Health being a State subject, the measures to make people educated and aware in this regard CEuonly be taken by State/UT Government.

(d) and (e) Health is a State subject. However, as per the provisions of Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 made thereunder, in addition to aforementioned conditions, the clinical establishments are also required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and are required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments.

[*English*]

### **Recyclable Waste**

1267. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data regarding recyclable waste generated in metro cities is not available;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether waste management planning is becoming impossible, in the absence of such data; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had recently conducted study in 60 major cities of India. It has been estimated that around 4,059 T/day of plastic waste is generated from these cities. Based on this study, the plastic waste generated from the entire country is estimated to be approximately 25,940 tons per day. The CPCB in 2005 had estimated that 1.47 lakh ton of e-waste is generated in the country and had made projection of approximately 8.0 lakh ton e-waste generated in 2010. Further, as per the United Nations University report, "The Global E-Waste Monitor 2017", 20 lakh ton of e-waste were generated in the country in 2016.

(c) and (d) The Government has comprehensively revised the waste management rules and has notified Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, E-waste Management Rules, 2016, Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, and Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 for sound management of various types of wastes in the country. As per the provisions of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the generators of waste will take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, prevent littering of plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of

wastes at source and handover segregated wastes to local bodies or to the agencies authorised by the local bodies. The Rules further mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility. The provisions of e-waste management Rules 2016 include extended producers responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling. The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules incorporate the waste management hierarchy in the sequence of priority of prevention, minimization, reuse, recycling, recovery, co-processing and safe disposal. The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 covers municipal areas to urban agglomerations, census towns, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, airports, airbase, port and harbour, defense establishments, special economic zones, State and Central government organizations, places of pilgrims, religious & historical importance. Under the Solid Waste Management Rules, source segregation of waste has been emphasized and segregated waste to be channelized for recovery, reuse and recycle. The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, emphasizes on proper disposal of the liquid and solid waste from the premises. In addition Ministry has notified Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. The rules apply to everyone who generates construction and demolition waste such as building materials, debris, and rubble waste resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure of individual or organization or authority.

[Translation]

### Child Development Projects

1268. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for implementation of child development projects in various States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether proposals of construction of 167 project offices including godown buildings have been received from the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which said proposals are likely to be approved and the reasons for their pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry is administering Anganwadi Services Scheme for holistic development of children upto six years of age through State Governments/UT Administrations. The State/UT-wise funds released in the country for implementation of Anganwadi Services Scheme during each of last three years and current year is enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) There is no provision for construction of project offices and godown under Anganwadi Services Scheme and no such proposal has been received from the State of Madhya Pradesh so far.

### Statement

State/UT-wise Funds Released under Anganwadi Services Scheme during last three years and current year

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 31.01.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99446.78	68818.48	56387.46	38114.85
2.	Bihar	116266.84	102372.56	98099.36	66359.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	51703.52	51151.54	41939.90	51189.63
4.	Goa	2617.25	1228.04	1067.70	1285.46
5.	Gujarat	48886.15	64185.05	69417.36	50408.12
6.	Haryana	31158.68	16081.19	20871.79	17668.41
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17184.09	19507.32	23696.07	14337.04
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	26031.19	27362.65	26732.11	18094.41
9.	Jharkhand	46904.30	46217.72	48163.54	37379.82
10.	Karnataka	82856.77	96394.53	53686.59	80929.14
11.	Kerala	24726.35	28554.27	34357.05	26053.93
12.	Madhya Pradesh	122544.60	108673.52	110506.46	91938.67
13.	Maharashtra	90781.88	104166.66	105660.17	52753.98
14.	Odisha	87511.73	65643.69	72497.49	83569.94
15.	Punjab	25893.06	13689.39	16982.50	11729.59
16.	Rajasthan	73992.88	49851.78	62397.70	53319.26
17.	Tamil Nadu	67902.29	63744.93	47085.82	39007.97
18.	Uttarakhand	20165.67	35710.06	21399.62	20678.66
19.	Uttar Pradesh	272553.08	281398.92	278089.75	194643.70
20.	West Bengal	97578.85	79465.80	66563.30	85168.41
21.	Telangana	46057.10	37918.23	29877.27	28021.72
22.	Delhi	17855.94	13775.25	14168.00	10868.44
23.	Puducherry	1275.34	1673.27	2299.22	1455.40
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	891.78	1421.03	1207.51	854.79
25.	Chandigarh	996.18	1420.25	762.19	828.48
26.	D & Nagar Haveli	281.31	210.97	569.61	295.12
27.	Daman and Diu	195.77	133.55	307.96	174.39
28.	Lakshadweep	138.16	155.91	146.95	114.12
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	15557.38	12923.23	11346.05	6950.72
30.	Assam	103517.50	92972.20	64397.66	50933.77
31.	Manipur	14929.58	10267.27	9998.54	7174.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Meghalaya	14357.78	12418.60	19135.66	12-171.42
33.	Mizoram	5695.57	5371.93	4666.49	4019.67
34.	Nagaland	12202.63	8796.00	15149.57	9033.53
35.	Sikkim	2998.60	2022.73	1625.01	1137.10
36.	Tripura	14074.26	18194.62	11710.57	9213.74
	Total	1658181.93	1543893.15	1443031.60	1177877.76

### Domestic Savings

1269. SHRI BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any annual target has been set with regard to the domestic savings by the Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the proportion of growth in domestic savings in comparison to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to encourage domestic savings and to promote the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No specific annual targets for domestic savings are set by the Government.

(b) The growth in Gross Domestic Savings and Gross Domestic Product during the last three years is given in the table below:

*Table: Growth of Gross Domestic Saving and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (per cent)*

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Gross Domestic Savings at current prices	11.4	7.0	6.3
GDP at constant market prices	7.4	8.2	7.1

Source: Central Statistics Office

Note: Growth rates are based on first revised estimates of national income, consumption expenditure, savings and capital formation for 2016-17 released by CSO on January 31, 2018.

(c) Savings are realized from three broad categories of savers, viz. households, private corporate sector and public sector. Various measures have been taken by the Government to improve household financial savings, which, inter alia, include: launch of Sukanya Samridhi Yojana that can contribute significantly to the financial security to the girl child; and, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) which has been a landmark initiative of financial inclusion. Under PMJDY, about 31.01 crore bank accounts have been created - of which about 59 per cent are in the rural areas - and deposits amounting to about Rs.73,589 crore have been mobilized as on 24th January 2018. The other initiatives like increase in the personal income tax exemption limit, increase in the limit of deduction under the Income Tax Act for contribution to specific pension funds and contribution by the employees to National Pension Scheme; and, increasing the access to formal financial system by utilizing the postal network; also have the potential to boost household savings. Budget 2018-19 also announced certain measures to boost domestic savings in the economy which, among others, include, increase in exemption of interest income from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 for the senior citizens on deposits with banks and post offices; higher limit of deduction for health insurance premium for senior citizens. Greater public saving is sought to be achieved through efforts at fiscal consolidation, including rationalization of subsidies and promotion of direct benefit transfer. The initiative to reduce corporate tax in a phased manner and various initiatives to encourage industry and enterprise are expected to improve corporate saving.

The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy which, inter-alia,

include; fillip to manufacturing, measures to improve the ease of doing business, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. The government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization. This entails infusion of capital to the public sector banks, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. For highways development the Bharatmala Pariyojana has been launched.

The Budget 2018-19 also included various measures to provide impetus to the economic growth which, among others, include major push to infrastructure via higher allocation to rail & road sector, expansion of airport capacity, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to Rs. 250 crore which is expected to help 99 per cent of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) filing their returns, etc. The Budget particularly focused on strengthening agriculture and rural economy via emphasis on rural housing, rural infrastructure, keeping Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of unannounced kharif crops at least one and half times of their production cost; improving the quality of education; provision of good health care to economically less privileged and emphasis on job creation. Government had also announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which, among others, includes push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, and focus on coastal connectivity.

[English]

#### **Tax Evaders in Paradise Papers**

1270. DR. ANSHUL VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Indian citizens have been named as indulging in money laundering and tax evasion under the recent paradise papers leaks and if so the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to authenticate the information provided vide the paradise papers leaks; and

(c) the details of total volume of money that have been evaded by Indian citizens through money laundering tax evasion and setting up bogus offshore companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) On November 6, 2017 and on subsequent dates the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), a Washington based organization and their collaborating newspapers across the world, released what they called "Paradise Papers", containing details of offshore entities set up by two law firms M/s Appleby and Asiatic spread across 19 tax havens/foreign jurisdictions. The list of Indians in Paradise Papers is publicly available on the ICIJ website.

The ICIJ has put a caveat on its website (<https://offshoreleaks.icij.org>) by mentioning that it should not be assumed that everyone who appears in the database is involved in tax avoidance or evasion and there are legitimate reasons to create a company in an offshore jurisdiction and many people declare them to their tax authorities when that is required.

On the same day i.e. 6/11/2017, Government reconstituted the Multi Agency Group (MAG) comprising members of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Enforcement Directorate (ED), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) & Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) with Chairman, CBDT as convener to coordinate and monitor expeditious investigation in cases emanating out of Paradise Papers by each member organization.

The investigative authorities will use the provisions available under the respective statutes administered by them to authenticate the information that is available in the public domain. The investigations in such cases also involve sending Exchange of information (EOI) references in deserving cases, to respective Foreign jurisdictions.

The ICIJ database on Paradise Papers does not contain any financial details including the bank account information. The investigations in Paradise papers are being carried out earnestly. The outcome of investigations are dependent, *inter alia*, on responses from foreign

jurisdictions, usefulness of information received and at present no estimation of tax evasion has been arrived at.

[Translation]

### **Plastic Waste**

1271. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual consumption of plastic in the country along with the quantity of the plastic waste produced;

(b) the main cities/States producing maximum quantity of plastic waste thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding harmful effects of plastic waste on human health and environment and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the National Green Tribunal has issued any guidelines in this regard, if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government regarding plastic packaging including plastic waste management and its safe disposal and ensuring safety of workers engaged in plastic industry of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) According to National Accounts Statistics 2015, brought out by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the average production/consumption of plastic products during the years 2011-12 to 2015-16 (up to September 2015) is 707 MMT/year with the growth rate of 8.3% per year in chemical and chemical products sector. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) conducted study in 60 major cities of India. It has been estimated that around 4059 T/day of plastic waste is generated from these cities. Extrapolating this plastic waste generation data from 60 major cities to the entire country, it is estimated that around 25,940 T/day of plastic waste is generated in India.

(c) In a study sponsored by Central Pollution Control Board it was observed that the heavy metals, chloride, phthalates etc. migrate from plastic waste into the surrounding medium because these are not chemically bound and remain leachable.

(d) The National Green Tribunal vide its judgment in Original Application No. 199 of 2014 in the matter of Almitra h. Patel Versus Union of India issued consolidated directions directing all the states and the Union Territories for implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(e) The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per the Rules, the generators of waste have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter the plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste to local bodies or agencies authorised by the local bodies. The rules also mandate the responsibilities of local bodies, gram panchayats, waste generators, retailers and street vendors to manage plastic waste. The rules mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility. The occupational safety, health and welfare of workers employed in the factories are taken care by various legislations of government of India i.e. the Factories Act 1948 and others.

[English]

### **Minimum Monthly Allowances**

1272. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
SHANKARRAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating scheme to promote minimum monthly allowance to unemployed and poor, if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(b) the challenges faced by the Government in the implementation of the scheme along with the steps



taken by the Government to overcome the difficulties in the implementation of the scheme;

(c) whether there is any improvement in the related indices after the implementation of the scheme and if so, the progress so far in attaining the objectives; and

(d) whether the Government is undertaking any other policies for promoting minimum income to the poor and unemployed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The Government of India has no proposal to provide minimum monthly allowance to unemployed or poor. However, some of the State Governments are providing allowances for various categories of persons.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

(d) Utmost priority is being given by the Government to social infrastructure like education, health and social protection to engineer an inclusive and sustainable growth in India which inter alia promotes income of the poor and unemployed. Programmes / schemes such as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural and Urban Livelihoods Mission, Skill India, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Make in India and MUDRA, are being implemented to create direct and indirect employment opportunities to ensure incomes to the poor and unemployed. In order to improve the employability of youth, the Government is imparting short term skill training through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and long term training through Industrial Training Institutes. Model Skill Centres are being set up in every district of the country while ensuring coverage of all the Parliamentary constituencies under PMKVY.

[*Translation*]

### **Dowry Cases**

1273. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received/ registered related to physical/mental harassment and murder of women for dowry during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the remedial measures taken by the Government to prevent dowry harassment' deaths;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time limit to deal with the cases and constitute a separate cell for said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, State/UT-wise details regarding number of cases registered and case convicted under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and cases registered of Dowry Death during 2014, 2015 and 2016 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Ministry reviews with the States/UTs from time to time for effective implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Government of India regularly conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women including Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 through workshops, fairs, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, etc. Advertisements are regularly brought out in the print and electronic media to create awareness on laws relating to rights of women.

(c) and (d) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the State subjects, and as such, the primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women pertaining to domestic violence, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are responsible for implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act.

**Statement**

*No. of Cases Registered (CR), under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Dowry Death (IPC 304 B) reported during 2014, 2015 and 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	The Dowry Prohibition Act,			Dowry Death 1961		
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	468	303	592	215	174	193
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	Assam	92	95	234	188	216	157
4	Bihar	2203	1867	1058	1373	1154	987
5	Chhattisgarh	8	10	19	128	89	84
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	2
7	Gujarat	53	36	0	23	12	12
8	Haryana	13	14	8	293	243	260
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	1	1	2	3
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	5	6	6
11	Jharkhand	1538	1552	1371	350	267	278
12	Karnataka	1730	1541	1698	313	254	234
13	Kerala	3	4	3	28	8	25
14	Madhya Pradesh	113	62	26	733	664	629
15	Maharashtra	39	42	38	279	268	248
16	Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	1	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	Odisha	646	1201	1400	441	356	397
21	Punjab	5	8	5	90	85	80
22	Rajasthan	12	9	3	408	463	462
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	292	333	295	95	65	58
25	Telangana	563	2	4	289	262	254

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Tripura	1	0	0	33	28	19
27	Uttar Pradesh	2133	2766	2867	2469	2335	2473
28	Uttarakhand	104	12	27	38	54	57
29	West Bengal	1	4	0	501	498	535
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	3	0	0
31	Chandigarh	2	0	1	2	5	4
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi UT	13	20	18	153	122	162
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	14	12	15	1	1	0
Total		10050	9894	9683	8455	7634	7621

[English]

### Opium Cultivation

1274. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to protect the interests of the farmers cultivating legal and licensed opium following to the recent banning of codeine, morphine and other related derivatives for medicinal purposes;

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

(c) whether the Government plans to provide relief packages to the farmers cultivating legal and licensed opium in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, following to the recent restriction of usage of opium and other derivatives in medicinal drugs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) On the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committee Ministry of Health and Family Welfare prohibited the

manufacture sale and distribution for human use of some Fixed Dose Combinations(FDCs) containing codeine vide notification dated 10.03.2016. Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated 01.12.2016 quashed the said notification. Government filed SLP against the said order and on 15.12.2017 Supreme Court sent the issue of FDCs to Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) for examination. Thus presently there is no ban on any alkaloids including Codeine and Morphine produced from opium for medicinal purposes.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) There is no such restriction of the opium and other derivatives in medicinal drugs.

(d) Does not arise.

### Air Pollution

1275. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in the country with hazardous levels of air pollution and particulate matter, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of air pollution quality monitoring centres in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified the principal causes behind hazardous levels of air pollution and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has considered introducing the polluter pays principle and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring ambient air quality in 691 locations covering 303 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). As per the data, the number of cities where monitored values are exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) during 2016 is 21 for NO<sub>2</sub>, 195 for PM<sub>10</sub> and 31 for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. The ambient air quality data for 2016 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) On the basis of various studies; emissions from industries, vehicles, construction and demolition, biomass burning, municipal solid waste burning, coal and flyash, and soil and road dust have been identified as the principal causes behind increased levels of air pollution in the country.

(d) Government has laid down standards related to emissions/effluent and polluters are required to undertake measures for achieving these standards. Besides, in some cases such as Delhi, Environment Compensation charges (ECC) has been imposed on the Light and heavy duty commercial vehicles entering Delhi from November 1, 2015 and the amount so collected is to be exclusively used for augmenting public transport and improving roads, particularly for most vulnerable users, that is, cyclists and pedestrians. Similarly, 1% Environmental Protection Charge (EPC) has been imposed on diesel vehicles with engine capacity of 2000 cc and above, which has to be paid by all manufactures of Delhi / NCR.

#### **Statement**

##### *Ambient air quality in cities of the country during 2016*

State	City	Annual average concentration in µg/m <sup>3</sup>			
		SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	5	13	85	-
	Chittoor	6	27	62	-
	Eluru	5	30	70	-
	Guntur	5	29	88	-
	Kadapa	7	15	68	-
	Kakinada	8	18	64	-
	Kurnool	5	11	69	-
	Nellore	5	28	66	-
	Prakasam	5	29	65	-
	Rajahmundry	8	18	64	-
	Srikakulam	9	20	71	-
Tirupati	6	12	59	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Vijaywada	6	44	102	-
	Vishakhapatnam	8	18	77	-
	Vizianagaram	9	21	85	-
Assam	Bongaigaon	6	13	55	-
	Daranga	7	14	71	-
	Dibrugarh	8	17	81	-
	Golaghat	7	14	83	-
	Guwahati	8	17	105	-
	Lakhimpur	8	16	84	-
	Margherita	8	17	76	-
	Nagaon	7	15	111	-
	Nalbari	7	17	108	-
	Sibsagar	8	13	75	-
	Silchar	6	13 58	-	
	Tezpur	8	17 68	-	
	Tinsukia	8	16	80	-
Bihar	Patna	4	32	212	-
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	21	105	123
Chhattisgarh	Bhillai	9	23	108	-
	Bilaspur	5	21	97	-
	Korba	12	19	58	-
	Raipur	12	31	148	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	21	32	37	73
Daman and Diu	Daman	19	29	34	68
Delhi	Delhi	7	66	278	118
Goa	Amona (Bicholim)	5	11	72	25
	Assanora (Bardez)	5	11	62	21
	Bicholim (Bicholim)	5	12	70	25
	Codli (Sanguem)	5	11	64	24

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Cuncolim (Salcete)	10	15	67	35
	Curchorem (Quepem)	6	11	49	21
	Honda (Satari)	5	10	65	22
	Kundaim (Ponda)	5	10	62	21
	Mapusa (Bardez)	3	11	117	33
	Margao (Salcete)	5	11	69	24
	Mormugao (Mormugao)	5	8	115	44
	Panaji (Tiswadi)	4	11	68	70
	Ponda (Ponda)	5	11	68	22
	Sanguem (Sanguem)	6	11	44	20
	Tilamol (Quepem)	6	11	46	21
	Tuem (Pernem)	4	9	61	19
	Usgao(Ponda)	5	11	64	21
	Vasco (Mormugao)	5	11	90	67
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	14	28	108	34
	Anklesvar	12	21	104	32
	Jamnagar	13	24	92	29
	Rajkot	13	21	92	32
	Surat	13	22	92	31
	Vadodara	14	24	93	30
	Vapi	13	24	104	33
Himachal	Baddi	2	21	90	
Pradesh	Damtal	2	11	84	
	Dharamshala	2	8	41	
	Kala Amb	3	14	128	
	Manali	2	8	52	
	Nalagarh	2	22	108	
	Paonta Sahib	2	12	101	
	Parwanoo	2	10	69	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Shimla	4	17	54	
	Sunder Nagar	2	11	92	-
	Una	2	5	69	-
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	4	17	131	
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	15	37	226	-
	Jamshedpur	36	45	136	-
	Jharia	16	38	280	-
	Ranchi	20	37	196	-
	Saraikela Kharsawan	37	47	143	
	Sindri	13	34	143	-
	West Singhbhum	16	22	93	
Karnataka	Bagalkote	2	11	59	24
	Bangalore	3	31	103	51
	Belgaum	2	16	112	38
	Bijapur	2	12	93	40
	Chitradurga	3	20	41	-
	Devanagere	4	8	94	-
	Gulburga	-	-	-	59
	Hassan	6	19	26	
	Hubli-Dharwad	5	20	84	35
	Karwar	-	-	-	-
	Kolar	2	26	62	33
	Mandya	3	20	20	-
	Mangalore	7	9	40	-
	Mysore	3	20	47	-
	Raichur	5	14	83	-
	Shimaga	3	6	42	-
	Timukuru	2	35	136	-
Kerala	Alappuzha	2	5	42	-
	Kochi	2	20	48	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kollam	4	8	46	-
	Kottayam	4	17	54	-
	Kozhikode	2	18	51	-
	Malapuram	2	17	37	-
	Palakkad	2	9	41	-
	Pathanamthitta	2	15	26	-
	Thiruvananthapuram	10	25	53	-
	Thissur	2	5	54	-
	Wayanad	2	5	39	-
Lakshwadeep	Kavaratti	-	-	30	-
Madhya Pradesh	Amlai	17	22	73	27
	Bhopal	3	15	89	27
	Chhindwara	9	31	80	52
	Dewas	16	22	89	
	Gwalior	10	14	96	52
	Indore	11	20	95	53
	Jabalpur	10	23	71	32
	Katni	-	-	68	44
	Nagda	19	22	64	32
	Prithampur	9	19	93	42
	Sagar	2	12	79	30
	Satna	3	6	71	31
	Singrauli	18	24	82	42
	Ujjain	13	16	90	43
Maharashtra	Akola	8	9	126	-
	Amravati	12	13	100	-
	Aurangabad	14	39	92	-
	Badlapur	25	72	125	-
	Bhiwandi	33	45	67	-
	Chandrapur	5	26	111	-



1	2	3	4	5	6
	Dombivali/Ambarnath	26	76	128	-
	Jalgaon	13	35	103	-
	Jalna	12	31	109	-
	Kolhapur	21	39	96	-
	Latur	5	18	81	-
	Mumbai	6	30	119	-
	Nagpur	16	26	118	-
	Nanded	49	48	161	-
	Nashik	13	27	85	-
	Navi Mumbai	19	46	118	-
	Pimpri-Chinchwad	32	71	105	-
	Pune	28	78	107	-
	Roha	-	-	-	-
	Sangli	10	39	83	-
	Soiapur	13	35	74	-
	Tarapur	-	-	-	-
	Thane	18	60	122	-
	Ulhasnagar	26	71	118	-
Manipur	Imphal	-	-	29	-
Meghalaya	Bymihat	42	17	175	-
	Dawki	2	11	35	-
	Khliehriat	2	10	47	-
	Nongstoin	2	11	33	-
	Shillong	2	14	55	-
	Tura	2	9	31	-
	Umiam	2	14	108	-
Mizoram	Aizawl	2	7	60	-
	Champhai	2	4	29	-
	Kolasib	2	5	30	-
	Lunglei	2	4	33	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland	Dimapur	2	11	121	-
	Kohima	2	5	90	-
Odisha	Angul	8	23	97	-
	Balasore	4	12	85	47
	Berhampur	2	19	58	36
	Bhubneshwar	2	20	105	36
	Cuttack	3	30	81	42
	Jharsuguda	13	20	87	48
	Kalinga Nagar	2	9	113	46
	Konark	2	13	95	41
	Paradeep	22	13	111	41
	Puri	2	14	94	30
	Rayagada	4	21	59	33
	Rourkela	-	-	-	-
	Sambalpur	4	17	79	51
	Talcher	10	24	105	51
	Puducherry	Karaikal	12	10	38
Puducherry		6	14	40	-
Punjab	Amritsar	12	29	194	-
	Batata	-	-	-	-
	Bhatinda	5	14	121	-
	Dera Bassi	5	12	98	-
	Faridkot	5	12	104	-
	Gobindgarh	7	34	124	-
	Hoshiarpur	-	-	-	-
	Jalandhar	13	23	186	-
	Khanna	9	19	114	-
	Ludhiana	11	25	139	-
	Naya Nangal	5	12	91	-
	Pathankot/Dera Baba	8	14	89	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Patiaia	5	13	106	-
	Sangrur	5	13	90	-
Rajasthan	Alwar	8	32	144	-
	Bharatpur	9	30	159	-
	Bhiwadi	8	28	264	-
	Jaipur	8	33	199	-
	Jodhpur	6	23	168	-
	Kota	7	30	109	-
	Udaipur	6	32	138	-
Sikkim	Chungthang	9	8	26	-
	Gangtok	12	28	28	-
	Mangan	8	6	20	-
	Namchi	12	5	23	-
	Pelling	13	9	20	-
	Rangpo	17	9	54	-
	Ravangla	10	8	22	-
	Singtam	14	9	44	-
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	10	18	65	25
	Coimbatore	6	24	59	35
	Cuddalore	12	17	48	35
	Madurai	15	24	76	38
	Mettur	7	21	53	33
	Salem	7	25	51	20
	Trichy	12	20	95	27
	Tuticorin	14	22	175	-
Telangana	Adilabad	5	19	63	32
	Hydrabad	5	27	101	58
	Karimnagar	7	24	60	-
	Khammam	7	21	55	-
	Kothur	9	32	78	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Nalgonda	6	26	61	35
	Nizamabad	5	19	63	31
	Patencheru	6	25	78	38
	Ramagundam	8	8	69	-
	Sangareddy	5	24	70	31
	Waranga!	7	23	70	-
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	5	22	198	-
	Allahabad	4	37	196	-
	Anpara	19	29	132	-
	Bareilly	12	22	253	-
	Firozabad	9	33	223	-
	Gajraula	20	33	193	-
	Ghaziabad	15	28	235	-
	Gorakpur	18	35	154	-
	Jhansi	7	21	116	-
	Kanpur	7	39	217	-
	Khurja	22	21	216	-
	Lucknow	8	27	214	-
	Math ura	11	29	171	-
	Meerut	7	55	157	-
	Moradabad	18	31	196	-
	Noida	8	33	176	-
	Raebareli	11	17	141	-
	Saharanpur	15	25	218	-
	Unnao	10	28	119	-
	Varanasi	11	32	256	-
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	26	29	241	-
	Haldwani	-	-	128	-
	Haridwar	25	28	129	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kashipur	-	-	126	-
	Rishikesh	23	27	119	-
	Rudrapur	-	-	142	-
West Bengal	Asansol	13	42	211	88
	Barrackpore	8	55	106	59

State	City	Annual average concentration in ug/m3			
		SO2	NO2	PM10	PM2.5
	Durgapur	13	41	196	74
	Haldia	18	42	103	42
	Howrah	10	59	119	67
	Kolkata	4	49	113	70
	Raniganj	13	42	217	-
	Sankrail	7	40	88	-
	South Suburban	4	38	113	-
29 states 7UTs	273 cities				

NB. Alwar in Rajasthan (Aravali Hills), Agra, Firozabad, Mathura in Uttar Pradesh (Taj-Trapezium), Dehradun in Uttarakhand (Doon valley) are cities in Ecologically sensitive area. The rest fall under residential / industrial / rural / other areas

NAAQS (annual): SO<sub>2</sub>=50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub>=40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, PM<sub>10</sub>=60 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>=40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (residential / industrial / rural / other areas) and SO<sub>2</sub>=20 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub>=30 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, PM<sub>10</sub>=60 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>=40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (Ecologically sensitive area)

NAAQS (24-hourly): SO<sub>2</sub>=80 µg/m<sup>3</sup>; NO<sub>2</sub>=80 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, PM<sub>10</sub>=60 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>=60 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (residential / industrial / rural / other areas and Ecologically sensitive area)

[*Translation*]

### **Clinical Depression Rate**

1276. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per World Health Organisation data India with 36 per cent clinical depression rate is considered as the most depressed country in the world, if so, the details thereof and the schemes/policies formulated to address the issue;

(b) whether the Government has cieviced any awareness campaign about anxiety disorder/depression; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA

PATEL): (a) to (c) As per the World Health Organisation's Report "Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders - Global Health Estimates" released in 2017, the estimated prevalence of depressive disorders in India is 4.5% of the total population. However, as per the National Mental Health Survey conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore in 12 States 3f the country, the prevalence of depressive disorders in India is estimated to be 2.7% of the total population. To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982.

The Government is supporting implementation of the D strict Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under NMHP in 517 districts of the country for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/ illness.

With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country and increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility, establishment of 23 Centres of Excellence in Mental Health and strengthening/ establishment of 46 Post Graduate training departments in mental health specialties have been funded. Besides, three Central Institutions viz. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore. Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry. Ranchi have been strengthened for augmenting human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country. The DMHP has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges. Support is also provided for Central/ State Mental Health Authorities. Research and Training and for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities. Under the DMHP various IEC activities such as awareness messages in local newspapers and radio, street plays, wall paintings etc. are undertaken by the States/UTs.

#### **Closure of Coal/Diesel based Factories**

1277. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has recently ordered the Central Pollution Control Board to shut down coal/diesel factories in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other alternatives suggested by the Government in case of closure of these factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) According to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), no Order has been issued by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) to

Central Pollution Control Board to shut down coal/diesel factories in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Diabetic Patients**

1278. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:  
SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:

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

(a) whether as per a recent report of the International Diabetes Federation, the number of diabetic patients and its treatment cost is likely to increase exponentially by 2030 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the estimated number of diabetic patients in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has conducted any study/survey in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for providing free/affordable testing and treatment to the diabetic patients along with the funds allocated and spent thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other measures being taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to spread awareness about diabetes in the rural and urban areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) According to report published by International Diabetes Federation (IDF: 7 Edition, 2015); India's estimates for Diabetes Mellitus (20-79 years) in the year 2015 are 69.2 million representing 8.7% of adult population aged 20-79 years. It is projected to rise to 101.2 millions in the year 2040.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has undertaken a large study on diabetes, ICMR-India Diabetes Study which looked at the prevalence of diabetes all over the country. It is an ongoing study and currently results are available for 15 states/ UTs. Report is enclosed as Statement-I.

ICMR has also initiated Registry of Young Diabetics in which subjects (age  $\leq$  25 years of age) are enrolled. The phase-I project is completed. Towards the end of the first phase; the registry has enrolled 5546 patients with youth onset diabetes. Type 1 Diabetes was observed to be the most common diabetes type followed by Type 2.

(d) and (e) Government of India is implementing National Programme, for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under National Health Mission, with a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for those Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) including hypertension. A Statement showing State/UT-wise release of funds under the NPCDCS for the last three years and the current year is placed given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Government of India is also implementing an initiative to prevent, control and screen for Common Non-Communicable Diseases such as Diabetes, Hypertension and Common Cancers under National Health Mission (NHM). Under this initiative, frontline health workers such as ASHAs and ANMs, inter alia, are being leveraged to carry out screening and generate awareness about the risk factors of NCDs among the masses.

Recently the Government of India with the support of ICMR has launched two low cost diagnostic testing meters and kits for diabetes.

The treatment of diabetic patients in various Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized both

for the Central and State Government Hospitals. Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 6 new AIIMS have been set up and upgradation of identified medical colleges has been undertaken which will also improve tertiary care facilities for NCDs including Diabetes.

Several awareness initiatives have been undertaken including observance of World Diabetes Day, organising of screening and major awareness events at India International Trade Fair (IITF) 2017, Delhi and use of social media, etc. In addition NPCDCS supports awareness generation activities undertaken by the States.

**Statement-I**

*Prevalence of Diabetes [ICMR - INDIAB STUDY]*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Prevalence* of Diabetes (%)		
		Urban	Rural	Overall
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.7	6.3	8.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.9	5.0	5.2
3.	Assam	12.4	4.4	5.4
4.	Bihar	10.8	3.5	4.3
5.	Chandigarh(UT)	14.2	8.3	13.6
6.	Gujarat	10.3	5.1	7.1
7.	Jharkhand	13.5	3.0	5.3
8.	Karnataka	11.2	5.7	7.5
9.	Maharashtra	10.9	6.5	8.4
10.	Manipur	7.1	4.4	5.1
11.	Meghalaya	8.9	3.5	4.5
12.	Mizoram	8.0	3.5	5.7
13.	Punjab	12.1	8.7	9.8
14.	Tamil Nadu	13.7	7.8	10.4
15.	Tripura	15.4	7.2	8.6

\* Weighted Prevalence

**Statement-II**

*Statewise Releases in 2014-15 under NPCDCS and in 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18  
(upto 31.12.2017) under NCD Flexi Pool*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Released	Released under NCD Flexi Pool	Released under NCD Flexi Pool	Released under NCD Flexi Pool (upto 31.12.17)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. High Focus State</b>					
1	Bihar	1208	2234	1804	4726
2	Chhattisgarh	504	847	1485	2593
3	Jharkhand	835	1057	1511	0
4	Madhya Pradesh	1694	2682	3540	4637
5	Odisha	1234	1619	1955	1707
6	Rajasthan	1180	2704	2678	4676
7	Uttar Pradesh	2027	5439	7181	9405
Sub- Total(A)		8682	16582	20154	27744
<b>B. Hilly States</b>					
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	478	324	566
9	Jammu and Kashmir	913	816	1459	1911
10	Uttarakhand	545	662	890	0
Sub- Total(B)		1458	1956	2673	2477
<b>C. Other States</b>					
11	Andhra Pradesh	561	1478	3082	2267
12	Telangana	401	941	1123	1620
13	Goa	127	23	0	0
14	Gujarat	666	2098	2132	2764
15	Haryana	799	493	380	1187
16	Karnataka	976	1429	2134	3690
17	Kerela	545	518	693	1205
18	Maharashtra	1289	2754	3768	4890



1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Punjab	803	671	835	1087
20	Tamil Nadu	1355	1716	2145	2791
21	West Bengal	754	1303	2485	2161
22	Chandigarh	13	69	46	80
23	Delhi	141	223	564	1289
24	Puducherry	152	29	39	125
Sub- Total(C)		8582	13745	19426	25156
<b>D. Union Territories</b>					
25	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	55	121	79
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	63	82	72
27	Daman and Diu	13	35	39	0
28	Lakshadweep	13	7	0	0
Sub- Total(D)		68	160	242	151
<b>E. North-Eastern High Focus States</b>					
29	Arunachal Pradesh	354	570	841	957
30	Assam	579	3578	5533	0
31	Manipur	296	308	250	408
32	Meghalaya	147	246	531	779
33	Mizoram	176	142	214	349
34	Nagaland	346	263	183	448
35	Sikkim	176	95	158	115
36	Tripura	176	255	266	434
Sub-Total (E)		2250	5457	7976	3490
Grand-Total (A+B+C+D+E)		21040	37900	50471	59018

**Rural Bank Branches**

1279. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the Rural Bank Branch across the country including Purnea in Bihar;

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

(c) the number of Gram Panchayats of each State that have not been covered by the Banks so far, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the Rural Bank Branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has rationalised its Branch Authorisation Policy and granted general permission to

Domestic Scheduled Commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), to open banking outlets at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 % of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres.

To cover rural areas all across the country, 1.59 lakh Sub Service Areas (SSAs) have been created, where each SSA comprises of 1,000 to 1,500 households. 0.33 lakh rural SSAs are covered through bank branches and 1.26 lakh rural SSAs are covered through fixed location Bank Mitra.

#### **Malnutrition among Women and Children**

1280. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER:

SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women and children suffering from malnutrition in the country, particularly in tribal, rural and backward/hilly areas along with the number of deaths caused therefrom, State/UT-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether India tops the list in respect of number of women and children suffering from malnutrition in comparison to other countries and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of schemes implemented by the Government to tackle the problem of malnutrition along with the funds allocated/released and utilised thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the schemes have made any impact in the reduction of malnutrition among women and children in the country during the said period and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the further measures taken by the Government to make the country free from malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS - 3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted. Further, 22.9% women (15-49 years of age) have chronic energy deficiency (BMI less than 18.5) which is a decline from the previous NFHS-3 levels which reported 35.5% women having chronic energy deficiency. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections. There are a number of causes of death of children such as prematurity, low birth weight, pneumonia, diarrhoeal diseases, non-communicable diseases, birth asphyxia & birth trauma, injuries, congenital anomalies, acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections, etc.

(b) India ranked 114th among the 132 countries in terms of stunting prevalence in children (under 5 years) as per Global Nutrition Report 2016.

(c) Government is implementing several schemes and programs like Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. All these schemes address one or other aspects related to nutrition and have the potential to improve nutritional outcomes in the country. The State-wise funds allocated and utilized under each of the schemes during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II, III and IV.

(d) As a result of these concerted efforts of the Government, the level of malnutrition among women and children has reduced in the country as is evident from the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4, 2015-16, which shows reduction from the previous NFHS-3 levels.

(e) Apart from the existing schemes aimed at reduction in the levels of malnutrition among women and

child, recently, the Government has set up National Nutrition Mission (NNM) for improving the nutritional indicators of children and pregnant women and lactating mothers. The Mission aims to prevent and reduce prevalence of stunting among children (0-6 years) in the country by 6%, undernutrition (underweight) prevalence among children (0-6 years) by 6%, prevalence of anaemia among children (6-59 m) by 9%, prevalence of anaemia among women (15-49 years) by 9% and reduction in

prevalence of low birth weight by 6%. The Goals set under the mission will be achieved by ensuring convergence with various programmes; incentivizing States/ UTs; IT enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM) by using Smart Phones and Tablets; Evaluation; Community mobilisation awareness advocacy; IEC, Online Course on Nutrition for Children, Nutrition message from folk songs and songs on WASH, and strengthening human resource, etc.

