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Fourteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 23, 2018/Chaitra 02, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, one minute please.

11.01 hrs

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Homage to martyrs of Freedom Movement

[Translation]

Hon. Speaker: Hon'ble Members, on 23 March, 1931 Sarvashri Bhagat Singh, Shivram Hari Rajguru and Sukhdev Thapar attained martyrdom to liberate our country from the shackles of foreign rule. The courage, bravery and patriotism of these martyrs will always be a source of inspiration for all of us.

On this occasion, let us pay our homage to Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Shaheed Rajguru, Shaheed Sukhdev and to all those martyrs who laid down their lives in India's freedom struggle. The House may now stand in silence as a mark of respect to the memory of our freedom fighters.

11.02 hrs

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs

(At this stage, Shrimati V. Satyabhama, Shri A. P. Jithender Reddy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

11.03¹/₂ hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Hon. Speaker: Question No. 401. Hon. Member, Shri M. Murli Mohan.

...(Interruptions)

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

*401. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(b) the progress made in setting up of AIIMS-like hospitals under phase-II/III of PMSSY along with the details thereof; and

(c) the funds estimated and to be released for AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh?

[Translation]

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

Statement

(a) Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) aims at correcting the imbalances in the availability of affordable healthcare facilities in different parts of the country in general, and augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States in particular. PMSSY, a Central Sector Scheme, has two components-

- (i) Setting up of AIIMS-like institutions; and
- (ii) Up-gradation of existing State Government Medical College/Institutions

A list of AIIMS and Government Medical Colleges, being upgraded, is enclosed as Annexure.

(b) AIIMS at Raebareli was sanctioned under Phase II of PMSSY in 2009. However, only 97 acres out of agreed 148 acres of land was handed by the State Government in July, 2013. Due to delay in handing over of land, the project could not be started as per targeted timeline. However, the construction of Housing and temporary OPD at AIIMS, Raebareli, has been almost completed. OPD is expected to be functional by July, 2018. Tender for construction of Hospital and Medical College is under evaluation. A total amount of Rs. 204.52 cr, out of sanctioned Rs. 823 cr, has been released for setting up of AIIMS at Raebareli. No new AIIMS was sanctioned in Phase III of PMSSY.

(c) Cabinet has approved setting up of AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh under Phase-IV with a total cost of Rs. 1618 crore on 7th October, 2015. Rs. 104.51 crore has been released to the Executing Agency so far.

Annexure

Sl. No.	State	New AIIMS	Upgradation of State Govt. Medical Colleges/Hospitals					Phase V(A)
			Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	AIIMS Mangalagiri (Ph-IV)	SVIMS, Tirupati		SMC, Vijayawada GMC, Anantpur			
2.	Assam	AIIMS Guwahati (Ph-V)			GMC, Guwahati AMC, Dibrugarh			
3.	Bihar	AIIMS Patna (Ph-I) AIIMS Declared (Ph-V)			SMC, Muzaffarpur GMC, Darbhanga	PMCH, Patna GMC, Bhagalpur GMC, Gaya		
4.	Chhattisgarh	AIIMS, Raipur (Ph-I)				GMC, Bilaspur, GMC Jagdalpur		
5.	Goa				GMC, Pansji			
6.	Gujarat	AIIMS, Gujrat (Ph-VI)	BJMC, Ahmedabad		GMC, Rajkot	GMC, Surat GMC, Bhavnagar		
7.	Haryana			PDSIMS, Rohtak				
8.	Himachal Pradesh	AIIMS, Kothipura (Ph-V)		GMC Tanda	I.G. GMC, Shimla			
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	AIIMS, Samba, Jammu (Ph-V) AIIMS, Awantipora, Kashmir (Ph-V)	GMC, Jammu GMC, Kashmir					
10.	Jharkhand	AIIMS, Deoghar (Ph-VI)	RIMS, Ranchi		PMC, Dhanbad			

11. Karnataka		BMC, Bangalore	VMC, Bellary KIMS, Hubli	
12. Kerala		MC, Thiruvananthapuram	MC, Kozhikode TDMC, Alappuzha	SCTIMST
13. Madhya Pradesh	AIIMS, Bhopal (Ph-I)		GMC, Rewa NSCB, MC, Jabalpur	GMC, Indore
14. Maharashtra	AIIMS, Nagpur (Ph-IV)	Grants, MC+JJ Hospitals Nagpur	GRMC, Gwalior GMC, Aurangabad	
15. Odisha (Orissa)	AIIMS, Bhubaneshwar (Ph-I)		GMC, Latur GMC, Akola SVK, GMC, Yavatmal	
16. Punjab	AIIMS, Bhatinda (Ph-V)		MKCG MC, Behrampur VSS MC, Burla GMC, Pataila	GMC, Cuttack
17. Rajasthan	AIIMS, Jodhpur (Ph-I)		SP MC, Bikaner RNT MC, Udaipur GMC, Kota	GMC, Jaipur
18. Tamil Nadu	AIIMS Declared (Ph-V)	GMC, Salem	TMC, Thanjavur TMC, Tirunelveli	
19. Telangana		NIMS, Hyderabad	R.G. IMS, Adilabad KMC, Warangal	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20. Tripura					AMC, Agartala		
21. Uttar Pradesh	AIIMS, Rae Bareilly (Ph-II)	AIIMS, Gorakhpur (Ph-IV)	S.G.PGIMS, Lucknow IMS, Varanasi	JNMC, AMU, Aligarh	GMC, Jhansi GMC, Gorakhpur MLN MC, Allahabad LLR MC, Meerut	GMC, Agra GMC, Kanpur	IMS, BHU
22. Uttarakhand	AIIMS, Rishikesh (Ph-I)						
23. West Bengal	AIIMS, Kalyani (Ph-IV)		KMC, Kolkata		BS MC, Bankura GMC, Malda NBMC, Darjeeling		
24. Delhi						UCMS-GTB Hos.	
	20 AIIMS		13	06	39	13	2