**Statement-I**

*Prevalence of Malnutrition among Women and Children as per National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16)*

Sl. No.	State	Children under 5 years			Women (15-49 years)	
		Underweight	Stunting	Anaemia	Chronic Energy Deficiency	Anaemia
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.6	23.3	49	13.1	65.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	31.9	31.4	58.6	17.6	60
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19.5	29.4	50.7	8.5	40.3
4	Assam	29.8	36.4	35.7	25.7	46
5	Bihar	43.9	48.3	63.5	30.4	60.3
6	Chandigarh	24.5	28.7	73.1	13.3	75.9
7	Chhattisgarh	37.7	37.6	41.6	26.7	47
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38.9	41.7	84.6	28.5	79.5
9	Daman and Diu	26.7	23.4	73.8	12.9	58.9
10	Delhi	27	32.3	62.6	12.8	52.5
11	Goa	23.8	20.1	48.3	14.7	31.3
12	Gujarat	39.3	38.5	62.6	27.2	54.9
13	Haryana	29.4	34	71.7	15.8	62.7
14	Himachal Pradesh	21.2	26.3	53.7	16.2	53.4
15	Jammu and Kashmir	16.6	27.4	43.3	12.1	40.3
16	Jharkhand	47.8	45.3	69.9	31.5	65.2
17	Karnataka	35.2	36.2	60.9	20.7	44.8
18	Kerala	16.1	19.7	35.6	9.7	34.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Lakshdweep	23.4	27	51.9	12.5	45.7
20	Madhya Pradesh	42.8	42	68.9	28.3	52.5
21	Maharashtra	36	34.4	53.8	23.5	48
22	Manipur	13.8	28.9	23.9	8.8	26.4
23	Meghalaya	29	43.8	48	12.1	56.2
24	Mizoram	11.9	28	17.7	8.3	22.5
25	Nagaland	16.8	28.6	21.6	12.2	23.9
26	Odisha	34.4	34.1	44.6	26.4	51
27	Puducherry	22	23.7	44.9	11.3	52.4
28	Punjab	21.6	25.7	56.6	11.7	53.5
29	Rajasthan	36.7	39.1	60.3	27	46.8
30	Sikkim	14.2	29.6	55.1	6.4	34.9
31	Tamil Nadu	23.8	27.1	50.7	14.6	55.1
32	Telangana	28.5	28.1	60.7	23.1	56.7
33	Tripura	24.1	24.3	48.3	18.9	54.5
34	Uttar Pradesh	39.5	46.3	63.2	25.3	52.4
35	Uttarakhand	26.6	33.5	59.8	18.4	45.2
36	West Bengal	31.5	32.5	54.2	21.3	62.5
	India	35.7	38.4	58.4	22.9	53

**Statement-II***Funds released under SNP*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rupees in lakh			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released (Upto)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	31693.85	36298.39	31467.53	22428.45
2	Bihar	53875.44	69357.73	52520.17	40136.16
3	Chhattisgarh	11302.16	32879.98	22461.93	25724.90
4	Goa	515.46	593.45	591.45	791.88
5	Gujarat	18445.91	30058.92	36162.61	31438.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Haryana	7424.01	5545.06	7131.04	3945.75
7	Himachal Pradesh	2839.15	3707.29	4662.06	4024.74
8	Jammu and Kashmir	5141.04	4169.34	4035.18	4035.17
9	Jharkhand	20478.70	15927.08	28723.10	25140.96
10	Karnataka	40184.12	59330.3	33914.94	44703.62
11	Kerala	4917.75	9411.98	8305.96	8902.60
12	Madhya Pradesh	48462.49	57366.69	55779.33	52844.86
13	Maharashtra	37860.23	37690.9	32053.19	24832.64
14	Odisha	38610.37	37421.34	25519.58	44460.35
15	Punjab	5577.39	3184.64	3124.57	3746.07
16	Rajasthan	23837.65	22694.59	33045.65	27696.89
17	Tamil Nadu	26961.81	27006.2	26017.90	23731.80
18	Telangana	13088.78	18292.97	17418.86	12268.14
19	Uttar Pradesh	152371.18	203927.22	160784.24	129353.52
20	Uttarakhand	6014.82	21307.95	4649.44	12364.02
21	West Bengal	37687.47	42524.56	30462.46	54999.94
22	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	147.23	267.67	262.68	213.43
23	Chandigarh	341.99	535.56	190.49	444.07
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	123.48	62.38	203.80	101.90
25	Daman and Diu	67.34	40.24	174.12	98.13
26	Lakshadweep	46.96	68.31	68.32	34.16
27	Delhi	4978.98	6740.28	7551.09	4051.41
28	Puducherry	182.37	340.04	1702.02	851.02
29	Arunachal Pradesh	5032.15	4194.48	4052.72	2119.9
30	Assam	45517.33	33637.97	17921.03	22585.89
31	Manipur	3632.78	1150.6	500.00	1927.15
32	Meghalaya	9380.22	7565.63	11184.72	7455.96
33	Mizoram	2437.62	1551.5	2156.92	1078.46
34	Nagaland	5308.79	1717.06	10611.05	4648.75
35	Sikkim	734.59	434.3	644.34	292.76
36	Tripura	5969.31	7870.18	4010.56	4299.77
Total		671190.92	804872.78	680065.05	647773.24

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned/released during the year 2017-18 (As on 29.01.2018) under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds Sanctioned/ Released (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08
2	Andhra Pradesh	7022.36
3	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83
4	Assam	10448.26
5	Bihar	17034.15
6	Chandigarh	290.41
7	Chhattisgarh	4179.58
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62
9	Daman and Diu	61.56
10	Delhi	2008.90
11	Goa	162.92
12	Gujarat	10186.87
13	Haryana	4324.30
14	Himachal Pradesh	1821.64
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3018.45

1	2	3
16	Jharkhand	5622.70
17	Karnataka	10248.81
18	Kerala	5465.58
19	Lakshadweep	17.57
20	Madhya Pradesh	12320.53
21	Maharashtra	12821.10
22	Manipur	1474.07
23	Meghalaya	1110.83
24	Mizoram	709.87
25	Nagaland	1035.06
26	Odisha	7143.33
27	Puducherry	331.68
28	Punjab	4539.49
29	Rajasthan	11486.97
30	Sikkim	354.33
31	Tamil Nadu	12087.85
32	Telangana	6920.38
33	Tripura	1845.48
34	Uttarakhand	2610.99
35	Uttar Pradesh	33616.64
36	West Bengal	10245.03
Total		204266.45

*State/UT-wise funds released and utilisation reported under Maternity Benefit Programme (IGMSY) during 2014-15 to 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2014-15 (Rupees in Lakh)		2015-16 (Rupees in Lakh)		2016-17 (Rupees in Lakh)	
		Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,004.65	2100.90	1502.32	318.01	-	NR
2	Arunachal Pradesh	41.49	41.49	20.74	20.74	17.44	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Assam	1,744.74	NR	872.38	NR	-	NR
4	Bihar	4,862.81	2747.60	2431.40	0.00	-	347.11
5	Chhattisgarh	859.86	1081.75	429.94	1371.41	-	NR
6	Goa	164.30	257.60	82.16	144.09	75.37	25.37
7	Gujarat	1,504.88	1611.16	1090.90	1021.49	1056.20	1066.78
8	Haryana	-	216.42	171.82	119.68	19.96	162.23
9	Himachal Pradesh	295.19	180.56	537.11	330.03	-	339.50
10	Jammu and Kashmir	522.38	NR	261.20	379.51	28.59	NR
11	Jharkhand	-	331.26	17.32	229.32	50.00	238.69
12	Karnataka	-	1203.03	894.95	781.75	1306.96	NR
13	Kerala	934.59	567.47	515.60	499.91	-	374.08
14	Madhya Pradesh	3,627.44	2909.29	2358.21	1164.83	-	2987.50
15	Maharashtra	2,838.51	2663.22	1419.26	1641.43	2090.99	NR
16	Manipur	-	NR	0.00	NR	-	NR
17	Meghalaya	-	0.00	26.96	NR	-	NR
18	Mizoram	19.39	19.39	9.70	9.70	-	NR
19	Nagaland	56.90	56.90	28.46	28.46	-	NR
20	Odisha	1,796.57	1788.41	1606.61	1370.77	1120.64	1061.36
21	Punjab	-	418.59	33.10	NR	-	NR
22	Rajasthan	3,640.40	2156.69	1820.20	2678.15	-	232.81
23	Sikkim	24.12	24.80	12.06	4.69	11.64	0.60
24	Tamil Nadu	2,241.40	2405.76	1837.75	1419.05	1393.09	1354.09
25	Telangana	1,877.78	1877.78	938.90	469.45	169.66	NR
26	Tripura	209.70	73.16	479.83	172.11	-	115.24
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	99.11	47.64	0.00	-	NR
28	Uttarakhand	570.58	516.34	1182.74	343.96	-	NR
29	West Bengal	3,016.90	2072.68	1508.46	1317.95	40.86	1253.53
30	Delhi	371.42	412.75	929.70	461.67	-	NR
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44.35	44.30	72.67	70.71	119.43	0.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32	Puducherry	24.58	45.63	29.50	NR	-	NR
33	Chandigarh	-	32.80	162.37	12.35	-	NR
34	Daman and Diu	18.70	5.56	9.34	13.97	-	0.00
35	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0.00	5.62	NR	42.12	NR
36	Lakshadweep	-	NR	0.00	NR	148.45	NR
Total		34,313.63	27962.40	23346.92	16395.19	7691.40	9559.34

\* NR - Not Reported/ -= Not Released

#### **Statement-IV**

*State-wise Fund released/ utilized under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls during 2014-15 to 2017-18*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Released (Amount in lakh)	Utilized (Amount in lakh)	Released (Amount in lakh)	Utilized (Amount in lakh)	Released (Amount in lakh)	Utilized (Amount in lakh)	Released (Amount in lakh)	Utilized (Amount in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	805.48	1864.15	675.68	762.79	762.99	1710.10	1899.63	555.86
2	Arunachal Pradesh	120.94	95.29	78.41	152.86	126.25	83.49	87.96	42.76
3	Assam	1042.63	749.91	817.44	1429.75	1356.94	149.18	341.92	0.00
4	Bihar	6458.23	6261.54	875.28	1090.17	2696.83	2315.55	4003.74	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	4232.15	2833.08	2072.23	2203.10	1389.69	2772.50	2354.43	946.15
6	Goa	225.68	250.62	337.91	337.91	131.50	259.21	302.77	281.02
7	Gujarat	2270.30	5765.97	2234.25	6023.25	8443.18	2321.84	2690.09	3.38
8	Haryana	792.09	836.00	812.47	564.41	104.74	573.65	589.97	200.97
9	Himachal Pradesh	583.71	626.76	956.78	958.74	720.45	1349.14	1129.42	367.58
10	Jammu and Kashmir	292.12	136.31	156.27	227.13	194.63	184.69	255.91	0.00
11	Jharkhand	944.50	254.87	193.31	1056.64	145.57	1465.35	1456.14	154.54
12	Karnataka	4345.49	3244.55	3164.54	2672.50	740.73	2642.58	2375.14	559.72
13	Kerala	802.45	1639.27	1201.84	1165.99	1057.73	893.89	692.30	551.15
14	Madhya Pradesh	7395.74	6972.94	8746.45	8199.59	5302.02	8466.04	8154.25	5177.71



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	Maharashtra	386.74	2424.37	1531.25	5252.78	5334.42	3541.02	3995.68	0.00
16	Manipur	21.15	109.04	95.82	49.65	49.65	161.87	170.28	0.00
17	Meghalaya	296.92	338.72	232.04	232.04	919.65	919.65	338.98	242.58
18	Mizoram	96.37	101.25	90.65	103.49	91.78	103.40	119.66	53.87
19	Nagaland	185.31	188.51	188.39	173.95	206.31	206.31	193.14	92.60
20	Odisha	3528.36	3477.67	3477.67	3657.00	2867.25	3443.78	2040.50	0.00
21	Punjab	0.00	934.70	814.70	0.00	0.00	448.77	40.60	0.00
22	Rajasthan	4301.48	5504.85	3275.09	8.85	0.00	22.49	39.38	0.00
23	Sikkim	55.99	55.86	48.20	32.54	32.54	16.90	15.42	20.07
24	Tamil Nadu	4322.41	4420.50	4131.91	3896.38	2655.26	3076.85	2609.38	1556.44
25	Telangana	1226.48	1226.48	1242.82	1144.78	572.39	0.00	81.40	0.00
26	Tripura	622.77	622.45	417.25	358.74	334.81	792.16	664.59	232.39
27	Uttar Pradesh	14642.59	15803.13	8823.48	6031.14	10932.99	7631.00	3449.36	3152.06
28	Uttaranchal	243.19	87.27	14.12	39.25	43.02	3.77	3.30	0.00
29	West Bengal	0.00	261.61	0.00	1221.44	40.41	340.08	282.47	9.22
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93.11	22.25	44.14	42.49	107.05	50.65	51.35	0.00
31	Chandigarh	7.78	6.42	14.01	9.33	12.11	7.84	12.68	3.74
32	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.14	15.94	14.14	10.34
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	16.44	14.41	16.44	16.44	16.44	0.00
34	Delhi	655.20	496.75	228.43	317.17	276.66	687.49	348.48	8.04
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	2.89	12.03	3.30	2.20	1.80	11.65	0.00
36	Puducherry	24.02	24.01	19.27	17.97	17.72	18.67	8.81	0.00
Total		61021.36	67639.99	47040.57	49451.53	47700.06	46694.09	40841.37	14222.19

[*Translation*]

**Per Capita Expenditure on Health Facilities**

1281. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:  
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

(a) whether per capita expenditure on health

facilities in India is 267 dollars as per the World Health Organisation Report China, five times in Brazil and ten times in European Union and twenty times in America;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the action taken by the Government regarding the implementation of the recommendation of the NITI Aayog for the change in medical education; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the Primary Health Centre in the country at present and the financial assistance provided to the States under this head during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per WHO Global Health Expenditure database providing data for the year 2015. the per capita expenditure on healthcare for India is 238 in Purchasing power parity (PPP) Int \$. while for China it is 762 in PPP Int \$, for Brazil is 1392 in PPP Int \$ and for USA is 9536 in PPP Int \$. For some of the major European countries, like United Kingdom. Sweden. Netherlands, Germany, and France, the per capita expenditure on healthcare during 2015 was 4145 PPP Int \$, 5299 PPP Int \$, 5313 PPP Int \$, 5357 PPP Int \$, and 4542 PPP Int \$ respectively.

As per the country statistics available on World Health Organization website at <http://www.who.int/countries/ind/en/>, it is reported that the total expenditure on health per capita in India during 2014 was 257 Int \$.

As per National Health Accounts Estimates for India 2014-15. the per capita Government health expenditure in India is estimated at Rs.1 108. The National Health Policy 2017 envisages raising public health expenditure progressively to 2.5% of the GDP by 2025.

(c) Based on the recommendation of the Group of Experts (GoE) headed by Prof. Ranjeet Roy Chaudhary and the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee of Health and Family Welfare, a draft National Medical Commission Bill was framed by a committee headed by Vice Chairman NITI Aayog which was subsequently approved by the Group of Ministers with some modification. The National Medical Commission Bill, 2017 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha 29-12-2017.

(d) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to strengthen the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) lies with the State Governments. However, under NHM, technical and financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their health systems including strengthening of PHCs. The Financial assistance provided to States/UTs for Primary Health Centres (PHCs) under National Health Mission for last three years i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 was Rs. 629.87 crore, Rs. 694.68 crore and Rs. 640.16 crore respectively.

[English]

#### **Role of NAA under GST**

1282. SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of aims and objectives of the National Anti-profiteering Authority (NAA) and the time by which the NAA will start functioning;

(b) whether the NAA mandated to investigate the broad market abuse of power to tweak prices and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is faced with increasing number of complaints under anti-profiteering rules and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the benefit of tax rate reduction has not been passed on to consumers since the roll out of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of mechanism under NAA to implement the GST benefits passed on to consumers; and

(f) whether the NAA has cancelled registration of any entity or business which fails to pass on GST benefits to consumer and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The National Anti-profiteering Authority has been functioning since 01.12.2017. The aims and objectives of the National Anti-profiteering Authority are as under:

(i) to determine whether any reduction in the rate of tax on any supply of goods or services or the benefit of input tax credit has been passed on to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in prices;

(ii) to identify the registered person who has not passed on the benefit of reduction in the rate of tax on supply of goods or services or the benefit of input tax credit to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in prices; and

- (iii) to order,
- (a) reduction in prices;
  - (b) return to the recipient, an amount equivalent to the amount not passed on by way of commensurate reduction in prices along with interest at the rate of eighteen percent from the date of collection of the higher amount till the date of the return of such amount or recovery of the amount not returned, as the case may be, in case the eligible person does not claim return of the amount or is not identifiable, and depositing the same in the Consumer Welfare Fund referred to in section 57 of the CGST Act, 2017;
  - (c) imposition of penalty as specified in the CGST Act, 2017; and
  - (d) cancellation of registration under the CGST Act, 2017.
- (iv) To furnish a performance report to the Council by the tenth of the close of each quarter.

(b) The National Anti-profiteering Authority is not mandated to investigate cases of profiteering under GST. Such investigation is conducted by the Directorate General of Safeguards under the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

(c) and (d) 221 applications have been received as on 31.01.2018 alleging the benefit has not been passed on. Notices of initiation of investigation have been issued in respect of 9 cases involving 52 applications.

(e) On receipt of the investigation report from the Director General of Safeguards confirming profiteering, National Anti-profiteering Authority may order reduction in price and return of amount to the recipient with interest. It may also impose penalty on the person who has not passed on the benefit and cancel his registration.

(f) No Madam.

#### **Sports under CSR**

1283. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total expenditure reported by the companies on sports related activities as part of Corporate

Social Responsibility (CSR) for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, is Rs.53.34 crore and Rs.133.39 crore respectively and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including District Satna of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the details of contributions made by companies under CSR funds for the development and promotion of sports in the financial years of 2016-17 and 2017-18, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the data culled out from filings made by companies upto 30.11.2017 in the MCA21 registry for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, the expenditure made on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by such companies captured under the head 'encouraging sports' under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') is Rs. 53.36 crores and Rs. 134.76 crores respectively. The States/UTs-wise CSR expenditure on encouraging sports for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the enclosed Statement, which includes the amount spent in the state of Madhya Pradesh. No amount has been spent on sports in district Satna of Madhya Pradesh for the year 2014-15; for the year 2015-16 the amount spent is Rs. 7.99 lakh.

(b) The contribution made by companies for the development and promotion of sports under Schedule VII of the Act for the financial year 2016-17 (as per filings made upto 30.11.2017) is Rs. 51.73 crores. The annual financial statement of companies for the year 2017-18 are not yet due for filing.

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise CST Expenditure on Sports during  
FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CSR Expenditure (In Rs. lakh)	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	33.36	270.57
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.56	0.43

1	2	3	4
4	Assam	3.65	4.65
5	Bihar	0.00	26.00
6	Chandigarh	7.83	2.65
7	Chhattisgarh	192.36	23.75
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.30
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	297.53	382.33
11	Goa	6.00	75.22
12	Gujarat	19.12	269.29
13	Haryana	117.86	279.99
14	Himachal Pradesh	24.26	34.98
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
16	Jharkhand	41.72	40.99
17	Karnataka	321.74	1143.95
18	Kerala	34.68	53.76
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	12.20
20	Madhya Pradesh	31.87	59.88
21	Maharashtra	275.42	1355.42
22	Manipur	0.00	99.21
23	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
24	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
26	Odisha	909.19	818.06
27	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
28	Punjab	33.50	1.92
29	Rajasthan	104.66	37.89
30	Sikkim	0.00	1.00
31	Tamil Nadu	41.87	982.00
32	Telangana	3.50	62.32
33	Tripura	0.79	1.07

1	2	3	4
34	Uttar Pradesh	50.57	133.61
35	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00
36	West Bengal	147.67	136.95
37	PAN India*	2636.03	7165.80
Grand Total		5.335.75	13.476.19

\*Companies either did not specify the names of States or indicated more than one State where projects were undertaken.

#### **Fake Enrolment of Children in Anganwadis**

1284. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of fake enrolment of children in Anganwadis across the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the pilot study conducted in this regard in certain States, particularly in Assam; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to check large scale pilferage of funds meant for Anganwadis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No, Madam. No such incidence has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As regards checking the pilferage of funds, the Government of India has prescribed a 5 tier monitoring Committees at the National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Centre (AWC) levels. The data of the services rendered at the AWCs are generated by the Anganwadi Workers and is transmitted upwards which is reported to this Ministry every month by the State Governments as consolidated by them. For quick on-line transmission of data, Rapid Reporting System is in operation.

[Translation]

#### **Conservation of Water Resources**

1285. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by the Government to conserve the existing water resources and to explore new water resources in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme save water resources in the long term;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to involve Non-Governmental Environmental organisations in the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) has been implementing the following schemes/plans for conservation of water resources:

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with the objective of enhancing physical access to water on farms, improve farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.
- (ii) Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, including ponds & tanks, which aims at improving catchment area of tank commands, increasing storage capacity, ground water recharge and increased availability of drinking water by promotion of conjunctive use of surface and ground water, etc.
- (iii) Implementation of National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management.
- (iv) Ground Water Management and Regulation to conserve and replenish ground water in the country. As a part of this programme, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued advisories to all States to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground

water/rain water harvesting. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has also been organizing mass awareness programmes in the country to promote water conservation & rain water harvesting. Special focus is also given through MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) scheme for water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water.

The National Water Policy-2012 formulated by MoWR, RD&GR, inter-alia, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The policy document has been forwarded to all States and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for adoption of policy.

This Ministry has also been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution and conservation of rivers, lakes & wetlands under the programmes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA), on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments.

NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches of 32 rivers in 76 towns spread over 14 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4579.56 crore (excluding Ganga and its tributaries), and Central share of Rs. 2207.97 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2455.43 mld (million litres per day) has been created so far under the NRCP. Under NPCA, an amount of Rs. 167.96 crore has been released so far to the States and other organizations for conservation and management of 82 identified wetlands in the country. Similarly, this Ministry has so far sanctioned projects for conservation of 64 lakes at a total cost of Rs. 1118.08 crores. So far, Central share of Rs. 719.627 crore has been released to the State Governments for the sanctioned projects and work on 36 lakes has been completed.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including STPs, in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities

Mission of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs as well as Namami Gange programme of MoWR, RD&GR.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, the CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

This Ministry under the "Swachh aur Swastha Bharat" campaign encourages Shram-dhan with the participation of public, NGOs and involving stakeholders for cleaning of river banks and surroundings of lakes.

#### **GST Collections of States**

1286. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of tax payers connected with Goods and Services Tax (GST) during the year 2017-18 till 31st December, 2017;

(b) whether State of Maharashtra has collected the maximum GST; and

(c) if so, the details of GST tax collected by other States including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As on 31st December, 2017, 99,25,220 tax payers are registered under GST including 64,09,292 existing tax payers who have migrated to GST and 35,15,928 tax payers who have taken new registration under GST.

(b) and (c) Yes; the details of GST collected, state-wise, up to 31st Dec, 2017 are enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

*State wise GST Collection including Settlement up to December 2017*

Figures in INR Crores

State Code	Name of State/UT	CGST	SGST
1	2	3	4
1	Jammu and Kashmir	1,210.83	1,434.63
2	Himachal Pradesh	529.42	1,037.34
3	Punjab	3,078.34	4,541.10

1	2	3	4
4	Chandigarh	415.38	501.95
5	Uttarakhand	458.09	1,435.76
6	Haryana	2,199.16	6,188.29
7	Delhi	6,009.39	8,241.14
8	Rajasthan	5,503.73	6,961.83
9	Uttar Pradesh	11,087.69	14,752.95
10	Bihar	3,365.65	3,704.25
11	Sikkim	-12.44	108.67
12	Arunachal Pradesh	94.91	101.18
13	Nagaland	86.66	92.86
14	Manipur	136.36	145.29
15	Mizoram	78.68	82.74
16	Tripura	240.06	258.42
17	Meghalaya	156.41	193.65
18	Assam	1,772.66	2,249.19
19	West Bengal	6,214.91	8,405.95
20	Jharkhand	1,328.81	2,284.31
21	Odisha	1,747.96	3,668.15
22	Chhattisgarh	1,588.89	2,302.85
23	Madhya Pradesh	4,201.73	5,605.56
24	Gujarat	6,139.43	12,067.15
25	Daman and Diu	-156.73	69.34
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-319.79	144.48
27	Maharashtra	16,639.47	30,186.57
29	Karnataka	9,918.58	14,107.97
30	Goa	495.04	807.58
31	Lakshadweep	4.10	4.09
32	Kerala	6,417.05	7,193.67
33	Tamil Nadu	8,305.97	15,019.08

1	2	3	4
34	Puducherry	155.03	286.62
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	78.84	82.02
36	Telangana	5,674.15	7,422.40
37	Andhra Pradesh	4,816.78	6,041.67
Grand Total		1,09,661.20	1,67,730.71

[English]

### Human-Animal Conflict

1287. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been surge in human-animal conflicts in the past few years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has analysed or conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for the said conflicts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether wild animals from forest areas are reaching upto human settlements in search of food, water and shortage of forest cover and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Wildlife Protection Society of India and some wildlife experts have suggested unconventional ways to reduce human-animal conflicts and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce such conflicts and increase availability of food and water in forest area for wild animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Incidence of human-animal conflicts are reported in various parts of the country from time to time. However, there are no data indicating surge in human-animal conflicts in the past few years.

(b) No specific study has been conducted by the Ministry to ascertain the reasons for the said conflicts.

(c) Sometimes the wild animals are reaching upto human settlements in search of food, water and due to shortage of forest cover.

(d) No suggestion has been received in the Ministry from Wildlife Protection Society of India and other wildlife experts for unconventional ways to reduce human-animal conflicts.

(e) The important steps taken to reduce such conflicts and increase availability of food and water in forest area for wild animals are:

- i. Ministry through its Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) namely 'Project Tiger', 'Project Elephant' and 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH)' provides funds to States and UTs for carrying various activities for habitat improvement works namely restoration of natural water bodies, creation of artificial ponds, waterholes, augmenting food/fodder sources at various places within Protected Areas to minimize the human animal conflict.
- ii. The Ministry, with financial assistance from Ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), has formulated a scheme to provide assistance to the States for 'Augmentation of Fodder and Water in Protected Areas/Forest Areas', aimed at improving habitat in the areas by making provision for augmenting grass, fodder and water to the wild herbivores.
- iii. A network of Protect Areas namely viz., National Park, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserving covering important wildlife habitat have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- iv. Construction/erecting of physical barriers, such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary wall etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop field.

- v. The Ministry has approved a project for undertaking 'Immuno-contraceptive measures' for population management of wild animals.
- vi. The Ministry has issued guidelines in context of human-wildlife conflict to the Chief Wildlife Wardens of all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations dated 24th December, 2014 and 1st June, 2015
- vii. Periodic awareness campaigns to sensitize, guide and advise the general public on man-animal conflict, including dissemination of information through various forms of media are undertaken.

[Translation]

#### **Funds to Control River Pollution**

1288. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI MANSHUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI  
VASAVA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government plays a prominent role in ensuring implementation of directions related to pollution control in polluted areas of the rivers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of action taken on the letters received from public representatives regarding pollution in the rivers; and
- (d) the amount of funds spent for checking/controlling pollution in rivers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Rivers in the country are mainly polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents. As per the report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in February 2015, 302 polluted river stretches have been identified on 275 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution.

It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set-up proper facilities for

collection, transportation & treatment of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers. CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees in the country, for setting up of sewage treatment plants (STPs) in their respective States. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to municipal authorities of 184 towns (66 metropolitan cities and State capitals +118 towns along river Ganga) under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

Besides, the Central Government has revised the discharge standards for STPs in October 2017, which have been made more stringent and now also includes fecal coliform as one of the parameters.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, the CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) This Ministry receives letters from time to time from various public representatives in the form of suggestions for providing financial assistance to the States for taking up pollution abatement works in towns along various rivers in the country. The proposals received in this regard from the States are considered for financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) subject to their conformity with guidelines, pollution status, prioritization, appraisal by independent institutions and availability of plan funds. With regards to letters received from public representatives for control of industrial pollution, the matter is examined by the CPCB/State Pollution Control Boards for taking action as per the relevant environmental laws.

(d) This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the scheme of NRCP, on cost sharing basis between the Central & State Governments. During the last three years and current financial year (till date), Rs.377.29 crore has been



released to various State Governments for implementation of sanctioned works under the NRCP.

[*English*]

### **Shortage of Mental Health Professionals**

1289. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is an acute shortage of Mental Health Professionals in India and the mental disorder/disease is on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) has been mandated to maintain data of National Health profile;

(d) if so, whether the CBHI has collected data on mental disorder and suggested positive measures to manage the disease and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of centres of excellence established by the Government under National Mental Health Programme, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The estimated requirement and availability of mental health professionals in the country is as under:

Manpower	Requirement	Availability
Psychiatrist	13500	3827*
Clinical Psychologists	20250	898
Psychiatric Social Workers	37000	850
Psychiatric Nurses	3000	1500

\* as on 1.1.2015

(c) and (d) As a part of its mandate, the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) has been regularly bringing out its Annual Publication "National Health Profile (NHP)" since 2005 which covers major information on

demography, socio-economic and health indicators including morbidity and mortality trends, human resources for health, health infrastructure, health finances and all other related information through various sources. CBHI does not directly collect data on mental disorders/mental illnesses. However, the NHP contains a table sourced from Registrar General of India which provides State/UT wise information about mental retardation and mental illness in India. The information contained in NHP 2017 regarding disabled population due to mental retardation and mental illness is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The List of Institutes supported under the National Mental Health Programme for establishment of Centres of Excellence in the field of Mental Health, State/ UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

### **Statement-I**

*State/UT wise proportion of Disabled Population by Type of Disability in India - 2011 (Census)*  
*ICD-10 Code-S00-99 & T00-40*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mental Retardation	Mental illness
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	132380	43169
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1264	631
3	Assam	26374	18819
4	Bihar	89251	37521
5	Chhattisgarh	33171	20832
6	Goa	1817	1675
7	Gujarat	66393	42037
8	Haryana	30070	16191
9	Himachal Pradesh	8986	5166
10	Jammu and Kashmir	16724	15669
11	Jharkhand	37458	20157
12	Karnataka	93974	20913
13	Kerala	65709	66915
14	Madhya Pradesh	77803	39513

1	2	3	4
15	Maharashtra	160209	58753
16	Manipur	4846	1459
17	Meghalaya	2332	2340
18	Mizoram	1585	1050
19	Nagaland	1250	995
20	Odisha	72399	42837
21	Punjab	45070	21925
22	Rajasthan	81389	41047.
23	Sikkim	516	513
24	Tamil Nadu	100847	32964
25	Tripura	4307	2909
26	Uttar Pradesh	181342	76603
27	Uttarakhand	11450	6443
28	West Bengal	136523	71515
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	294	364
30	Chandigarh	1090	756
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	180	115
32	Daman and Diu	176	89
33	Delhi	16338	10046
34	Lakshadweep	112	96
35	Puducherry	2335	853
Total		15,05,964	7,22,880

**Statement-II**

*List of Institutes supported under the National Mental Health Programme for establishment of Centres of Excellence in the field of Mental Health*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Institute
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hospital for Mental Care, Visakhapatnam

1	2	3
2	Chandigarh	Department of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh
3	Delhi	Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences, (IHBAS), Shahdra, Delhi
4		Dr. R M L Hospital, New Delhi
5	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak
6	Goa	Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Bambolim, Goa
7	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
8	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Tanda
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir
10	Karnataka	Dharwad Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka
11	Kerala	Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (IMHANS), Kozhikode
12	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Mansik Arogyashala, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
13		MGM Medical College, Indore
14	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health, Pune
15	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack
16	Punjab	Institute of Mental Health, Amritsar, Punjab
17	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner
18		SMS Medical College, Jaipur

1	2	3
19	Telangana	Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
20	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh
21		King George Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
.22	West Bengal	Institute of Psychiatry- Kolkata, West Bengal
23		Dept. of Psychiatry, Calcutta National Medical College, Kolkata

[*Translation*]

### **National Rural Health Mission**

1290. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:  
SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:  
PROF. RICHARD HAY:

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

(a) the salient features of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) the details of States/UTs covered and yet to be covered so far under the said scheme;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under the said Mission during the last three years and the current year across the country, State/UT wise including Kerala;

(d) whether the Government has appointed/ propose to appoint AYUSH doctors under the said scheme in some States and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any suggestion from any States in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) whether the working of primary health centres and community health centres in the villages is not upto the mark and need to be improved and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to improve the quality of services in these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in April 2005 and has now been subsumed under National Health Mission (NHM) as one of its. sub-mission with the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as the other sub-mission.

The salient features include:

- Making public health delivery systems fully functional and accountable to community
- Human resource management
- Innovation and flexible financing Community involvement
- Decentralised planning
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Inter sectoral convergence

(b) All States/UTs are implementing NHM.

(c) The details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under NHM during the last three years and the current year across the country, State/UT wise including Kerala is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Public health and hospital is a State subject, implementation of NHM is carried out by States/UTs including engagement: of AYUSH doctors under NAM on contractual basis. Under NHM support is provided to States/UTs for co-location of AYUSH facilities and for AYUSH practitioners under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram.

(e) No suggestion has been received from State Governments in the recent past.

(f) Public health and hospital being a State subject, the responsibility of ensuring proper functioning of primary health centres (PHCs) and community health centres (CHCs) lies with respective State/UT governments.

Under NHM, support is provided to State/UTs including untied grants to each facility to improve the quality of healthcare services including for construction of new or upgradation of existing PHCs and CHCs, HR on contractual basis, equipment, drugs and diagnostics, quality assurance, Kayakalp etc.

## Statement

## Statement Showing State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NHM for the F.Y. 2014-15 to 2017-18 (Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.36	23.36	24.33	28.21	37.30	11.47	46.20	44.81	28.83	37.97	22.29	8.11
2	Andhra Pradesh	642.99	519.73	902.91	656.34	643.52	1090.17	605.87	590.14	1247.63	644.40	628.95	583.40
3	Arunachal Pradesh	185.28	139.41	69.50	160.01	162.65	146.27	166.20	160.35	165.16	184.88	119.42	43.46
4	Assam	1114.50	877.13	915.88	973.90	971.35	1186.01	985.73	1040.46	1331.77	1056.25	759.37	404.99
5	Bihar	1319.10	1148.32	1427.40	1217.95	1159.49	1621.67	1105.70	958.11	1536.72	1305.33	815.82	312.29
6	Chandigarh	19.40	12.15	15.26	14.24	23.89	20.98	22.23	21.22	20.36	18.68	10.50	8.85
7	Chhattisgarh	604.40	500.41	716.04	479.38	412.26	758.28	554.64	575.05	987.40	565.46	567.36	402.75
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.60	8.40	8.56	11.37	14.37	15.54	21.24	16.99	17.22	18.77	14.30	10.37
9	Daman and Diu	10.71	6.91	7.67	9.11	10.53	15.69	15.00	11.25	9.97	13.93	9.67	4.26
10	Delhi	187.84	154.04	222.64	142.22	163.80	137.29	203.78	234.38	147.56	203.95	140.71	121.32
11	Goa	32.34	26.03	29.50	19.41	16.77	24.92	24.75	19.29	40.52	21.43	19.20	18.01
12	Gujarat	943.75	832.86	873.66	677.65	693.78	1272.42	837.27	844.90	1376.91	870.19	905.46	455.52
13	Haryana	335.53	273.60	438.18	303.02	291.96	493.23	315.38	310.46	510.00	262.90	269.63	226.73
14	Himachal Pradesh	232.00	185.84	306.92	249.58	246.49	281.26	213.63	209.30	343.39	309.14	305.61	115.98
15	Jammu and Kashmir	433.50	335.51	393.29	365.90	367.90	420.94	400.12	357.30	414.43	492.18	378.03	170.20
16	Jharkhand	485.98	359.62	372.01	472.07	411.50	590.18	496.76	391.70	570.60	563.86	399.57	235.34
17	Karnataka	834.10	697.24	858.18	835.64	740.45	1141.61	713.85	695.77	1268.33	1028.40	1015.98	608.63

18	Kerala	583.57	521.99	509.83	305.87	304.14	632.88	476.34	445.06	737.69	318.55	430.41	232.65
19	Lakshadweep	6.01	5.08	1.36	4.28	5.69	2.72	6.63	3.81	4.32	6.50	4.61	2.10
20	Madhya Pradesh	1305.16	1162.50	1738.02	1089.37	1132.19	2046.60	1524.99	1458.76	1956.84	1434.69	1357.95	776.56
21	Maharashtra	1618.30	1431.76	1834.40	1282.31	1085.92	1734.44	1264.34	1221.34	1773.47	1590.03	1395.91	719.86
22	Manipur	144.97	128.81	86.91	115.16	112.16	105.51	117.10	78.50	78.99	130.45	83.92	40.75
23	Meghalaya	136.83	104.13	70.72	107.62	102.22	133.55	165.94	159.86	145.68	140.32	104.57	36.79
24	Mizoram	116.53	103.28	93.29	97.50	94.68	96.05	98.99	80.66	90.45	101.79	69.20	43.47
25	Nagaland	135.26	114.92	63.04	108.75	104.85	81.05	106.96	94.88	134.55	113.67	79.71	39.32
26	Odisha	752.19	667.16	944.10	656.78	652.62	1205.77	758.40	685.20	1255.88	798.79	748.70	530.87
27	Puducherry	27.64	22.56	23.35	17.77	18.61	21.77	36.42	35.50	32.56	36.32	26.40	11.24
28	Punjab	429.49	379.35	460.59	284.75	295.23	649.49	285.32	284.99	687.75	403.11	365.51	172.59
29	Rajasthan	1238.11	1115.96	1722.69	1256.97	1287.84	1799.11	1246.08	1204.84	1856.77	1349.79	1298.48	703.78
30	Sikkim	51.09	51.60	41.36	43.54	41.01	50.71	46.62	41.67	50.57	48.33	33.86	16.09
31	Tamil Nadu	1086.58	952.75	2248.06	1039.16	1093.22	1633.37	789.84	752.76	1816.97	974.47	917.30	983.78
32	Tripura	164.24	123.11	130.15	139.07	136.29	118.77	145.53	123.89	141.27	149.00	76.99	46.04
33	Uttar Pradesh	3026.05	2431.06	3671.26	3092.96	2862.83	4451.78	3272.74	3095.17	4901.10	3388.37	2788.95	2020.68
34	Uttarakhand	328.63	270.55	324.42	296.80	276.41	335.95	271.88	260.87	346.01	354.30	247.90	112.49
35	West Bengal	1243.75	1058.62	1196.78	1075.83	959.51	1487.62	820.02	741.99	1743.92	930.01	996.90	642.98
36	TeLANGANA	479.70	378.72	334.68	440.58	436.63	505.55	440.46	384.47	687.15	465.30	253.14	367.98
Total		20297.50	17124.48	23076.94	18071.06	17370.07	26320.61	18602.96	17635.67	28458.73	20331.49	17662.26	11230.21

## Note:

1. Allocation is as per original outlay/B.E. after revising the allocation under Infrastructure Maintenance to the extent of releases made.
2. For the F.Y. 2016-17, the allocation under Health System Strengthening under NRHM is revised to the extent of additional allocation made available for Revised Estimate.
3. Release for the F.Y. 2017-18 is updated up to 31.12.2017 and is provisional.
4. The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution and Kind Grants under Immunization.
5. Expenditure includes expenditure against central Release, State release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure for the F.Y. 2017-18 (up-to 30.09.2017 as per FMR) are provisional.

**Interest of Youth towards AYUSH**

1291. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:  
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) the efforts made by the Government to increase the interest of students towards Ayurveda and Homoeopathy;

(b) whether the Government has failed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to resolve the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) are the statutory regulatory bodies under the Central Government that regulate the education and practice of Indian Systems of Medicine including Ayurveda and Homoeopathy respectively through its Regulations and ensure standard in the medical education. Presently there are 396 Ayurveda Colleges with 25407 Under Graduate(UG) and 4367 Post Graduate(PG) seats as well as 223 Homoeopathic colleges having 16173 UG and 1152 PG Seats.

Further, there has been a steady increase in the number of AYUSH colleges that provide more opportunities for students who are interested in AYUSH streams including Ayurveda and Homoeopathy.

[English]

**Use of Plastic**

1292. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the extent of damage caused by the use of plastic, throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to incentivize States to ban use of plastic in their States and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to reduce the use of plastic; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) conducted study in 60 major cities of India. It has been estimated that around 4059 T/day of plastic waste is generated from these cities. Extrapolating this plastic waste generation data from 60 major cities to the entire country, it is estimated that around 25,940 T/day of plastic waste is generated in India. In a study sponsored by Central Pollution Control Board it was observed that the heavy metals, chloride, phthalates etc. migrate from plastic waste into the surrounding medium because these are not chemically bound and remain teachable.

(c) to (e) The Central Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per the provisions of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the generators of waste have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter the plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste to local bodies or agencies authorised by the local bodies. The rules have also mandated the responsibilities of local bodies, gram panchayats, waste generators, retailers and street vendors to manage the plastic waste. The rules mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on Extended Producer Responsibility. The Rule prescribe plastic bags with thickness less than 50 microns to be prohibited.

**No-Objection Certificate for Environmental Clearance**

1293. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed ban on the issuance of No-Objection Certificate for environmental

clearances to the various construction companies and industries in the country, including Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether his Ministry had formed any High level Committee for conducting inspection and to conduct probe on the erring realtors and companies;

(c) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the National Green Tribunal has taken the responsibility of above said cases and if so, the details thereof and their current status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) No Madam.

[*Translation*]

#### **Diversion of Forest Land**

1294. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from State Government of Maharashtra relating to diversion of 1.98 hectare of forest land for construction of Nira Deoghar Right Bank canal in km. 48 and 49 (Bholi Right Bank open cut canal) in Satara district for granting environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details and the present status of the said proposal; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be finalized along with the reasons for delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Final approval to the said project has been accorded by MoEF&CC on 22nd February, 2016 under the Forest

(Conservation) Act 1980. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

#### **F. No. 8-76/1995-FC (Pt.)**

Government of India  
Ministry of Environment, Forests  
and Climate Change  
(Forest Conservation Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,  
Aliganj, Jorbagh Road,  
New Delhi-110003

Dated: 22nd February, 2016

To,

The Principal Secretary (Forests),  
Government of Maharashtra,  
Nagpur.

Sab: **Diversion of 1.98 ha. of forest land for construction of Nira Deoghar Right Back Canal in Km 48 and 49 (Bholi Right Back Open Cut Canal) in Satara District of Maharashtra.**

Sir,

I am directed to refer to Government of Maharashtra's Letter No. FLD.2007/CR.225/F.10 dated 11th October, 2007 on the above mentioned subject, wherein prior approval of the Central Government for the diversion of 1.98 ha of forest land for construction of Nira Deoghar Right Back Canal in Km 48 and 49 (Bholi Right Back Open Cut Canal) in Satara District of Maharashtra, was sought, in accordance with Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. After careful consideration of the proposal by the Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) constituted under section-3 of the said Act, in-principle approval was granted vide this Ministry's letter of even number dated 18.09.2008 subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. The State Government has furnished compliance report in respect of the conditions stipulated in the approval and has requested the Central Government to grant final approval.

In this connection, I am directed to say that on the basis of the compliance report furnished by the Government of Maharashtra vide their letters no. FLD/2007/CR 225/F-JO dated 30.11.2011, Desk-17/NC/MD

11452/ (IG)/558/2013-14 dated 08.07.2013, Desk-17/NC/II/ ID U452/(10yi502/2015-16 dated 17.11.2015 FLD/2007/ CR 225/F-10 dated 30.11.2011 and 22.01.2016, and approval of competent authority for amending the condition of no.2(ii) of stage-I clearance, final /stage-II approval of the Central Government is hereby granted under section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 1.98 ha of forest land for construction of Nira Deogarh Right Back Canal in Km 48 and 49 (Bholi Right Back Open Cut Canal) in Satara District of Maharashtra subject to fulfilment of the following conditions:

1. Legal status of the diverted forest land shall remain unchanged,
2. Compensatory afforestation shall be raised and maintained by the State Forest Department at the project cost.
3. The Non-forest land to be transferred and mutated in favour of the State Forest Department for raising Compensatory Afforestation shall be notified as reserved Forest under Section-4 or Protected Forest under Section-29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 or under the relevant Seettdh(s) of the local Forest Act. The Nodal officer must report compliance within a period of 6 months from the date of grant of final approval and send a copy of the notification declaring the non-forest land under Section 4 or Section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, or under the relevant section of the local Forest Act as the case may be, to this Ministry for information and record.
4. The User Agency shall pay the additional amount of NPV, if so determined, as per the final decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India;
5. The user agency shall implement the approved plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of the project affected families at the project cost.
6. The tree felling in the forest area, so diverted, shall only be as per the actual requirement and with prior permission of the competent authority.
7. The user agency shall take up afforestation activities all along the reservoir/dam in consultation with the Forest Department,
8. There shall not be tree felling between FRL (Full Reservoir Level) and FRL - 4 meters,
9. The user agency shall provide free water from the project for all forestry related activities.
10. The State Govt. shall ensure the implementation of Catchment Area Treatment Plan at the project cost under the supervision of State Forest Department
11. No labour camps shall be established on the Forest land.
12. No damage to the flora and fauna of the area shall be caused.
13. The Approval under the forest (Conservation) Act 1980 is subject to clearance under the environment (Protection) Act 1986 if required.
14. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall under no circumstances be transferred to any other agency, department or person.
15. The layout plan of the proposal shall not be changed without the prior approval of the Central Government.
16. The user agency shall make arrangement for free supply of fuelwood preferably alternate energy source to labourer and staff working on the project site so as to avoid any pressure on the adjacent forest areas.
17. The user agency shall comply with all the conditions stipulated by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Maharashtra State, in the specific recommendations forwarded at the time of submitting the proposal to the Ministry of Environment and Forests
18. The user agency will assist the State Government in conservation and preservation of flora and fauna of the area in accordance with the plan prepared by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State.



19. This approval shall be subject to different orders and judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in respect of Civil Writ Petition No. 202/1995.
20. Any other condition that the concerned Regional Office of this Ministry may stipulate, from time to time, in the interest of conservation, protection and development of forests & wildlife;
21. The User agency shall submit the annual self compliance report in respect of the above conditions and also the condition stipulated in stage-I clearance to the State Government and to the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry regularly; and
22. The User Agency and the State Government shall ensure compliance to the conditions of stage-I approval for which undertaking has been provided and to the provisions of all Acts, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines, for the time being in force, as applicable to the project.

Yours faithfully,

**(Sandeep Sharma)**

Assistant Inspector General of Forests

Copy to:

1. The Principal Chief Conservator Forests, Government of Maharashtra, Nagpur
2. Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Central), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Regional Office (WZ), Kendriya Paryavaran Bhawan, E-5, Arera Colony, Link Road-3, Ravi Shankar Nagar, Bhopal-62016.
3. The Nodal Officer, O/o the PCCF, Government of Maharashtra, Nagpur
4. User Agency.
5. Monitoring Cell.
6. Guard file

**(Sandeep Sharma)**

Assistant Inspector General of Forests

[*English*]

### **Wilful Defaulters**

1295. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of loans and the total amount of loans written off since the start of fiscal year 2017-18;
- (b) the number of written off loans and the total amount of written off loans belonging to wilful defaulters;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans of making wilful default a criminal offence, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plans of constituting any Committee to act as oversight committee for Non-Performing Assets, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per data received from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), a total of 2,94,832 loan accounts with aggregate amount of Rs. 7,645 crore have been written-off in the financial year 2017-18, till September 2017.

(b) As per data received from PSBs, 38 loan accounts of wilful defaulters, amounting to Rs. 516.04 crore, have been written-off in the financial year 2017-18, till September 2017.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master Circular on wilful defaulters, dated 1.7.2015, addressed to banks, provides that legal process, wherever warranted, against the borrowers/guarantors and foreclosure for recovery of dues should be initiated expeditiously and, further, that the lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters, wherever necessary. Therefore, no proposal for making wilful default a criminal offence is presently under consideration.

(d) Arrangements for overseeing structuring/ resolution of stressed assets, which include Non-Performing Assets, exist under the aegis of RBI. An Overseeing Committee (OC) was set up as part of Scheme

for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A) to review the processes involved in preparation of resolution plan for reasonableness and adherence to provisions of the guidelines of the S4A scheme. Banks, with the concurrence of OC, may also refer other cases of resolution of stressed assets to OC. OC is also mandated to review resolution of cases where the aggregate exposure of the banking sector to the borrowing entity is greater than Rs.500 crore.

#### **Medical Treatment in AIIMS**

1296. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned various project? in the country for opening and upgradation of Health Institutions during the last one year and current year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to start Medical treatment in all the AIIMS established in various States of the country particularly in Bihar;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the AIIMS, New Delhi is overcrowded due to non-functioning of AIIMS established in various States of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is extended to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality health care to all the citizens including for opening and upgradation of health institutions.

The details of new projects are available in public domain '<http://nrhm.gov.in/nrhm-in-state/state-program-implementation-plans-pips.html>'.

Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), two new AIIMS in Jharkhand and Gujarat have been announced to be set up in the Budget 2017-18. In 2016-17, creation of a superspeciality block at IMS-BHU,

Varanasi and a hospital block at SCTIMST, Trivandrum has been approved.

Medical Education-II deals with three Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely,

- (a) Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals,
- (b) Upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country and
- (c) Strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical colleges for starting new PC disciplines and increasing PG seats.

Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals:- The government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals" with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category states and 60:40 for other states. The total cost of establishment of one Medical College under the scheme is Rs. 189 crore.

58 districts in 20 States/UT have been identified under this Scheme to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Out of these, 56 have been approved till date. Funds to the tune of Rs.5188.42 crore have been released to the State/UT Governments for the approved districts under the Scheme. Details are enclosed as Statement-I. Under the Scheme, eight Medical Colleges *i.e.* at Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar Islands); Rajnandgaon (Chhattisgarh); Sarguja (Chhattisgarh); Gondia (Maharashtra); Nahan (Himachal Pradesh); Chamba (Himachal Pradesh); Baripada (Mayurbhanj) (Odisha) and Koraput (Odisha) are already functional.

Upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country:- The funding pattern is 90:10 by Central and State Governments respectively for North Eastern States and Special category States and 60:40 for other States with the upper ceiling cost pegged at Rs.1.20 crore per

seat. 31 Medical Colleges have been approved under the scheme to increase 2165 MBBS seats. Funds to the tune of Rs.667.36 crore have been released to the State Governments till date under this Scheme. Detail is enclosed as Statement-II.

Strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical colleges for starting new PG disciplines and increasing PG seats: The scheme was launched in the XI Plan period with the objective to strengthen and upgrade State/Central Government Medical Colleges to create new PG seats. A total of 72 Government Medical colleges in 21 States/ UTs are covered under the scheme for increasing 4058 PG seats. Funds to the tune of Rs.910.78 crore have been released under the scheme till date. Detail is enclosed as Statement-III.

(b) MoHFW has taken all possible steps to expedite completion of the remaining works at the six functional AIIMS. Apart from construction, procurement of medical equipments and recruitment of staff has also been expedited to achieve full functionality of six AIIMS by July 2018. AIIMS-like institutes at Patna has been given special focus and regular meetings of all concerned are being held to monitor progress. Visits by Senior officials of the Ministry are also made periodically to monitor the progress.

(c) and (d) All the six new AIIMS viz. AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Raipur, Jodhpur, Patna and Rishikesh are already functional with various Speciality/ Super Speciality Departments for meeting critical patient care. Institutes are functional with a combined bed capacity of 2664 beds. Indoor Patient and Outdoor Patient Department as well as OT Services are also functional.

Major and Minor surgeries are also being performed in various Departments. Around 21,000 major surgeries and 9,000 minor surgeries have been performed in six new AIIMS during the year 2017.

The MBBS and B.Sc. (Nursing) batches are also functioning in six new AIIMS since 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Altogether, on an average, the number of OPD attendance of about 8600 per day and number of IPD

attendance of about 7480 per month is recorded together in the six new AIIMS.

Sophisticated diagnostic facilities such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and CT Scan machines are also available at six functional AIIMS. These facilities are adequate for the current patient load.

A total number of 305 posts of various Faculty disciplines have been created for each of six functional AIIMS namely AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh. 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 and their envisioned leadership role in the field of tertiary healthcare, medical education and research in the respective regions, all the advertised positions could not be filled up. Institute wise details of vacant posts of Faculty against the sanctioned posts in respect of six new AIIMS are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Recruitment Rules for Non-Faculty Posts for six new AIIMS were formulated in 2015 and have been adopted by the Institute Body of the six new AIIMS recently. Consequently, the recruitment process for Non-Faculty posts at six new AIIMS have been taken up. The Institute wise details of Non-Faculty posts are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

To facilitate expeditious filling up of vacancies, separate Standing Selection Committee (SSCs) have been constituted for each of the aforesaid six AIIMS. Also, recruitment exercises are being held in all the six AIIMS.

The upper age limit for direct recruitment against the posts of Professor and Additional Professor in the six AIIMS has been raised from the present 50 years to 58 years. This will make available experienced willing faculty of various Government Medical Colleges.

Filling up of vacant Faculty posts in the new AIIMS by taking serving Faculty from Government Medical Colleges/Institutes on deputation basis has also been allowed. Contractual engagement of retired Faculty of Government Medical Colleges/Institutes has also been allowed to meet the shortage of Faculty in the six new AIIMS.

**Statement-I**

*Funds released under the Scheme for Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing District/Referral Hospital*

Sl. N.	State/UT	Districts	Total amount	Central Share (90% for NE/Special Category)	Amount released in								Total Released	State-wise Total
					2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1 Port Blair	189.00	113.40	0.00	28.00	40.00	45.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2 Naharlagun	189.00	170.10	0.00	42.50	10.00	50.00	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	
3	Assam	3 Dhubri	189.00	170.10	0.00	10.00	20.00	41.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	334.97	
		4 Nagaon	189.00	170.10	0.00	10.00	20.00	41.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00		
		5 North Lakhimpur	189.00	170.10	0.00	10.00	20.00	41.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00		
		6 Diphu	189.00	170.10	0.00	0.00	83.97	38.00	121.97	121.97	121.97	121.97		
4	Bihar	7 Purnia	189.00	113.40	0.00	4.00	22.00	28.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	108.00	
		8 Saran (Chhapara)	189.00	113.40	0.00	4.00	22.00	28.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00		
5	Chhattisgarh	9 Rajnandgaon	189.00	113.40	7.00	27.02	34.00	30.38	98.40	98.40	98.40	98.40	196.80	
		10 Sarguja	189.00	113.40	7.00	12.00	49.00	30.40	98.40	98.40	98.40	98.40		
6	Himachal Pradesh	11 Chamba	189.00	170.10	0.00	20.00	31.00	49.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	322.51	
		12 Hamirpur	189.00	170.10	6.53	22.98	21.00	50.00	100.51	100.51	100.51	100.51		
		13 Nahan (Sirmour)	189.00	170.10	6.00	25.00	71.00	20.00	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00		
7	Haryana	14 Bhiwani	189.00	113.4	0.00	0.00	14.05	54.00	68.05	68.05	68.05	68.05	68.05	

8	Jharkhand	15	Dumka	189.00	113.40	0.00	0.00	26.00	62.00	88.00	264.00
		16	Hazaribagh	189.00	113.40	0.00	0.00	26.00	62.00	88.00	
		17	Palamu (Daltongani)	189.00	113.40	0.00	0.00	26.00	62.00	88.00	
9	Jammu and Kashmir	18	Anantnag	189.00	170.10	0.00	0.00	36.00	35.00	71.00	355.00
		19	Baramulla	189.00	170.10	0.00	0.00	36.00	35.00	71.00	
		20	Rajouri	189.00	170.10	0.00	0.00	36.00	35.00	71.00	
		21	Doda	189.00	170.10	0.00	0.00	0	71.00	71.00	
		22	Kathua	189.00	170.10	0.00	0.00	0	71.00	71.00	
10	Madhya Pradesh	23	Datia	189.00	113.40	7.00	12.00	15.00	54.00	88.00	528.00
		24	Khandwa	189.00	113.40	7.00	12.00	15.00	54.00	88.00	
		25	Ratlam	189.00	113.40	0.00	0.00	27.00	61.00	88.00	
		26	Shahdol	189.00	113.40	0.00	0.00	27.00	61.00	88.00	
		27	Vidisha	189.00	113.40	0.00	0.00	27.00	61.00	88.00	
		28	Chindwara Shivpuri	189.00	113.40	0.00	0.00	0	54.00	54.00	
		29		189.00	113.40	0.00	0.00	0	34.00	34.00	
11	Maharashtra	30	Gondia	189.00	113.40	6.00	7.00	55.00	20.00	88.00	88.00
12	Meghala	31	West Garo Hills (Tura)	189.00	170.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.00	76.00	76.00
13	Mizoram	32	Falkawn	189.00	170.10	0.00	30.00	21.02	76.00	127.02	127.02
14	Nagaland	33	Naga Hospital	189.00	170.10	0.00	36.50	14.53	25.00	76.03	76.03
15	Odisha	34	Balasore	189.00	113.40	7.00	17.00	10.00	71.00	105.00	541.00
		35	Baripada (Mayurbhani)	189.00	113.40	7.00	17.00	10.00	79.00	113.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		36	Bolangir	189.00	113.40	7.00	17.00	10.00	71.00	105.00	
		37	Koraput	189.00	113.40	7.00	17.00	10.00	79.00	113.00	
		38	Puri	189.00	113.40	7.00	17.00	10.00	71.00	105.00	
16	Rajasthan	39	Barmer	189.00	113.40	7.00	15.00	12.00	71.00	105.00	735.40
		40	Bharatpur	189.00	113.40	7.00	15.00	12.00	71.00	105.00	
		41	Bhilwara	189.00	113.40	7.00	15.00	12.00	71.00	105.00	
		42	Churu	189.00	113.40	7.00	15.00	12.00	71.00	105.00	
		43	Dungarpur	189.00	113.40	7.00	14.20	12.00	72.20	105.40	
		44	Pali	189.00	113.40	6.00	15.00	13.00	71.00	105.00	
		45	Sikar	189.00	113.40	0.00	0.00	30.00	75.00	105.00	
17	Uttar Pradesh	46	Basti	189.00	113.40	0.00	4.00	30.02	66.00	100.0 2	500.10
		47	Faizabad	189.00	113.40	0.00	4.00	30.02	66.00	100.0 2	
		48	Firozabad	189.00	113.40	0.00	4.00	30.02	66.00	100.0 2	
		49	Shahjahanpur	189.00	113.40	0.00	4.00	30.02	66.00	100.0 2	
		50	Bahraich	189.00	113.40	0.00	0.00	34.02	66.00	100.0 2	
18	Uttarakhand	51	Almora	189.00	170.10	6.00	8.00	37.02	102.02	153.0 4	153.0 4
19	West Bengal	52	Birbhum (Rampur Hat)	189.00	113.40	0.00	4.00	21.00	75.00	100.00	499.00
		53	Cooch behar	189.00	113.40	0.00	4.00	21.00	75.00	100.00	
		54	Diamond harbour	189.00	113.40	0.00	4.00	21.00	75.00	100.00	
		55	Purulia	189.00	113.40	0.00	4.00	21.00	75.00	100.00	
		56	Raiganj, North Dinajpur	189.00	113.40	0.00	4.00	20.00	75.00	99.00	
	Total			10017.00	7314.30	128.53	531.20	1293.69	3235.00	5188.42	5188.42

1	Bihar	57	Samastipur	NOT APPROVED (Non-possession of land and DH has 3.8 acre of land). Revised DPR/Alternate proposal awaited.
2	Punjab	58	SAS Nagar	DPR Awaited

**Statement-II**

*Funds released under the Scheme for Upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Medical College	Seats increased	No. of seats	Approved cost	Central Share 60% (90% for NE/ Special Category)	Amount Released in		Amount Released in		Total released amount	
							2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	(till date)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Government Medical College,	100 to 150	50	60	36	2	5.17	4.83	12	48
2		2	Ananthapur RIMS, Srikakulam	100 to 150	50	60	36	2	5.17	4.83	12	
3		3	RIMS, Kadapa	100 to 150	50	60	36	2	5.17	16.83	24	
2	Gujarat	4	Government Medical College, Surat	150 to 250	100	120	72	2.5	8.27	13.23	24	40.8
5		5	Government Medical College, Vadodara	180 to 250	70	84	50.4	2	7.33	7.47	16.8	
3	Madhya Pradesh	6	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	150 to 250	100	120	72	2.5	8.35	13.15	24	108
7		7	G R Medical College, Gwalior	150 to 250	100	120	72	2.5	8.27	13.23	24	
8		8	S. S. Medical College, Rewa	100 to 150	50	60	36	2	5.17	4.83	12	

(Rs. in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		9	MGM Medical College, Indore	150 to 250	100	120	72	2.5	8.27	13.23	24	
		10	NSCB Medical College, Jabalpur	150 to 250	100	120	72	2.5	8.27	13.23	24	
4	Odisha	11	VSS Medical College, Burla	150 to 250	100	120	72	2.5	8.28	13.22	24	72
		12	MKCG Medical College, Behrampur	150 to 250	100	120	72	2.5	8.28	37.22	48	
5	Punjab	13	Govt. Medical College, Patiala	150 to 200	50	60	36	2	5.17	16.83	24	48
		14	Govt. Medical College, Amritsar	150 to 200	50	60	36	2	5.17	16.83	24	
6	Rajasthan	15	RNT Medical College, Udaipur	150 to 250	100	120	72	2.5	8.28	13.22	24	72
		16	Govt. Medical College,	100 to 150	50	60	36	2	5.17	16.83	24	
		17	Jhalawar JLN Hospital & Medical College, Ajmer	150 to 250	100	120	72	2.5	8.28	13.22	24	
7	Tamil Nadu	18	Govt. Medical College, Coimbatore	150 to 250	100	120	72	2.5	8.28	13.22	24	82.56
		19	Govt. Medical College, Kanyakumari	100 to 150	50	60	36	2	5.17	4.83	12	
		20	Govt. Medical College, Tirunelveli	150 to 250	100	120	72	2.5	8.28	13.22	24	
		21	Govt. Medical College, Madurai	155 to 250	95	114	68.4	2.5	10.03	10.03	22.56	



8	Uttarakhand	22	Govt. Medical College, Haldwani	100 to 150	50	60	54	2	5.17	8.83	16	16
9	West Bengal	23	Calcutta Medical College	150 to 200	50	60	36	0	0	12	12	24
10	Manipur	24	Midnapore Medical College	100 to 150	50	60	36	0	0	12	12	12
11	Karnataka	25	Jawaharlal Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal	100 to 150	50	60	54	0	0	12	12	12
		26	Belgaun Institute of Medical Sciences	100 to 150	50	60	36	0	0	24	24	144
		27	Bidar Instt. of Medical Sciences	100 to 150	50	60	36	0	0	24	24	24
		28	Hassan Instt. of Medical Sciences	100 to 150	50	60	36	0	0	24	24	24
		29	Mandya Instt. of Medical Sciences	100 to 150	50	60	36	0	0	24	24	24
		30	Raichur Instt. of Medical Sciences	100 to 150	50	60	36	0	0	24	24	24
		31	Shimoga Instt. of Medical Sciences	100 to 150	50	60	36	0	0	24	24	24
Total					2165	2598	1594.80	50	155	462.36	667.36	667.36

**Statement-III**

*Funds released under the Scheme for "Strengthening and up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG disciplines and increasing PG seats" till date*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount Released (in crore)										
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Assam	0	17.71	0	0	0	0	0	3	6.934	4	27.6444
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	46.075	0	0	0	0	0	28.655		74.73
3	Bihar	1.40	26.32	0	1.34	0	0	0	0	7.047		36.107
4	Chandigarh	0	17.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.664		30.754
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	12.275	0	0	0	0	0	9.819		22.094
6	Goa	0	3.83	0	12.24	0	0	0	0	0		16.07
7	Gujarat	0	6.25	0	15.97	0	0	0	0	0		22.22
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	5.44	0	4.61	0	0	0	0	0		10.05
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	14.08	0	0	0	0	0	8		22.08
10	Jharkhand	0	0	16.49	0	0	0	0	3	5		24.49
11	Kerala	0	5.63	15.825	0	0	0	0	0	11		32.455
12	Madhya Pradesh	0	26.91	0	0	0	5	0	1.94	12.7535		46.6035
13	Maharashtra	0	0	129.57	0	0	0	0	0	45.4211		174.9911
14	Odisha	5.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.06	0.5		10.1
15	Punjab	0	8.09	0	4.99	30.92	0	0	0	0		44
16	Rajasthan	0	51.91	0	51.63	0	0	0	0	0		103.54
17	Telangana	0	0	23.565	0	0	0	0	2	0		25.565
18	Tripura	0	7.29	0	0	0	0	0	6	5		18.29
19	Uttarakhand	0	2.65	0	0	0	5	0	0	0		7.65
20	Uttar Pradesh	9.06	10.19	0	18.12	0	0	0	0	0		37.37
21	West Bengal	0	35.69	2.12	74.96	0	0	0	0	11.206		123.976
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>183.86</b>	<b>30.92</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>165</b>		<b>910.78</b>

**Statement-IV**

*Present position of faculty posts against sanctioned posts in six new AIIMS*

AIIMS	Sanctioned Posts	Posts filled at present	Posts vacant at present
Bhopal	305	135	170
Bhubaneswar	305	158	147
Jodhpur	305	138	167
Patna	305	52	253
Raipur	305	98	207
Rishikesh	305	143	162
Total	1830	724	1106

**Statement-V**

*Present position of non-faculty posts against sanctioned posts in six new AIIMS*

AIIMS	Sanctioned Posts	Posts filled at present	Posts vacant at present
Bhopal	3776	660	3116
Bhubaneswar	3776	793	2983
Jodhpur	3776	603	3173
Patna	3776	965	2811
Raipur	3776	986	2790
Rishikesh	3776	195	3581
Total	22656	4202	18454

**Cadaver Organ Transplantation**

1297. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the initiatives undertaken by the Government to create awareness about the importance of cadaver organ transplantation in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the success witnessed in several Indian States in cadaver organ donation programme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the models implemented by the States are studied and analysed by the Government to extend the reach of the programme nationwide and to develop a national framework and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish a structured network of transplant centres and effect of recruitment of transplant! in the country especially in eastern and northern India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Government of India has taken a series of measures to promote cadaver organ donation. The Government is implementing the National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP) to promote organ donation across the country. The website of the National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO), viz. [www.notto.nic.in](http://www.notto.nic.in) contains information pertinent to the activities relating to organ donation. A 24x7 call centre with a toll free helpline number (1800114770) has been set up. Further, a number of activities are carried out throughout the year for generating awareness about cadaver organ donation and for imparting training to all those associated with transplant activities including doctors and transplant coordinators. Activities such as celebration of Indian organ donation day every year, seminars, workshops, debates, sports events, walkathons, participation in marathons, nukkad natak, etc. are also organized at different places in the country to disseminate information and increase awareness. Audio-visual messages to promote cadaver organ donation are also telecast on Doordarshan and other Television channels.

(b) Yes. The States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Telangana were honoured and felicitated on Indian Organ Donation Day.

(c) to (e) Though health is a State subject, the Government of India has enacted Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 (as amended in 2011) and rules made thereunder to regulate the removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and to prevent commercial dealings in human organs. The Government of India is implementing the National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP) to promote organ donation across the country.

Further, to extend the reach of the NOTP, an apex level organization viz. National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO) has been set-up at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi for national networking, national registry, and distribution of donated Organs & Tissues from deceased persons. In addition, a National Biomaterial Centre has also been established at NOTTO. Five other Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisations (ROTTOs) have also been set up under NOTP.

Further, NOTP has provisions for establishment of State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisations (SOTTO) in every State/UT, establishment of 10 Biomaterial Centres, financial assistance for developing new and strengthening the existing retrieval and transplant units in Government medical colleges of all States /UTs and support to retrieval (Non- Transplant Organ Retrieval Centres)/Transplant Centres for maintenance of cadavers.

*[Translation]*

#### **Establishment of Research Centre**

1298. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Research Centres established by the Government during the last three years;

(b) whether adequate funds have been allocated for establishment of these centres and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the Government for allocation of additional funds and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has sent any proposal to the Central Government for establishment of college or research centre and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said project is likely to be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Central Council For Research In Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) & Central Council for Research In Homeopathy (CCRH), autonomous bodies under the M/o AYUSH, have

not established new Research Centres for Ayurvedic and Homeopathy during last three years

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) No.

*[English]*

#### **Primary Healthcare Facilities**

1299. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is likely to rely on private sector for primary healthcare facilities in urban areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of facilities likely to be provided in the primary healthcare centres by the private sector; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the private sector to provide the healthcare facilities in the primary healthcare centres and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), as a sub-mission under an overarching National Health Mission (NHM), was approved on 1st May, 2013 for providing equitable and quality primary health care services to the urban population with special focus on the slum and vulnerable population. 'Public Health' being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide healthcare services lies with the respective State Governments. Under National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for operation of health facilities under PPP mode. NHM provides flexibility to the States/UTs for providing healthcare services to the population through its own system or by engagement of private sector as per its need and local requirements.

*[Translation]*

#### **Medical Colleges**

1300. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise number of medical colleges of various system of medicines being run in the country at present and the number of doctors passing out from these colleges every year;

(b) whether the availability of doctors commensurate with the demand and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the demand of doctors as per population norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) State/UT-wise number of Medical Colleges of various systems of medicine being run in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The number of seats permitted in those is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (d) As per information provided by Medical Council of India, there are a total 10,41,395 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th September, 2017. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.33 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1596 as per current population estimate of 1.33 billion.

The Government has taken various steps to increase the number of Allopathic doctors. These efforts include-

- (i) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (ii) relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical

College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.

- (iii) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (iv) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- (v) Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (vi) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Asso. Prof, from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Asso. Prof, is a unit head. This would result in increase in number of specialists in the country.
- (vii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (viii) DNB qualification as well as Foreign qualification have been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State/UT-wise Number of AYUSH Colleges in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allopathy	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homeopathy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	03	00	01	05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00	01
3.	Assam	6	01	00	00	03
4.	Bihar	13	08	00	05	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chandigarh	1	01	00	00	01
6.	Chhattisgarh	9	06	00	01	03
7.	Delhi	8	03	00	02	02
8.	Goa	1	01	00	00	01
9.	Gujarat	24	30	00	00	31
10.	Haryana	11	11	00	00	01
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	03	00	00	01
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	02	00	03	00
13.	Jharkhand	3	01	00	00	05
14.	Karnataka	57	73	00	06	11
15.	Kerala	34	18	01	01	05
16.	Madhya Pradesh	18	24	00	04	24
17.	Maharashtra	50	75	00	06	53
18.	Meghalaya	1	01	00	00	01
19.	Odisha	9	06	00	00	06
20.	Puducherry	8	01	00	00	00
21.	Punjab	10	17	00	01	04
22.	Rajasthan	16	12	00	03	08
23.	Tamil Nadu	49	06	10	01	12
24.	Telangana	25	05	00	03	05
25.	Uttar Pradesh	47	68	00	16	11
26.	Uttarakhand	6	16	00	01	02
27.	West Bengal	18	04	00	01	12
28.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0
30.	AIIMS	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
31.	JIPMER	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		479	396	11	55	223

**Statement-II***Seats in Medical College of various streams*

Seats	Allopathy		Ayurveda		Siddha		Unani		Homoeopathy	
	UG seats	PG Seats	UG seats	PG Seats	UG seats	PG Seats	UG seats	PG Seats	UG seats	PG Seats
Number of students	67352	31415	25407	4367	580	140	2945	202	16173	1152

**Gender Gap**

1301. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the schemes formulated by the Government to bridge gender gap between men and women in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of low ranking of India in the Gender Gap Index of World Economic Forum Report;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for low ranking of India;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the further steps taken by the Government to bridge the gender gap to ensure better health and education of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Global Gender Gap Report 2017 was published by the World Economic Forum (WEF), which is a Switzerland based nonprofit organization. This report provides the scores on Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), which examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories namely, Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment. On economic participation index, India is ranked at 139, on Educational attainment 112, Health and Survival 141 & political empowerment at 15. The report expressed widening of gender gap in political empowerment, health and basic literacy as the reason for India's decline in rank of the Global Gender Gap.

The Government of India implements various schemes/programmes to reduce gender gap in all aspects of social, economic and political life. The schemes being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development for welfare of women are i) Beti Bacho Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme to improve the Child Sex Ratio (CSR), in the age group of 0-6 years and enabling girl child education, ii) Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls 'SABLA' aims at girls in the age group 11-18, to empower and improve their social status through better nutrition, life and home skills and vocational training, iii) Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), for extending micro-finance services for social and economic upliftment of poor women, iv) Mahila e-Haat, a unique marketing online platform for women entrepreneurs/ SHGs/ NGOs that provides direct link with customer through the digital platform v) Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra, which will empower rural women through community participation to create an environment in which they realise their full potential.

The Government also runs various employment generation schemes for beneficiaries including women like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development, and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) implemented by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. To enhance skilling programmes of youth including women, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory to all State Governments to increase representation of women in police to 33% of the total strength.

Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken several steps to reduce the gender gap in education. They are namely National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, the flagship programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the subsequent Right to Education Act (RTE). Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to enhance the enrolment for classes IX-X by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level.

For improving the political participation, 33% reservation for women in panchayats has been mandated by law in all States. Also, it may be mentioned that the political participation in terms of voting share of women across the country has increased over the years.

#### **Reduction in Use of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons**

1302. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation to ensure that air conditioners in buildings, commercial places and airports are maintained at pre-determined temperatures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such legislation has been successfully implemented in Japan and European countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether such a measure is likely to reduce the use of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HFCs) and if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for reducing use of HFCs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) No Madam. However, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is mindful of international developments on the subject.

A draft concept note was earlier prepared on minimum acceptable indoor temperature for air conditioned buildings. As per reports, Japan had launched a campaign in 2005 encouraging business and public in general to preset air conditioners at 28°C during summers, in order to reduce energy consumption. More recently, an action plan has been developed in 2016 that requires presetting of air conditioners in Government buildings in Japan. Surveys have been conducted in Japan on the impact of the campaign, it emerged that majority of the respondents were aware about the campaign. In addition, China has also prescribed air-conditioning temperature control standard for public buildings. There are no available reports for regulation on presetting of temperature for air conditioners in Europe.

India is phasing out production and consumption of HCFCs as per the Montreal Protocol schedule, wherein, the baseline level is the average of production and consumption of HCFCs in

2009 and 2010, freeze at the baseline level in 2013, and successive reductions of 10%, 35%, 67.5% in 2015, 2020, 2025 respectively, with complete phase out in 2030 with a service tail of 2.5 % till 2040. In HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) India has not only met the compliance obligations of the Montreal Protocol but exceeded the phase out targets through a series of policy measures regulations, systematic technology conversions in the Industry, technical assistance and awareness generation. The ongoing HPMP Stage II would result in phasing out of 60% of the HCFCs by 1.1.2023, against the target of 35% phase out in 2020 and 65% phase out in 2025.

#### **Relaxation of norms to set up Medical College**

1303. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has relaxed the norms for setting up medical colleges, nursing colleges, pharmacy colleges etc. in the remote, bordering, hilly and backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these norms are reviewed by the



stakeholders after certain period and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any schemes to affiliate the medical colleges with the Government hospitals is under consideration of the Ministry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) With regard to establishing medical college in hilly areas, notified tribal areas, north eastern States and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, the requirement of land has been relaxed. In the North Eastern States and Hill States, the requirement of bed strength and bed occupancy is also relaxed. Further, the specialist doctors/consultants working in the District Hospitals which are attached to medical colleges have been allowed equated designation to serve as medical faculty to facilitate the setting up of new medical colleges in underserved areas.

The Indian Nursing Council has relaxed norms to opening of Nursing colleges which are as follows:

- (i) Student patient ratio has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:3
- (ii) The land from 5 acres has been relaxed to construct building of 54,000 sq. ft. for School/ College of Nursing and Hostel.
- (iii) To open GNM and B.Sc. (Nursing) programme for academic year 2013-14 100 bedded parent hospital is essential. However, this is relaxed for hilly and tribal areas.
- (iv) Relaxed norms for teaching faculty to start B.Sc. (N) Programme. At least 2 M.Sc. (N) faculty to be available
  - Qualification and Experience of the Nursing Teachers has been relaxed.
  - Sharing of teaching faculty for both Diploma and Graduate Programme.
- (v) Relaxation for opening M.Sc. (N) programme. Super speciality Hospital can start M.Sc. (N) without having under graduate programme.

- Relaxation of teacher student ratio for M.Sc.(N) programme has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:10

- (vi) Admission for Nursing allowed for married candidates.
- (vii) Age increased for Teaching Faculty up to 70 years.
- (viii) Distance from school to hospital has been relaxed from 15 km to 30 km however for hilly and tribal areas the maximum distance is 50 Km.

(c) The Central Government has constituted a Group of Experts (GoE) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Hari Gautam, Former Chairman, UGC in April, 2016 on revision of Minimum Standard Requirements (MSRs). Recommendations of GoE have been discussed with MCI and accordingly necessary changes have been made in the Minimum Standard Requirement Regulations, 1999.

(d) and (e) The government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals" with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/ special category states and 60:40 for other states. The total cost of establishment of one Medical College under the scheme is Rs.189 crore. 58 districts in 20 States/UT have been identified under this Scheme to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Out of these, 56 have been approved till date. Funds to the tune of Rs.5188.42 crore have been released to the State/UT Governments for the approved districts under the Scheme. Under the Scheme, eight Medical Colleges are already functional.

#### **Relaxation in Forest Laws**

1304. SHRI MANSHUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI  
VASAVA:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to relax forest laws to construct pucca roads, develop irrigation facilities and construct school buildings in tribal dominant villages located in forest; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, to facilitate smooth processing, the Central Government has granted general approval under section 2(ii) of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to the State Government to undertake various activities to be undertaken on forest land for development works by the State Government agencies involving forest land, having 50 trees per hectare, upto 1.00 ha which includes construction/widening of roads including construction of approach roads to road side establishment and drinking water projects, water/rainwater structure and minor irrigation facilities. For the districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), which has predominantly tribal population, this general approval has been granted for area up to 5.00 ha and all two lane roads irrespective of the forest land involved.

The guideline issued in this regard dated 13.02.2014 is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

**F.No.11-9/98-FC  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment and Forests  
(FC Division)**

Paryavaran Bhawan,  
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi-110510  
Dated: 13th February, 2014

To

The Principal Secretary (Forests),  
All State/Union Territory Governments

Sub: **Guidelines for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. General approval under Section-2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.**

Sir,

I am directed to say that to facilitate creation of certain critical developmental and security related

infrastructure, this Ministry vide letter of even number dated 3rd January 2005 accorded general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of not more than 1.00 hectares of forest land in each case for 11 categories of public utility and security related infrastructure projects. The said general approval was valid for initial period of two years ending 31.12.2006.