**** A Total of 20 AIIMS and 73 Government Medical Colleges are being upgraded.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Tiger Conservation Areas

*402. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether as per a survey released by the Conservation Assured/Tiger Standards (CA/TS), at least a third of the 112 tiger conservation areas across 11 countries are severely at risk of losing their tigers and if so,

(b) the details thereof; the details of the areas mentioned in the said survey along with the reasons mentioned for the loss of tigers/risk of losing tigers;

(c) the assessment made by CA/TS in their survey on India regarding the conservation of tigers;

(d) the details of the schemes implemented so far along with the funds provided/spent by the Government on protection of tigers during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the global standards on tiger conservation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes. The said survey has suggested that 35% of sites are at risk of serious declines in or even loss of their tigers.

(b) As per the Conservation Assured I Tiger Standards (CAITS) survey, percent average scores for assessing management have been presented regionally as East Asia (China and Russia), South Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and India) and South East Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand). A score of 75% and above has been

interpreted as fairly strong management. Only 39 sites out of the 112 sites surveyed have a score of below 75% and 20 of these sites are in South-East Asia. The reasons stated for threat to tigers are as follows:

- (i) Lack of adequate management infrastructure to support staff activities.
 - (ii) Insufficient staff to patrol sites effectively.
 - (iii) Lack of management planning.
 - (iv) Lack of systems for mitigating human-wildlife conflict.
 - (v) Lack of active tiger and prey habitat management systems which *inter alia* includes tiger monitoring.
 - (vi) Inadequately addressed social aspects of conservation.
- (c) In context of India, following observations have been made:
- i. All sites surveyed in India have management plan.
 - ii. 49 out of 50 tiger reserve have a score ranging from 82%-100%.
 - iii. Forest outside tiger reserves (where intensity of tiger conservation specific management is far less intensive) scored between 57% to 88%.
 - iv. The Indian Management Effectiveness Evaluation of tiger reserves (MEETR) has been highlighted as a specially designed tool for tiger conservation areas under the Protected Areas Management Effectiveness (PAME).
 - v. Project Tiger has been highlighted as an investment in the effective management of tiger conservation areas for many decades, besides a concerted effort to recover tigers in India based on the need to provide safe havens through a network of tiger reserves.

vi. Out of the 72 sites surveyed in India only 17 were found to be below 75% benchmark. This included only one tiger reserve namely Indravati, which is plagued by left wing extremism which hampers day-to-day management.

vii. 7 sites, largely forest divisions were between

51%-61%: 5 were between 61%-70% and 4 were between 71%-74%.

(d) The CAITS assessment is not funded by the Government of India. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, the Government has released the following amount to tiger range States during the last three years and the current year:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 19.03.2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	184.141	0.00000	173.48600	232.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	658.4260	429.53900	597.28900	641.9432
3.	Assam	1509.389	1425.41300	1510.92100	1973.627
4.	Bihar	317.096	223.55051	487.83800	552.273
5.	Chhattisgarh	609.827	398.94500	626.56700	1315.076
6.	Jharkhand	199.08	47.98470	323.76200	338.62
7.	Karnataka	1565.7726	1378.19440	3203.61440	2263.846
8.	Kerala	517.5351	396.60100	780.23100	636.412
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4335.1182	1421.00700	12885.59790	7827.641
10.	Maharashtra	3425.5241	3923.07890	8229.71800	6419.165
11.	Mizoram	232.1896	187.98450	301.54800	215.316
12.	Odisha	707.3885	544.80052	917.16700	1604.427
13.	Rajasthan	627.192	1257.80800	381.30200	773.09
14.	Tamil Nadu	864.316	1950.17128	949.86900	2551.058
15.	Telangana	-	214.81920	239.25900	294.04
16.	Uttarakhand	391.19	683.98538	1023.40300	1166.444
17.	Uttar Pradesh	760.9283	624.54630	1057.04500	820.024
18.	West Bengal	596.8825	376.50781	536.14070	570.74
Total		17502.000	15484.9365	34224.7580	30196.2322

(e) Several milestone initiatives have been taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority for conservation and in the

protection of tiger and other wild animals and the same are given in the enclosed statement.

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/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh), (v) Cauveri-MM 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 48th, 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 Srisailam 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 hábitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are benchmarks 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. Régional 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 CAITS (Conservation Assured I 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.

Duties of Independent Directors

*403. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the independent directors appointed by the Government on the Boards of various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are more accountable for the good and bad deeds of the companies;

(b) if so, the details of the roles and responsibilities of independent directors appointed on PSUs;

(c) whether any mechanism is in place to check the duties of the independent directors and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of independent directors who have been punished for dereliction of duties during the last five years, PSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) (i) The role and responsibilities of Independent Directors (IDs) are laid down in Section 149, 177, 178 and 135 read with Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and are aimed at improving the corporate governance standards in the companies. The functions of independent directors, *inter-alia*, include to bring independent judgment and value addition to the decision making process of the board and its committees; evaluate the performance of board or management; safeguard the interest of all stakeholders including minority shareholders etc. The decisions of Board of Directors of a company are taken collectively and all the directors are accountable for decisions with regard to functioning of the company.