On receipt of requests from various States/ Union Territories and Ministries in the Central Government, this Ministry vide letter of even number dated 24th September 2007 extended the said general approval up to 31st December 2008 or until the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forests Rights) Act, 2006 is brought into force, whichever is earlier. This Ministry vide letter of even number dated 11st September 2009 extended the said general approval for a further period of five years i.e. upto 31st December 2013.

This Ministry has received representations to extend the validity period of the said general approval. Representations have also been received by this Ministry to extend the said general approval to certain other activities.

Accordingly, I am directed to say that after careful consideration of the matter, the Central Government has agreed to accord general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of not more than one hectare of forest land, in each case, for creation of critical developmental and security related infrastructure of following categories by Government Departments:

1. Schools;
2. Dispensaries/hospitals;
3. Electric and telecommunication lines;
4. Drinking water projects;
5. Water/rainwater harvesting structures;
6. Minor irrigation canals;
7. Non-conventional sources of energy;
8. Skill up-gradation/ vocational training centres;
9. Power sub-stations;
10. Communication posts;

11. Construction/ widening of roads including approach roads to road side establishments;
12. Upgradation/ strengthening/ widening of existing bridges by the Border Roads Organization (BRO); and
13. Police establishments like police stations / outposts /border outposts /watch towers, in sensitive areas identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The general approval shall be subject to fulfillment of following conditions:

- (i) The forest land to be diverted for above-mentioned specified activities should be less than one hectare in each case.
- (ii) The clearance of such developmental projects shall be subject to the condition that the same is need based:
- (iii) The legal status of the land shall remain unchanged i.e. shall remain Reserved/ Protected/Village/Unclassed/other types of forests/forest as the case maybe.
- (iv) The user agency shall submit the project proposal to the state/ UT Government in the prescribed i.e. Form-A as provided in Rules-6 of the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003.
- (v) The project should not involve felling of more than fifty trees per hectare. Corresponding permissible limit of maximum number of trees to be felled for the forest area diverted, shall Be in proportion to the extent of the diverted area.
- (vi) The project site should be outside National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuaries or Protected Areas.
- (vii) The concerned Divisional Forest Officer shall assess the bare minimum requirement of the forest land for the project, which shall not exceed one hectare in each case and will also certify to this effect.
- (viii) The user agency will seek permission for diversion of forest land duly recommended by

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, from the State/UT Government.

- (ix) The Nodal Officer (Forest Conservation) shall submit monthly report to the concerned Regional Office by 5th of every month regularly regarding approval of such cases. In the event of failure, the exercise of power by the State/ UT Government to grant such permission may be suspended by the Central Government for a specified period of time or till the information is submitted.
- (x) The User Agency shall plant and maintain two times the number of trees felled on the diverted-land to maintain the green cover at the project cost. Planting site for the purpose will be identified by the State Forest Department (Preferably within or in the surrounding area of the project). Only indigenous forest tree species shall be used for such plantations. Trees, if planted on the diverted area, will not be felled without the permission of the State Forest Department, Trees planted in surrounding area, will belong to State Department.
- (xi) The User agency shall be responsible for any loss to the flora/fauna in the surroundings and therefore, shall take all possible measures to conserve the same.
- (xii) The User Agency shall pay the Net Present Value (NPV) of the diverted forest land at the rates stipulated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests from time to time.
- (xiii) In case of roads, this general approval shall be applicable only if the requirement of forest land for construction/widening of the entire stretch of the road is not more than one hectare. Additional diversion of forest land for extension/ strengthening of such roads shall not be permitted within next five years.
- (xiv) The permission granted by the State Government shall be subject to the monitoring by the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

- (xv) The forest land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the proposal. Any change in the land use without prior permission of the Central Government shall amount to the violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Request of such changes shall be made to the Regional Office by the Nodal Officer (Forest Conservation) of the State/UT.
- (xvi) Entire process for settlement of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forests Rights) Act, 2006 shall be Completed before grant of approval for diversion of such forest land.
- (xvii) Except for linear projects, consent of gram sabha shall be obtained for diversion of the forest land;
- (xviii) Project shall not affect recognised rights of the primitive tribal communities and pre-agricultural communities; and
- (xix) The State Forest Department /State Government or the concerned Regional Office/ may impose from time to time any other condition in the interest of conservation protection and/or development of forests.

This general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is valid for a period of five years ending 31.12.2018 and will subject to review thereafter.

Yours faithfully

**(H.C. Chaudhary)**

Assistant Inspector General of Forests

Copy to:-

1. Prime Minister's Office (Kind attn.: Shri Santosh D. Vaidya, Director).
2. Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India, New Delhi.
3. Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Government of India.
4. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

5. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi.
6. Director General, Border Roads Organization, New Delhi.
7. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, all State/UT Governments.
8. Nodal Officer, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, all State/UT Governments.
9. All Regional Offices, Ministry of Environment & Forests.
10. Joint Secretary in-charge, Impact Assessment Division, MoEF.
11. All Assistant Inspector General of Forests/ Director in the Forest Conservation Division, MoEF.
12. Director R.O. (HQ), Ministry of Environment, and Forests, Government of India, New Delhi.
13. Sr. Director (Technical), NIC, MoEF with a request to place a copy of the letter on website of this Ministry.
14. Sr. PPS to the Secretary, Environment and Forests.
15. Sr. PPS to the Director General of Forests & Special Secretary, MoEF.
16. St. PPS to the Addl. Director General of Forests (Forest Conservation), MoEF.
17. PS to the Inspector General of Forests (Forest Conservation), MoEF.
18. Guard File.

**(H.C. Chaudhary)**

Assistant Inspector General of Forests

*[English]*

### **Complaints against FSSAI**

1305. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the allegations/complaints made against the Food

Safety and Standards Authority of India with respect to its alleged conflict of interest tie-ups with private companies;

(b) if so, whether these allegations are being investigated and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Issue of food safety and nutrition requires cross-sector partnerships of national and state governments, local bodies, consumer and civil society organisations, businesses, scientists and researchers. Working in partnerships is an imperative for Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to fulfil huge mandate as defined under Section 16 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The spirit of FSSAFs efforts is to set up sustainable and safe practices, infrastructure, procedures, regulations and framework which emphasizes on shared responsibility amongst various stakeholders. FSSAFs role as an independent regulator is not being compromised as a result of such partnerships. To ensure transparency, FSSAI has approved detailed guidelines for voluntary/Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) participation in FSSAFs efforts to ensure safe and nutritious food for every Indian citizen. The guidelines have been made in consonance with CSR provisions under the Companies Act and bring out clearly that it can neither be stated nor implied that the FSSAI supports or endorses a particular product or business. The guidelines are available in the public domain on FSSAFs website i.e. [www.fssai.gov.in](http://www.fssai.gov.in).

[*Translation*]

#### **Recoverable loan**

1306. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total recoverable loans from the farmers having five acres or more land in the country;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any policy to provide relief on recovery of such loans;

(c) if so, the number of farmers likely to be benefited from the scheme along with the details of the scheme; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the outstanding/ recoverable agricultural loans (crop loans and term loans) in respect of farmers owning land upto five acres or more as on 31 March 2017 stood at Rs. 14,36,799.49 crore (provisional).

With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.

Post demonetisation, the Government has taken the following measures relating to recovery of agriculture loans:

- i. The Government decided that an additional grace period of 60 days for prompt repayment incentive @ 3% will be provided to such of the farmers whose crop loans dues fell due between 01/11/2016 to 31/12/2016 and if such farmers repaid the same within 60 days from their due date in this period.
- ii. The Government also decided to grant interest waiver for two months (November and December, 2016) for all short term crop loan availed from Cooperative Banks between 01.04.2016 to 30.09.2016 and upfront deposit of the same in the accounts of the concerned farmers.
- iii. NABARD raised market borrowing for short term borrowings at prevailing market rate of interest for Rs.17,880.78 crore and disbursed the same borrowing under refinance for on-lending to Cooperative Banks at 4.5% rate of interest during 2016-17.

[English]

### Helplines for Women Health and Safety

1307. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of helplines started for women's health and safety by the Government, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of complaints received and the steps taken thereon in this regard during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the betterment of women's health and safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) There are 28 Women Helplines (181) operational under the Universalization of Women Helpline Scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh (UT), Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

- Apart from that, 21 states/UTs have established a 104/1031 Grievance Redressal and Health Helpline as per direction from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to inter alia register complaints by women related to accessing services in the government health facilities. States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Telangana and Lakshadweep have started 104 helpline.
- Delhi has started 1031 helpline.

(b) As on 6.02.2018, a total of 12,14,763 complaints have been received and addressed under the Universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme of MoWCD.

(c) The Ministry of WCD is implementing Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre since 1st April 2015 to support women affected by violence.

- Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called "Nirbhaya Fund for enhancing the safety and security for women in the country".
- Pre Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- Guidelines & Protocols for Medico-Legal Care for Survivors/Victims of Sexual Violence, 2014
- Programme for Maternal and reproductive health.
- Under National Programme for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes and Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), prevention, control and management of breast and cervical cancer inter alia contribute to betterment of women's health.

### Pollution in Rivers/Lakes

1308. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for prevention of pollution in rivers, ponds and lakes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated to various agencies for implementation of programmes relating to prevention of pollution in rivers, lakes and ground water all over the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the funds was spent for the purpose for which it was allotted;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds meant for prevention of pollution; and

(e) whether the European Union (EU) has offered/provided any financial assistance for the preservation of natural lakes/ivers in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Pollution abatement of rivers, lakes and ponds is a continuous and ongoing process. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage for abatement of pollution of rivers, lakes & ponds. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution and conservation of rivers, lakes & wetlands under the programmes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA), on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments.

NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches of 32 rivers in 76 towns spread over 14 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4579.56 crore (excluding Ganga and its tributaries), and Central share of Rs. 2207.97 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2455.43 mld (million litres per day) has been created so far under the NRCP. Details of the funds released to various State Governments for pollution abatement of rivers under NRCP during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including STPs, in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs as well as Namami Gange programme of Ministry of Water

Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR). The details of amount spent by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) of MoWR, RD&GR under Namami Gange programme, including Uttar Pradesh, during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Under NPCA, an amount of Rs. 167.96 crore has been released so far to the States and other organizations for conservation and management of 82 identified wetlands in the country. Similarly, this Ministry has so far sanctioned projects for conservation of 64 lakes at a total cost of Rs. 1118.08 crores. So far, Central share of Rs. 719.627 crore has been released to the State Governments for the sanctioned projects and work on 36 lakes has been completed. Details of the funds released to various State Governments under NPCA during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is also implementing the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, including ponds and tanks, which aims at improving catchment areas of tanks commands, increase in storage capacity, ground water recharge, improvement in agriculture and increased availability of drinking water.

Funds for implementation of pollution abatement schemes under NRCP & NPCA are released by this Ministry in a phased manner to the concerned States based on progress of work and on receipt of Utilization Certificates as well as Physical and Financial Progress Reports from the States. The reports on physical progress of works as well as Utilization Certificates are examined and unspent balances are taken into account before releasing the next installment of funds. In addition, regular review of progress of implementation of schemes by Central Government/State Government officers, including undertaking site visits, is carried out.

(e) No financial assistance has been received so far from European Union (EU) for conservation of rivers, lakes and wetlands under the schemes of NRCP & NPCA.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the funds released to the State Government during the last three years and current year for pollution abatement of various rivers (excluding Ganga and its tributaries) under NRCP*

Sl. No.	State	River	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gujarat	Sabarmati & Mindola	44.00	24.12	71.40	62.00
2.	Maharashtra	Mula Mutha	—	4.99	21.00	—
3.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas & Satluj	28.80	17.61	50.00	
4.	Kerala	Pamba	—	5.00	—	—
5.	Sikkim	Rani Chu	—	1.00	5.00	12.00
6.	Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri	—	10.00	—	5.00
7.	Odisha	Coastal Area (Puri)	—	—	1.99	
8.	Goa	Sal	—	—	3.00	
9.	General/ Miscellaneous activities	—	4.79	4.00	1.59	0
Total		77.59	66.72	98.99	133.99	

**Statement-II**

*The details of amount spent by National Mission for Clean Ganga for conservation of river Ganga and tributaries*

						(Rs. in crore)
Sl. No.	State	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018*	(till 30.11.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Uttarakhand	4.26	30.26	30.66	75.49	
2.	Uttar Pradesh	74.58	147.58	587.17	107.91	
3.	Bihar	—	120.23	82.03	14.20	
4.	Jharkhand	10.97	27.83	46.18	7.57	
5.	West Bengal	73.85	185.79	114.25	37.37	
6.	Haryana	—	30.00	52.73	—	
7.	Delhi	—	4.96	2.17	47.86	



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Environmental Planning & Coordination Organization, Jabalpur	—	3.39	6.50	—
9.	Urban Improvement Trust, Kota	—	—	20.0	—
10.	NMCG Exp	17.08	30.78	64.18	30.97
11.	E.I.L	—	5.77	15.73	37.73
12.	N.B.C.C	—	4.00	7.08	
13.	WAPCOS Ltd	—	6.78	13.31	14.26
14.	NPCC	—	—	3.35	6.59
15.	EPIL	—	—	3.00	—
16.	CPCB	—	1.86	6.94	8.35
17.	Wild life Institute	—	—	10.23	—
18.	C.E.E, Lucknow	0.25	0.35	0.89	—
19.	NEERI, Nagpur	—	1.68	2.81	0.49
20.	F R.I	—	1.33	—	0.99
21.	CIFRI	—	0.01	0.68	—
22.	NYKS	—	—		4.00
23.	PCDA (GTF)	—	—	—	30.34
24.	NGT	—	—	—	0.10
Total		170.99	602.60	1062.81	431.29

**Statement-III**

*Details of State-wise and year-wise funds released to the State Governments during last three years and current year for conservation and management of lakes and wetlands under the NPCA scheme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	-	-	-	3.607
2	Gujarat	-	1.585	-	-
3	Haryana	0.626	0.285	0.652	-
4	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.870	0.989	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Jammu and Kashmir	-	15.00	-	23.82
6	Karnataka	-	-	2.28	-
7	Kerala	-	-	-	-
8	Madhya Pradesh	2.50	4.90	12.00	3.424
9	Manipur	0.601	0.465	1.031	0.928
10	Mizoram	0.789	1.08	0.585	0.985
11	Nagaland	1.11	-	0.42	-
12	Odisha	-	-	0.399	6.184
13	Puducherry	-	0.415	0.10	0.30
14	Punjab	-	1.521	-	-
15	Rajasthan	25.66	10.95	13.56	1.54
16	Sikkim	-	0.779	0.714	0.834
17	Tamil Nadu	0.311	-	-	1.057
18	Uttar Pradesh	5.069	1.241	26.172	-
	West Bengal	-	0.918	1.013	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36.666</b>	<b>39.139</b>	<b>59.796</b>	<b>43.668</b>

[Translation]

**Women Safety Centres**

1309. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:  
SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether women safety centres have been set up to provide safety and security to the women in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken for monitoring the security of women in such centres;

(d) whether cases of harassment have been registered from such centres during the last three years and the current year;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (f) The Ministry is implementing scheme for setting up One Stop Centre since 1st April 2015 to support women affected by violence. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centre would be set up across the country in phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres were taken up in second phase during 2016-17. Recently,

the Government of India has approved 150 additional districts during the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. Out of which 50 additional Centres have been sanctioned during 2017-18. So far, 170 One Stop Centres in 32 States/UTs have become operational. So far 70,000 (approx) numbers of Women have been assisted in these centres.

[*English*]

#### **Shortage of Dentists**

1310. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dentists registered in the country;

(b) whether there is a huge shortage of dentists in Government hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with dentist patient ratio at present in the country; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to overcome shortage of dentists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Total number of registered dentists in the country as maintained by the Dental Council of India is 2,19,559 as on 05.02.2018.

(b) and (c) There is no vacant post of Dental Doctors in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi. The data pertaining to vacant posts of dentists in State Government Hospitals is not maintained centrally.

(d) At present, there are 313 dental colleges in the country and the total number of BDS seats is 27,060. Under the "National Health Mission", support is provided to the States for setting up Dental Care Units at District hospitals or below including manpower, equipment and consumables. For six AIIMS in the country, Standing Selection Committees (SSCs) have been constituted to facilitate expeditious filling up of vacancies of doctors including Dentists.

[*Translation*]

#### **Aamali Tiger Safari Project**

1311. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has received any representation on the issue of Aamali Tiger Safari Project in Tonk District;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to accord sanction to Aamali Tiger Safari Project;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time limit fixed in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has earmarked any funds and released the same for Aamali Tiger Safari Project and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government of India has received a representation from State Government of J^j Rajasthan on the issue of Aamali Tiger Safari Project in Tonk District. Total j proposed outlay of this project is Rs. 115 crores.

(c) No, the proposal has not been considered favourably due to its financial implications.

(d) and (e) Questions do not arise.

#### **Study on Fatal Diseases**

1312. SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Society for Clinical Research has found in its study that lakhs of people in the country are suffering from fatal diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the outcome of the said study and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to cover such patients under National Health Mission for the treatment of fatal diseases;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No such study has been conducted by the Indian Society for Clinical Research.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Yes, National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS), has been formulated under National Health Mission.

#### **Offshore Tax Havens**

1313. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Paradise Papers as many as 714 Indians including corporate chiefs, politicians and celebrities have been involved in business dealings in offshore tax havens and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has directed any probe to be conducted into the media reports relating to the hidden business dealings of Indians in the offshore law firm and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has contacted the offshore law firm of Bermuda to disclose the holdings of the Indians and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has set up any committee to investigate into the concerned matters and if so, the details of the findings and

(e) whether the Government is facing resistance and non-cooperation by many foreign countries and such entities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) On November 6, 2017 and on subsequent dates the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), a Washington based organization and their collaborating newspapers across the world, released what they called 'Paradise Papers', containing details of offshore entities set up by two law firms M/s Appleby and Asiatic spread across 19 tax havens/foreign jurisdictions. The list of

Indians in Paradise Papers is publicly available on the ICIJ website.

The ICIJ has put a caveat on its website (<https://offshoreleaks.icij.org>) by mentioning that it should not be assumed that everyone who appears in the database is involved in tax avoidance or evasion and there are legitimate reasons to create a company in an offshore jurisdiction and many people declare them to their tax authorities when that is required.

On the same day *i.e.* 6/11/2017, Government reconstituted the Multi Agency Group (MAG) comprising members of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Enforcement Directorate (ED), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) & Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) with Chairman, CBDT as convener, to coordinate and monitor expeditious investigation in cases emanating out of Paradise Papers by each member organization.

The ICIJ database on Paradise Papers does not contain any financial details including the bank account information. The investigations in such cases involve sending Exchange of information (EOI) references in deserving cases, to respective foreign jurisdictions.

The investigations in Paradise papers are being carried out earnestly. The member investigating agencies under aegis of MAG will use the provisions available under the respective statutes administered by them to investigate the matter. Questionnaires and summons under section 131 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, have been issued in appropriate cases by the Income Tax Department.

(e) Law Enforcement Agencies concerned have taken up investigation into specific allegations. Such investigation, wherever required, includes making requests to the foreign jurisdictions concerned for sharing specific information/evidence, in accordance with provisions of treaties/agreements which India may have with such jurisdictions. The sharing of information is guided by the provisions of such treaties/agreements as also domestic laws of respective jurisdiction. As investigation in Paradise papers is at preliminary stage, further inference/course of action depends upon outcome of investigation in respective cases.

[*Translation*]

**National Climate Change Mitigation Authority**

1314. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to set up National Climate Change Mitigation Authority to achieve ambitious targets on climate by 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether modalities have been chalked out for the setting up of such body;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) There is no proposal to set up a National Climate Change Mitigation Authority to achieve targets on climate by 2020 as the existing framework of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) suffices for the purpose. India announced its voluntary goal to reduce the emission intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25 per cent from 2005 levels by 2020. According to Biennial Update Report submitted by Government of India to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2016, India has achieved 12% reduction in emission intensity between 2005 and 2010 and is on course to achieve our voluntary goal by 2020.

[*English*]

**Defaulted Education Loans**

1315. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has engaged recovery agents for recovery of defaulted education loans;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the Non-Performing Assets

(NPAs) on account of education loan disbursed by Public Sector Banks as per the latest data available; and

- (d) whether the Government has adopted a policy that coercive methods should be avoided for recovery of educational loans; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) has engaged services of recovery agents for recovering Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in all segments including education loans. As informed by SBI, M/s TVS Credit Services Ltd has been engaged as recovery agent.

RBI has issued guidelines dated 24th April, 2008 which permit banks to engage recovery agents for recovery of all loans. Sale of loans to Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) is in line with RBI guidelines and is a part of the strategy of banks to reduce Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) so that blocked funds get recycled and fresh loans can be given to the aspiring and needy students to help them pursue their career goals.

(c) NPA in education loan of Public Sector Banks as on March, 2017 is Rs 5191.72 crore which comes to 7.67% of the outstanding education loan of Rs 67678.50 crore.

(d) and (e) Government has advised banks to adopt non-coercive differentiated strategy in so far as recovery of education loan is concerned.

**Charges and Surcharges on Banking Transactions**

1316. SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the basic banking transactions available for citizens;
- (b) whether the Government has any role in fixing charges and surcharges on banking transactions, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether banks are charging undue surcharges on basic facilities, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether banks seek any approvals from the Government before applying such charges and surcharges, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether different banks charge different fees and surcharges for various services to the customers, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to have uniform charges for various services to the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (f) As per extant guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India's (RBI), Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) holders, are provided the following common facilities free of charge by the banks:

- (i) Deposit;
- (ii) Withdrawal of cash at bank branch as well as ATMs;
- (iii) Receive/credit of money through electronic payment channels or by means of deposit / collection of cheques drawn by Government agencies/departments;
- (iv) Facility of ATM card or ATM-cum Debit card.

Further, there is no requirement of maintaining minimum balance in BSBD accounts. While there is no limit in number of deposits in a month, such account holders are allowed four withdrawals in a month including ATM withdrawals.

As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master circular dated 1.7.2014 on customer service in banks, the banks may decide the service charges, with prior approval of their respective Board of Directors. While different banks may have different charges for various services, banks are to ensure that the charges are reasonable and are in line with the average cost of providing these services. Banks also have to ensure that customers with low volume of activities are not penalised. Moreover, most banks provide several free basic services to customers as per their Board-approved policies.

Banks have informed that they are following RBI guidelines in this regard.

RBI prescribes the cap of charges that can be levied on National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), ATMs and Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) to keep the charges for digital transactions as low as possible and to give the entities flexibility.

#### **Penalties by SBI**

1317. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has levied various penalties and charges on its account holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these charges cause hardship to account holders, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total earning of SBI by these penalties till date;

(e) whether the Government is going to take necessary steps to wean off unnecessary penalties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) extant instructions, Scheduled Commercial Banks may decide the charges for various services rendered by them as per their Board approved policy. While fixing the same, banks are to ensure that the charges are reasonable and in line with the average cost of providing these services. The detail of various charges applicable to retail Saving Bank account-holders as informed by SBI are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As informed by SBI, more than 13 crore Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) account-holders including Jan Dhan account-holders are provided basic banking services free of cost. The regular savings bank account-holders of SBI are allowed to (i) deposit in own account through cash deposit machines using card or receive credit to the account through transfer or clearing or other digital modes unlimited number of times, (ii) cash deposit at branch 3 times in a month, (iii) withdraw cash from ATMs 8 times in a month in 6 metro centres (5 at SBI ATMs and 3 at other Banks' ATMs) and 10 times in a

month in non-metro centres (5 at SBI ATMs and 5 at other Banks' ATMs), (iv) debit through internet / mobile banking transactions at least 20 times in a month, (v) withdraw cash from branch at least 2 times in a month free of charge. SBI has informed that for an individual savings bank account-holder, this is considered to be more than adequate.

(d) to (f) As informed by SBI, an amount of Rs.2,127 crore has been earned on account of various charges by

the bank till 31.12.2017, in the current financial year.

The monthly average balance requirement was charged by SBI till 2012. Subsequently, SBI stopped charging for the same till 31.3.2016 while other banks, including private banks were charging as per their Board-approved policy. While it was reintroduced by SBI with effect from 1.4.2017, the minimum balance requirements and the charges were subsequently reduced by SBI with effect from 1.10.2017.

### **Statement**

#### *Service charges of State Bank of India*

Sl. No.	Services	Limit up to which the service is available free	Applicable charge beyond free transactions
1	2	3	4
1	<b>Deposit:</b>		
1.1	Cash deposit at Branch (home/ non-home branch)	3 per month	Rs. 50 + applicable tax
1.2	Deposit in own account through Cash Deposit machines using card	Unlimited	No charge
1.3	Credits to the account through transfer/ clearing / other digital modes	Unlimited	No charge
2.	<b>Debit/Withdrawal</b>		
2.1	For Basic Savings Bank Account Holders	• 4 transactions in a month including ATM withdrawals	No further customer debit allowed beyond 4 in a month.
2.2	At branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 withdrawals per month if previous month's average balance (MAB) is less than Rs. 25,000.</li> <li>• 10 withdrawals per month if previous MAB is less than Rs. 50,000 but greater than Rs. 25,000.</li> <li>• 15 withdrawals per month if previous MAB is less than Rs. 1,00,000 but greater than Rs. 50,000.</li> <li>• Unlimited if previous MAB is greater than Rs. 1,00,000</li> </ul>	Rs. 50 + applicable tax

1	2	3	4
2.3	At ATM (if previous month's average balance is less than Rs. 25,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 6 metro cities: 5 withdrawals in SBI ATMs and 3 withdrawal in other banks' ATMs.</li> <li>• Other centres: 5 withdrawals in SBI ATMs and 5 withdrawals in other banks' ATMs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rs. 10 + applicable tax (at SBI ATMs)</li> <li>• Rs. 20 + applicable tax (at other banks' ATMs)</li> </ul>
2.4	Internet/ mobile banking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 debits per month if previous month's average balance is less than Rs. 1,000.</li> <li>• 40 debits per month if previous month's average balance is less than Rs. 25,000 but more than Rs. 1,000.</li> <li>• Unlimited if previous month's average balance is greater, than Rs. 25,000</li> </ul>	Rs. 5 + applicable tax

Source; SBI

#### **Menstruation Benefits to Women Employees**

1318. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether women employees are provided any menstruation benefits or entitled to any menstrual leave and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether female students are entitled to menstrual leave in schools and educational institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the rest and recreation facilities provided by the employer organisations to women employees during their menstruation;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce any legislation on paid menstrual leaves and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure menstrual health of women at the work place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (e) There is no such

proposal for grant of any menstrual leave or introduction of any legislation in this regard. However, 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 & vending machine for girls at schools and girl's hostels are undertaken for general hygiene management. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) 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 with 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.

**Earnings through Taxes on Petroleum and Natural Gas Products**

1319. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has earned six thousand crores through various taxes on petroleum/natural gas products during the last three years

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have utilized these funds on various social causes and other important security development issues during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Gross revenue collection from crude petroleum oil, petroleum/natural gas products under Indirect Taxes for F.Y. 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April-December) is shown in the table given below:

Under head	2014-15 (in crores)	2015-16 (in crores)	2016-17 (in crores)	2017-18 (April-December) (in crores)
Central Excise Duty	105653	185958	253254	201592
Customs Duty	12572	15202	21290	19865
<b>Total</b>	<b>118225</b>	<b>201160</b>	<b>274544</b>	<b>221457</b>

(c) and (d) Collection from the Additional Excise Duty (Road Cess) accruing to Central Road Fund (CRF) were utilized towards construction/ maintenance of National Highways, investments in National Highways Authority of India, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and construction of New Railway Lines, Railway Safety Works, Gauge Works, electrification etc.

*[Translation]*

**Food Facility to Patients**

1320. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food and other items being made available to the Government hospitals are not reaching the patients in Delhi and on the contrary this is being misused by the employees working in these hospitals;

(b) if so, the number of departmental investigation conducted in this regard along with the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such type of misconduct?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) 'Health' being a state subject, such information is not maintained centrally.

As far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi i.e. Safadarjung Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) are concerned, no incidence of misuse of these items by the employees working in the hospitals has been reported in the recent past.

The food and other items being procured are utilized for the patients admitted in the hospitals. To avoid misconduct, proper record of items procured and issued are being maintained by user Department. Regular checks are conducted by Additional Medical Superintendent (AMS), In-charge and other senior officers to avoid misuse of items for patients.

*[English]*

**MMR and IMR Targets under SDG**

1321. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:  
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:  
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified the primary cause for maternal deaths in the Country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the

country has managed to achieve its target of bringing down Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) as set in the Millennium Development Goal (MDG);

(c) if so, the details of the targets set for MMR and IMR as per India's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) commitment and the present status of the same and the details of the funds sanctioned and utilized during the last ten years;

(d) the total number of women who have benefited under the Janani Suraksha Yojana scheme; and

(e) whether the Government has any plan to increase the payout given under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) provides a nation-wide disaggregated data on the different causes of maternal mortality at different intervals.

The major causes of maternal deaths as per RGI-SRS (2001-03) are:

- Haemorrhage: 38% occur mainly because of post-partum Haemorrhage.
- Sepsis: 11%, because of any infection during pregnancy, labor and in post-partum period.
- Abortion: 8%, because of unsafe abortions.
- Hypertensive disorders: 5%, because of High Blood pressure during pregnancy.
- Obstructed labor: 5%
- Other causes: 34%- includes anaemia and various other causes.

(b) Under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5, the target was to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 140 per 1,00,000 live births by the year 2015 taking a baseline of 560 per 100,000 live births in 1990.

As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13.

Presuming the MMR decline continued at the same pace, India would have achieved the MDG5.

The MDG4 is related to under 5 child mortality. Under MDG4, the Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) target was 42 per 1000 live births by 2015 and India achieved U5MR of 43 per 1000 live births as per SRS, 2015 report and 39 as per SRS 2016 report.

(c) As per Sustainable Development Goal(SDG) target for MMR is to reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to less than 70 per 100,000 livebirths by 2030. There is no target set for Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under SDG, the targets set for Under 5 Mortality Rate is 25 per 1000 live births and Neo-natal Mortality Rate is  $\leq$  12 per 1000 live births by 2030.

Total budget sanctioned and utilized under Maternal health, Child health and immunization for last ten years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) As per reports received from States/UTs, a total of 10.91 crore women have been benefitted under Janani Suraksha Yojana since its inception in April 2005 till September 2017.

(e) The Government has no plan to increase the payout in the Janani Suraksha Yojana. In June 2011, the Government of India launched a nationwide scheme namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), a cashless delivery services scheme, which entitles all pregnant woman and sick infant, accessing the public health institutions, free referral transport, free diet during her stay in hospital, free drugs and free diagnostic services. Since JSSK is implemented throughout the country in Government health facilities to cover the out of pocket expenses during delivery of pregnant women, there is no plan to increase the payout given under the Janani Suraksha Yojana.

**Statement**

*Details of State Programme Implementation Plans  
(PIP) Approvals vs Expenditure for the  
F.Y. 2007-08 to 2016-17*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial Year	Total	
	State PIP (sanctioned)	Expenditure
1	2	3
2007-08	48744.12	147242.9
2008-09	199070	201790.9
2009-10	201946.4	228960.1
2010-11	269860.2	248074
2011-12	305840.6	247582.7
2012-13	474126.1	346576
2013-14	510302.7	396812.1
2014-15	507234.3	402583.5
2015-16	494020.8	404692
2016-17	536550.3	421483.8
Total	3547695	3045798

**Cancer Cases among Women**

1322. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cancer cases as well as mortality due to the said disease are increasing among Indian women, primarily because of low awareness and late detection and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that India accounts for the third highest number of cancer cases among women after China and the US and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India also ranks among the top two countries globally with record to deaths of women due to cancer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) National Cancer Registry Program's "Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries: 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016" shows an increase in trends of age adjusted incidence rates of all sites of cancer in across Population Based Cancer Registries for the period 1982-2014 among women. No studies or data is available to suggest that mortality due to cancer is higher in India due to lack of awareness and early detection.

(b) As per Globocan-2012, the estimated incidence of cancer cases among women in India is third highest after China and the US.

(c) and (d) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research, as per Globocan-2012, India has not been placed among the top two countries globally with respect to deaths among women due to cancer.

**Powers to National Commission for Women**

1323. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make the National Commission for Women (NCW) at par with NHRC in the wake of growing violence against women and girl children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to give more power to the NCW to make it more effective in dealing with cases relating to violence against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The National Commission for Women (NCW) draws its powers under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The functions entrusted to the Commission and powers vested in the Commission are detailed in Section 10 of the , National Commission for Women Act, 1990. Relevant extracts of the Section are given in the enclosed Statement. The National Commission for Women has adequate powers to fulfill its mandate. In accordance with

its mandate, the Commission is playing a constructive role in empowering women and improving their socio-economic conditions. Accordingly no changes are envisaged in the powers and authority of the Commission at this stage.

**Statement**

**Chapter-III**

**FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION**

**Section 10 in the National Commission for  
Women Act, 1990**

10. Functions of the Commission.

- (1) The Commission shall perform all or any of the following functions, namely:-
- (a) investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws;
  - (b) present to the Central Government, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
  - (c) make in such reports recommendations for the effective implementation of those safeguards for improving the conditions of women by the Union or any State;
  - (d) review, from time to time, the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments thereto so as to suggest remedial legislative measures to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such legislations;
  - (e) take up the cases of violation of the provisions of the Constitution and of other laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities;
  - (f) look into complaints and take suo moto notice of matters relating to-
    - (i) deprivation of women's rights;
    - (ii) non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women and also to achieve the objective of equality and development;
    - (iii) non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships and ensuring welfare and providing relief to women,
  - (g) call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women and identify the constraints so as to recommend strategies for their removal;
  - (h) undertake promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres and identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement, such as, lack of access to housing and basic services, inadequate support services and technologies for reducing drudgery and occupational health hazards and for increasing their productivity;
  - (i) participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of women;
  - (j) evaluate the progress of the development of women under the Union and any State;
  - (k) inspect or cause to be inspected a jail, remand home women's institution or other place of custody where women are kept as prisoners or otherwise, and take up with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary;
  - (l) fund litigation involving issues affecting a large body of women;
  - (m) make periodical reports to the Government on any matter pertaining to women and in particular various difficulties under which women toil;
  - (n) any other matter which may be referred to it by the Central Government.
- (2) The Central Government shall cause all the reports referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

(3) Where any such report or any part thereof relate to any matter with which any State Government is concerned, the Commission shall forward a copy of such report or part to such State Government who shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

(4) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in clause (a) or sub-clause (f) of sub-section (1), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and, in particular, in respect of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents; and
- (f) any other matter which may be prescribed.

#### **Universal Screening Programme**

1324. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government had taken a decision to introduce a programme for Universal screening and control of common Non-Communicable Diseases in 100 districts of the country;

(b) if so, the present status of the said programme;

(c) whether due to Non- Communicable Diseases a large number of people are losing their lives every year in the absence of any proper diagnostic/ treatment systems particularly in rural areas across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to introduce and implement the said programmes in all the districts of the country in cooperation with the respective State Governments; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes.

Population level initiative for prevention, control and screening of Common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as Diabetes, Hypertension and Common Cancers viz. Oral, Breast and Cervical Cancer has been initiated in more than 150 districts of the country under National Health Mission (NHM). Under this initiative, frontline health workers such as ASHAs and ANMs, inter alia, will be leveraged to carry out screening and generate awareness about the risk factors of NCDs among the masses. Under this initiative 29,248 ASHAs and 10,953 Multi-Purpose workers (F) have been trained. More than 62.2 lakh people have been screened under this initiative as informed by the States.

(d) Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that as per Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 Estimates, 61.8% of all deaths were due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in India. The risk factors responsible for rising burden of NCDs are tobacco use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol. With reducing burden of communicable diseases the comparative burden of NCDs has risen. Health is a State subject and data on NCD related deaths due to lack of diagnostics and treatment is not centrally maintained.

(e) and (f) The programmes and initiatives under NHM are approved as per the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) submitted by the States. Based on the PIPs, the programme will be scaled up in a phase wise manner to cover more districts in the country.

#### **Vacant Posts in National Commission for Women**

1325. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Chairperson and two Members of the National Commission for Women have been lying vacant for quite some time;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to fill up these vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The post of Chairperson and two Members of the National Commission for Women (NCW) are lying vacant. At present the additional charge of the post of Chairperson, NCW has been entrusted to senior most Member of National Commission for Women. The matter is taken up with the competent authority for filling up these vacant posts.

#### **Cadre Review of Medical Laboratory Staff**

1326. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has undertaken the cadre review of medical laboratory staff of four Central Government Hospitals and the same cadre structure has been recommended by the 7th Central Pay Commission to all Ministries and departments for setting uniformity;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has also requested to all subordinate institutions including Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) to implement the said cadre structure in time bound manner and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CGHS has not implemented the said cadre structure to their medical laboratory staff so far, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Indian Confederation of Medical Laboratory Sciences (ICMLS) has submitted multiple submissions seeking implementation of above cadre structure for CGHS laboratory staff; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto along with the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) The cadre of the Medical Laboratory Staff of Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung, Dr. RML and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals has already been restructured and implemented by giving benefits of 7 Central Pay Commission.

The Indian Confederation of Medical Laboratory Sciences (ICMLS) had filed O. A. in Hon'ble CAT, wherein the court has disposed of the O.A. with a direction to dispose of representations of ICMLS regarding implementation of 7th CPC recommendation for Laboratory Staff.

Further, the Department of Expenditure has approved the proposal of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for up-gradation of pay scale of Laboratory staff of CGHS on the basis of recommendation of 7th Central Pay Commission subject to condition that Ministry of Health and Family Welfare satisfy itself that the Recruitment Rules related issues are met in this case as in case of other Central Government Hospitals.

#### **APY Coverage**

1327. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority has managed to open 1,03,000 accounts under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) in the State of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of success of the scheme in other States; and

(c) the time by which the Government plans to roll out this scheme to the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has informed that the number of subscribers under Atal Pension Yojana (APY) in the State of Uttar Pradesh as on 27th January, 2018, is 12, 05, 350. The details are give in the enclosed Statement-I. As on 27th January, 2018, the number of subscribers under Atal Pension Yojana (APY) in the country, State/UT-wise, is

84,53,971. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The APY has been launched by the Government of India in May, 2015 and the registration of subscribers under APY started from June 1, 2015. All Indian Citizens between the age group of 18 to 40 years are eligible to join APY through their savings bank account or post office savings bank account. The scheme was rolled out for entire country.