(ii) Since IDs are not involved in day to day functioning of the companies, provisions of Section 149 (12) of the Act provide that an ID shall be held liable, only in respect of such acts of omission or commission by a company which had occurred with his knowledge, attributable through board process, and with his consent or connivance or where he had not acted diligently.

(iii) Pursuant to provisions of section 134(3)(p) of the Act listed and bigger unlisted public companies are required to disclose, in their Board's report, a statement indicating the manner in which formal annual evaluation has been made by Board of its own performance and that of its committees and individual directors. In case of Government companies, these provisions do not apply in

case the director are evaluated by the Ministry or Department of the Central Government which is administratively in charge of the company, or, as the case may be, the State Government, as per its own methodology.

(iv) It has been stated by the Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises that no independent director of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) has been punished for dereliction of duties under the Companies Act during the last three years.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to States

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

(a) whether the complete benefits of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the States under various welfare schemes meant for providing facilities and assistance to the common people of the country are not reaching the intended beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof along with the names of these schemes;

(b) whether the Government has made any arrangement to ensure the accountability of officials of the concerned Departments and monitor the utilisation of funds provided to States on interest; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a)

The benefits of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the States under various welfare scheme meant for providing facilities and assistance to the common people of the country are reaching the intended beneficiaries. List of Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Scheme are enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) The Central Government provides funds to the States under Finance Commission Transfers, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), Central Sector Scheme and other grants-in-aid as per the allocation made through budgetary process.

Allocation of funds to the States under various welfare schemes by the Ministries/Departments concerned are made on the basis of approved guidelines of the schemes. The releases made to the States are governed by General Financial Rules (GFR) and availability of funds within Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) with the Central Government. Ministry/ Department-wise detail is not maintained centrally in Ministry of Finance. Besides, suitable mechanism exists for independent audit of all expenditure of public money utilized towards the intended purpose. Further, C&AG conducts audit of State expenditure and the audit report is placed before the State Legislature.

Further, Public Finance Management System (PFMS) is envisaged to establish an on-line financial management information and decision support system for tracking of funds released under all welfare schemes of Government of India and real time reporting of expenditure at all levels of programme implementation through treasury and bank interface.

Statement

List of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes

Outlay on Major Schemes

(in Rs. crore)

		2016-2017 Actuals	2017-2018 Budget Estimates	2017-2018 Revised Estimates	2018-2019 Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A)	Core of the Core Schemes				
1.	National Social Assistance Program	8854	9500	8745	9975
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program	48215	48000	55000	55000

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Schedule Castes	4863	5114	5114	5183
4.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes	3319	3490	3512	3808
5.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities	2790	4072	4075	4580
6.	Umbrella Programme for Development of diner Vulnerable Groups	1507	1580	1630	2287
(B)	Core Schemes				
7.	Green Revolution	10105	13741	11185	13909
8.	White Revolution	1309	1634	1633	2220
9.	Blue Revolution	388	401	302	643
10.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	5134	7377	7392	9429
11.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna	17923	19000	16900	19000
12.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna(PMAY)	20952	29043	29043	27505
13.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission	5980	6050	7050	7000
14.	Swachh Bharat Mission	12619	16248	19248	17843
15.	National Health Mission	22870	27131	31292	30634
16.	National Education Mission	27616	29556	29556	32613
17.	National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	9475	10000	10000	10500
18.	Umbrella ICDS	15893	20755	19963	23088
19.	Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women	793	1089	988	1366
20.	National Livelihood Mission - Ajeevika	3486	4849	4699	6060
21.	Jobs and Skill Development	1817	4089	2905	5071
22.	Environment, Forestry and Wildlife	795	962	975	1019
23.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission: AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission	9277	9000	8999	12169
24.	Modernisation of Police Forces	2230	2022	2577	3157
25.	Infrastructure Facility for Judiciary	542	629	629	630
26.	Border Area Development Programme	1015	1100	1100	771
27.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission	599	1000	600	1200
28.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna	1380	1000	471	2000

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Major Central Sector Schemes				
29.	Crop Insurance Scheme	11052	9000	10698	13000
30.	Interest Subsidy for short Term Credit to Farmers	13397	15000	14750	15000
31.	Crop Science	1348	387	400	800
32.	Agricultural Universities and Institutions	661	663	658	685
33.	Regional Connectivity Scheme	-	-	200	1014
34.	Interest Equalisation Scheme (Department of Commerce)	1000	1100	2000	2500
35.	National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT)	500	1032	797	1097
36.	Exhibition Convention Centre, Dwarka	-	-	500	700
37.	North Eastern Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIPP)	170	600	783	528
38.	Refund of Central and Integrated GST to Industrial Units in North Easter Region and Himalayan States	-	-	1440	1500
39.	Compensation to Service Providers for creation and augmentation of telecom Infrastructure-Bharatnet	7226	11636	7000	10000
40.	Optical Fibre Cable based network for Defence Services	3210	3000	3755	4500
41.	Price Stabilisation Fund	6900	3500	3500	1500
42.	Promotion of Electronics and IT HW Manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters)	50	745	485	864
43.	Promotion of Digital payment	-	-	25	596
44.	Equity Capital to Micro Units Development Refinance Agency (MUDRA Bank)	900	-	-	600
45.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana	-	-	-	1313
46.	Pardhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	1953	3975	3175	3825

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	National AIDS and STD Control Programme	1749	2000	2163	2100
48.	Border Infrastructure and Management	1614	2600	2040	1750
49.	Police Infrastructure	2904	4447	4490	4750
50.	Metro Projects & MRTS	15327	18000	18000	15000
51.	National Capital Region Transport Corporation	-	-	-	659
52.	Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA)	-	250	250	2750
53.	Employees Pansion Scheme, 1995	4025	4771	5111	4900
54.	Education of Minorities girl child	-	687	661	860
55.	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)	319	506	461	1006
56.	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	1113	1024	1195	1801
57.	Credit Support Programme	716	3002	2802	700
58.	Wind Power - Grid Interactive Renewable Power	489	400	750	750
59.	Solar Power - Grid Interactive Renewable Power	1992	2661	1117	2045
60.	Green Energy Corridors - Grid Interactive Renewable Power	200	500	500	600
61.	Solar Power - Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralized Renewable Power	549	700	985	849
62.	Capacity Building- Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyaan (PSA)/ Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	593	692	638	721
63.	LPG Connection to Poor Households	2500	2500	2252	3200
64.	Phulpur Dhamra Haldia Pipeline Project	450	1200	400	1674
65.	National Seismic Programme	-	-	10	1300
66.	Dean Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna	2966	4814	5400	3800
67.	Šahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Rural)- Saubhagya	-	-	1550	2750

1	2	3	4	5	6
68.	Integrated Power Development Scheme	4366	5821	4372	4935
69.	Strengthening of Power Systems including Power Sector Development Fund	1331	1517	1767	1311
70.	National Highways Authority of India including Road Works	51963	64483	60671	70544
71.	Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building	932	1073	1008	1109
72.	Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment	550	652	670	720
73.	Biotechnology Research and Development	1013	1251	1252	1350
74.	Sagarmala	406	600	480	600
75.	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)	3500	3950	3950	3950
76.	Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)	2622	2013	1958	2300
77.	Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation under Price Support Scheme	610	-	303	924
78.	Central Silk Board	497	565	600	501
79.	Remission of State Levies (ROSL)	400	1555	1855	2164
80.	Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around specific themes (Swadash Darshan) & PRASAD	1069	1060	1050	1250
81.	National River Conservation Programme	-	250	723	770
82.	National Ganga Plan and Ghat Works	1675	2300	2300	2300
83.	Khelo India	118	350	350	520

Survey of Medicinal Plants

*405. SHRI RAM SWAROOP SHARMA: 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 in Himachal Pradesh so as to find out the availability of medicinal plants in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to consider any such proposal 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) and (b) The Botanical Survey of India (BSI), an organization under Ministry of Environment,

Forest and Climate Change is mandated for survey of plant diversity of the country; its documentation, including traditional knowledge associated with it at National, Regional, State and Ecosystem level and its conservation in different parts of the country. The BSI is carrying out survey and documentation of all plant resources of the country including medicinal/aromatic plants and herbs and it is estimated that more than 8000 species of medicinal herbs and medicinal plants are found in the country. As per BSI information, about 1500 species of medicinal plants are found in Western Himalaya which covers the state of Himachal Pradesh.

As per the information received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, the Department of Ayurveda, Himachal Pradesh, through its Research Institute in ISM, Joginder Nagar, District, Mandi, has also conducted survey and prepared an inventory on the medicinal plants found in different agro-climatic zones of Himachal Pradesh as per different altitudes. The number of medicinal plants species recorded in each agro-climatic zones of Himachal Pradesh covering all the district is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The number of medicinal plants species recorded in each agro-climatic zones of Himachal Pradesh covering all the district

Sl. No.	Name of zone	Districts covered	No. of species available
1	2	3	4
1.	Sub mountain & low hills sub-tropical zone (below 700 meters MSL)	Una, Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Parts of Sirmour, Kangra, Solan & Mandi	158
2.	Mid Hills Sub-humid zone (Between about 700 to 1800 meters MSL)	Palampur and Kangra tehsil of Kangra, Rampur tehsil of District Shimla, Parts of district Mandi, Solan, Kullu, Chamba and Sirmour	48

1	2	3	4
3.	High-Hills Temperate wet zone (Between 1800 to 2500 MSL)	Shimla district (except parts of meters Rampur & Sunni Tehsil), Parts of Kullu, Solan, Chamba, Mandi, Kangra & Sirmour	58
4.	High Hills Temperate Dry Zone (Above 2500 meters MSL)	High reaches of Kullu, Kangra, Shimla districts and Kinnaur & Lahaul Spiti districts of Sub-Alpine to Alpine Range.	21

[English]

PRODUCTION OF VACCINES

*406. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take steps to increase production of vaccines by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) under his Ministry to ensure undisrupted supply of vaccines and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the private sector accounts for over 90 per cent of the requirement of essential vaccines in the country even though three PSUs also manufacture them and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country's Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is largely dependent on the private sector, with PSU's share being miniscule or nil during 2014-15 and 2015-16 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to upgrade the facilities in PSUs so that the dependency on private vaccine manufacturing units can be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Yes. The Government of India has approved upgradation the projects of the following Public Sector Vaccine Manufacturing Units with increase in annual installed capacity:

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Vaccines being produced	
(i)	Central Research Institute, Kasauli	Diphtheria Tetanus (DPT)	Pertussis
		Diphtheria Tetanus(DT)	
		Tetanus Toxoide (TT)	
(ii)	BCG VL, Guindy	Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG)	
(iii)	Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor	Diphtheria Tetanus (DPT)	Pertussis
		Diphtheria Tetanus(DT)	
		Tetanus Toxoide (TT)	

CRI, Kasauli, has already started functioning after up-gradation. BCG VL Guindy has also produced the consistency batches of BCG Vaccine and its quality

Name of Product	2014-15		2015-16	
	Production	Supply	Production	Supply
DPT (Doses)	64.91 lakh	17.52 lakh	52.86 lakh	66.00 lakh
TT (Doses)	46.68 lakh	34.50 lakh	76.98 lakh	42.00 lakh

In addition, Government has approved establishment of Project of National Importance namely Integrated Vaccine Complex (IVC) as a subsidiary of HLL Life Care Ltd. with a cost of Rs. 594 Crores. On completion of the project, IVC would produce Pentavalent Vaccine BCG, Measles, Hepatitis B Human Rabies and Japanese Encephalitis Vaccines. As per policy decision, CRI, Kasauli and PII, Coonoor will supply 75% of Bulk Production of DPT components to IVC for production of Pentavalent Vaccine. After operationalization, IVC Chengalpattu will meet the major chunk of requirement of identified vaccines for it. After utilization of full capacity of the Public Sector Vaccine Manufacturing Institutes, the dependency on private manufacturing units will be reduced considerably.

[Translation]

Functioning of Government Hospitals

*407. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the functioning of the Government hospitals in the country;

testing is underway at Central Drug Laboratory, Kasauli. After clearing testing protocols, BCG VL, Guindy, will supply 45-50 lakh doses of BCG Vaccines per month from August, 2018 onwards. The up-gradation project of Pasteur Institute of India is nearing completion and the production of trial batches will commence by August, 2018.

The Government is not solely dependent on the private sector for the vaccines being produced by PSUs. However, the major requirement of remaining vaccines under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being met by private sector. With the induction of Pentavalent Vaccine in Immunization Programme, the requirement of DPT Vaccine has reduced significantly. The status of production & supply of the vaccines manufactured by Public Sector Vaccine Manufacturing Institutes during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as under:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the patients have to face trouble in treatment due to shortage of doctors in the Government hospitals of the country;

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

(e) the corrective action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Government of India has not conducted any specific survey to assess the functioning of Government hospitals in the country. However, hospitals functioning assessment is a regular ongoing process and supervising officials regularly monitor the functioning.

(c) Various types of Grievances regarding waiting list of patient in various departments of the Hospitals due to shortage of doctors are received in the Ministry from patients. Such grievances are referred to concerned

authorities for redressal of the grievances/complaints both at Central and at State Government levels.

(d) The number of patients visiting Central Government Hospitals and Institutions for treatment is much larger as compared to their handling capacity in terms of number of beds, numbers of manpower including doctors and other resources. Despite availability of huge infrastructure and other services in these Hospitals & Institutions, there is a waiting period for certain procedures due to ever increasing pressure on infrastructure and available manpower including doctors, which varies from department to department in these Hospitals. As such, various departments make their own waiting lists of patients in need of admission taking into consideration the condition of patients, urgency of treatment required and bed availability on a particular day. However, all the patients registered in Out Patient Department (OPD) are attended to by the doctors on that particular day.

(e) A Grievances Rederessal Officer is designated in every hospital for effective grievance redressal of the patients. Further, a number of complaint boxes are placed at strategic locations of hospitals for collection of complaints from the patients and their relatives.

In case of doctors, every year, on the basis of vacancies projected by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts Combined Medical Services Examination for recruitment of Medical Officers of GDMO sub-cadre of Central Health Services. For filling up of vacant posts belonging to specialists sub-cadres of Central Health Service, requisition are also sent to UPSC. Based on the recommendation received from UPSC, candidates are given offer of appointment. Pending recommendations from UPSC, concerned units are permitted to make contractual appointments against the vacant posts, as a stop-gap arrangement, in public interest, till the time regular incumbent joins the post.

Since 'Health' is a State subject, it is responsibility of State Government to make efforts to provide adequate health care facilities to the people. Central Government supplements their efforts by way of providing assistance to the State Government through schemes/programmes such as National Health Mission (NHM) and Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) etc.

States devise their own measures and implement methodology to employ medical officers and specialists needed in public heathcare facilities.

Control/Prevention of Forest Crimes

*408. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing laws relating to control/prevention of Forest Crimes in the country so as to make them more stringent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment/review regarding the forest crimes which occurred during the last three years;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Control/Prevention of forest crimes including management of forests in the country is primarily the responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. The Indian Forest Act, 1927 and various State Forest Acts are being used for control/prevention of forest crimes in the country. Ministry and State Government are amending the respective acts as and when found necessary for the control/prevention of forest crimes in the country.

(c) to (e) The assessment/review of forest crimes is the mandate and responsibility of the State/UT Governments and this Ministry has not maintained any data/information on this matter as the subject matter is dealt by the States.

Treatment of Poor Patients

*409. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

DR. BANSNILAL MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the medical treatment facility is provided free of cost or at concessional rates to poor patients in private hospitals of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints against various private hospitals regarding denial of free/concessional treatment facility to such patients and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of such cases brought to the cognizance of the Government during the last three years, State/UT-wise along with the action taken against them during the said period; and

(e) whether the Government has prepared/brought out/proposed any effective law to ensure that medical treatment facilities are provided to the poor and serious - patients by the private 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) Health being a State subject, no such guidelines are issued by the Central Government. However, as far as Central Government hospitals are concerned, free/concessional treatment is provided to all patients.