**Statement-I**

*The number of subscribers registered under APY, in Uttar Pradesh as on 27th January, 2018, is as under*

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No. of APY subscribers registered
1	2	3
1	Vijaya Bank	12000
2	United Bank of India	7555
3	Bank Of Baroda	143181
4	Canara Bank	39941
5	Punjab and Sind Bank	18489
6	Andhra Bank	12936
7	Bank of India	31775
8	Bank of Maharashtra	5822
9	Allahabad Bank	41386
10	AXIS Bank	7903
11	Central Bank of India	25116
12	Union Bank of India	64908
13	HDFC Bank Ltd	18878
14	Dena Bank	3983
15	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gram in Bank	148168
16	ICICI Bank Limited	5275
17	Corporation Bank	7953
18	State Bank of India	93975

1	2	3
19	Oriental Bank of Commerce	16307
20	Department of Posts Ministry of Comm and IT	2567
21	Punjab National Bank	80034
22	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	63371
23	UCO Bank	7687
24	Gramin Bank of Aryavart	93831
25	Indian Bank	7721
26	Syndicate Bank	20714
27	Purvanchal Bank	45645
28	Indian Overseas Bank	4022
29	IDBI Bank Ltd	2332
30	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank	51900
31	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	66090
32	Prathama Bank	45467
33	Karnataka Bank Limited	1377
34	Bandhan Bank Limited	219
35	Yes Bank Limited	490
36	Kotak Mahindra Bank	291
37	City Union Bank Ltd	30
38	The Nainital Bank Ltd	767
39	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Pvt Ltd	22
40	The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd	85
41	The Federal Bank Ltd	131
42	The Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	17
43	RBL Bank Limited	5
44	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	32
45	The South Indian Bank Ltd Marketing Department Nps Cell	53
46	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	2
47	The Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	27
48	Indusind Bank Limited	4638

1	2	3
49	District Cooperative Bank Ltd. Pratapgarh	131
50	Zila Sahakari Bank Ltd. Lalitpur	52
51	IDFC Bank Limited	0
52	DCB Bank Limited	0
53	District Co-Operative Bank Ltd Raebareli	11
54	Zila Sahkari Bank Limited Jhansi	38
Grand Total		1205350

Source: PFRDA

**Statement-II**

*The number of subscribers registered under APY,  
State/ UT-wise as on 27th January, 2018  
is as under*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Count of PRAN*
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,293
2	Andhra Pradesh	575,116
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6,299
4	Assam	176,115
5	Bihar	912,551
6	Chandigarh	13,176
7	Chhattisgarh	132,414
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8,919
9	Daman and Diu	14,600
10	Delhi	148,482
11	Goa	19,210
12	Gujarat	406,822
13	Haryana	175,172
14	Himachal Pradesh	57,144
15	Jammu and Kashmir	37,526

1	2	3
16	Jharkhand	192,271
17	Karnataka	556,223
18	Kerala	184,903
19	Lakshadweep	3,241
20	Madhya Pradesh	430,181
21	Maharashtra	633,168
22	Manipur	10,238
23	Meghalaya	10,246
24	Mizoram	13,708
25	Nagaland	30,390
26	Odisha	301,544
27	Puducherry	14,679
28	Punjab	270,790
29	Rajasthan	442,163
30	Sikkim	16,711
31	Tamil Nadu	694,879
32	Telangana	229,967
33	Tripura	17,184
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,205,350
35	Uttaranchal	70,974
36	West Bengal	438,322
Total		8453971

\*PRAN-Permanent Retirement Account Number

Source: PFRDA

**Annual Action Plan under ICDS Scheme**

1328. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual action plan under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) the States/UTs which have submitted the plans for the current year; and



(c) the status of ICDS in Himachal Pradesh and other States/UTs in terms of number of children covered, not covered, nutrients being given etc., States/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The States/UTs prepare Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) for implementation of Anganwadi Services Scheme (erstwhile ICDS) which is considered and approved by the Empowered Programme Committee of the Ministry. The APIP includes various aspects such as component-wise

activities and fund requirement for the Scheme.

(b) All the States/UTs have submitted the APIP for the current year.

(c) The status of number of children covered under Anganwadi Services Scheme (erstwhile ICDS) is enclosed as Statement. The Anganwadi Services is a universal scheme available to all children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years and pregnant women & lactating mothers. The nutritional norms prescribed in Schedule II of the National Food Security Act, 2013 as under are given to beneficiaries registered at Anganwadi centers for 300 days in a year:

Sl. No.	Category	Type of meal	Calories (Kcal)	Protein(g)
1.	Children (6 months to 3 years)	Take Home Ration	500	12-15
2.	Children (3 to 6 years)	Morning Snacks and Hot Cooked Meal	500	12-15
3.	Children (6 months to 6 years) who are malnourished	Take Home Ration	800	20-25
4.	Pregnant women and Lactating mothers	Take Home Ration	600	18-20

<b>Statement</b>				1	2	3	4
<i>Annual Action Plan under ICDS Scheme</i>							
Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population With In Project (6 Months-6 Years)	Total No. of Children (6 Months-6 Years)				
1	2	3	4				
				9	Haryana	2334011	885013
				10	Himachal Pradesh	605099	426717
				11	Jammu and Kashmir	401312	731676
				12	Jharkhand	4216586	2634116
				13	Karnataka	4938478	4036695
				14	Kerala	2632566	747654
				15	Madhya Pradesh	8755296	6291588
				16	Maharashtra	7987405	5312961
				17	Manipur	397751	340984
				18	Meghalaya	545908	490708
				19	Mizoram	138684	155222
				20	Nagaland	320078	320075
				21	Odisha	4365164	3918422

1	2	3	4
22	Punjab	1961192	570283
23	Rajasthan	8424907	2616106
24	Sikkim	49840	30500
25	Tamil Nadu	4056914	2394243
26	Tripura	345048	344859
27	Uttar Pradesh	26178594	10886076
28	Uttarakhand	977425	605120
29	West Bengal	7836358	6254387
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24298	10568
31	Chandigarh	52811	48513
32	Delhi	1138875	469458
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24244	19363
34	Daman and Diu	7761	5150
35	Lakshadweep	5435	3450
36	Puducherry	71509	26087
Total		119567146	68138809

Based on State level consolidated report and information obtained for APIP meeting from State Govts./UT Admn.

#### **Employees of Loss Making PSUs**

1329. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for better or alternate utilization of excess employees in many of the loss making Public Sector Units (PSUs) and attempts were made to bring down the component of wasteful or avoidable expenditure in these PSUs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The CPSEs assess their manpower requirements and

prepare plans for utilization of excess employees, if any, in consultation with their administrative Ministries/ Departments. The CPSEs are expected to incur the expenditure as per commercial expediency and prudence after approval from the competent authority. Guidelines are issued from time to time for expenditure management and enforcement of austerity measures in CPSEs. The CPSEs incurring losses take all possible measures to reduce wasteful or avoidable expenditure in consultation with their administrative Ministries/Departments.

#### **Inclusion of Clean Environment Cess in GST Fund**

1330. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the inclusion of the Clean Environment Cess into the GST Compensation Fund on India's commitments to the 2015 Paris Agreement, given that the Cess was part of India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) pledge for the Agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for including the Clean Environment Cess in to the GST Compensation Funds;

(d) whether the Government has planned an alternative source to fund the National Clean: Energy and Environment Fund and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total amount collected under the Clean Environment Cess as on November 2017 and the percentage of this amount allocated to the National Clean Energy and Environment Fund during 2014-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) With the rollout of GST clean Environment Cess was abolished along with other cesses and surcharges on the Central excise duty and Service tax. New levy of Compensation Cess under GST has been levied on certain goods and services under section 8 of the CGST Act, 2017 to compensate the revenue losses occurred to the States because of the implementation of GST in the country. GST rates including compensation

cess have been prescribed to retain the incidence of the tax as it was in pre-GST regime.

(d) There is no proposal to fund the National Clean Energy and Environment fund. However, the Scheme/ Projects which were previously funded from NCEEF Fund, have been decided to be funded from normal budgetary support, if continued.

(e) Total amount collected under the Clean Environment Cess is available upto 31.3.2017. Details showing the amount collected from Clean Environment Cess and the percentage of this amount allocated to National Clean Energy and Environment Fund are as follows:

Year	Clean Environment Cess	National Clean Energy and Environment Fund	Allocation to NCEEF (in %)
2014-15	5393.46	4700.00	87%
2015-16	12675.60	100.00	1%
2016-17	26117.25	6466.75	25%

[*Translation*]

#### **Special Category Status to Maharashtra**

1331. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to declare Maharashtra as a Special Category State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Madam.

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

[*English*]

#### **Banking Services in Left Wing Extremism Districts**

1332. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts in Odisha have been excluded from coverage under the Jan Dhan Yojana in its first phase;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any plans to include such areas in the second phase, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has made any efforts, across the various Ministries, to improve banking services in general as well as telecom connectivity in such areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, including progress achieved in each LWE affected States particularly Odisha and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services in all States and districts, including Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts in the country.

(d) and (e) As per RBI's revised guidelines on banking outlets, dated 18.5.2017, at least 25 percent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year should be opened in unbanked rural centres including such centres in LWE affected Districts.

Regarding telecom connectivity, as per Department of Telecommunications, the Government is implementing the flagship BharatNet project to link each of the 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) of India through optical fiber network. All the LWE districts are to be connected through BSNL Optical Fiber under National Optical Fiber Net work (NOFM) by March 2019. Further, the Government has also commissioned over 2,000 mobile towers in 10 states affected by LWE.

The total number of GPs and those covered by bank branches/Business Correspondents out of these in

LWE districts as on 31.12.2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.

<b>Statement</b>		
States in which LWE Districts are located	Total no. of Gram Panchayats in the LWE districts	No. of Gram Panchayats covered by bank branches/ Business Correspondent in LWE districts (as on 31.12.2017)
Odisha	4124	3683
Madhya Pradesh	692	657
West Bengal	817	817
Maharashtra	1867	1867
Telangana	632	624
Jharkhand	2999	2998
Bihar	1456	1439
Uttar Pradesh	2207	2207
Andhra Pradesh	7947	7711
Chhattisgarh	2384	1983

Source: State Level Bankers' Committees

#### **Guidelines on Child Nutrition Products**

1333. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to develop proper guidelines on child nutrition products and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any panel has been set up to formulate these guidelines;

(c) if so, the details and composition thereof; and

(d) the present status in regard to formulation of nutrition guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Govt. has not developed any guideline on child nutrition products.

(d) The Revised Nutrition and Feeding norms for supplementary nutrition under the Anganwadi Services scheme of the umbrella ICDS were issued on 24.02.2009. Subsequently, the National Food Security Act was enacted in 2013. Sections 4,5 & 6 of the said Act mandates the nutritional entitlement for children and pregnant women and lactating mothers. Schedule II of the aforesaid Act prescribes nutritional norms for the aforesaid beneficiaries. In pursuance of Section 39 of the Act, Supplementary Nutrition (under ICDS) Rules were notified on 20.02.2017; a copy of which was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament.

#### **Use of Dangerous Chemicals in Fruits and Vegetables**

1334. SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:  
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:  
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that dangerous chemicals and artificial colours are used to make vegetables and fruits fresh and colourful;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Reports regarding use of artificial colours etc. to make fruits and vegetables fresh and colourful appearing in the media have come to the notice of the FSSAI. Sub-regulation 2.3.6 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011 of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) requires fresh fruits and vegetables to be free from rotting and free from coating of waxes, mineral oil and colours. All Food Business Operators are required to comply with these regulations failing which penal action

is attracted under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(c) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSS Act) and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. The Food Safety Commissioners of all State/UT Governments have been advised to undertake regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products in order to ensure compliance of these standards. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under FSS Act, 2006.

#### **Projects Awaiting Environmental Clearance.**

1335. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:  
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:  
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 1000 new projects are awaiting environmental clearances in the country as on date and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government follows any fast track mechanism for according environmental clearance to various projects to facilitate the rapid industrial development in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made efforts to expedite the clearance of pending proposals from various State Governments and PSUs by providing power to grant approval to the State Authorities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the detailed list of companies granted environmental clearance in the last three years and till date for executing projects worth more than 5000 crores, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No Madam. The Ministry has taken several steps to expedite the process of environmental and forest clearances which inter alia include online system of processing of environmental clearances, introduction of Short Message Service (SMS) functionality for Project proponent, auto alert system; separate module to track the progress of recommended projects, delegation of powers to Regional Empowered Committee (REC) to dispose of proposals seeking forest clearance to linear projects, etc.

(d) The detailed list of companies granted environmental clearance in the last three years and till date for executing projects worth more than 5000 crores, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*The list of environmental clearance granted in the last three years and till date for executing projects worth more than 5000 crores, State-wise*

Sl. No.	Brief details of the project	Project Sector	State
1	2	3	4
1	Dr. Narla Tata Rao Thermal Power Station (Dr. NTPPS) Stage - V (1x800 MW)	Thermal Projects	Andhra Pradesh
2	New Ammonia and Urea Fertilizer Project at Ramagundam.	Industrial Projects -2	Andhra Pradesh
3	Expansion of Visakh Refinery from 8.33 MMTPA to 15.0	Industrial Projects -	Andhra Pradesh
4	Additional Exploratory Drilling of 15 wells in NELP -1 Offshore	Industrial Projects -	Andhra Pradesh
5	VBC	Industrial Projects -	Andhra Pradesh
6	M/s Shri Girija Alloy & Power (I) Private Limited	Industry-1	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
7	Dibang Multipurpose Project (3000MW)	River Valley and	ArunachalPradesh
8	Proposed 1320 MW (2*660) Thermal Power Project near	Thermal Projects	Bihar
9	New Ammonia-Urea Fertilizer project	Industrial Projects -	Bihar
10	Kusmunda Opencast Expansion Project	Coal Mining	Chhattisgarh
11	Capacity expansion of production of Integrated Steel Plant	Industry-1	Chhattisgarh
12	Redevelopment of General Pool Residential Accommodation	New Construction	Delhi
13	'Development of Vadodara - Mumbai Expressway' (Phase-I) in	Infrastructure and	Gujarat
14	Greenfield Common Hazardous Waste Landfill	Infrastructure and	Gujarat
15	'Development of Petroleum, Chemical and Petro-chemical	Infrastructure and	Gujarat
16	4000 MW TPP and 60 MLD Desalination Plant at Mota Layja	Thermal Projects	Gujarat
17	2000 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP)	Thermal Projects	Gujarat
18	Expansion & Debottlenecking of Petrochemical Plant of Dahej	Industrial Projects -	Gujarat
19	Replacement of Electric Arc Furnace (EAFs) of Steel	Industry-1	Gujarat
20	Installation of 3.0 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant by M/s	Industry-1	Gujarat
21	Rehabilitation and upgradation of Hisar-Dabwali Section of NG-	Infrastructure and	Haryana
22	660 MW HEP	River Valley and	Jammu and Kashmir
23	KIRU HEP	River Valley and	Jammu and Kashmir
24	Kwar HEP	River Valley and	Jammu and Kashmir
25	Patratu Super Thermal Power Project, Phase-I (3 x 800 MW)	Thermal Projects	Jharkhand
26	1600 (2x800) MW Godda Thermal Power Plant of Adani Power	Thermal Projects	Jharkhand
27	second stage of expansion of Behgaluru International Airport	Infrastructure and	Karnataka
28	Hinduja El Jardin	Infrastructure and	Karnataka
29	Proposed integrated infrastructure facilities for HAL new	Infrastructure and	Karnataka
30	Proposed expansionof Upper Bbadra Lift irrigation Scheme	River Valley and	Karnataka if
31	UPCL expansion by 2x800 MW	Thermal Projects	Karnataka

1	2	3	4
32	Expansion of Integrated Steel Plant along with Captive Power Plant of M/s JSW Steel Limited at Bellary in Karnataka.	Industry-1	Karnataka
33	Expansion of Integrated Steel Plant of M/s Kalyani Steels Ltd.	Industry-1	Karnataka
34	Ken Betwa Link Project Phase-I	River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects	Madhya Pradesh
35	2X660 M W TPP	Thermal Projects	Madhya Pradesh
36	Rehabilitation and up gradation from existing 2 lane to 4 lane of yedshi Waurangabad sectiortofWI-211 from km 85.000 to km 290.200	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects & CRZ	Maharashtra
37	Railway Double lineifrom JNPT.	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects & CRZ	Maharashtra
38	CRZ clearance for Mumbai Trans Harbor Sea Link by Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority.	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	Maharashtra
39	'Bidkin industrial Area' in District Aurangabad (Maharashtra) by M/s Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Ltd.	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	Maharashtra
40	Redevelopment project BURHANI UPLIFTMENT PROJECT	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	Maharashtra
41	Proposed development on 10/1, 10/2B, 10/4B, 19/25 (pt.), 19/27 (pt.), 19/33, 19/34 (pt.), 19/39(pt), 19/40, 19/41 (pt); 19/44, 79/1A, 79/1B, 79/2A, 79/2B, 79/3 to 79/9, 80/1, 80/2, 82(pt), 83/1, 83/2A,8	New Construction Projects and Industrial Estates	Maharashtra
42	Proposed 'Special Township Project' by M/s Autoline Industrial Parks Ltd. at Gat No. 435, 436, 437, 438, 440, 441, 442, 446, 447, 449, 559, 560, 561/1, 561/2, 562, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 580/1, 580/1, 581/3, 581/4, 582, 596/2, 597/1, 597/2, 597/3, 5	New Construction Projects and Industrial Estates	Maharashtra
43	Shirapur Lift Irrigation scheme	River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects	Maharashtra
44	Expansion of Integrated Steel Plant from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA and Power Plant from 300 MW to 600 MW of M/s JSW Steel Limited	Industry-1	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
45	Expansion of integrated steel plant from 1.5 MTPA to 3.0 MTPA along with CPP from 2X50 MW to 3X50 MW at Village Satarcla, Taluka Sawantwadi, District Sindudurg in Maharashtra of M/s Sree Uttam Steel and Power Ltd	Industry-1	Maharashtra
46	Expansion of Integrated Steel Plant M/S Sun Flag Iron and Steel Company Ltd	Industry-1	Maharashtra
47	Expansion of Alumina Refinery and Captive Power Plant of M/s. Sesa Sterlite Limited	Industry-1	Odisha
48	Proposal for Integrated Steel plant of M/s Mideast Integrated Steels Limited.	Industry-1	Odisha
49	Expansion of Steel Plant [Crude Steel (3 MTPA to 5.5 MTPA)] along with CPP from 560 MW to 710 MW of M/s Bhusan Power and Steel Ltd	Industry-1	Odisha
50	Expansion of Integrated Steel Plant (0.60 MTPA to 0.70 MTPA) at Kamanda, Sundergarh, Odisha M/s Rungta Mines	Industry-1	Odisha
51	Development of Jodhpur — Pali — Marwar Industrial Area in Rajasthan by M/s Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Ltd.	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	Rajasthan
52	2X800MW Stage-III Uppur Supercritical Thermal Power Plant in Uppur, Valamavoor & Thiruppalaikudi villages of Thiruvadanai Taluk	Thermal Projects	Tamil Nadu
53	KU thermal	Thermal Projects	Tamil Nadu
54	Integrated Steel Plant and Captive Power Plant of M/s Xindia Steels Limited	Industry-1	Tamil Nadu
55	Kaleshwaram Project	River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects	Telangana
56	2X660 MW STPP	Thermal Projects	Telangana
57	Expansion by Addition of 800MW Supercritical Coal Based Kothagudem Thermal Power Station (VII)	Thermal Projects	Telangana
58	Manuguru thermal power project (4x270 mw) at Manuguru Mandal, Khammam district, Telangana state	Thermal Projects	Telangana
59	5 X 800 Mw Yadadri Thermal Power Station	Thermal Projects	Telangana
60	Construction of New Domestic Terminal Building, Apron and Link Taxiway at Agartala Airport in Tripura State	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	Tripura



1	2	3	4
61	Development of Delhi-Meerut Expressway-New Alignment of Delhi Meerut Expressway from Dasna to Meerut (27.500 km to 64.552=37.052 km) & connector (0.00 km to 9.004 km=9.004 km) on Annuity Hybrid Model	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	Uttar Pradesh
62	Sports City (Group Housing & Villas)	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	Uttar Pradesh
63	2X660 mw Coal based Super Thermal Power at Khurja village	Thermal Projects	Uttar Pradesh
64	3X660 MW THERMAL POWER PLANT	Thermal Projects	Uttar Pradesh
65	Expansion by addition of 2x660MW coal based Obra TPP of M/s UPRVUNL at Obra Thermal Power Station	Thermal Projects	Uttar Pradesh
66	Jawaharpur Thermal Power Project	Thermal Projects	Uttar Pradesh
67	Mixed Use Development	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	Uttarakhand
68	Cluster 12 comprising of 17 mines of a combined prod, capacity of 13.321 MTPA with a peak production of 22.289 MTPA in a combined ML area of 11164 ha	Coal Mining	West Bengal

### Herbal Medicines

1336. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:  
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that misleading advertisement of ayurvedic products are on the rise, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of complaints received by the Government against such advertisements during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise and company-wise, along with the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no exclusive definition of herbal medicines in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is also aware of the fact that due to this legislative lacuna a large proportion

of misleading advertisements and unsubstantiated claims about herbal medicines/products are being made in television channels and print publications and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed by the Government to curb false or misleading claims/ads related to herbal medicines under appropriate laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):  
(a) and (b) Yes, increasing number of alleged to be misleading advertisements of Ayurvedic and other such products are being reported. Ministry of AYUSH has come across 804 instances of misleading advertisements/claims allegedly of herbal/AYUSH products & services including Ayurvedic medicines during the period of last two years and current year from April, 2015 to January, 2018 as reported from the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) and the Grievances Against Misleading Advertisements (GAMA) portal maintained by the

Department of Consumer Affairs. State-wise and company-wise statement of 407 such complaints is enclosed as Statement alongwith the details of complaints forwarded to the respective State Regulatory Authorities for necessary action in accordance with the legal provisions.

(c) Yes, it is true that there has been no exclusive definition of herbal medicines in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. But with effect from 30th November, 2015 a new category of drugs derived from herbal materials or medicinal plants called as "Phytopharmaceutical drugs" has been included under Rule 2(eb) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to provide regulatory provisions for such drugs made from purified and standardized fraction with defined minimum four bio-active or phyto-chemical compounds of an extract of a medicinal plant or its part.

(d) As such there is no legislative lacuna for the advertisement of herbal medicines/products since the definition of 'drug' given in the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 covers all medicines, substances and articles other than food. For checking the veracity and to undertake monitoring of misleading advertisements, powers are vested with the State Governments to authorize Gazetted Officers to search, seize, examine any record, register, document or any other material object related to any objectionable advertisement under the provisions of Section 8(1) of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. Ministry of AYUSH has repeatedly taken up the matter with the State Governments to appoint Gazetted officers for monitoring of advertisements of AYUSH drugs and it is reported that 22 States have appointed 621 Gazetted officers to enforce the legal provisions for taking necessary action against the defaulters. Ministry of AYUSH also signed a MoU with Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) for suo-moto monitoring of misleading advertisements of AYUSH drugs appearing in the print media and TV channels and bring the defaulters to the notice of respective State regulators. Media regulators have also been approached to prevent the publication of inappropriate advertisements promoting sale of Ayurvedic and other AYUSH medicines in public interest. On this account, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has issued instructions/guidelines dated

12th July, 2017 to all media channels to advertise only those products which have valid manufacturing license and to abstain from telecasting such misleading advertisements which are in contravention of the provisions of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder. Consumers' complaints about misleading claims or advertisements of AYUSH and herbal medicines registered in the GAMA (Grievances Against Misleading Advertisements) portal of the Department of Consumer Affairs are examined by a Nodal Officer appointed in the Ministry of AYUSH and are forwarded to the concerned State Regulatory Authorities for necessary action in accordance with the legal provisions.

**Statement**

*Misleading Advertisements of AYUSH Products and Services*

*(From April 2015 to January 2018)*

Sl. No.	State	Company Name
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Nelapatla Sudhir / Holistic Health Meridian
2		Grovel Drugs and Chemicals Private Limited / Amrutha Dia Churnam
3		Homeo Trends
4		Life Homeopathy
5		Positive Homeopathy
6		
7		Raheem Unani Clinic
8		
9		Reva Health Skin and Hair
10		S B Ayurvedic Speciality Hospital
11	Bihar	B C German Homeo Clinic
12		Renovision Exports Pvt. Ltd. / Hypower Musli Capsule

1	2	3	1	2	3
13	Chandigarh	SBS Biotech/ Dr. Junejas Accumass	35		Meeta Ayurveda
14	Chhattisgarh.	Alfa Wellness Herbals Pvt. Ltd.	36		
15		M J Care Hospital	37		
16		Old Polio Hospital	38		
17	Delhi	34 Heart Care	39		Navchetana Kendra / Navchetana Kendra Products - Debisulin
18		Ayurveda Clinic	40		
19		Butterfly Ayurveda P.Ltd- Pancreofly blood glucose metabolizer	41		Om Sai Ayurveda India Limited
20		Chetan Herbals Private Limited	42		Oorja Ayurvedic Clinic Pvt. Ltd./ OorjaAyurvedic Clinic
21		Delhi Clinic	43		OPTM Healthcare Private Limited
22		Devarshi Ayurved and Biotech Pvt. Ltd. / Devarshi Ayurved Range of Products	44		
23		Dr Dassans Life Care Ayurvedic Herbal Treatment and Research Centre	45		
24		Dr Guptas Clinic	46		Raj Pharmacy
25		Dr. Sanjeev Cancer and Liver Clinic	47		Rex UnA Remedies Pvt Ltd
26		Ganga Ayurvedic Clinic	48		Sablok Clinic
27		Gautam Clinic	49		
28		Hamdard Laboratories India/ Hamdard Wellness	50		
29		Hashmi Herbals- Sikandar E Azam Capsule	51		Sanyasi Ayurveda
30		Hempushpa - Rajvaidya Shital Prasad	52		Sardarji Skin Cure
31		Jeevan Pharmacy	53		SBL LTD
32		Khushi Ayurveda Pvt. Ltd / Khushi Ayurveda Range of Products	54		
33			55		Shivansh Ayurveda / Shivansh Ayurveda Range of Products
34		Mahaguni Ayurveda Private Limited / Mahaguni Ayurveda Range of Products	56		
			57		
			58		SKS Ayurveda Impex Private Limited / SKS Ayurveda Range of Products
			59		Sriji Ayurved Shakti
			60		Sun Laboratories P Ltd. / Titanic K2 Capsules

1	2	3	1	2	3
61		Zee Laboratories Limited/ Zeegold Capsules	84		Shrinivas Gujarat Laboratories Pvt. Ltd./Shrinivas Tulsi Panchamrit
62			85		Speed Height Capsule
63	Goa	Rogmukti Ayurvedic Clinic	86		
64	Gujarat	Balaji Ayurved Sansthan / Arsh- Har Range of Products	87		
65			88	Haryana	Bengali Dawakhana
66			89		BT 36 Body Toner Capsules and cream
67		Deaf Cure Centre-Praveen Surana	90		Hercules Healthcare
68		Dr. Dhiraj Patel - Khodiyar Ayurved	91		Izda Health Care Pvt Ltd
69		Dr. Patels Homeocare - Fertility Clinic	92		
70		Freshiya	93		
71		Gloss Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. / Vaeg Capsules and Oil	94		
72		Hearing Treatment - Pravin Surana	95		Juneja Clinic / Juneja Modern Clinic
73		Kayam Tablets	96		Kisan Dham Shree Ladwa Gaushala
74			97		Laborate Pharma India Ltd/ Labolia Big Beauty
75		Khodiyar Ayurvedic	98		Lord Dhanwantri Ayurvedic Hospital
76		Komala Gutika Sheth Brothers	99		
77		Naaz India Company / Naaz Churna	100		Mata Tirath Devi Ayurvedic Hospital
78			101		Radha Kishan Children Hospital
79		Natural India Products Company/ Nipcos Range of Products	102		Sahar Herbal Pharmacy Pvt Ltd
80		Noor Clinic	103		Shravya Speech and Hearing Clinic
81		Noor Davakhana	104		Soliel International Healthcare Products / BT- 36 toner capsule and cream
82		Osho Medicare	105		
83		Shreejee Honey I. P. Ltd- Shreeji Ashtamrut			

1	2	3	1	2	3
106			129		Francis Vaidyans Ayurveda Vaidyasala Pvt Ltd/ Mehyog
107	Himachal Pradesh		130		Kims Health Care Management Limited/ Kims Weight Management Clinic
108			131		Nila Pharmaceuticals/Arsamukthi
109	SBS Biotech Ayurvedic Division		132		
110			133		Stimox Capsule
111			134	Madhya Pradesh	Advanced Homeo - Health Centre
112 Jharkhand	Ambey Clinic / Dr Prabhat Kumar		135		Amlaya Herbals-Jippo African Oil
113	Kalpa Foundation		136		Apoorv Hi-Tech
114	Oplus Heart Centre		137		Ayushman Homeopathic Center
115	Sex Samadhan Clinic		138		Chaturbhuj Pharma Company
116	Sun Laboratories P Ltd/ Titanic K2 Capsules		139		
117 Karnataka	Amrita Homeopathy and Aesthetics Multispeciality Clinic		140		
118	Ayurwin Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd./ Nutrislim Plus Range of Products		141		
119			142		
120	Essentia Business Pvt. Ltd/ Kamadeva Long Drive Range of Products		143		Dindayal Aushadhi
121	Mallur Flora and Hospitality Pvt. Ltd. / Miracle Drinks		144		
122	Nisargalaya Drugs Pvt. Ltd. / Phyto X-tra Power		145		
123	Positive Homeopathy		146		
124			147		
125	Shifa Health Care Clinic		148		
126	SRI DHARMASTHALA MANJUNATHESHWARA		149		Gehm Clinic and Research Center / Gehm Frez Tablets
127 Kerala	Arabindo School of Perfect Eye Sight		150		GM Ayurveda
128	Ayur Veda Mantra		151		Heart and Health Care / Dr Dhillon Clinic
			152		
			153		Ratan Ayurvedic
			154		Sanjivani Piles Clinic

1	2	3	1	2	3
155	Maharashtra	Bhagyesh Health and Beauty Care Pvt Ltd	179		NU Ayurveda Clinic
156		Dr Batras Homeopathic Clinic	180		Nurture Health Care / Medora Upchar Paddhati
157			181		
158			182		
159			183		
160			184		
161		DR RAJGURU HAIRCARE AND RESEARCH CLINIC	185		Rajnish Hot Deal Pvt. Ltd./ Play Win Range of Products
162		Dr. Batras Homeopathy Family Clinic	186		
163		Dr. Jonwals Niramay Ayush Panchkarm Health Institute and Research Hospital	187		
164		Dr. Munnir khan	188		
165		Dr. Richas Unique Clinic	189		
166		Emami Ltd./Zandu Vigorex	190		
167		FORMULA-TEN	191		
168		Gaharwar Pharma Products Pvt Ltd./ Gaharwar OTC Products	192		
169			193		
170			194		
171			195		
172		Juvenor Pharmaceuticals / Muslinites Gold	196		
173			197		
174			198		
175		Lord Pharma Company/ Mehanorm Plus	199		
176		Micropark Wellness	200		
177		Naik Homeopathy Care and Cure Clinic/ Naik Homeopathy	201		
178		Naik Hospital / Dr Yashpal Hair Treatment	202		
			203		
			204		Ratan Ayurvedic Sansthan/ Sudhol Body Toner Capsules
			205		
			206		Ruchi Herbal Pvt. Ltd./ Long Dive Range of Products

1	2	3	1	2	3
207			236		
208			237		
209			238		
210	Shree Maruti Herbal / Stay on Oral Liquid		239		
211			240		
212			241		
213			242		
214			243		
215			244		
216			245		
217			246		
218			247		
219			248		
220			249		
221			250	Shri Ganesh Naturopathy Center	
222			251	Stay On Power Capsules	
223			252		
224			253	Unique International / Dr Richas Unique Clinic	
225			254	Vedamrut Ayurvedic Health Education Trust and Research Centre	
226			255	Waghanna Vaidyakiya Seva Pvt. Ltd.	
227			256 Odisha	Pushpa Clinic	
228			257	Manishree Homeopathic Clinic	
229			258 Puducherry	Shree Varma Ayurvedic Hospital	
230			259	SHREE VARMA	
231			260 Punjab	Deevya Ayurveda and Panchkarma Center	
232			261	Dr. Dassans Life Care Ayurvedic Herbal Treatment and Research Centre	
233					
234					
235					

1	2	3	1	2	3
262	Jolly Health Care / Jolly Sunsex Gold Range of Products		288		
263			289		
264	Kundan Kidney Care Centre		290		
265	New Model Clinic		291	Sivaraj Siddha Vaithya Salai	
266			292	Srigiri Ayurvedic Hospital	
267	Prince Pharma/ 2Much Gold Capsules		293	Telangana	Dr. Care Homeopathy
268	Raj Dawakhana		294		Homeocare International Pvt. Ltd.
269	Stammering Relief Centre		295		
270			296		
271	Suneha Health Care		297		Positive Homeopathy
272	Rajasthan AROGYAM PANCHKARMA		298		
273	Astha clinic		299		
274			300		
275			301		
276	Benda Acupuncture and Slimming Centre		302		S. B. Ayurvedic Specialty Clinic / Dr
277	Charak Kayakalp Hospital		303		Star Ayurveda/ Star Homoeopathy
278			304		
279	Chaudhary Bavasir Hospital		305		
280	Jaipur Ayush Hospital		306		
281	Kunnath Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. / Musli Power Range of Products		307		
282	Sex Samadhan Clinic		308		Vardhan Ayurveda Hospital
283	Tamil Nadu Amina Clinic		309	Uttar Pradesh	Ayurved Amritam / Dr Mayank Sharma
284	Liver and Gastro Care		310		B K Arogyam and Research Center
285	Ram Swarna Clinic		311		
286	RJR Hospitals		312		Badshahi Dawakhana
287	Shree Varma Ayurveda Hospital		313		Bajrangi Nirogdham Aushadhalay



1	2	3	1	2	3
314		Capital Pharmacy / Attari Tel	337		German Homeo Gastro Liver Hospital
315					
316		Care and care herbals- Shots range of products	338		Gurudev Multispeciality Centre
			339		Hair Grow
317		Cenozoic Remedies Pvt Ltd	340		Hair Mantras
318			341		Hashmi Dawakhana
319		Chittransh Homeo Hall	342		Ismail Pharma Range of Products/Night Stop Capsule and Powder
320		Classical Homeopath / Dr Meetwar Homeopathy			
321			343		
322		Clean stone	344		Jagat Pharma / Isotine Ayurvedic Eye Drops
323		Dr Atul Mishra	345		
324		Dr Bhartis Holistic Wellness	346		
325		Dr Guptas Skin and Hair Hospital	347		Janta Clinic
326		Dr Herring German Homeo Company	348		
			349		
327		Dr Natasha Ayurvedic Doctor / Kavish Permanent Penis Tight Cream	350		Jivak Ayurveda Cancer Hospital
			351		Khandelwal Accupresure Health Care System
328			352		Kusum Homeopathic Clinic / Dr Kamal Garg
329					
330		Dr P K Jain Clinic Pvt. Ltd.	353		Maa Homeo Chikitsa Kendra
331		Dr. A. K. Jain Clinic	354		Makewell Pharmacetucal/ Speed Height Capsule
332		Dr. Basus Eye Hospital/ Isotine Eye Drops	355		
333		Dr. Rajesh Upadhyay Ksharsutra Clinic	356		
			357		Meghdoot Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan / Madhu Shoonya Powder
334		Dr. Shukla Ayurvedic Sex Clinic			
335		Dr.Nawal Kishore Hospital And Research Centre	358		
336		G. M. Pharmacy / Sadabahar Sugar Free	359		Muniraj Ayurved Ashram/ Muniraj Arsh Hari

1	2	3	1	2	3
360	Noor Cancer Care		385	Yash Mens Centre	
361	Olephia Biopharma Limited / Votif Syrup		386	Uttarakhand	Shree Kalyan Ayurvedashram
362	OPTM HealthCare Pvt. Ltd./ UR Halt		387		Chaturbhuji Pharmaceutical Company / Japani Oil
363	Rana Dispensary		388		
364	Sanjeevani Welfare Foundation / Sanjeevani Foundation		389		
365	Sanjivani Ayurvedashram		390		Cosmo Vedant Herbal India / Vedantak Vati
366	Sardar Ji Skin Cure		391		Nirog Ayurvedic Center
367	Sarpal Homeohall / Dr. Puneet Sarpal Homeopath		392		Shree Kalyan Ayurvedashram
368	Shanshah- E- Azam Capsules		393		
369	Shree Hari Clinic		394	West Bengal	D.S.Research Centre
370			395		Dr Lama Modern Health Clinic
371			396		Merlin Natural Care Clinic
372	Shree Ujjwal Ayurveda / Shree Ujjawal Ayurveda Products		397		Nirmal Kayaz
373	Shri Sai Hospital		398		Olivet Pharma Pvt. Ltd./ Ayusya Ayurvedic Super Speciality Treatment
374	Shubham Homeo Clinic		399		
375			400		
376			401		S D Industries/ Zosh Range of Products
377			402		Shree Baidyanath Ayur Bhawan Pvt. Ltd. / Baidyanath Vita Ex Gold Plus
378	Sugar Control Clinic		403		
379	Sun Ayurveda/ Surya Amrit Jivan		404		
380	Taj Hospital		405		
381	The Ano Rectal Clinic		406		
382			407		
383	Tila Fakiri Tel				
384	Vaishnavi Charitable Trust				

**Statement***Details of Misleading Advertisements Forwarded to State Regulatory Authorities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of complaints forwarded
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	11
2	Bihar	1
3	Chandigarh	3
4	NCT of Delhi	80
5	Gujarat	37
6	Haryana	23
7	Himachal Pradesh	13
8	Karnataka	20
9	Kerala	7
10	Madhya Pradesh	38
11	Maharashtra	162
12	Odisha	1
13	Punjab	21
14	Rajasthan	9
15	Tamil Nadu	17
16	Telangana	17
17	Uttar Pradesh	94
18	Uttarakhand	13
19	West Bengal	18
Total		585

**Deaths due to Air Pollution**

1337. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

SHRI LALLU SINGH:

SHRI HARIMANJHI:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a premier international agency and medical journal, deaths due to air pollution and from Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in various cities including metropolitan cities are highest in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether increase in air pollution due to emissions from factories and cutting of trees poses a serious threat to human life and if so, the details thereof along with the total number of people died due to air pollution in various cities during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has assessed the quality of air pollution in metropolitan cities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of projects undertaken by his Ministry to reduce air pollution in New Delhi and other affected State Capitals during the last three years along with its achievements thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to combat the rise in air pollution and mitigate the health hazards arising out of pollution in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) An article titled 'Nations within a nation: variations in epidemiological transition across the states of India, 1990-2016 in the Global Burden of Disease Study' was published in the Lancet journal in December, 2017. The article reported that five leading risk factors for Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in 2016 are child and maternal malnutrition, air pollution, dietary risks, high systolic blood pressure, and high fasting plasma glucose. The article also states that though the levels of exposure in India is among the highest in the world, the DALY due to air pollution decreased by 23-6% in India from 1990 to 2016.

There are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/disease

exclusively due to air pollution. However, air pollution could be one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health effects of air pollution are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals.

(c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring ambient air quality in 691 locations covering 303 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). As per the data, the number of cities, where monitored values are exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) during 2016, is 21 for NO<sub>2</sub>, 195 for PM<sub>10</sub> and 31 for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which inter alia, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; notification of Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi and NCR, collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles, etc.

In addition, the government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. The NCAP focuses on collaborative and participatory approach comprising all sources of pollution and coordination

between relevant Central Ministries, State Governments, local bodies and other stakeholders.

#### **Action on NPAs**

1338. SHRIMATI ARPITA GHOSH:  
SHRI D.S. RATHOD:  
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:  
SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of banks are on the rise, if so, the details thereof and the total NPA amount in the country;

(b) whether banks are facing difficulties in recovering the loans which have been declared as NPA and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to take strict action against loan defaulters and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government/Reserve Bank of India to control/resolve NPAs; and

(e) the reason for bringing up a bill like Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance, where public money will be at stake, while the NPA issues are not resolved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, combined Gross NPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks have declined marginally from 10% as on 30.6.2017 to 9.8% as on 30.9.2017.

(b) to (e) Recovery of loans was being effected under the provisions of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act and through Debts Recovery Tribunals. SARFAESI Act was amended in 2016 to make it more effective. Further, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters, and to provide for timebound

resolution of stressed assets. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended, to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. RBI has issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, with fund and non-fund based outstanding amount greater than Rs. 5,000 crore and with 60% or more classified as non-performing as of 31.3.2016, to initiate insolvency process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. These 12 accounts constituted about 25% of the GNPA's of the banking system.

In addition to the above steps for addressing resolution of NPAs, the proposed Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017 aims to provide for a comprehensive resolution mechanism with the objective of protecting consumers and public funds, thereby contributing to the stability and resilience of the financial system. The provisions of the bill do not modify present protections to the depositors.

#### **Universal Immunisation Programme**

1339. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any scheme to promote immunisation coverage and , if so, the details and objectives thereof;

(b) the challenges faced by the Government in the implementation of the scheme;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the difficulties in the implementation of the scheme;

(d) whether there is any improvement in the related indices like increase in immunisation coverage or decrease in the incidence of diseases after the implementation of the scheme, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has assessed the progress achieved periodically under Universal Immunisation Programme in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government is undertaking any other policies for promoting universal immunisation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The government has launched Mission Indradhanush in 528 districts across 35 States/UTs and Intensified Mission Indradhanush in 190 districts including 17 urban areas across 24 State/UTs with an aim to achieve 90% full immunisation coverage by December 2018.

(b) The main challenges faced by the government in implementation of scheme are lack of awareness in people about benefits of immunisation and apprehension for adverse events following immunisation.

(c) Government is undertaking focused IEC activities through communication plans made at State, district and block level so as to increase awareness amongst the people and alleviate their apprehensions for immunisation.

(d) As per the report of Integrated Child Health and Immunisation Survey (INCHIS), the first two phases of Mission Indradhanush led to an increase of 6.7% in full immunization coverage. The state-wise details of number of children and pregnant women vaccinated are enclosed as Statement.

(e) The progress of Universal Immunisation Programme is assessed regularly through data available on Health Management Information System (HMIS). Further, periodic surveys like National Family Health Survey (NFHS), District Level Household Survey (DLHS), Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) etc. also provide details on progress of Immunization Coverage.

(f) The Government is focusing on strengthening Routine Immunization to increase and sustain the gains in Immunisation Coverage made under Mission Indradhanush & Intensified Mission Indradhanush.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Children and Pregnant Women immunized under Mission Indradhanush (MI) and Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI)\**

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children immunized			Pregnant Women Immunized		
		MI	IMI	Total	MI	IMI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.001	-	0.001	0.000	-	0.000
2	Andhra Pradesh	1.798	0.217	2.015	0.392	0.033	0.425
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.442	0.118	0.559	0.054	0.013	0.066
4	Assam	3.397	0.266	3.663	0.941	0.062	1.003
5	Bihar	11.744	1.614	13.357	2.724	0.294	3.018
6	Chandigarh	0.045	-	0.045	0.007	-	0.007
7	Chhattisgarh	4.882	-	4.882	1.109	-	1.109
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.005	-	0.005	0.001	-	0.001
9	Daman and Diu	0.006	-	0.006	0.001	-	0.001
10	Delhi	11.095	1.097	12.191	1.785	0.117	1.903
11	Goa	0.008	-	0.008	0.001	-	0.001
12	Gujarat	5.211	0.317	5.528	1.279	0.056	1.335
13	Haryana	10.041	0.843	10.883	2.715	0.217	2.932
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.124	-	0.124	0.028	-	0.028
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0.841	0.098	0.939	0.067	0.009	0.076
16	Jharkhand	7.943	0.593	8.536	1.956	0.130	2.086
17	Karnataka	8.190	0.704	8.894	1.639	0.133	1.772
18	Kerala	1.378	0.018	1.396	0.109	0.002	0.111
19	Lakshadweep	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
20	Madhya Pradesh	21.209	2.821	24.030	6.446	0.597	7.043
21	Maharashtra	4.299	2.021	6.320	0.550	0.257	0.807
22	Manipur	0.440	0.057	0.497	0.085	0.011	0.096
23	Meghalaya	0.880	0.230	1.110	0.145	0.037	0.182
24	Mizoram	0.135	0.020	0.155	0.032	0.005	0.038

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Nagaland	0.421	0.162	0.584	0.066	0.022	0.088
26	Odisha	3.634	0.140	3.774	1.069	0.028	1.096
27	Puducherry	0.006	-	0.006	0.001	-	0.001
28	Punjab	1.839	-	1.839	0.399	-	0.399
29	Rajasthan	15.546	0.706	16.252	4.081	0.143	4.224
30	Sikkim	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.001
31	Tamil Nadu	6.702	-	6.702	1.637	-	1.637
32	Telangana	2.519	-	2.519	0.421	-	0.421
33	Tripura	0.128	0.083	0.210	0.033	0.012	0.046
34	Uttar Pradesh	122.454	45.123	167.577	37.240	9.318	46.558
35	Uttarakhand	2.396	0.396	2.791	0.653	0.107	0.760
36	West Bengal	5.017	0.387	5.404	1.121	0.020	1.141
	India	254.777	58.033	312.811	68.785	11.624	80.409

\*Data as on 23rd January 2018.

#### **Anaemia Among Women**

1340. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY:

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

(a) whether India has the largest number of Anaemic women in the world and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the cases of Anaemia among women and adolescent girls and deaths therefrom have increased in the country despite several measures taken by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government to address this problem and physical targets set and achieved along with funds provided therein during the said period, State/UT-wise and Scheme/ Programme-wise;

(d) whether the cases of irregularities/ corruption in implementation of the said schemes/programmes in the country have come to the notice of the Government during the said period, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and scheme/ programme-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to tide over this challenge with special attention to women and adolescent girls suffering from Anaemia in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Global nutrition report 2017, India has the largest number of women affected by anaemia, followed by China, Pakistan, Nigeria and Indonesia.

The global nutrition report covers data of 140 countries evaluated against health targets decided by World Health Assembly. Globally, 61.4 crore women aged 15-49 years are affected by anemia. In India, 14.67 crore women are suffering from anaemia.

As per WHO report on the global prevalence of anaemia 2011, 50% cases of Anaemia are attributed to iron deficiency. Other causes of anaemia include other micronutrient deficiencies (e.g. folate, riboflavin, vitamins A and B12), acute and chronic infections (e.g. malaria, cancer, tuberculosis and HIV), and inherited or acquired disorders that affect haemoglobin synthesis (e.g. haemoglobinopathies).

(b) As per NFHS data, overall prevalence of anemia among women and adolescent girls has not increased in country from 2005-06(NFHS-3) to 2015-16 (NFHS-4).

However, following states have shown increase in prevalence of anaemia among non- pregnant women (aged 15-49 years) from 2005-06(NFHS-3) to 2015-16 (NFHS-4):- Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

Himachal Pradesh has shown increase in cases of anemia among pregnant women from from 2005-06(NFHS-3) to 2015-16(NFHS-4).

Following states has shown increase in prevalence of anaemia among adolescent girls from 2005-06(NFHS-3) to 2015-16(NFHS-4):- Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Data on deaths attributed to anaemia is not available for India.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has implemented National Iron Plus Initiative to prevent anaemia among women, children and adolescents. The program details out interventions for all life stages universally for given age group population in the country:-

1. Preschoolers (6m-59 months): Bi-weekly IFA syrup
2. School aged children (5 - 10 years): Pink coloured Weekly IFA tablet (WIFS Junior)

3. Adolescents (11-19 years): Blue coloured weekly IFA tablet (WIFS)
4. Women in Reproductive ages (20 - 49 years): Red coloured weekly IFA tablet
5. Pregnant and lactating women: 1 Tab daily for 180 days starting after 1st Trimester, at 14-16 weeks of gestation. To be repeated for 180 days post-partum.

Data regarding physical targets and achievement (Iron Folic Acid supplementation) for adolescent girls and non-pregnant women is not maintained centrally. However, information for pregnant women as per HMIS is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Fund allocated to States and UTs under National Iron Plus Initiative is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No such cases have been reported by the states to Government of India

(e) Government has also taken following measures which also interalia help in addressing challenge of anaemia.

- National Deworming Day is organized to deworm all children aged 1 to 19 years.
- Supplementation of vitamin A syrup to children
- National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
- National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke
- Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
- Prevention, Control and management of heamoglobinopathies



**Statement-I***Year and State wise Physical Target and Achievement of IFA supplementation among pregnant women*

States/UTs		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2014-15	
		Physical Target	Achievement	Physical Target	Achievement	Physical Target	Achievement	Physical Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	All India	21,934,063	18,206,071	28,440,723	23,076,607	28,240,593	22,619,128	28,379,625	22,991,855
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,061	539	5,672	18,643	5,489	19,373	5,939	39,445
2	Andhra Pradesh	629,884	668,298	834,340	824,509	877,236	896,200	1,070,551	1,033,355
3	Arunachal Pradesh	24,385	8,779	29,975	30,703	30,113	18,628	35,542	21,692
4	Assam	515,329	456,423	725,046	733,387	740,884	669,205	751,185	681,490
5	Bihar	2,371,195	1,191,739	2,935,167	1,486,461	2,736,333	1,204,890	2,634,925	1,624,595
6	Chandigarh	49,507	21,635	60,667	32,263	58,564	19,331	37,395	28,795
7	Chhattisgarh	477,387	464,718	621,076	617,322	651,449	613,562	674,811	590,712
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,041	4,475	8,502	8,098	9,547	6,253	16,015	4,246
9	Daman and Diu	5,828	3,843	6,157	5,496	8,346	5,300	8,348	4,947
10	Delhi	732,821	350,130	993,842	524,760	926,067	520,981	874,226	482,855
11	Goa	17,975	11,083	23,984	14,517	25,437	18,209	25,995	20,063
12	Gujarat	1,114,393	1,057,430	1,381,764	1,334,836	1,405,981	1,359,046	1,405,807	1,306,252
13	Haryana	574,525	313,050	570,462	303,662	590,615	331,786	582,804	538,042
14	Himachal Pradesh	88,819	46,781	121,493	105,625	126,102	103,507	125,286	101,329
15	Jammu and Kashmir	289,241	156,410	387,785	166,560	355,477	97,763	388,996	116,483
16	Jharkhand	719,688	509,025	922,729	712,544	799,865	588,284	782,667	465,821
17	Karnataka	830,012	861,428	1,127,674	1,073,855	1,220,076	929,207	1,196,698	864,069
18	Kerala	637,458	368,611	488,095	326,231	477,820	404,900	495,716	497,872
19	Lakshadweep	893	809	1,178	960	1,192	709	1,206	737
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,432,788	1,322,176	1,841,458	1,836,933	1,847,691	1,868,867	1,900,801	1,926,551
21	Maharashtra	1,704,777	1,398,790	2,185,798	1,370,670	2,172,145	1,394,595	2,119,476	1,551,278
22	Manipur	42,225	20,198	60,132	35,822	70,899	25,505	79,090	21,568
23	Meghalaya	100,749	33,160	133,880	61,774	131,908	46,821	129,575	53,231
24	Mizoram	16,677	4,132	21,986	12,636	22,391	10,135	23,481	15,458
25	Nagaland	28,934	3,118	47,172	11,922	48,846	14,131	44,588	15,081

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Odisha	533,957	430,500	748,325	585,563	805,828	601,715	816,619	588,415
27	Puducherry	46,010	10,148	84,301	201,893	85,637	85,703	74,527	68,195
28	Punjab	333,799	279,614	470,504	442,984	488,504	424,129	476,431	392,697
29	Rajasthan	905,263	473,703	1,913,657	1,551,372	1,876,645	1,592,727	1,921,950	1,649,498
30	Sikkim	6,575	4,187	8,457	6,847	8,939	7,290	9,375	7,574
31	Tamil Nadu	952,161	874,587	1,027,000	888,597	1,028,316	973,017	1,087,207	660,037
32	Telangana	967,603	1,006,150	942,232	886,932	876,839	929,919	829,983	790,173
33	Tripura	57,348	24,154	76,813	58,807	75,760	48,801	77,290	46,465
34	Uttar Pradesh	4,302,742	4,603,335	5,659,485	4,951,460	5,679,116	4,877,767	5,535,650	4,926,736
35	Uttarakhand	154,358	91,998	216,290	223,277	221,686	59,841	215,549	79,947
36	West Bengal	1,261,655	1,130,915	1,749,055	1,497,498	1,733,561	1,566,831	1,866,097	1,521,857

(Source HMIS)

**Statement-II***Year and State wise approved fund under National Iron Plus Initiative (Amount in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. High Focus States</b>					
1	Bihar	7023.59	3177.61	3596.37	13797.57
2	Chhattisgarh	2985.00	2105.38	1354.38	6444.76
3	Himachal Pradesh	428.23	0.00	141.45	569.68
4	Jammu and Kashmir	1622.90	340.59	0.00	1963.49
5	Jharkhand	3440.35	642.73	245.54	4328.62
6	Madhya Pradesh	4235.87	128.00	481.60	4845.47
7	Odisha	1340.76	843.32	66.26	2250.34
8	Rajasthan	5147.50	1658.11	548.18	7353.79
9	Uttar Pradesh	26166.24	1483.81	1952.12	29602.17
10	Uttarakhand	611.66	28.06	123.09	762.81
Sub Total		53002.10	10407.61	8508.99	71918.70
<b>B. NE States</b>					
11	Arunachal Pradesh	358.13	0.00	146.54	504.67
12	Assam	3192.93	757.25	818.43	4768.61
13	Manipur	22.67	81.80	38.00	142.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Meghalaya	1094.40	335.84	64.61	1494.85
15	Mizoram	189.60	75.91	46.50	312.01
16	Nagaland	126.43	71.31	38.83	236.57
17	Sikkim	82.36	34.50	29.61	146.47
18	Tripura	611.66	19.18	152.64	783.48
Sub Total		5678.18	1375.79	1335.16	8389.13
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>					
19	Andhra Pradesh	2581.36	450.36	519.25	3550.97
20	Goa	29.72	55.75	59.29	144.76
21	Gujarat	3002.52	1068.45	1195.08	5266.05
22	Haryana	357.12	49.71	92.92	499.75
23	Karnataka	3994.75	846.12	1902.86	6743.73
24	Kerala	1482.30	424.03	373.00	2279.33
25	Maharashtra	10167.50	3139.40	2746.22	16053.12
26	Punjab	1931.28	1080.49	308.89	3320.66
27	Tamil Nadu	4491.96	1170.35	118.00	5780.31
28	Telangana	4235.27	582.82	524.44	5342.53
29	West Bengal	337.57	1907.87	1582.67	3828.11
Sub Total		32611.35	10775.35	9422.62	52809.31
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>					
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.37	19.25	14.38	52.00
31	Chandigarh	243.22	7.10	0.00	250.32
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.37	106.31	48.41	205.09
33	Daman and Diu	12.65	3.78	3.66	20.09
34	Delhi	114.00	0.00	0.00	114.00
35	Lakshadweep	9.26	21.19	24.22	54.67
36	Puducherry	210.79	92.42	53.68	356.89
Sub Total		658.66	250.05	144.35	1053.06
Grand Total		91950.29	22808.79	19411.12	134170.20

Source: Finance Management Group, Approval and expenditure report

**Mapping of Forest**

1341. SHRI KUNDARIYA MOHANBHAI KALYANJI  
BHAI:  
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent directive of the Shimla High Court for mapping of forest and tagging of trees with Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) to check deforestation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce similar scheme for other forested regions particularly in the vulnerable areas where illegal cutting and poaching is rampant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps proposed for checking deforestation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh, in pursuance of the directive of the Hon'ble High Court of Shimla, Government of Himachal Pradesh has initiated the process to enumerate and geo-reference all trees in the Shimla Municipal Corporation limits, and more than two lakh tree have already been enumerated. The State Council for Science and Technology of Government of Himachal Pradesh has also initiated the process to map the forests under Shimla Municipal Corporation limits using time series satellite imageries.

(c) and (d) The Government has no such proposal to introduce similar scheme for other forested regions particularly in the vulnerable areas where illegal cutting and poaching is rampant. The primary responsibility for protection and conservation of forests including checking of deforestation in the country lies with the respective State and Union Territory Governments. This Ministry supports the efforts of State/UT Governments in this regard by providing technical and financial assistance.

*[Translation]*

**Revival of City Lakes**

1342. DR. BHARTIBEN D. SHYAL:  
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that lakes situated in cities across the country are drying up rapidly and their water is becoming un-usable due to encroachments and change in rules relating to land use by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to prepare a comprehensive mechanism for revival of city lakes across the country in consultation with State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Rapid urbanization, developmental activities and anthropogenic pressures, do stress water bodies.

(c) and (d) For conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the country, this Ministry is currently implementing a scheme namely, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) on cost sharing between Central Government and respective State Governments.

The scheme provides assistance for components such as survey and assessment, catchment area treatment, protection and monitoring, restoration measures, desilting and dredging, water management, biodiversity conservation etc. for conservation and management of wetlands, whereas for restoration and conservation of lakes, assistance is provided for activities such as interception and diversion of sewage, providing sewerage system and sewage treatment plants, desilting, catchment area treatment, storm water management etc.

Under NPCA, financial assistance has been provided for conservation and management of 64 lakes in 15 States and 82 identified wetlands in 24 States & 2 UTs.

*[English]*

**Surprise Inspection of Polluting Industries**

1343. DR. KULAMANI SAMAL:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has conducted any surprise or on-the-spot inspection of some industrial establishments/industries causing environmental pollution in various States, especially in Odisha during last four years;

(b) if so, the total number of such surprise inspection carried out during the last three years, State/UT and location-wise;

(c) the details of companies/industries found polluting environment during the said inspections, State/UT-wise and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government have received any report with regard to all these industrial establishments and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether several companies/ industries have been found to be releasing polluting substance in rivers, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Monitoring and inspection of industrial units are through surveillance squad and online systems. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has conducted surprise inspection of industries in the 17 categories of highly polluting..industries under the Environmental Surveillance Squad Programme (ESSP) under which 106 industries have been inspected during 2014-15 and 18 Directions have been issued in case of non-compliance. 4 industries were inspected in Odisha during 2014-15 and Directions was issued to one industry under the ESSP. Online Continuous Emission/ Effluent Monitoring system was introduced by CPCB in 2016 for transparent and objective monitoring of industrial units in States/ Union Territories (UTs). CPCB has been carrying out surprise inspections based on SMS alert system generated by Online Continuous Emission/ Effluent Monitoring system. The details of the monitoring carried out in different States/ UTs is given in the enclosed Statement. 18 inspections have been carried out in Odisha and 1 directions were issued for non-compliance. CPCB has also inspected 1109 Grossly Polluting industries (GPIs) in the Ganga Basin during December, 2015- April, 2017 out of which 528 GPIs were found to be non-complying with the prescribed effluent discharge standards, non-availability of valid consent and non-connectivity etc.

**Statement**

*State wise list industries inspected under SMS Alert and Directions issues*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No of Industries Inspected	Directions issued Under Section 5	Directions issued under section 18 (1)(b)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	13	0
2.	Assam	12	5	0
3.	Bihar	2	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	11	8	0
5.	Delhi	1	0	0
6.	Gujarat	33	24	0
7.	Haryana	13	6	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	0
9.	Jharkhand	14	10	0
10.	Karnataka	14	9	0
11.	Kerala	5	6	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	6	0
13.	Maharashtra	22	13	1
14.	Meghalaya	2	1	0
15.	Odisha	18	11	0
16.	Pudduchery	1	0	0
17.	Punjab	11	6	0
18.	Rajasthan	19	7	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	18	6	0
20.	Telangana	9	8	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	18	6	0
22.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0
23.	West Bengal	20	13	0
Total		279	161	1

### **Kyoto Protocol**

1344. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China had jointly urged rich nations to ratify the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2013-2020) guiding their climate action for next three years by June, 2018 to build trust in the multilateral process; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The 23rd Conference of Parties (COP 23) to UNFCCC was held in Bonn, Germany from 6th to 17th November 2017. During COP 23, India and other developing countries urged the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. As a result, the decision titled 'Fiji Momentum for Implementation' adopted during COP 23 requests the President of the Conference of the Parties and the UNFCCC Executive Secretary to send joint letters to Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are yet to ratify the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol urging them to deposit their instruments of acceptance with the Depositary as soon as possible. It also requests the secretariat to consult the United Nations Secretary-General on ways to promote the ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.

### **Complaints under GST**

1345. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of additional companies which have registered themselves post implementation of Goods and Services Tax;

(b) whether the increased financial inclusion increased the tax base of the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As on 4th February, 1,45,466 additional companies have taken new registration.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. As per the data available with GSTN, around 83,32,953 PAN verified taxpayers

existed under the pre GST tax regime under both the Central and State Governments combined.

As on 4th February 2018, 1,01,10,002 are registered under GST including 64,07,464 existing tax payers who have migrated to GST and 37,02,538 who have taken new registration under GST.

*[Translation]*

### **Credit Card Issued by PSBs**

1346. DR. BANSILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to issue credit cards;

(b) the number of credit cards issued by the PSBs during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(c) the amount of loan provided through these credit cards along with the percentage of the loans disbursed out of total loan; and

(d) the details of non-performing assets as a result of non-payment of outstanding dues through these credit cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) circular DBR.No.FSD.BC. 18/24.01.009/ 2015-16 dated July 1, 2015 incorporates the norms regarding credit cards issued by public sector banks. As per this, banks in India can undertake credit card business either departmentally or through a subsidiary company set up for the purpose. They can also undertake domestic credit card business by entering into tie-up with one of the banks already having arrangements for issue of credit cards. Banks desirous of undertaking credit card business, either independently or in tie-up arrangement with other card issuing banks, can do so with the approval of their Boards and prior approval of RBI is not needed. However, banks desirous of setting up separate subsidiaries for undertaking credit card business would require prior approval of RBI. RBI guidelines also require that only banks with net worth of Rs. 100 crore and above should undertake credit card business. Each bank must have a well documented policy and a Fair Practices Code for credit card operations.

(b) to (d) Bank-wise details for number of credit card holders, outstanding loans and non performing assets during the last three years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement.

## Statement

(Rs. in crores; Rates &amp; Ratios in percentage)

Bank/Bank Group Name	31/03/2015					31/03/2016					31/03/2017					30/09/2017				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total	Credit Cards-Total
Allahabad Bank	0	0	1,53,095	0.00	0	0	0	137,707	0.00	0	0	158,103	0.00	0	0	0	152,180	0.00	0	0
Andhra Bank	1,42,367	165	1,29,576	0.13	11	1,49,050	178	1,36,371	0.13	13	1,68,394	220	1,44,232	0.15	16	1,57,194	186	1,49,454	0.12	14
Bank of Baroda	1,01,406	83	4,37,280	0.02	5	1,31,255	109	4,05,517	0.03	9	1,32,868	200	4,08,511	0.05	13	1,43,926	182	4,14,885	0.04	21
Bank of India	1,31,522	57	4,10,661	0.01	0	1,45,084	67	3,31,662	0.02	1	1,45,860	77	3,93,788	0.02	1	1,30,217	96	3,90,687	0.02	1
Bank of Maharashtra	0	0	1,01,210	0.00	0	0	0	1,11,240	0.00	0	0	0	1,01,537	0.00	0	0	0	92,965	0.00	0
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0	352	0.00	0	0	0	621	0.00	0	0	0	576	0.00	0	-	-	-	-	-
Canara Bank	1,25,917	80	3,35,106	0.02	0	2,00,416	139	3,36,348	0.04	0	2,15,950	162	3,35,306	0.05	0	2,23,766	172	3,72,763	0.05	1
Central Bank of India	1,11,940	65	1,94,967	0.03	11	1,07,047	71	1,90,153	0.04	12	1,06,514	76	1,33,008	0.05	12	1,08,394	81	1,33,190	0.04	13
Corporation Bank	96,508	38	1,47,708	0.03	5	80,510	47	1,45,706	0.03	4	96,332	66	1,45,710	0.05	4	1,01,851	71	1,35,414	0.05	6
Dena Bank	0	0	80,629	0.00	0	198	0	85,311	0.00	0	198	0	77,538	0.00	0	198	0	76,600	0.00	0
Idbi Bank Limited	1,049	0	2,15,792	0.00	0	7,164	7	2,36,477	0.00	0	20,653	27	2,10,610	0.01	0	16,187	22	2,35,670	0.01	0
Indian Bank	68,562	55	1,28,832	0.04	7	73,106	67	1,32,32	0.05	7	81,981	79	1,32,145	0.06	8	83,912	81	1,44,306	0.06	11
Indian Overseas Bank	50,503	41	1,79,041	0.02	16	52,283	45	1,72,727	0.03	21	60,530	55	1,56,776	0.03	27	65,195	60	1,52,664	0.04	31
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	1,48,039	0.00	0	0	0	1,33,639	0.00	0	0	0	1,66,438	0.00	0	0	0	152,131	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Punjab and Sind Bank	57	0	64,796	0.00	0	53	0	65377	0.00	0	51	0	60363	0.00	0	48	0	60,636	0.00	0
Punjab National Bank	1,43,633	82	3,92,422	0.02	15	1,94,370	101	432,775	0.02	19	253,951	149	4,41,751	0.03	19	2,52,312	195	4,32,385	0.05	26
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur *	0	0	71,153	0.00	0	0	0	74,743	0.00	0	0	0	68,774	0.00	0	-	-	-	-	-
State Bank of Hyderabad *	0	0	1,08,710	0.00	0	a	0	1,14,366	0.00	0	0	0	87,670	0.00	1	-	-	-	-	-
State Bank of India	3138,032	5,724	13,35,437	0.43	107	36,20,042	7,396	15,09,512	0.49	146	45,69,048	10376	16,27,278	0.63	168	49,32,698	13,029	18,32,446	0.69	215
State Bank of Mysore *	0	0	53,296	0.00	0	0	0	55,418	0.00	0	0	0	38,608	0.00	0	-	-	-	-	-
State Bank of Patiala *	0	0	80,648	0.00	0	0	0	85,941	0.00	0	0	1	77,100	0.00	0	-	-	-	-	-
State Bank of Travancore *	0	0	69,907	0.00	0	0	0	67,004	0.00	0	0	0	52,506	0.00	0	-	-	-	-	-
Syndicate Bank	64,146	40	2,05,804	0.02	8	40336	43	2,06,449	0.02	7	39377	56	2,07,065	0.03	7	40,776	64	2,14,387	0.03	7
Uco Bank	0	0	151,812	0.00	0	0	0	135308	0.00	0	0	0	1,31,55	0.00	0	0	0	1,33,313	0.00	0
Union Bank of India	89,000	48	2,62,757	0.02	3	135,619	90	2,77,725	0.03	2	1,82,414	152	3,10,578	0.05	2	1,99,047	174	3,09,953	0.06	2
United Bank of India	0	0	69,070	0.00	0	0	0	71,412	0.00	0	0	0	70,503	0.00	0	0	0	68,562	0.00	0
Vijaya Bank	36,885	25	87,692	0.03	4	41343	30	90,765	0.03	4	49,098	35	96,321	0.04	4	46,074	21	94,307	0.02	5
Total	43,21,427	6,503	56,15,793	0.12	192	49,77,876	8,389	58,23,907	0.14	245	61,42,519	11,630	58,74,349	0.20	283	65,82,495	14,435	58,30,300	0.25	353

Source: Reserve Bank of India



**Bad Loan of India**

1347. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
 DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:  
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) accumulated by Indian lenders are higher than those of banks in most major economies including the US, UK, China and Japan and if so, the details thereof and the rank of India among the major world economies plagued by such bad loans;

(b) whether gross NPAs increased to 10.2 percent in September, 2017 compared to 9.6 percent in March, which has cautioned against further deterioration as gross NPAs could inch up to 10.8 percent by March, 2018 and if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are readying a strategy to deal with the bad loan problem and if so, the details thereof along with the plan prepared by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether any comprehensive strategy has been chalked out by the Government to nab the defaulters and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the report from banks post completion of forensic audit on big defaulters has been received by the Government and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the action against the defaulters will be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that from country-wise data on ratio of non-performing loans to total gross loans available on the International Monetary Fund database, it is observed that the ratio for India compares adversely with those of USA, UK, China and Japan.

(b) As per Financial Stability Report (FSR) released by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in December 2017, the gross NPAs (GNPAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks increased to 10.2 percent in September 2017 compared to 9.6 percent in March 2017. Further, as per

FSR, macro stress test for credit risk indicates that under the baseline scenario, the GNPA ratio of the banking sector may increase to 10.8 per cent by March 2018.

(c) and (d) The problem of NPAs of banks has been addressed holistically through transparent and realistic recognition of NPAs, provision for expected losses and unprecedented recapitalisation, and putting in place a clean recovery system.

Asset Quality Review initiated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 2015, and subsequent transparent recognition by banks revealed high Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), which have impacted balance-sheets of several Public Sector Banks (PSBs).

For strengthening PSB balance-sheets, under Indradhanush plan, Government provided for Rs. 70,000 crore till FY 2018-19, as a result of which despite high NPA and consequential provisioning, banks were successful in complying with capital adequacy norms. Further, with the object of increasing credit off-take and promoting creation of jobs, in October 2017 Government announced, and has since initiated, recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks by Rs. 2,11,000 crore within two financial years to make banks weakened by NPAs strong.

Further, to enable effective action in respect of defaulters, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was enacted, which provides for timebound resolution of stressed assets. Cases have been instituted under the Code in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in respect of the 12 largest defaulters, amounting to about 25% of the NPAs of the entire banking system. To safeguard against misuse of the legal process, wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts have been barred from participating in the process under way in NCLT.

(e) As per RBI's Master Directions on Frauds, banks undertake forensic audit and take action upon forensic audit reports. These Directions do not envisage submission of such reports to and action thereon by the Government.

[*English*]

**Bitcoin Trading**

1348. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the role of the operators dealing with virtual currencies Bitcoin in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received list of major entities and parties who are facilitating Bitcoin trading, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware about the disadvantage and risk of using Bitcoin which will result into big fraud and scam; and

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take corrective and legal action against the entities who are trading and encouraging acceptance of such crypto currencies, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Government is studying the role of operators dealing with trading in crypto currencies/ Crypto assets.

(c) and (d) The Government, in a statement issued on December 29, 2017, cautioned people against the risks of investing in virtual currencies. The Reserve Bank of India has cautioned the users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies vide their Press Release dated December 24, 2013, February 1, 2017 and December 5, 2017, about the potential financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks.

*[Translation]*

#### **Policy for Education and Development of Orphans**

1349. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orphanages and the children living therein in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering to prepare any new policy for the education and development of the children living in orphanages;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether suggestions have been invited from various States/UTs under the said policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per Section 2(57) and Section 65 of Juvenile Justice(Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, [JJ Act] each State/UTs is to establish/ recognize one or more "Specialised Adoption Agency" (SAA) in each district for housing orphans, abandoned and surrendered children, placed there by order of the Committee, for the purpose of adoption. Further as per Regulation 58 of Adoption Regulation, 2017 all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) which are not recognized as SAAs shall have linkages with CCI in the district. The number of CCIs including SAAs with number of children residing in these institutions, as reported by the State/UT governments and receiving fund under the ICPS, is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (e) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

*Details of CCIs including SAAs in the country along with number of Children residing in these institutions under ICPS.*

Sl. No.	State	Child Care Institutions (CCIs)	Beneficiaries	Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	73	4439	14	135
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	62	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	36	1128	14	78
4	Bihar	54	1929	28	170
5	Chhattisgarh	76	2172	14	42
6	Goa	21	1015	2	46
7	Gujarat	54	2166	14	163
8	Haryana	33	1630	7	48
9	Himachal Pradesh	30	1187	1	6
10	Jammu and Kashmir	22	1141	2	20
11	Jharkhand	36	1448	15	217
12	Karnataka	80	3131	28	255
13	Kerala	31	708	17	95
14	Madhya Pradesh	61	2249	22	213
15	Maharashtra	77	6155	17	181
16	Manipur	34	993	5	35
17	Meghalaya	54	1351	6	7
18	Mizoram	45	1300	7	51
19	Nagaland	41	495	4	7
20	Odisha	110	7233	17	217
21	Punjab	17	511	5	107
22	Rajasthan	91	2883	12	40
23	Sikkim	18	540	4	6
24	Tamil Nadu	193	14055	15	150
25	Tripura	20	500	6	48
26	Uttar Pradesh	81	2497	17	170
27	Uttarakhand	20	318	0	0
28	West Bengal	66	5890	22	273
29	Telangana	56	3014	11	309
30	Andaman and Nicobar	8	367	-	0
31	Chandigarh	8	326	4	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0	-	0
33	Daman and Diu	2	100	-	0
34	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0
35	NCT of Delhi	28	1479	3	60
36	Puducherry	29	1166	2	13
Total		1620	75578	336	3182

[English]

(Rs. in crores)

**Direct Tax Collection**

1350. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total direct tax revenue received by the Government from various States/UTs particularly Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the targets set by the Government for the collection of direct taxes during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there has been a shortfall in the direct tax collection during the said period, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the loss;

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps contemplated by the Government to make the system of direct tax collection more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The details of total direct tax received by the Government from various States/UTs particularly Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is enclosed as Statement. With regard to direct tax revenue received by the Government from various States/UTs during the current financial year, it is stated that the said data is compiled only after the completion of the financial year.

(b) to (d) The data of direct taxes collections *vis-a-vis* the Revised Estimates for the last three financial years is as under:

Financial year	Revised Estimates	Direct Taxes Collections	%age of Revised Estimates Achieved
2014-15	705628	695744	98.60%
2015-16	752021	741945	98.66%
2016-17	847098	849713	100.31%
2017-18 (Up to January 2018)	10,05,000	695469	69.20%

The budgetary targets are set before the beginning of the relevant financial year on the basis of the GDP forecast and expected buoyancy in direct taxes. These estimates are revised before the end of the financial year on the basis of the growth achieved up to that period. The shortfall/excess in the years under reference has been within reasonable limits.

(e) In order to maximize direct tax collections, the field officers have been asked to take several steps including monitoring of advance tax payments by top taxpayers, recovery of outstanding demand, monitoring payment of tax deducted at source by top deductors, organizing awareness programmes regarding TDS/TCS provisions for proper compliance, utilizing information available through Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT) and other agencies for detection of cases of tax evasion and new tax-payers, enforcement action by way of searches and surveys, efforts towards widening of tax base, early disposal of high demand assessments and

appeals for early recovery of demand, multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws, monitoring of payment of Dividend Distribution Tax and Regular Assessment Tax, etc.

**Statement**

*State/UT wise collection of Direct Taxes*

Financial Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
States/UT			
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	29769.01	34057.29	36241.34
Arunachal Pradesh	17.19	127.72	169.38
Assam	3658.69	3982.79	4709.99
Bihar	4425.75	5425.54	6519.42
Jharkhand	1344.70	3597.40	4546.72
Goa	2820.02	1600.30	2248.96
Gujarat	35912.46	33964.61	38808.27
Haryana	12638.80	16741.96	20312.64
Himachal Pradesh	2042.42	2085.17	2458.67
Jammu Kashmir	1284.22	1383.96	1091.08
Karnataka	60595.22	72040.94	85920.98
Kerala	11909.69	10171.03	13779.42
Madhya Pradesh	14262.57	12237.37	15768.55
Chhattisgarh	1286.86	2996.61	3678.98
Maharashtra	277720.11	287005.33	314056.27
Manipur	53.31	67.66	128.36
Meghalaya	292.75	701.51	791.71
Mizoram	39.79	51.36	111.70
Nagaland	30.36	40.26	160.33
Delhi	91247.90	101664.01	108882.50
Odisha	9871.25	7264.39	9339.21
Punjab	7072.98	8225.04	10320.01
Rajasthan	13146.11	13352.75	20182.09
Sikkim	323.88	199.43	261.35
Tamil Nadu	44732.62	50522.36	60077.95

1	2	3	4
Tripura	138.91	206.23	264.52
Uttar Pradesh	27159.83	24981.22	29309.60
Uttarakhand	1750.63	2288.42	2735.68
West Bengal	27793.48	29795.17	35175.89
Telangana	439.46	1955.31	3452.85
Total	683780.97	728733.34	831504.42
Andaman and Nicobar	93.37	60.83	68.14
Chandigarh	1922.65	17/3.56	2077.37
Daman and Diu	188.63	185.24	225.44
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	290.20	157.68	194.93
Puducherry	385.89	466.95	584.32
Lakshadweep	2.84	14.08	18.58
Total	2883.58	2658.34	3169.78
C.T.D.S.	9124.29	10330.92	15144.28
Grand Total	695788.85	741722.60	849818.48

**Death of Children**

1351. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of children's death have been reported from different hospitals due to human negligence across the country especially from Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has sought a report from the concerned States in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation and the UNICEF has taken note of them and asked the Government to take up remedial measures; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government in consultation with States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) There were reports of newborns

deaths from various hospitals in the country during July - August 2017. The central teams were sent to these hospitals and reports were also received from State Governments. The findings do not indicate any human negligence. No specific communication in this regard has been received from WHO and UNICEF.

Under National Health Mission, improving the survival of newborn children is a priority area. Financial and technical support is provided to the States under National Health Mission to implement measures to reduce newborn mortality and morbidity.

#### **Companies involved in Illegal Financial Activities**

1352. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:  
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:  
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any stringent action on Public and Private Limited Companies and its Directors for their alleged involvement in illegal financial activities and fraud committed in banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the list of companies and directors booked during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government is unable to expedite certain cases booked against the culprits for clear violation under Provisions of Money Laundering Act and Foreign Exchange Management Act regulations and directives of Reserve Bank of India;

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

(e) the action taken against the said companies by Enforcement Directorate, RBI and Income Tax Departments so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) Directorate of Enforcement has initiated investigations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 and under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 against 320 companies and 348 Directors of companies, who are suspected to be involved in illegal financial activities. A total of 168 cases has been filed in

the last three years and the current financial year till November 2017. Year-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. As regards other details, Enforcement Directorate has stated that appropriate action in such cases is taken under the provisions of law, and that disclosure of details is not in public interest as it may hamper ongoing investigations.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that as per its directions, cases of fraud are required to be referred to relevant law enforcement agency for necessary action, and that specific information in this regard is not centrally maintained.