(c) to (e) Grievances received from patients regarding treatment from time to time are immediately referred to concerned authorities in the respective States for redressal of grievances/complaints. No such registry is maintained in the Ministry.

However, the Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments with a view to prescribe the Minimum Standards of facilities and services provided by them. The Act is presently applicable only in eleven States and all Union Territories except Delhi and its enforcement is within the purview of the State/UT Governments. Under the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules 2012, framed under the said Act, one of the conditions for registration and continuation of the clinical establishments in the States/UTs where the Clinical Establishments Act, 2010 is applicable) is that the clinical establishments shall ensure compliance of the Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG) as may be determined and issued by the Central Government or State Government from time to time. Further, in accordance with the said rules, the clinical establishments (where the said Act is applicable) are

required to display the rates charged for each type of services provided and facilities available, at a conspicuous sites both in the local language and English and are also required to charge the fees for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the respective State Governments. The National Council for Clinical Establishments, as provided under the Act, has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and the same have been shared with the States for appropriate action.

Health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of State Government to issue necessary instructions to the Private Hospitals.

Budget Allocation for Health Sector

*410. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK": Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budget allocation made by the Government for the health sector during the last four years along with the utilisation made out of the same;

(b) the present status and details of infant mortality rate, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in view of the poor performance of the health sector in the country as against the global scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The details of Budget Allocation and utilization during the last four years are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Department of Health & Family Welfare		
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2013-14	35063.00	29047.09	28618.47
2014-15	36948.00	30342.00	31914.00
2015-16	31050.00	32819.00	33121.41
2016-17	37061.55	38343.33	36493.50

(b) The present status and details of infant mortality rate, state-wise is given in the enclosed statement. Further, as per the Sample Registration System, 2016 (SRS, 2016) report of Registrar General of India, the Infant Mortality Rate at national level is 34 per 1000 live births.

(c) In order to address child mortality, various interventions are implemented under NHM. These interventions includes Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), entitlements under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), LaQshaya initiative for all government facilities with high case load to bring about reorganization of labour room to ensure respectful maternity care and enable adherence to quality standards clinical protocols in labour room, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies, Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices, Mothers' Absolute Affection programme (MAA) to promote early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months, Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.

Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced all across the country and "Mission Indradhanush" has been launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. Measles Rubella Campaign is being undertaken in select States for children from 9 months to 15 years of age with the aim of eliminating Measles by 2020.

Besides this, Government of India is also implementing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) which provides child health screening and early interventions services including free surgery for defects,

diseases, deficiencies and delays so as to improve the quality of survival and to reduce out of pocket expenditure of families.

Statement

Status of Infant Mortality Rate

State/UTs	2013	2014	2015	2016
India	40	39	37	34
Bihar	42	42	42	38
Chhattisgarh	46	43	41	39
Himachal Pradesh	35	32	28	25
Jammu and Kashmir	37	34	26	24
Jharkhand	37	34	32	29
Madhya Pradesh	54	52	50	47
Odisha	51	49	46	44
Rajasthan	47	46	43	41
Uttar Pradesh	50	48	46	43
Uttarakhand	32	33	34	38
Arunachal Pradesh	32	30	30	36
Assam	54	49	47	44
Manipur	10	11	9	11
Meghalaya	47	46	42	39
Mizoram	35	32	32	27
Nagaland	18	14	12	12
Sikkim	22	19	18	16
Tripura	26	21	20	24
Andhra Pradesh	39	39	37	34
Goa	9	10	9	8
Gujarat	36	35	33	30
Haryana	41	36	36	33
Karnataka	31	29	28	24
Kerala	12	12	12	10

State/UTs	2013	2014	2015	2016
Maharashtra	24	22	21	19
Punjab	26	24	23	21
Tamil Nadu	21	20	19	17
Telangana		35	34	31
West Bengal	31	28	26	25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	22	20	16
Chandigarh	21	23	21	14
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	31	26	21	17
Daman and Diu	20	18	18	19
Delhi	24	20	18	18
Lakshadweep	24	20	20	19
Puducherry	17	14	11	10

[English]

India Infrastructure Finance Corporation Limited

*411. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to leverage the India Infrastructure Finance Corporation Limited (IIFCL) to finance major infrastructure projects, including investments in education and health infrastructure;

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

(c) if not, the details of the methods of financing through which the Government proposes to finance major infrastructure projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) IIFCL has been set up to *inter-alia* finance viable infrastructure projects in India. As per the Scheme for Financing Viable Infrastructure projects (SIFTI), IIFCL is eligible to lend only to projects in sectors as per the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors notified by Government from time to time. Social and Commercial Infrastructure such as Education Institutions (Capital Stock) and Hospitals (Capital Stock) are

included in the List. IIFCL finances commercially viable projects in line with the guidelines of SIFTI and in accordance with its Board approved policy.

(c) Government has taken several steps to mobilize funds from various sources to finance infrastructure projects which, *inter-alia*, include launching of innovative financial vehicles such as Infrastructure Debt Funds, Infrastructure Investment Trusts/Real Estate Investment Trusts, laying down a framework for issuance of municipal bonds, relaxation in External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) norms, mainstreaming of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) across infrastructure sectors, periodical review of Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors, establishment of National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), relaxation of norms for Employees' Provident Funds Organization (EPFO)/pension funds for infrastructure sector, take-out finance etc.