Income-tax Department has informed that it takes stringent action, in suitable cases against persons, including public and private limited companies and their Directors, inter alia, for evading taxes. Such actions include searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of tax, penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, whichever is applicable as per direct tax laws.

No specific input has been received regarding inability to expedite cases booked against culprits for clear violation under PMLA and FEMA regulations and RBI directives.

#### **Statement**

##### *Companies involved in Illegal Financial Activities*

Year	No. of cases	No. of companies involved	No. of Directors involved
2014-15	58	45	55
2015-16	33	152	115
2016-17	34	42	91
2017-18 (up to November 2017)	43	81	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>348</b>

Source: Enforcement Directorate

**PG Medical Examinations**

1353. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that about 1 lakh doctors take PG medical examination every year in India but only around 25000 clear it, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that as a result, a lot of posts in hospitals either remain vacant or are filled on contract basis and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) National Board of Examinations (NBE), which conducted NEET (PG) has informed that 1,16,388 candidates had appeared in NEET (PG), 2017 and out of which 72,983 qualified the exam. The number of PG seats in the country is around 38,263.

(b) and (c) Health is a State subject. The primary responsibility to fill the vacant posts in hospitals lies with the respective State Government. However, the Central Government has taken several steps to increase the availability of faculty in medical colleges in the country. These include:

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Professor from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Professor is a unit head.
- (ii) Lateral entry has been allowed from amongst Consultant / Specialists working in District Hospital to be equated as Professor with experience of more than 18 years with 4 Research Publication and Associate Professor with experience of more than 10 years with 2 Research Publication.

- (iii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (v) Removal of embargo/rider imposed on foreign qualified PG Doctors from five English speaking nations i.e. US, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in' case of taking teaching profession. They are now allowed to take up the post of Assistant Professor in respective department.
- (vi) Assured Career Progression Scheme for faculty of Central Government Institutions has been revised to make it more beneficial.
- (vii) Various allowances available to faculty like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably.
- (viii) The Central Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increase of PG seats in Government Medical Colleges.

**Rehabilitation of Sexually Harassed Women and Children**

1354. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women and children who had been the victims of sexual harassment in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any plan or scheme to rehabilitate all sexually harassed women and children;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated/released and utilised under the said scheme along with the number of beneficiaries during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 34,651 cases in 2015 and 38,947 cases in 2016 were reported under rape (Section 376 of the IPC). A total number of 8685 and 7305 cases have been registered under insult to the modesty of women (section 509 of IPC) during 2015 and 2016 respectively. Further total numbers of 82422 and 81346 cases have been registered under assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty (Section 354 of IPC) during 2015 and 2016 respectively. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Similarly, a total number of 34,475 cases in 2015 and 36022 cases in 2016 were reported against sexual abuse/violence of children under Protection of

Children from Sexual Offence Act, 2012. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering Swadhar Greh Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances including the victims of sexual harassment. Similarly, a centrally sponsored scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is being implemented for care, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances including sexually harassed children. The details of funds allocated/released and utilised under Swadhar Greh during three years i.e. 2015, 2016 and 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The State/UTs wise details of number of Swadhar Greh presently functional and the number of women beneficiaries are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

#### **Statement-I**

*State/UT wise details of Cases Registered under Rape, Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty and insult to the Modesty of Women during the year 2015 and 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape		Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty (Section 354 of IPC)		Insult to the Modesty of Women (Section 509 of IPC)	
		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1027	994	4616	4829	2200	1831
2	Arunachal Pradesh	71	92	101	109	2	10
3	Assam	1733	1779	4293	3378	111	34
4	Bihar	1041	1008	198	324	96	167
5	Chhattisgarh	1560	1626	1868	1770	53	101
6	Goa	86	61	150	143	34	32
7	Gujarat	503	982	1164	1224	73	59
8	Haryana	1070	1187	1886	1860	90	124
9	Himachal Pradesh	244	252	434	410	58	49
10	Jammu and Kashmir	296	256	1343	1235	175	153
11	Jharkhand	1053	1109	844	667	10	13
12	Karnataka	589	1655	5112	5260	154	160



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Kerala	1256	1656	3987	4029	267	328
14	Madhya Pradesh	4391	4882	8049	8717	390	358
15	Maharashtra	4144	4189	11713	11396	1119	924
16	Manipur	46	55	84	65	2	. 5
17	Meghalaya	93	190	95	68	20	17
18	Mizoram	58	23	75	71	2	1
19	Nagaland	35	26	8	14	9	8
20	Odisha	2251	1983	6499	8252	472	437
21	Punjab	886	838	1123	1025	27	10
22	Rajasthan	3644	3656	4813	4839	9	15
23	Sikkim	5	92	21	34	2	11
24	Tamil Nadu	421	319	1163	854	20	27
25	Telangana	1105	1278	3608	377	1288	1003
26	Tripura	213	207	352	214	6	1
27	Uttar Pradesh	3025	4816	7885	11335	11	35
28	Uttarakhand	283	336	318	334	12	3
29	West Bengal	1199	1110	5069	4177	455	449
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	30	57	46	5	2
31	Chandigarh	72	68	76	76	10	13
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	14	5	1	0	1
33	Daman and Diu	5	12	7	4	0	2
34	Delhi	2199	2155	5367	4165	1492	918
35	Lakshadweep	0	5	6	1	1	1
36	Puducherry	3	6	33	43	10	3
Total		34651	38947	82422	81346	8685	7305

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 r/w related sections of IPC (Total) for Crimes against Children during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1054	830
2	Arunachal Pradesh	54	59
3	Assam	819	821
4	Bihar	187	233
5	Chhattisgarh	1656	1570
6	Goa	79	75
7	Gujarat	1609	1408
8	Haryana	988	1020
9	Himachal Pradesh	206	205
10	Jammu and Kashmir	30	25
11	Jharkhand	182	348
12	Karnataka	1526	1565
13	Kerala	1486	1848
14	Madhya Pradesh	4624	4717
15	Maharashtra	4816	4815
16	Manipur	43	43
17	Meghalaya	167	151

1	2	3	4
18	Mizoram	169	167
19	Nagaland	15	27
20	Odisha	1372	1928
21	Punjab	666	596
22	Rajasthan	1311	1479
23	Sikkim	55	92
24	Tamil Nadu	1544	1583
25	Telangana	1394	1158
26	Tripura	133	156
27	Uttar Pradesh	4541	4954
28	Uttarakhand	168	218
29	West Bengal	1504	2132
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	9
31	Chandigarh	62	1
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	1
33	Daman and Diu	5	0
34	Delhi UT	1936	620
35	Lakshadweep	1	5
36	Puducherry	49	3
Total		34475	36022

**Statement-III**

*State-wise funds released under Swadhar Greh Scheme during the last three years and current year*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	93.78	48.21	124.47	156.61
2	Assam	128.91	43.47	237.56	197.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	4.4	9.01
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	6.54	8.11
5	Bihar	0	0	69.79	86.54
6	Chandigarh	0	0	7.27	9.01
7	Chhattisgarh	7.00	5.26	17.44	16.22
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0	14	18.02
11	Gujarat	19.20	7.58	40.5	37.86
12	Goa	0	0	4.36	5.40
13	Haryana	0	0	4.36	9.77
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15	Jharkhand	28.58	6.46	24.41	18.32
16	Jammu and Kashmir	5.99	17.74	40	32.45
17	Karnataka	268.04	67.94	461.95	560.73
18	Kerala	20.79	0	52.36	43.27
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	76.12	50.77	95.91	89.99
21	Maharashtra	279.06	35.89	576.88	438.36
22	Mizoram	2.51	2.48	16.72	16.22
23	Manipur	106.63	47.76	284.07	189.83
24	Meghalaya	0	0	0	8.72
25	Nagaland	0	0	6.54	8.11
26	Odisha	104.86	269.16	723.85	521.43
27	Punjab	0	0	10.52	10.81
28	Puducherry	0	0	7.27	9.01
29	Rajasthan	23.35	9.13	68.4	102.98
30	Sikkim	0	0	6.54	8.11
31	Tamil Nadu	38.53	12.48	247.22	280.07
32	Telangana	74.85	63.24	134.61	177.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Tripura	0	0	26.17	32.45
34	Uttar Pradesh	247.03	1490.89	383.43	595.34
35	Uttarakhand	60.91	3.63	69.93	92.33
36	West Bengal	74.18	154.48	18.37	448.35
37	CSWB for SSH	1195.06	2521.25	1519.46	0
	CSWB for construction	-	-	3073	1037.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2855.38</b>	<b>4857.82</b>	<b>8378.3</b>	<b>5275.34</b>

**Statement-IV**

*State/UTs wise details of number of Swadhar Greh presently functional and the number of women beneficiaries*

Sl. No.	Name	Number of Swadhar Greh	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	26	780
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	30
3	Assam	24	720
4	Bihar	16	480
5	Punjab	2	60
6	Chandigarh	1	30
7	Chhattisgarh	4	120
8	Delhi	2	60
9	Goa	1	30
10	Gujarat	7	210
11	Haryana	1	30
12	Jammu and Kashmir	4	120
13	Jharkhand	3	90
14	Karnataka	61	1830
15	Kerala	8	240
16	Madhya Pradesh	6	180

1	2	3	4
17	Maharashtra	76	2280
18	Manipur	23	690
19	Mizoram	2	60
20	Nagaland	1	30
21	Odisha	72	2160
22	Puducherry	1	30
23	Rajasthan	14	420
24	Sikkim	1	30
25	Tamil Nadu	40	1200
26	Telangana	24	720
27	Tripura	4	120
28	Uttar Pradesh	76	2741
29	Uttarakhand	9	270
30	West Bengal	48	1440
31	Andaman and Nicobar	1	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>17231</b>

**Strengthening of SFIO**

1355. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give more powers to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)

and to create public awareness about companies which offer get rich quick schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to bring an awareness among general public about online or offline fraudulent methods adopted by the unregistered companies which defraud the innocent public by making tall claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) is a statutory body constituted under section 211 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) and power to investigate has been conferred to it under section 212 of the Act. The procedures and powers of the Inspectors to investigate has been laid down under section 217 of the Act, which include powers of the inspectors to examine on oath the officers, employees, agents including former officers, employees and agents of the company under investigation or any other person in relation to the affairs of the company. This also includes power to arrest any person who has been found guilty of any offence punishable under section 212(6) of the Act read with the Companies (Arrests in connection with Investigation by Serious Fraud Investigation Office) Rules, 2017 notified vide G.S.R. 1062(E) dated 24.08.2017. Regulatory action is a continuous process against any defaulting company, including unregistered fake entities. Further, through Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) awareness programmes for the current & prospective investors are regularly organized through Professional Institutes and also through electronic and print media.

#### **Increase in Tiger and Lion Population**

1356. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy/action plan/guidelines formulated by the Government for increasing tiger and lion population in various reserves across the country;

(b) whether the Government intends to issue the notification of biosphere reserve to develop corridors/connectivity in the wild life sanctuaries in the catchment of Chambal river;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time period within which such notification will be issued; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) In context of tiger conservation, the Government of India through National Tiger Conservation Authority has taken several milestone initiatives and the same are given in the enclosed Statement.

In context of lions, the Government of India has taken the following initiatives for their conservation:

- (i) Lions are listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection against hunting.
- (ii) Ministry provides financial assistance to the State Government of Gujarat under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats as per the Annual Plan of Operation (APO) submitted by the State Government for protection of wildlife including lion and their habitats.
- (iii) A specific component of "Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats" is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for focused conservation action on selected critically endangered species and Lion is one of the identified species under this programme.

(b) to (d) Notification for Biosphere Reserves in the country is not issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. However, designation of Biosphere Reserve is done by the Ministry in consultation with the State Government based on their proposal. The Government of Rajasthan submitted the proposal for catchment of Chambal River for designation as Biosphere Reserve in 2012. However, the Indian National Man and Biosphere Committee in its meeting on 11th February, 2016, dropped the site from the list of proposed Biosphere Reserves based on the comments from Experts.

**Statement**

*Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority for conservation and protection of tiger and other wild animals*

**Legal steps**

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority under section 38 IV B and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau under section 38 IV C.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.
3. Comprehensive guidelines under section 380 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.

**Administrative steps**

4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, inter alia, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.

7. In-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Guru Ghasidas (Chhattisgarh). The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Wildlife Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel I Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries / Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh), (v) Cauverim Hills Wildlife Sanctuary (Karnataka) and (vi) Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary (Uttarakhand).
8. Rajaji National Park (Uttarakhand), Orang National Park (Assam) & Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) have been declared / notified as 48c, 49th & 50th Tiger Reserves. Besides the recently notified tiger reserves include: Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) (Telangana), Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) and Bor (Maharashtra).
9. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, inter alia, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh per family to Rs. 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
10. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
11. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (40145.30 sq. km.), and the buffer/

peripheral area (31362.45 sq.km.) of all the 50 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.

12. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati headed by an Inspector General of Forests.

#### **Financial steps**

13. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as "Project Tiger" and "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

#### **International Cooperation**

14. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
15. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
16. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
17. India is the founder member of the Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
18. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

19. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

20. The 3rd Asia Ministerial Conference (3 AMC) was organized in New Delhi from 12-14 April 2016. Inspired by the statement of Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, during this conference that "conservation of tigers is not a choice, it is an imperative", to achieve the concrete results of ensuring the conservation of tigers in the wild and their habitats by 2022, the representatives of the Governments of the Tiger Range Countries resolved to:

- **Accelerate implementation** of the Global Tiger Recovery Programme (GTRP) National Tiger Recovery Programme (NTRP) and agreed actions from the above-mentioned declarations, review and update priority and differentiated action plans, and track progress through mutual and systematic reporting and evaluation.
- **Align development and tiger conservation** in a mutually complementary manner by re-orienting development strategies to mainstream the concerns of tiger conservation, such as by integrating tiger and wildlife safeguards in infrastructure at the landscape level, developing partnerships with business groups, and strong engagement with local stakeholders.
- **Leverage funding and technical support** from international organisations, bilateral and multilateral financial institutions, foundations, civil society organisations, private sector, and climate funds, in addition to TRC governments.

- Recognise and enhance the importance of tiger habitats by promoting them as **providing ecosystem services, as engines of economic growth and helping to address climate change.**
- **Emphasize recovery of tiger populations in areas with low tiger densities** and restoration in areas from which they have been extirpated by using successful programs of tiger reintroduction and rehabilitation of their habitats and prey.
- **Strengthen co-operation at the highest levels of government** to combat wildlife crime, address the demand for tiger products, and increase formal and informal transboundary coordination.
- **Enhance knowledge sharing and capacity development for all stakeholders and increase the use of technology**, including smart tools, monitoring protocols, and information systems, to improve management effectiveness.

#### **Other Miscellaneous Steps**

21. **Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF):-** The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (Pench, Tadoba-Andhari, Nawegaon-Nagzira), Rajasthan (Ranthambhore) and Odisha (Similipal), out of 13 initially selected tiger reserves, with 60% central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger.
22. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger mortality data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.
23. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
24. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
25. Steps taken for no-cost involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the all India tiger estimation.
26. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
27. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. The reintroduced tigresses are breeding. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has been very successful.
28. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.
29. **All India Tiger, Co-predators and Prey Estimation, 2014:-** The third round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2014, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 2226 (lower and upper limits being 1945 and 2491 respectively), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2010, with an estimate of 1706 (lower and upper limits being 1520-1909 tigers), and 2006 estimation, with an estimate of 1411 (lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657). At present, India has around 70% of tiger population and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.21% of country's geographical area spread out in 50 tiger reserves in 18 States).
30. **Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE):** A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on January, 2015, containing the third round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2013-



14 for 43 tiger reserves. Out of 43 tiger reserves, 17 were rated as 'very good', 16 as 'good' and 10 as 'fair'.

31. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.

#### **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)**

32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger / National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.
33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
34. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/ leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.
35. A Standard Operating Procedure has been issued to deal with orphaned / abandoned tiger cubs and old / injured tigers in the wild.
36. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued to deal with tiger depredation on livestock.
37. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for Interstate Co-ordination amongst tiger reserves that share boundary was issued by the NTCA.
38. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level.
39. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for interstate co-ordination for interstate tiger reserves.
40. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
41. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
42. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.

43. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded / straying tigers / tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.

44. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers.

#### **Recent Steps**

45. On completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett Tiger Reserve (Uttarakhand), central assistance (100%) has been provided for installing 24X7 e-surveillance at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Assam) and fringe of Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh).
46. Economic Valuation of six tiger reserves done in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management. Similar exercise is being done for 10 more tiger reserves.
47. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India and now getting extended to 13 other tiger reserves too.
48. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape done in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.
49. A Rhino Task Force has suggested measures to strengthen rhino protection in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
50. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of Rhino Protection Force at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
51. Supporting a health insurance scheme for forest guards in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
52. Fostering a voluntary group "Friends for Rhino" for eliciting public support for rhino conservation with active local participation around Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
53. A joint report with Nepal and Bangladesh has been brought out on the assessment of tiger status in the terai arc landscape.
54. Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control

Bureau towards an online tiger / wildlife crime tracking / reporting system in tiger reserves.

55. Based on International standards, security audit framework of the NTCA has been validated for implementing across all tiger reserves. 25 tiger reserves have been identified for assessment of their security protocols through this framework.
56. To assess status of tiger bearing areas outside tiger reserves, the CATS (Conservation Assured Tiger Standards) framework is being used, which helps identify inadequacies in management interventions in such areas so that gaps can be addressed through appropriate strategies.

*[Translation]*

#### **Pollution in Industrial Cities**

1357. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per reports of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) increase in pollution in industrial cities has led to the growth of cancer among people;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the CPCB has the capacity to measure pollutants causing cancer among people and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has not carried out any study regarding growth of cancer and its relation to industrial pollution.

(c) CPCB monitors air quality under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme and has the capability to measure and monitor pollutants inter alia, Benzene, Benzo pyrene, nickel, arsenic and lead compounds in ambient air and chlorinated hydrocarbons (dichloro-ethylene, vinyl chloride, dichloro-propane etc.), Poly chlorinated

biphenyls (PCBs), Poly aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), Dioxin, Furan, Cr (VI), Nickel and Arsenic compounds in water.

(d) Steps taken by Government to mitigate industrial pollution include preparation and implementation of action plans for critically polluted areas through the concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), notification of industry specific emission and effluent standards under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, issuance of consent to establish/ consent to operate to industries, compliance of the notified industrial emissions/ discharges and other operational activities; carrying out surprise inspection of 17 categories of highly polluting large and medium units; direction for installation of online effluent and emission monitoring systems, action under 'Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP)', criteria for categorization of industries and issuance of directions under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

*[English]*

#### **Minting of Rs. 10 Coins**

1358. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the extent by which the initiative of stopping the minting of Rs. 10 coins is likely to be beneficial for the growth of business and economy and industry of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): Production of Rs. 10 coins has been halted temporarily as adequate stocks of coins are available. There are no direct implications for growth of business, economy or industry.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Policy for Economic Growth**

1359. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any National Policy to attain the optimum sustainable level of economic growth and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India is a favourite destination for the foreign investors;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the names of three top investor countries investing in India; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to attain the optimum sustainable level of economic growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Government has not formulated any National Policy to attain the optimum sustainable level of economic growth.

(b) and (c) According to the World Investment Report 2017 of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the favourite FDI destinations are the United States, China and India. The increase in inflow of Foreign Direct Investment is an endorsement of status of India as a preferred investment destination amongst global investors. FDI inflows for the year 2015-16 were US \$ 55.56 billion, which was an all-time high. However, FDI inflow increased further to US \$ 60.08 billion in 2016-17, thereby scaling an even higher peak. During April-September 2017, the FDI inflows were US \$33.74 billion. Cumulatively the top three investor countries (of FDI equity inflows) were Mauritius, Singapore and Japan during the period 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April-September).

(d) The agenda of promoting economic growth has been the utmost priority of the government. The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy. Major initiatives in this direction, inter-alia, include; fillip to manufacturing, measures to improve the ease of doing business, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy

Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. The government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization. This entails

infusion of capital to the public sector banks, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. For highways development the Bharatmala Pariyojana has been launched.

The Budget 2018-19 also included various measures to provide impetus to the economic growth which, among others, include major push to infrastructure via higher allocation to rail & road sector, expansion of airport capacity, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to Rs. 250 crore which is expected to help 99 per cent of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) filing their returns, etc. The Budget particularly focused on strengthening agriculture and rural economy via emphasis on rural housing, rural infrastructure, keeping Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of unannounced kharif crops at least one and half times of their production cost; and emphasis on job creation. Government had also announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which, among others, includes push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, and focus on coastal connectivity.

[English]

#### **Reforms for Nursing Sector**

1360. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes introduction of various reforms including nurses registration through Aadhaar and nursing education through the establishment of Nurses Registration Tracking System (NRTS), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Nursing Council meet was recently held in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Trained Nurses Association of India holds its national meet also in Guntur, if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to convert all nursing schools into nursing colleges by 2022 in the country and if so, the details thereof and progress made in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to annul diploma course and start degree level courses in critical care/ primary health care to improve the skills of nurses to suit the present conditions, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to provide security to nurses through Nurse Practitioners Act, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. The silent features of Nurses Registration tracking System (NRTS) is as under:

1. Standard application form and procedures for clearance of application forms across the country.
2. Primary and Reciprocal registration will be done in a day.
3. Unique identification of each Nurse/Midwives resulting in ease of verification process across country.
4. Online availability of data of active and registered nurse/ Midwives across country through Computerized Live Register.
5. Free enrolment of Nurses- Hassel free registrations and linked with Aadhar-Biometric Authentication.
6. Simplified integrated uniform Registration System across the country.
7. Facilitate for effective manpower planning for policy makers at State and National Level.
8. Empowers Nurses with National Unique Identity Number (NUID)
9. Renewal of Licence once in Five years linked with 150 hours of continuing Nursing Education (CNE).
10. Candidate getting NUID Card will get the incentive of 30 hours of CNE for the first time.
11. Uniform issuance of Nurse Passbook comprising of complete history of nurse Midwife.

(b) No.

(c) Trained Nurses Association of India (TNAI) holds its National meet on the theme of "Empowering Nurses through Advances Technology".

(d) and (e) As per National Health Policy (NHP), 2017, consultation with all stake-holders have been started for implementing single entry level for nursing by merging GNM Courses with B.Sc. Nursing Courses/ phasing out of GNM Schools by March, 2022. The process is at initial stage.

(f) As on date, the Hospitals/Institutes where Nurses works, provides legal security to them.

*[Translation]*

#### **Pollution in Narmada River**

1361. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of increasing pollution in Narmada river which fulfils the need of water in four States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether pollution level at origin point of the Narmada is at the highest level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the name of the most polluted places at the Narmada river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards monitors the water quality of river Narmada in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat at 26 locations on regular basis. CPCB have informed that as per the water quality assessment for the year 2016, out of 26 locations, 2 locations at downstream of Hoshangabad town in Madhya Pradesh and Chandod Taluka in Gujarat are not meeting the water quality criteria for bathing with respect to Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), a key indicator of organic pollution. However, river

water quality with respect to Fecal Coliform is meeting the bathing criteria at all other locations, except at Bharuch in Gujarat. CPCB has also reported that river Narmada at its origin in Amarkantak is complying with the designated water quality criteria with respect to all parameters.

[English]

#### **Amendments in PMLA**

1362. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:  
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate (ED) proposes amendments in the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 (PMLA) at par with the Act prevalent in Australia and United Kingdom;

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

(c) the total amendments proposed to be made in the PMLA; and

(d) the time by which the said amendments are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. While proposing amendments' to the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), the money laundering laws of other countries were examined and considered to gather knowledge for background guidance only.

(c) and (d) Amendments have been proposed in seven sections and are in schedule to PMLA vide Finance Bill, 2018.

#### **Delivery of Nutrition to Children through AWCS**

1363. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the findings of the National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4) that only 10 per cent of 6-24 months children are adequately fed;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering any change in the system of delivery of nutrition to children through Anganwadi Centres and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 9.6% children in the age group of 6-23 months receive adequate diet.

(b) The Government has taken several measures, as given below, to ensure adequate availability of nutrition to children in the above age group:

- i. Under the Anganwadi Services of the Umbrella ICDS Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition, now a legal entitlement under the National Food Security Act, is provided to children in the age group of 6-36 months in the form of Take Home Ration in order to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowances and the Average Dietary Intake. Focus is also given on counselling women on infant and young child feeding practices.
- ii. National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding, 2006, have been issued, through which optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices for children below 2 years are emphasised.
- iii. Infant Milk Substitutes Feeding Bottles, and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1993, as amended 2003, has been enacted in the country to protect, promote and support breastfeeding and ensure proper use of infant foods.
- iv. The Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) programme launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also aims to promote and strengthen breastfeeding through health system strengthening.

(c) The existing system of delivery of supplementary nutrition, i.e.. Take Home Ration, Morning Snacks and Hot Cooked Meals to the respective beneficiaries at the AWCs through the AWWs is continuing.

### **Non-Productivity Bonus**

1364. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Central Universities and Autonomous Bodies who were earlier kept at par with their counterparts in the Central Government for getting non-productivity bonus (ad-hoc bonus) have now been debarred from receiving such benefit and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received representations from the concerned employees unions for restoration of non-productivity bonus to these categories of employees;

(c) if so, whether the Government has considered or in the process of examining the demand; and

(d) if so, the time by which the Government would come out with its decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) A decision has been taken not to issue orders for payment of Non-Productivity Linked Bonus (Ad-hoc Bonus) in respect of employees of autonomous bodies, fully or partly funded by the Central Government, for accounting years 2015-16 and 2016-17. Certain representations have been received for payment of adhoc bonus in such cases. However, the decision taken in the matter stands.

### **GST on Ayurveda**

1365. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please d to state:

(a) whether the Government received any representation requesting to rectify the anomalies in Goods and Services Tax (GST) in fixing the tax slab for Ayurveda and if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to re-examine the disputed slabs pertain to Ayurveda in GST regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Representations have been received seeking reduction

in the GST rates for ayurvedic medicines. Considering the same, the GST Council had recommended reduction in GST rates from 12% to 5% for Medicaments (Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathic or Bio-Chemic systems), manufactured exclusively in accordance with the formulas described in the authoritative books specified in the First Schedule to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) or Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia or the German Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia, as the case may be, and sold under the name as specified in such books or pharmacopoeia, which was notified vide notification No. 34/2017-Central Tax (Rate), dated 13th October, 2017.

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

### **Refund to Investors**

1366. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:  
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has completed the auction process of Ambey Valley township and other properties of Sahara Group in connection with deposit of thousand of crores of rupees from public unlawfully under Sahara India Real Estate Corp and Sahara Housing Investment Corp and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has completed the refund process of Sahara Group investors and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the extent of financial liabilities that remain with the SEBI; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent/avoid such type of financial frauds in future in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its Order dated 17.04.2017, has appointed the Official Liquidator of the Bombay High Court to conduct the auction for sale of the Aamby Valley City, under the guidance of two Judges of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court. Accordingly, the Official Liquidator of the Bombay High Court is taking steps in this regard. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that the auction process is not completed and it is ongoing under the aegis of the Judicial Mechanism.

(b) SEBI has not completed the refund process of SAHARA Group investors. SEBI has been making refund to investors of Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCDs) in (a) Sahara India Real Estate Corporation Ltd., [SIRECL] and (b) Sahara Housing Investment Corporation Ltd. [SHJCL], who are lodging their claims/complaints after verification.

Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its Order dated 08.05.2013 permitted SEBI to make refunds to those investors of aforesaid two companies, who lodge their complaints with SEBI. SEBI initiated the process of refunding the moneys and released a Press Release on 28.05.2013 to that effect. SEBI also released Press Advertisements during the months August-September 2014 and December 2014 advising the investors at large to make necessary application to SEBI for refund of their moneys invested in the OFCDs of the two Companies viz., SIRECL and SHJCL.

SEBI has also made available the format of Application for Refund in its website ([www.sebi.gov.in](http://www.sebi.gov.in)) to enable the investors to make the application.

However, SEBI has so far received claims from investors in respect of 43,547 deposit accounts only. SEBI has made refunds in respect of 32,719 deposit accounts for a total value of Rs.91.52 Crore including interest (Principal: Rs.50.08 Crore; Interest: Rs.41.44 Crore).

(c) Several complaints are being received from complainants alleging raising of funds by companies from public through issuance of shares / convertible securities without complying with the statutory / regulatory requirements specified for a public issue. SEBI has been examining such complaints and passing orders / directions under Section 11 and 11B of the SEBI Act, 1992, inter-alia, directing the companies/ directors / promoters to refund the amount collected from investors along with interest @15% p.a. Further, companies/ directors / promoters involved in such cases have been debarred from accessing securities market for specified period.

In order to protect the interest of small investors and depositors against illicit schemes, 24 States and 3 Union Territories (UTs) have enacted special laws called the Protection of Interest of Depositors' (In Financial Establishments) Acts, where by States/ UTs are empowered to take action.

Further, State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) is the joint forum formed in all States to facilitate information sharing among the Regulators and Enforcement Agencies of the State with the objective to control incidents of unauthorized acceptance of deposits by unscrupulous entities. SLCCs were reconstituted in May, 2014 with renewed focus on unauthorized collection of money by unscrupulous entities.

Apart from the above, the interests of participants in Chit Funds are protected under the Chit Funds Act 1982, under which Chit Funds have to be registered with and regulated by the respective State Registrars of Chits. Prize-Chits/ money circulation schemes/ Ponzi schemes are banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978, under which investigations are to be carried out by the State Police authorities.

#### **Hepatitis**

1367. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than one crore people have been reported to be suffering from Hepatitis C in India;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to roll out a National Programme for control of Viral Hepatitis and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) No, currently there is no available reporting mechanism for people suffering from Hepatitis C in India.

However, it is estimated that there could be 60-120 lakh persons living with Hepatitis C as per the National Technical Consultation on Viral Hepatitis conducted by the Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences.

(c) and (d) Yes, the Government of India is a signatory to the World Health Assembly resolution. The Sustainable Development Goal aims to achieve elimination of Viral Hepatitis by the year 2030.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare proposes to roll out an "Integrated Initiative for Prevention and Control of Viral Hepatitis" during the period of 2017-18 to 2019-20 by integrating the existing components of safe drinking water and sanitation programme, biomedical waste management, immunization, injection safety, socio-culture practices & infection control, safety of blood and blood products, harm reduction in key populations, surveillance of viral hepatitis, diagnosis of viral hepatitis with special focus on treatment of Hepatitis C.

#### **Welfare Activities by Companies**

1368. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging the companies to participate more actively in livelihood enhancement and rural development projects, protection of national heritage, art and culture, reducing inequalities

faced by socially and economically backward groups and setting up of homes and hostels for women and orphans among others and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether a certain targets may be given and achieved through the corporates and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs does not allocate Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds. Section 135 (3) & (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'), empowers the Board of the company and its CSR Committee to take decisions regarding allocation of CSR funds for items enlisted in Schedule VII of the Act. The sector-wise details of CSR expenditure for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Sector-wise CSR Expenditure for FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17*

CSR Expenditure (In Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Health/ Eradicating Hunger/ Poverty and malnutrition/Safe drinking water / Sanitation	2,382.27	4,330.21	1,201.37
2	Education/ Differently Abled/ Livelihood	3,021.47	4,689.81	1,605.05
3	Rural development	1,031.02	1,327.57	628.56
4	Environment, Animal Welfare, Conservation of Resources	812.31	901.80	306.68
5	Swachh Bharat Kosh	94.52	323.24	89.35
6	Any Other Funds	272.58	322.63	137.70
7	Gender equality/Women empowerment/Old age homes/ Reducing inequalities	172.63	331.50	122.60
8	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	211.04	206.08	109.81
9	Encouraging Sports	53.36	134.76	51.73
10	Heritage Art and Culture	113.62	114.90	49.64



1	2	3	4	5
11	Slum Area Development	101.07	13.60	1.97
12	Clean Ganga Fund	4.64	32.52	22.97
13	Other Sectors (Technology Incubator and Benefits To Armed Forces, Admin Overheads and others*)	1,294.24	1,099.24	391.57
Total Amount (in Rs. Crore)		9,564.77	13,827.86	4,719.00

\* not specified

[*Translation*]

### Free Medicines to Patients

1369. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether stock of free medicines are available for the treatment of malaria, dengue, swine flu, leprosy etc. in Government hospitals and dispensaries in rural are as;

(b) if so, the details of medicine; disbursed to patients during the last three years;

(c) the district-wise number of patients of Jammu and Kashmir who have been examined by Government hospitals for swine flu and other diseases; and

(d) the district-wise number of patients died of swine flu in the country including Maharashtra during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of medicines for treatment of diseases including for malaria, dengue, swine flu and leprosy in Government hospitals and dispensaries is that of respective State/ UT government. The details of medicines Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) distributed for leprosy during April, 2015 to Jan, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The list of medicines distributed to States for treatment of Seasonal Influenza (Swine Flu) by General Medical Store Department (GMSD), MoHFW for the year

2017-18 (as on 5.02.2018) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

During the last three years the anti-malarial drugs (Tab. Chloroquine and Tab. Primaquine for P.vivax malaria; Tab. ACT-SP/ACT-AL (Artemis inin based combination therapy with Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine/ Artemisinin based combination therapy with Artemether Lumefantrine) and Tab. Primaquine for P.falciparum malaria) were given to following number of patients:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of malaria Patients
1	2015	11,69,261
2	2016	10,87,285
3	2017*	8,40,838

\* Provisional

As on date, there is no specific medicine available for treatment of dengue. Cases are treated symptomatically.

(c) The district wise number of cases and deaths of swine flu as reported by the State of Jammu and Kashmir is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The details of district wise number of patients of Jammu and Kashmir who have been examined for Malaria and Dengue is enclosed as Statement-IV.

(d) The State wise number of deaths reported by States/UTs due to swine flu is given as Statement-V. The district wise deaths reported by Maharashtra in last two years is given as Statement-VI.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Anti Leprosy Drugs/Medicines issued to States/UTs through GMSDs during April, 2015 to January, 2018*

Sl. No.	Years	GMSD Name	State	MB (A)	MB (C)	PB (A)	PB (C)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016	Chennai	Karnataka	19399	366	3316	622
2		Chennai	Kerala	7304	20	0	0
3		Chennai	Tamilnadu	960	217	8836	2713
4		Chennai	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
5		Chennai	Pondicherry	324	0	113	6
6		Chennai	Pune	0	200	0	0
7		Chennai	U.P	0	1403	0	0
8	1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Chennai	Karnataka	28380	1218	5301	893
9		Chennai	Kerala	5032	118	892	182
10		Chennai	Tamilnadu	23940	1621	13713	5675
11		Chennai	Lakshadweep	170	24	200	65
12		Chennai	Pondicherry	118	0	52	0
13	1st April 2017 to Feb 2018	Chennai	Karnataka	23214	742	4953	795
14		Chennai	Kerala	3190	102	675	266
15		Chennai	Tamilnadu	20587	745	6746	2459
16		Chennai	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
17		Chennai	Pondicherry	191	15	135	99
18	1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	14,746	294	7,119	784
19		Hyderabad	Chhatishgarh	55,770	2,179	28,212	3,147
20		Hyderabad	Telangana	25,329	1,606	6,536	1,932
21		Hyderabad	Odisha	62,004	3,576	31,066	4,711
22	1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	21,987	1,561	9,917	2,281
23		Hyderabad	Chhatishgarh	72,440	3,019	39,193	2,840

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24		Hyderabad	Telangana	24,470	410	4,598	594
25		Hyderabad	Odisha	36,925	1,789	14,703	784
26	1st April 2017 to Feb 2018	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	22,071	609	9,044	1,494
27		Hyderabad	Chhatisgarh	58,159	1,404	24,315	2,587
28		Hyderabad	Telangana	19,866	858	6,117	494
29		Hyderabad	Odisha	21,883	1,152	9,504	1,728
30	1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016	Mumbai	Goa	2268	144	0	30
31		Mumbai	Gujarat	36512	2142	34722	3546
32		Mumbai	Madhya Pradesh	56832	1542	14502	1086
33		Mumbai	Maharashtra	78358	5286	31606	8022
34		Mumbai	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1932	228	1418	426
35		Mumbai	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
36	1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Mumbai	Goa	972	84	180	36
37		Mumbai	Gujarat	38172	1158	17568	1584
38		Mumbai	Madhya Pradesh	44472	2016	13924	1146
39		Mumbai	Maharashtra	77688	4014	29160	5910
40		Mumbai	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1890	102	1806	546
41		Mumbai	Daman and Diu	42	6	18	6
42		Mumbai	UP	36636	0	0	0
43	1st April 2017 to Feb 2018	Mumbai	Goa	1290	18	78	0
44		Mumbai	Gujarat	21576	600	6006	486
45		Mumbai	Madhya Pradesh	47898	1998	13956	1296
46		Mumbai	Maharashtra	93606	4302	32418	5452
47		Mumbai	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	990	66	1028	270
48		Mumbai	Daman and Diu	144	0	18	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
49	1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016	Karnal	Haryana	3122	17	731	123
50		Karnal	Himachal Pardesh	1080	12	107	12
51		Karnal	Jammu and Kashmir	1950	21	138	42
52		Karnal	Punjab	4324	236	0	330
53		Karnal	Rajasthan	11002	88	383	333
54		Karnal	Uttar Pardesh	130096	4723	74196	3627
55		Karnal	Uttarakhand	2399	34	376	100
56		Karnal	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
57		Karnal	Delhi	16780	358	2153	504
58	1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Karnal	Haryana	4690	43	385	101
59		Karnal	Himachal Pardesh	1141	6	36	11
60		Karnal	Jammu and Kashmir	1636	10	172	36
61		Karnal	Punjab	3072	105	455	192
62		Karnal	Rajasthan	12365	16	565	288
63		Karnal	Uttar Pardesh	103352	3731	79290	4718
64		Karnal	Uttarakhand	3834	59	722	1552
65		Karnal	Chandigarh	3036	0	341	168
66		Karnal	Delhi	8593	28	888	492
67	1st April 2017 to Feb 2018	Karnal	Haryana	4043	43	254	88
68		Karnal	Himachal Pardesh	1520	5	48	9
69		Karnal	Jammu & Kashrnir	1087	5	129	15
70		Karnal	Punjab	5200	49	642	200
71		Karnal	Rajasthan	8690	76	210	133
72		Karnal	Uttar Pardesh	69270	3996	47359	293!
73		Karnal	Uttarakhand	4175	70	456	92
74		Karnal	Chandigarh	2439	7	171	80
75		Karnal	Delhi	21435	234	2230	829
76		Kolkata	Arunachal Pardesh	154	18	42	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
77		Kolkata	Assam	7626	0	774	130.00
78		Kolkata	Bihar	87276	8548	40999	7023
79		Kolkata	Jharkhand	21209	1972	9213	7024
80	1st April 2015 to 31st March	Kolkata	Manipur	171	0	10	0
81		Kolkata	Meghalaya	292	5	68	3
82	2016	Kolkata	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
83		Kolkata	Nagaland	113	72	108	06
84		Kolkata	Sikkim	149	0	0	0
85		Kolkata	Tripura	2098	7	78	7
86		Kolkata	West Bengal	55913	1645	6812	1218
87		Kolkata	Andaman and Nicobar Island	158	35	14	0
88		Kolkata	Arunachal Pardesh	525	139	119	48
89		Kolkata	Assam	3647	303	243	170
90		Kolkata	Bihar	113873	8200	33,004	17978
91		Kolkata	Jharkhand	26434	1953	19944	2,645
92	1st April 2016 to 31st March	Kolkata	Manipur	165	6	0	6
93		Kolkata	Meghalaya	213	7	6	0
94	2017	Kolkata	Mizoram	156	5	48	27
95		Kolkata	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
96		Kolkata	Sikkim	164	3	0	0
97		Kolkata	Tripura	523	18	128	6
98		Kolkata	West Bengal	93068	13502	33395	3925
99		Kolkata	Andaman and Nicobar Island	192	10	13	5
100		Kolkata	Arunachal Pardesh	103	0	36	10
101		Kolkata	Assam	4608	152	749	196
102		Kolkata	Bihar	92004	8200	33272	8106
103		Kolkata	Jharkhand	24236	1449	10275	861

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
104	1st April 2017 to Feb 2018	Kolkata	Manipur	522	9	22	9
105		Kolkata	Meghalaya	65	0	0	10
106		Kolkata	Mizoram	60	0	60	0
107		Kolkata	Nagaland	852	112	89	24
108		Kolkata	Sikkim	205	7	30	5
109		Kolkata	Tripura	219	5	8	0
110		Kolkata	West Bengal	65914	5045	7512	2033
111		Kolkata	Andaman and Nicobar Island	284	22	24	6

Pauci Bacillary (Adult) - PB (A) Pauci Bacillary (Child) - PB(C), Multi Bacillary (Adult) - MB(A) and Multi Bacillary (Child) -MB(C),

**Statement-II**

*Seasonal Influenza: Logistics Supply to States from GMSD, Delhi As on 05/02/2018*

Sl. No.	State Name	Date	Cap. Oseltamivir 75 mg.	Cap. Oseltamivir 45 mg.	Cap. Oseltamivir 30 mg.	Syp. Oseltamivir 75ml.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11/08/17	10000	—	—	200
2.	Kerala	13/07/17	100000	—	—	—
3.	Odisha	21/02/17	10000	1000	1500	500
		07/08/17	25000	—	—	500
		13/09/17	30000	—	—	—
		29/09/17	—	—	—	2000*
4.	Puducherry	26/04/17	20000	—	—	100
		08/11/17	5000	—	1000	100
5.	Uttar Pradesh	10/08/17	30000	—	—	2000
		08/09/17	—	—	15000	—
		14/09/17	—	—	—	—
		17/01/18	20000	—	500	500
6.	Uttrakhand	10/08/17	—	—	—	500
		24/11/17	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	DGAFMS, Delhi	May, 17	—	—	—	—
8.	KSCH, Delhi	June, 17	200	—	—	100
		04/10/17	300	—	—	200
9.	SSU Delhi	16/10/17	—	—	—	—
10.	Andhra Pradesh	08/09/17	—	—	5000	—
		13/09/17	5000	—	—	—
11.	Haryana	28/08/17	—	—	2000	—
		13/09/17	10000	—	—	—
		29/09/17	—	—	—	500*
12.	West Bengal	13/09/17	—	—	—	34
		29/09/17	—	—	—	166*
13.	Goa	12/12/17	—	—	—	500
		Total*	265500	1000	25000	7900

\*MSO/GMSD has been requested for issuance of items on 12/12/17.