[Translation]

Small Finance Banks

*412. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted permission to small finance banks to start operations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the norms/criteria fixed for grant of micro finance status to the said banks;

(c) whether the small finance banks are adopting an aggressive strategy to attract more saving deposits by offering higher rate of interest than other banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) As per inputs of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), banking licence, under section 22(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, has been issued to 10 Small Finance Banks (SFBs), out of which nine have started operations.

As per RBI inputs, the guidelines for SFBs provide, *inter-alia*, that (i) eligible promoters could be resident

individuals/professionals with 10 years of banking and finance experience, including companies controlled by them, etc.; (ii) SFBs shall primarily undertake basic banking activities of acceptance of deposits and lending to un-served and under-served sections; (iii) the minimum paid-up equity capital for SFBs shall be Rs. 100 crore; and (iv) SFBs shall be subject to all prudential norms and regulations of RBI, as applicable to existing commercial banks, including requirement of maintenance of Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio.

With regard to whether SFBs are adopting an aggressive strategy to attract more saving deposits by offering higher rate of interest than other banks and details and reasons therefor, RBI has stated that it has deregulated the interest rates on savings bank account and banks have been given the freedom to fix their interest rates on savings bank account subject to the conditions contained in RBI's Master Directions on Interest Rates on Deposits. As per these Master Directions, banks are required to pay interest on deposits of money as per a comprehensive Board-approved policy on interest rates on deposits.

[English]

RuPay Cards

*413. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of RuPay Cards issued by the banks during the last three years and the current year under rural and urban categories;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognizance that there is a huge gap between the number of RuPay Cards issued and the cards which had been activated by the banks, especially in the rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is open to the idea of activation of the RuPay Cards at Micro-ATMs and Points of Sale (POS) or issuance of cards which are already pre-activated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As informed by National Payments Corporation of India

(NPCI), the cumulative numbers of RuPay cards issued at the end of financial years 2014-15 to 2017-18 (till date) are provided in the following table:

	As at the end of 2014-15	As at the end of 2015-16	As at the end of 2016-17	2017-18 (upto February 2018)
Number of RuPay cards issued in crore)	15.23	26.77	36.51	46.37

Source: NPCI

NPCI has informed that details regarding RuPay card issued under rural/urban categories is not maintained by them.

(b) As informed by NPCI, the data regarding number of active RuPay cards is not maintained centrally. This number is dynamic and keeps on changing on real time basis.

The Department of Financial Services in its weekly video conference with all banks and NPCI, has asked them to activate balance RuPay cards in a time-bound manner. Banks have been advised to deploy Business Correspondents (BCs) for this purpose. In addition, cardholders are being encouraged to approach mobile and handhold devices to activate their cards.

(c) and (d) Government is encouraging cardholders to activate RuPay cards at micro ATMs and Point of Sale (POS) devices. As far as pre-activated card is concerned, as per NPCI, due to security considerations, all debit cards are sent in deactivated state and need to be activated by the cardholder. Hence issuance of pre-activated cards is not advisable on security considerations.

Crop Residue Management

*414. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken measures to motivate and train farmers for use of environment friendly crop residue management methods and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any policy has been formulated to control the pollution due to traditional crop residue management methods like burning of the residue and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Committee has been constituted by the Government to hear the views/stakes of farmers, especially farmers with small land holdings and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the National Green Tribunal has directed the Government to provide compensation to farmers so as to stop the burning of crop residue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) The Government has approved a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi for the period from 2018-19 to 2019- 20 with an outlay of Rs. 1151.80 crore. The action plan under the scheme has detailed schedule and level of activities for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Strategy to motivate and train farmers for use of environment friendly crop residue management methods. A High Level Task Force (HLTF) under the Chairmanship to Principal Secretary to PM has been constituted for management of air pollution in Delhi NCR in November, 2017. The HLTF constituted a Sub-Committee on prevention of stubble burning in NCR States. The Sub-Committee of HLTF held extensive discussions with farmers in Patiala and Ludhiana.

(d) and (e) There is no such direction from NGT to provide compensation to farmers so as to stop the burning of crop residue. But, as per the decision of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, the state governments submitted a project proposal to the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) and Rs. 206.36 crore has been released to the States of Punjab, Haryana, Western UP and Rajasthan for promoting use of equipment such as straw baller, happy seeder, etc. during financial years 2016-17

and 2017-18. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has held numerous meetings with the state governments and impressed upon them to take all necessary steps to prevent stubble burning. Comparison of Active Fire Events (AFES) data of Punjab during 2016 & 2017 reveal that from September 27, 2016 to November 15, 2016, there were 78772 AFEs while in the previous year for the same duration, the AFEs have been reduced to 42337. This shows a significant reduction. The National Steering Committee on Climate Change has approved Phase-I of one regional project titled 'Climate Resilience building in Rural Areas through Crop Residue Management for the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan for funding under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC).

Effluent Treatment Plants

*415. SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up Effluent Treatment Plants in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether sufficient capacity is available in such plants for the treatment of hazardous industrial waste and if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken to treat hazardous effluents for bringing down water/air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) is under implementation in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change for treatment of waste effluents. The scheme seeks to enable the small scale industries (SSI) set up new CETPs and upgrade the existing CETPs. During the last 5 years, CETPs have been supported by the Ministry in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan.