**Statement-III**

*District wise cases and deaths due to Seasonal Influenza (H1N1) as reported by Jammu and Kashmir in 2016 & 2017*

Division	Name of district	2016		2017	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu	Jammu	2	0	4	1
	Kathua	0	0	1	0
	Reasi	0	0	1	1
	Ramban	0	0	1	1
	Rajouri	0	0	2	1
	Udhampur	0	0	2	0
Total	Jammu Division	2	0	11	4
Kashmir	Anantnag	0	0	10	1
	Budgam	0	0	20	5
	Bandipora	0	0	10	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Baramulla	0	0	12	2
	Ganderbal	0	0	20	6
	Kulgam	0	0	13	0
	Kupwara	0	0	6	0
	Shopian	0	0	7	0
	Srinagar	0	0	22	5
	Pulwana	0	0	9	0
	Leh	0	0	0	0
	Kargil	0	0	0	0
Total	Kashmir Division	0	0	129	22

**Statement-IV**

*Number of patients tested for Malaria and Dengue in Jammu and Kashmir during 2017 are as under*

**Malaria**

Sl. No.	Name of the	Blood	Malaria
1	2	3	4
1	Jammu	102966	39
2	Samba	33253	5
5	Kathua	69644	33
4	Udhampur	57553	8
5	Reasi	40864	8
6	Rajouri	66715	85
7	Poonch	52883	21
8	Doda	39679	2
9	Ramban	6852	2
10	Kistwar	7514	0

1	2	3	4
11	Baramalla/Kupwar	0	0
12	UMCF	2567	22
	Total	480490	225

**Dengue**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Samples Taken	Dengue Cases
1	Jammu	24801	373
2	Samba	67	33
3	Kathua	170	47
4	Udhampur	154	11
5	Reasi	12	2
6	Rajouri	23	8
7	Poonch	22	3
8	Doda	24	8
9	Kistwar	2	2
10	Ramban	5	0
11	Srinagar	20	1
	Total	2979	488



**Statement-V**

*Deaths due to Seasonal Influenza H1N1 (Swine Flu) - State/UT-wise, for 2016 and 2017*

Sl. No.	State	2016 Death	2017 Death
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1
4.	Assam	0	5
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	6
7.	Chhattishgarh	4	64
8.	Dadra and Nagar	0	4
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2
10.	Delhi	7	12
11.	Goa	0	12
12.	Gujarat	55	431
13.	Haryana	5	9
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	15
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	25
16.	Jharkhand	1	2
17.	Karnataka	0	15
18.	Kerala	1	76
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12	146
21.	Maharashtra	26	777
22.	Manipur	0	1
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0

1	2	3	4
26.	Odisha	0	54
27.	Pudducherry	0	9
28.	Punjab	64	86
29.	Rajasthan	43	279
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	17
32.	Telangana	12	21
33.	Tripura	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	5	22
35.	Uttar Pradesh	16	132
36.	West Bengal	2	26
Cumulative Total		265	2264

The reports on cases and deaths of seasonal influenza (H1N1) are based on the reports received from States/ UTs to Central Surveillance Unit, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, NCDC, Delhi

**Statement-VI**

*Influenza A H1N1*

*Districtwise Death Cases*

Sl. No.	District	2016 Death	2017 Death
1	2	3	4
1	Thane	0	4
2	Raigad	0	7
3	Palghar	0	3
4	Pune	4	63
5	Satara	0	38
6	Solapur	1	10
7	Sangli	0	22
8	Kolhapur	0	37
9	Ratnagiri	0	6

1	2	3	4
10	Sindhudurg	0	2
11	Ahmednagar	1	54
12	Dhule	0	1
13	Jalgaon	2	5
14	Nandurbar	i	0
15	Nashik	1	41
16	A'bad	0	12
17	Hingoli	0	2
18	Jalna	0	3
19	Parbhani	0	3
20	Beed	1	7
21	Latur	1	11
22	Nanded	0	1
23	Osmanabad	0	4
24	Akola	3	11
25	Amarawati	0	9
26	Buldana	1	9
27	Washim	0	4
28	Yeotamal	0	1
29	Nagpur	0	8
30	Bhandara	0	6
31	Wardha	0	2
32	Gondia	0	2
33	Chandrapur	0	3
34	Gadchiroli	0	0
	Other State	1	35
	Dist. Total	16	391
	Corporation Total	9	352
	State Total	26	778

*[English]***Conservation of Vetlayani Lake**

1370. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any request from the State Government of Kerala seeking funds and other assistance for the conservation of the Vellayani lake;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has written to the State Government of Kerala offering assistance to conserve the lake; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry has been supplementing efforts of the States & Union Territories under the scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation of identified lakes and wetlands in the country on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. No proposal has been received for conservation of Vellayani Lake in Kerala under the scheme of NPCA.

**Aaykar Setu**

1371. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Aaykar Setu an online platform to simplify income tax, if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(b) the number of users that have downloaded and utilized the App since its launch and the plans of the Government to expand usage especially in rural areas; and

(c) whether the Government will expand the App to provide information about other tax related queries and services, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam, the Income Tax Department has launched Aaykar Setu, an online platform for facilitating access to various key services provided by the Department. The salient features of "Aaykar Setu" are as under:-

- (i) Tax Return Preparer (TRP) at your doorstep: For locating/contacting the nearest TRP and registering a request for home visit of TRP.
- (ii) ASK-IT: Chat tool based upon artificial intelligence for resolving tax payer's queries.
- (iii) Return preparation 'Made easy': Assistance for filing IT Return.
- (iv) Tax Tool: For facilitating computation of Tax & for filing ITR.
- (v) TDS/TRACES: Assistance for Tax Deductor/ collector and Tax Deductee.
- (vi) Got a problem: It consists of link of various services provided by the IT Department such as Refund Status, Register Grievances etc.
- (vii) Paying tax online, applying online for PAN.
- (viii) Tax Gyan: To enable users to learn about Income Tax through mobile enabled game.

(b) The number of users that have downloaded and utilized the App since its launch on 10.7.2017 till 06.02.2018 is 2,09,179. The Income Tax Department is popularizing the use of application through various channels of publicity i.e. electronics and print media. The Mobile app is also accessible in rural areas.

(c) The App already provides extensive information about tax related queries & services. No proposal to further expand the App is currently under consideration.

#### **Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy**

1372. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake scientific research in Homoeopathy and establish Central

Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to establish Central Research Institutes (CRIs) in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise and location-wise; and

(d) the time by which the said institutions are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government have already established Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) as an autonomous body under M/o AYUSH. The CCRH has systematized research in homoeopathy in the broad areas of clinical research, drug standardization, drug proving, clinical verification, fundamental research and public health & epidemics. Specific mechanisms in terms of publications, organizations of seminars, conferences, CMEs and participation of Council in scientific and public health programs have been established to ensure research dissemination and translation of research outcomes for benefit of practitioners, academicians, researchers and general public.

(b) to (d) CCRH has one National Homoeopathy Research Institute in Mental Health (NHRIMH) at Kottayam, Kerala and one Central Research Institutes(CRI) at Noida, (Uttar Pradesh).

#### **Research in Medical Marijuana**

1373. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is undertaking any research in medical Marijuana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Centre keeps track of projects undertaken by the States on medical Marijuana, if so, the details of the mechanisms available for the same; and

(c) the details of medicinal research and development carried out by the Government and funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### External Loan

1374. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the external loan as on date along with India's position among the indebted countries of the world;

(b) the per capita debt of the external loan at present;

(c) the details of amount of principal and interest paid to lender countries during the last three years, country, institution and year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to lighten the country's loan burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) India's external debt stock stood at US\$ 495.7 billion at quarter ending September 2017. India is not among top debtor countries of the world, it stood at 26th position in quarter ending June 2017.

(b) The per capita external debt stood at US\$ 409.3 (Rs. 26,773) at quarter ending September, 2017.

(c) The Statement showing details of principal and interest paid to lender countries during the last three years is enclosed.

(d) India's external debt has remained within manageable limits as indicated by the external debt indicators. The prudent external debt management policy of the Government of India has helped in containing rise in external debt and maintaining a comfortable external debt position. The policy continues to focus on monitoring long and short-terms debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with longer maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings and rationalizing interest rates on "Non-Resident Indian deposits.

#### Statement

*Principal & Interest paid to Lender Countries during last three years Country, Institution & Year-wise*

(US\$ Million)

		2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	External debt service payments on govt account under external assistance (A+B)	3,365.22	596.84	3,962.06	3,556.45	583.54	4,139.99	3,900.47	749.45	4,649.92
A	Multilateral (1 to 6)									
1	ADB	369.29	53.57	422.86	421.64	67.22	488.86	483.76	123.41	607.17
2	EEC (SAC)	1.49	0.10	1.59	1.29	0.11	1.40	1.22	0.07	1.29
3	IBRD	675.71	54.49	730.20	752.31	68.99	821.30	828.27	128.60	956.87
4	IDA	1298.94	207.52	1506.46	1450.51	190.85	1641.36	1,574.48	215.59	1790.07
5	IFAD	12.82	3.03	15.85	12.03	3.00	15.03	13.75	3.16	16.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	OPEC	3.00	0.50	3.50	2.63	0.56	3.19	1.81	0.60	2.41
	Total	2361.25	319.21	2680.46	2640.41	330.73	2971.14	2903.29	471.43	3374.72
B	Bilateral (7 to 12)									
7	Germany	192.61	30.12	222.73	170.17	23.56	193.73	165.45	24.22	189.67
8	France	38.49	6.90	45.39	17.20	5.75	22.95	16.82	5.47	22.29
9	Japan	605.63.	198.07	803.70	585.89	187.77	773.66	675.40	216.59	891.99
10	Russian Fed.	137.36	35.38	172.74	112.29	29.49	141.78	112.29	26.43	138.72
11	Switzerland	0.77	0.08	0.85	0.72	0.04	0.76	0.29	0.01	0.30
12	USA	29.11	7.08	36.19	29.77	6.20	35.97	26.93	5.30	32.23
	Total	1003.97	277.63	1281.60	916.04	252.81	1168.85	997.18	278.02	1275.20

Note: Various Loan Currencies has been converted to USD adopting RBI reference selling rate for Government transactions.

Source: O/o Controller of Aid, Accounts & Audit (CAAA)

### Ponzi Schemes

1375. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ponzi schemes floated by firms, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether many of these firms have cheated the small investors;

(c) if so, the details of these schemes particularly in Karnataka; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the Chit Fund Act to protect the small investors, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Government has received various complaints regarding cheating of small investors, particularly by the companies involved in Ponzi / Chit Fund / Multi Level Marketing activities in different states in the country. There are no provisions in the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Ponzi Companies, However, in complaints of serious nature involving companies which have defaulted after raising money from the public, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MoCA) order investigation into the affairs of such companies under section 210 and 212 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Further, State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) is the joint forum formed in all States to facilitate information sharing among the Regulators and Enforcement Agencies of the State with the objective to control the incidents of unauthorized acceptance of deposits by unscrupulous entities. SLCCs were reconstituted in May, 2014 with renewed focus on this objective. As per information received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), 606 cases relating to fraudulent schemes were discussed in State / Union Territory (UT) SLCC Meetings as on March 2017.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has also informed that it has registered and investigated cases against various Ponzi Companies for fraud and scams on the basis of complaints / directions of the Court. Details of the cases investigated and charge sheeted by CBI in the Court or under investigation during the last three years i.e. 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 (upto 31.01.2018), is as under:

Year	No of cases
2015	11
2016	12
2017 & 2018 (upto 31.01.2018)	110
Total	133

(c) As per the report furnished by RBI, 29 cases relating to fraudulent schemes were discussed in Karnataka State SLCC meetings, as on March, 2017.

(d) The interests of participants in Chit Funds are protected under the Chit Funds Act 1982, under which Chit Funds have to be registered with and regulated by the respective State Registrars of Chits. On the other hand, Prize-chits/ money circulation schemes/ ponzi schemes are banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978, under which investigations are to be carried out by the State Police authorities. In order to protect the interest of small investors and depositors against illicit schemes, 24 States and 3 Union Territories (UTs) have enacted special laws called the Protection of Interest of Depositors' (In Financial Establishments) Acts, where by States/ UTs are empowered to take action.

Further, in this regard, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken following measures:

- i. 'Fraud' as a substantive offence has been defined in Section 447 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- ii. Stricter norms of Corporate Governance and their implementation have been built in the Companies Act, 2013.

#### **Unqualified Doctors**

1376. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Medical Council of India (MCI) is considering to frame rules that will prevent unqualified doctors from doing stenting procedures and also allow patients to seek second opinions to decide whether they need stents;

(b) whether the Government has received the draft rules from MCI in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the doctors must be trained in interventional cardiology for at least two years under a senior or structured programme for carrying out stenting procedures; and

(d) whether it is also true that in countries like US, the doctors should have assisted at least 75 cases as assistants before doing the procedure on patients, if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) No such information is available with the Government.

#### **Threat to Gangetic Dolphins**

1377. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists and wildlife conservationists have raised concerns over the threat posed to Gangetic river dolphins by the National Waterways project, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(b) whether the development of the Ganga river for shipping is seen by wildlife conservationists as the single-largest threat to the survival of the species, whose numbers are declining in most parts of their natural habitat, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has launched the Endangered Species Recovery Plans for four species of global importance to tackle the threat to dolphins and three other species including dolphins and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Some wildlife conservationists have expressed their concerns over the threats posed to Gangetic river dolphins by the National Waterways Project, impact of river traffic, irrigation canals and depletion of prey base on Dolphin population.

(b) The population of Gangetic river dolphin is impacted due to a number of factors including river degradation, mortality in fishing net, poaching, large scale increase in the river traffic, direct hit by propellers etc.

Unplanned developmental works on the waterways may impact the population of these species.

(c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India has identified 17 Critically Endangered species for focused conservation program under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat'.

From amongst the above 17 species, conservation and recovery programme for four species viz. the Gangetic River Dolphin, Manipur's Brow antlered deer or Sangai, Dugong and the Great Indian Bustard are also being taken up with financial assistance under CAMPA and in collaboration with the concerned State Governments with active assistance from WII.

#### **Universal Health Care Services**

1378. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the majority of healthcare professionals happen to be concentrated in urban areas where consumers have higher paying capacity, leaving rural areas underserved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to address rural healthcare more reasonably and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Central and State Governments offer universal healthcare services and free treatment and essential drugs at Government hospitals and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these hospitals are understaffed and under-financed, forcing patients to visit private medical practitioners and hospitals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per World Health Organization Report 2016 titled 'The Health Workforce in India' 59.2% of health workers were in urban areas and 40.8% of health workers in rural areas.

World Health Organization Report 2016 titled 'The Health Workforce in India' is available at URL - [http://www.who.int/hrh/resources/16058health\\_workforce\\_India.pdf](http://www.who.int/hrh/resources/16058health_workforce_India.pdf)

(c) Public health and hospital being a State subject, primary responsibility to provide healthcare services - including in rural areas, lies in the jurisdiction of the respective State/UT governments.

However, the Government launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April 2005 with the aims of attainment of universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care services, accountable and responsive to people's needs, with effective inter-sectoral convergent action to address the wider social determinants of health.

Under NRHM/National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare systems based on proposals received from States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans under NHM, within their resource envelope. The detailed framework of Implementation of NRHM is available at URL -<http://nhm.gov.in/images/pdf/about-nrhm-framework-implementation/nrhm-framework-latest.pdf>.

Under NHM, the support provided to states/UTs includes support for free treatment and essential drugs at Government hospitals. The approvals issued under NHM, including for free treatment and essential drugs at Government hospitals - are available at URL -<http://nhm.gov.in/nrhm-in-state/state-program-implementation-plans-pips.html>.

(e) Public health and hospital being a State subject, the administrative and personnel matters pertaining to health human resource (Health HR) - including their appointment and retention, fall within the jurisdiction of the respective State/UT Governments. Government of India does not appoint or finance public health facilities in the States directly. However, as stated above, the Government provides technical and financial support to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare systems based on proposals received from States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans under NHM, within their resource envelope - which includes support for availing services of health human resource on contractual basis.

As per Rural Health Statistics 2017, the status of Health Human Resource in various facilities enclosed as Statement.

**Statement***Doctors+ At Primary Health Centres*

S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required1 [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1147	1952	1644	308	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3	Assam	1014	NA	1048	NA	*
4	Bihar #	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5	Chhattisgarh	785	798	341	457	444
6	Goa	24	48	56	*	*
7	Gujarat	1392	1769	1229	540	163
8	Haryana	366	687	429	258	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	538	636	492	144	46
10	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	704	643	*
11	Jharkhand	297	569	331	238	*
12	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	954	817	217
15	Maharashtra	1814	3009	2929	80	*
16	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17	Meghalaya ##	109	128	112	16	*
18	Mizoram ###	57	152	56	96	1
19	Nagaland	126	108	122	*	4
20	Odisha	1280	1285	940	345	340
21	Punjab	432	593	568	25	*
22	Rajasthan	2079	2664	2382	282	*
23	Sikkim	24	NA	30	NA	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1362	2927	2759	168	*
25	Telangana	689	1318	966	352	*



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Tripura	93	0	156	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28	Uttar Pradesh	3621	4509	2209	2300	1412
29	West Bengal	914	1390	918	472	*
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31	Chandigarh	3	0	3	*	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33	Daman and Diu	4	3	7	*	*
34	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*
35	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36	Puducherry	40	38	46	*	*
All India <sup>2</sup> /Total		25650	33968	27124	8286	3027

Notes:

# Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

# Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

### Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

\*: Surplus.

1 One per Primary Health Centre

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

*Total Specialists at CHCs**Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	772	533	348	185	424
2	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA	248
3	Assam	632	NA	139	NA	493
4	Bihar	600	NA	82	NA	518
5	Chhattisgarh	676	620	59	561	617
6	Goa	16	5	4	1	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Gujarat	1452	611	92	519	1360
8	Haryana	448	74	16	58	432
9	Himachal Pradesh	356	NA	12	NA	344
10	Jammu and Kashmir	336	344	191	153	145
11	Jharkhand	752	424	75	349	677
12	Karnataka	824	824	498	326	326
13	Kerala	928	30	40	*	888
14	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1236	180	1056	1056
15	Maharashtra	1440	823	508	315	932
16	Manipur	68	4	3	1	65
17	Meghalaya	108	3	13	*	95
18	Mizoram	36	33	0	33	36
19	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA	76
20	Odisha	1480	884	318	566	1162
21	Punjab	604	593	203	390	401
22	Rajasthan	2316	1593	497	1096	1819
23	Sikkim	8	NA	1	NA	7
24	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	78	NA	1462
25	Telangana	456	284	125	159	331
26	Tripura	84	0	0	0	84
27	Uttarakhand	240	200	41	159	199
28	Uttar Pradesh	3288	2099	484	1615	2804
29	West Bengal	1396	669	117	552	1279
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31	Chandigarh	8	9	15	*	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	0	8
33	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36	Puducherry	16	4	5	*	11
All India2/ Total		22496	11910	4156	8105	18347

Notes: NA: Not Available

1 Four per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy & Shortfall are totals of State-wise Vacancy & Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs  
\*: Surplus.

2 For calculating overall %age of vacancy & shortfall, States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

*Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs*

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required1	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall1
		[R1]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2498	4307	3541	766	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	498	NA	86
3	Assam#	2120	2798	2793	5	*
4	Bihar##	2949	1662	1142	520	1807
5	Chhattisgarh	1968	2685	1918	767	50
6	Goa	52	132	129	3	*
7	Gujarat	3933	3994	3529	465	404
8	Haryana	1150	1929	1675	254	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	1161	837	542	295	619
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1710	1480	230	*
11	Jharkhand ###	1613	703	1136	*	477
12	Karnataka	3801	2667	3339	*	462
13	Kerala	2473	3610	3969	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	3334	4624	3211	1413	123
15	Maharashtra	4334	3218	2519	699	1815
16	Manipur	204	484	397	87	*
17	Meghalaya ^	298	413	610	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Mizoram \$	120	570	212	358	*
19	Nagaland	273	175	387	*	*
20	Odisha	3870	866	1817	*	2053
21	Punjab	1489	2189	2019	170	*
22	Rajasthan	6132	12472	9311	3161	*
23	Sikkim	38	NA	33	NA	5
24	Tamil Nadu	4057	8133	7487	646	*
25	Telangana	1487	2130	1904	226	*
26	Tripura	240	0	597	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	677	307	349	*	328
28	Uttar Pradesh	9375	4497	4412	85	4963
29	West Bengal	3357	10380	9248	1132	*
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	199	193	6	*
31	Chandigarh^^	17	47	80	*	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	14	45	*	*
33	Daman and Diu	18	14	16	*	2
34	Delhi	5	5	7	*	*
35	Lakshadweep	25	54	54	0	*
36	Puducherry	68	131	139	*	*
All India/Total		65018	77956	70738	11288	13194

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used

## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

### Sanctioned data for year 2016 used

^ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

\$ Total 570 Staff Nurses sanctioned in the State

^^ Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

1 One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States /UTs

\*. Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

*Radiographers at CHCs*

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required1 [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	193	160	75	85	118
2	Arunachal Pradesh	63	NA	7	NA	56
3	Assam #	158	145	60	85	98
4	Bihar ##	150	89	1	88	149
5	Chhattisgarh	169	162	130	32	39
6	Goa	4	6	6	0	*
7	Gujarat	363	363	162	201	201
8	Haryana	112	73	40	33	72
9	Himachal Pradesh	89	65	33	32	56
10	Jammu and Kashmir	84	305	210	95	*
11	Jharkhand ###	188	188	57	131	131
12	Karnataka	206	206	167	39	39
13	Kerala	232	16	18	*	214
14	Madhya Pradesh	309	312	176	136	133
15	Maharashtra	360	140	107	33	253
16	Manipur	17	13	13	0	4
17	Meghalaya ^	27	19	21	*	6
18	Mizoram \$	9	5	6	*	3
19	Nagaland	21	1	1	0	20
20	Odisha	370	57	68	*	302
21	Punjab	151	171	129	42	22
22	Rajasthan	579	714	205	509	374
23	Sikkim	2	NA	1	NA	1
24	Tamil Nadu	385	294	119	175	266
25	Telangana	114	98	58	40	56
26	Tripura	21	0	11	*	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Uttarakhand	60	32	15	17	45
28	Uttar Pradesh	822	230	82	148	740
29	West Bengal	349	275	135	140	214
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0	0	0	4
31	Chandigarh ^^	2	5	5	0	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	0	2
33	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	3	5	5	0	*
36	Puducherry	4	3	3	0	1
All India/Total		5624	4155	2129	2061	3629

## Notes:

# Sanctioned data for the year 2013 used

## Sanctioned data for the year 2011 used

### Sanctioned data for the year 2016 used

^ Sanctioned data for the year 2015 used

^^ Sanctioned data for the year 2013-14 used

\$ Total 5 Radiographers sanctioned in the State

1 One per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

\*: Surplus

NA: Not Available.

*Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs*

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1355	994	361	346
2	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	89	NA	117
3	Assam #	1172	1284	1384	*	*
4	Bihar ##	2049	989	287	702	1762
5	Chhattisgarh	954	1086	887	199	67
6	Goa	28	53	51	2	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Gujarat	1755	1792	1665	127	90
8	Haryana	478	563	419	144	59
9	Himachal Pradesh	627	594	394	200	233
10	Jammu and Kashmir	721	1137	737	400	*
11	Jharkhand ##	485	515	238	277	247
12	Karnataka	2565	2674	2523	151	42
13	Kerala	1081	1036	1102	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1905	1687	218	*
15	Maharashtra	2174	2355	2082	273	92
16	Manipur	102	145	152	*	*
17	Meghalaya ###	136	135	166	*	*
18	Mizoram ^	66	99	59	40	7
19	Nagaland	147	135	101	34	46
20	Odisha	1650	1781	1691	90	*
21	Punjab	583	841	779	62	*
22	Rajasthan	2658	1240	623	617	2035
23	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24	Tamil Nadu	1747	1789	1391	398	356
25	Telangana	803	928	814	114	*
26	Tripura	114	0	148	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	317	325	307	18	10
28	Uttar Pradesh	4443	2952	2883	69	1560
29	West Bengal	1263	1458	1381	77	*
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	53	49	4	*
31	Chandigarh ^^	5	16	21	*	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	10	12	*	*
33	Daman and Diu	6	5	7	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Delhi	5	7	7	0	*
35	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*
36	Puducherry	44	42	37	5	7
All India/Total		31274	29315	25193	4582	7092

Notes: # Sanctioned data for the year 2013 used

## Sanctioned data for the year 2016 used

### Sanctioned data for the year 2015 used

^^ Sanctioned data for the year 2013-14 used

^ Total 99 Pharmacists sanctioned in the State

1 One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs  
\*: Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

*Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs*

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required1 [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1174	779	395	561
2	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	123	NA	83
3	Assam #	1172	860	1202	*	*
4	Bihar	2049	683	611	72	1438
5	Chhattisgarh	954	956	727	229	227
6	Goa	28	45	41	4	*
7	Gujarat	1755	1756	1704	52	51
8	Haryana	478	549	367	182	111
9	Himachal Pradesh	627	300	160	140	467
10	Jammu and Kashmir	721	826	796	30	*
11	Jharkhand ##	485	515	250	265	235
12	Karnataka	2565	1790	1532	258	1033
13	Kerala	1081	324	365	*	716
14	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1808	1378	430	102
15	Maharashtra	2174	1474	1308	166	866
16	Manipur	102	102	70	32	32
17	Meghalaya ###	136	118	162	*	*



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Mizoram ^	66	92	82	10	*
19	Nagaland	147	72	73	*	74
20	Odisha	1650	461	547	*	1103
21	Punjab	583	616	582	34	1
22	Rajasthan	2658	3571	1996	1575	662
23	Sikkim	26	NA	21	NA	5
24	Tamil Nadu	1747	2132	1395	737	352
25	Telangana	803	811	640	171	163
26	Tripura	114	0	91	*	23
27	Uttarakhand	317	106	65	41	252
28	Uttar Pradesh	4443	1331	963	368	3480
29	West Bengal	1263	1360	803	557	460
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	23	19	4	7
31	Chandigarh ^^	5	8	22	*	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	7	17	*	*
33	Daman and Diu	6	4	6	*	0
34	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	7	13	13	0	*
36	Puducherry	44	10	38	*	6
All India/Total		31274	23902	18952	5753	12511

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used

## Sanctioned data for year 2016 used

### Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

^ Total 92 Lab. Technicians sanctioned in the State

^^ Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

1 One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

\*. Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

[*Translation*]

### PMSBY

1379. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) so far;

(b) the number of people covered under the said scheme from Bihar;

(c) whether the Ministry has received complaints regarding irregularities in payments under this scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these complaints have been redressed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As on 31st December 2017, the total number, of people covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

(PMSBY) so far is 13.26 crore. Further, the number of people covered under the said scheme from Bihar is 45.69 lakhs.

(c) and (d) No specific complaint has been received regarding irregularities in payments under this scheme. The complaints of the beneficiaries in respect of the scheme are dealt in coordination with Banks and Insurance Companies in getting them resolved expeditiously. The progress of settlement of claims under PMSBY is monitored regularly by the Government. As on 5th February 2018, the details of the complaints that have been redressed under PMSBY is as under-

Total Complaints: 195

Total Disposed: 194

Total Pending 1

[English]

#### **Dialysis Facility to Patients**

1380. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and Private Hospitals in the country that have the facility to provide dialysis to its patients;

(b) whether there is severe shortage of Nephrologists in the country particularly in the Government sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to overcome the shortage of Nephrologists particularly in the Government Hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Data regarding private hospitals that have facility to provide dialysis services is not maintained at central level. As per information uploaded by respective States/UTs on the portal, the dialysis services are available in 533 Government health facilities in States/UTs.

(b) There is shortage of nephrologists in the country. However, the data related to number of Nephrologists in the country is not maintained at central level.

(c) In order to meet the shortage of doctors/ specialists in the country, the Government has already taken a number of steps which include:

- i. Relaxation in the norms for setting up of medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure.
- ii. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- iii. Financial support to State medical colleges, under the scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges" to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or to start new postgraduate medical courses.
- iv. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- v. The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS
- vi. Post Graduate medical degrees, when both degrees are obtained from five English speaking countries (US, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) have been recognized in India. Similarly, PG degrees of these five countries are also recognized.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o' clock.

**11.06 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Twelve of the clock.*

**12.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*...(Interruptions)***12.0½ hrs.**

*(At this stage, Shri Naramalli Sivaprasad, Shri Y.S. Avinash Reddy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)*

*...(Interruptions)***12.01 hrs.**

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8745/16/18]

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8746/16/18]

*...(Interruptions)**[English]*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8747/16/18]

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 07(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2018, appointing the 7th day of July, 2018 as the date on which the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 shall come into force issued under sub-section (1) of Section 124 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8748/16/18]

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel" (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Amendment Order, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.728(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th June, 2017 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8749/16/18]

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8750/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the -year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8751/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8752/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8753/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, for the year 2015-2016.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in -laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-
- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8754/16/18]

- (ii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Culture for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8755/16/18]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8757/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): Madam Speaker, on the behalf of Shri Giriraj Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8758/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam Speaker, on behalf of Shri Manoj Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8759/16/18]

- (2) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Posts for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8760/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Power for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8761/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND ERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Madam, on behalf of Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8762/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

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

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8763/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8764/16/18]

- (2) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Mines for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8765/16/18]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Insecticides (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1588(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2017 under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8766/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute of Speech and Hearing Disabilities, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute of Speech and Hearing Disabilities, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8767/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8768/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:-
- (i) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Web Aggregators) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/Reg./4/141/2017 in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2017.
- (ii) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Surveyors and Loss Assessors) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/Reg./7/144/2017 in Gazette of India dated 17th May, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8769/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017:-
- (i) G.S.R.47(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to extend the last date for filing form GSTR-3B for December, 2017 till 22.01.2018.
- (ii) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.52(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R.53(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2018, together with

- an explanatory memorandum Seeking reduction of late fee in case of delayed filing of form GSTR-1.
- (iv) G.S.R.54(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking reduction of late fee in case of delayed filing of form GSTR-5.
- (v) G.S.R.55(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking reduction of late fee in case of delayed filing of form GSTR-5A.
- (vi) G.S.R.56(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking reduction of late fee in case of delayed filing of form GSTR-6.
- (vii) G.S.R.57(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to extend date for filing the return in form GSTR-6.
- (viii) G.S.R.58(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to amend Notification No. 4/2017-Central Tax dated 16th June, 2017 for notifying e-way bill website.
- (ix) G.S.R.59(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to amend Notification No. 39/2017-Central Tax dated 13th October, 2017 for cross-empowerment of State tax officers for processing and grant of refund.
- (x) G.S.R.1598(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th 58 December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to extend the due dates for quarterly furnishing of form GSTR-1 for taxpayers with aggregate turnover of upto Rs. 1.5 crore.
- (xi) G.S.R. 1599(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to extend the due dates for monthly furnishing of form GSTR-1 for taxpayers with aggregate turnover of more than Rs. 1.5 crore.
- (xii) G.S.R. 1600(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to waive the late fee payable for failure to furnish the return in form GSTR-4.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 1601(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to notify the date from which e-way Bill Rules shall come into force.
- (xiv) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1602(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xv) G.S.R.02(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 8/2017-Central Tax dated 27th June, 2017.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8770/16/18]
- (3) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.03(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 1st January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 2/2017-Union Territory Tax dated 27th June, 2017 under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8771/16/18]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi

and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) S.O.3895(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (ii) Notification No. 117/2017-Customs (N.T.) dated 19th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (iii) Notification No. 118/2017-Customs (N.T.) dated 19th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (iv) S.O.4105(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (v) Notification No. 01/2018-Customs (NT.) dated 4th January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (vi) S.O.233(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th January, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated 3rd August,

2001.

- (vii) Notification No. 06/2018-Customs (NT.) dated 18th January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (viii) G.S.R.1579(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 69/2011-Cus., dated 29th July, 2011.
- (ix) G.S.R. 1580(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 152/2009-Cus., dated 31st December, 2009.
- (x) G.S.R.1608(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 46/2011-Cus., dated 1st June, 2011.
- (xi) G.S.R.1609(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 53/2011-Cus., dated 1st July, 2011.
- (xii) G.S.R. 14(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 82/2017-Cus., dated 27th October, 2017.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 15(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification



No. 50/2017-Cus., dated 30th June, 2017.

- (xiv) G.S.R.22(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum amending twenty customs notifications issued for implementing various Export Promotion Schemes so as to include Dhamra and Dighi ports in the list of ports from where imports and exports under such Export Promotion Schemes are permitted and it is a trade facilitation measure.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8772/16/18]

- (5) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 1538(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2017 together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to extend the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Phthalic Anhydride', originating in or exported from Korea RP, Chinese Taipei and Israel, imposed for a period of one year, i.e. upto and inclusive of 23rd December, 2018 (unless revoked earlier) in view of the initiation of sunset review investigation by the Designated Authority under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8773/16/18]

- (6) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R.50(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 89/2017-cus.,(N.T.) dated 21st September, 2017 under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8774/16/18]

- (7) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.60(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to amend Notification No. 11/2017-Integrated Tax dated 13th October, 2017 for

cross-empowerment of State tax officers for processing and grant of refund under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8775/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mizoram Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Aizawl, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mizoram Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Aizawl, for the year 2015-2016.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8776/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Lucknow, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Lucknow, for the year 2015-2016.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8777/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chandigarh Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Chandigarh, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chandigarh Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Chandigarh, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8778/16/18]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education, Gandhinagar, for the years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education, Gandhinagar, for the years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

- (7) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8779/16/18]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Manipur, Imphal, for the years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Manipur, Imphal, for the years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

- (9) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8780/16/18]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, Delhi, for the year

2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8781/16/18]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Jammu and Kashmir (Noor Society), Srinagar, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Jammu and Kashmir (Noor Society), Srinagar, for the year 2016-2017.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8782/16/18]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

- (15) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8783/16/18]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8784/16/18]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor (Academic Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.41(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2018 under article 309 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8785/16/18]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8786/16/18]

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

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith..... ??

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8787/16/18]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8788/16/18]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8789/16/18]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre (Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust), Dindigul, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre (Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust), Dindigul, for the year 2016-2017.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8790/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, with your permission, on behalf of Shri C.R. Chaudhary, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8791/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8792/16/18]

(ii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Law and Justice for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8793/16/18]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Judicial Academy, India, Bhopal, for the year 2015-2016, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Judicial Academy, India, Bhopal, for the year 2015-2016.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8794/16/18]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2016-2017.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8795/16/18]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8796/16/18]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the

Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8797/16/18]

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

87th to 89th Reports

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2017-18):—

- (1) 87th Report on the subject 'Maintenance of Bridges in Indian Railways'.
- (2) 88th Report on the subject 'Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2015-16)'.
- (3) 89th Report on the subject 'Non-Compliance by Department of Posts'.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT

300th and 301st Reports

[*Translation*]

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE (Mandla): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:—

- (1) 300th Report on the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017.
- (2) 301st Report on Action Taken Notes by Government on the observations / recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Ninetieth Report on Demands for

Grants (2017-2018) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy).

12.05 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 30th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 24th Report of the Committee on 'Cluster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS)', pertaining to the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers\***

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): I beg to make a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 30th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 24th Report of the Committee on 'Cluster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS)', pertaining to the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 5th March, 2018 at 11:00 AM.

12.09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 5, 2018/Phalgun 14, 1935 (Saka)*

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8798/16/18.

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