(b) According to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), there are 193 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) operational for treatment of industrial effluent across the country with a total hydraulic loading of 1474 Million Litres per Day (MLD). The State/UT- wise list of CETPs is presented in the enclosed Statement-I. Besides, there are 18 integrated Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities, 10 common Incinerators and 14 Common Secured Landfill facilities for treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste.

Government funding for industrial effluent treatment is available only to CETPs. State/UT- wise details of the funds released during the last three years and current year under above CETP scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The steps which have been taken to treat hazardous effluents for bringing down water/air pollution *inter alia* include i) development of stringent specific standards for discharge of effluent from industrial sectors; ii) notification of effluent discharge standards under Schedule 1 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and General Standards for discharge of environmental pollutants under Schedule 6 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 applicable for the industrial sectors not having specific standards; iii) development of charter for various industrial sectors such as Charter for Water Recycling and Pollution Prevention in Pulp and Paper industry in Ganga river basin and Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection for 17 categories of industries iv) adoption of cleaner technologies and v) issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to industries and under Section 18(1)(b) of

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 which include environmentally sound disposal of waste.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise list of Common Effluent Treatment Plants

State/UT	Number of CETPs
Andhra Pradesh	11
Gujarat	30
Haryana	14
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	9
Kerala	5
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	27
NCT of Delhi	13
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	14
Tamil Nadu	49
Uttar Pradesh	8
Uttarakhand	4
West Bengal	1
Total	193

(Source: CPCB, 2016)

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Scheme/Activity	State	Funds released (crore)			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	CETP	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	0.20	-
2.	CETP	Gujarat	8.40	11.06	-	-
3.	CETP	Punjab	-	-	1.50	3.50

CETP: Common Effluent Treatment Plants

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

*416. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the number and nature of complaints made/received and cases taken up by the Commission along with the cases resolved during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether many cases are still pending with the Commission and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether nodal officials have been appointed in the States/UTs to protect/prevent children from abuse, if so, the details thereof along with the extent to which such officials have succeeded in safeguarding children from abuse; and

(e) whether the Commission has been successful in catering to the needs and rights of the children and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was setup in March, 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005.

(b) and (c) After taking over the charge, the present Commission found more than 3000 complaints pending. A special drive was launched on 15th December, 2015 for review of all old pending complaints and register fresh complaints for their effective redressal. Out of 3187 old complaints pending on 15th December, 2015 and fresh 3892 complaints received during the period 15th December, 2015 to 31st December, 2017 (total 7079), 5432 complaints have been disposed off after careful examination till 31.12.2017. Further, POCSO e-box was launched in August, 2016 as an additional facility for online lodging of complaints relating to child

sexual abuse. Since its inception, 1516 hits have been made on this facility till 16.03.2018. These cases have been processed as POCSO grievances for appropriate action.

(d) NCPCR is mandated to monitor the implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. NCPCR had requested all States/UTs in July August 2016 to designate senior officers as Nodal Officers to enable NCPCR to achieve this objective and send monthly report to NCPCR.

(e) The Commission took various steps to create awareness about provisions of POCSO Act, 2012 and JJ Act, 2015 through electronic and print media, consultations, workshops and training programmes with stakeholders concerned. The Commission also held consultation for effective implementation of RTE Act, 2009.

Survey of Street Children

*417. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any survey/ census of street children across the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether it is true that budgetary allocations for street children are under-spent;

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

(d) the number of street children died during the last three years across the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development does not maintain data about the number of street children in the country. However, Central Govt. has re-enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) for children in conflict with law (CCL) and children in need of care and protection

(CNCP). The CNCP category includes orphan/destitute/neglected and children in difficult circumstances. As per Section 2 (14) (ii) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), a child who is found working in contravention of labour laws for the time being in force or is found begging, or living on the street is included as a "child in need of care and protection", among others. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the State/UTs. However, Central Government is managing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) now "Child Protection Services" under Integrated Child Development Services, and providing financial assistance to the States/UTs on sharing pattern for, inter-alia, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of CCIs. Under the scheme institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure. In these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or civil society. Under the non-institutional care component, support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship. Further National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), a statutory organization under this Ministry, has developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for care and protection of Children in Street Situations to streamline the processes and interventions regarding children in street situations.

As per the information provided by the State/UT Governments, the number of Child Care Institutions (CCI) registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000/2015 in the country alongwith the number of children residing in these institutions, supported under ICPS is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Section 41 of the Act also requires that all CCIs meant for covering children in need of care and protection (CNCP) or conflict with law (CCL) and shall be registered under this Act by the State Govt. The various State Govt. (UT, with respect to Writ Petition No.102 of 2007 Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu Vs. UOI & Ors, in

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has reported total number of CCIs (either registered or not registered), upto 16.03.2018, as 8631 and total number of children residing in these Homes as 2,61,566, details is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The details of the budgetary allocation and actual expenditure under ICPS from 2009-10 onwards is as follows:

Year	Allocation (Rs. In Crore)		Actual Expenditure (Rs. In Crore)
	BE	RE	
2009-10	BE-60	RE-50	42.63
2010-11	BE-300	RE-100	115.14
2011-12	BE-270	RE-213.40	177.54
2012-13	BE-400	RE-273.20	259.09
2013-14	BE-300	RE-270	265.78
2014-15	BE-400	RE-450	448.43
2015-16	BE-402.23	RE-498.57	497.30
2016-17	BE-400	RE-610.22	575.96
2017-18	BE-648	RE-648	585.86 as on 19.03.2018

As per Section 54 of the JJ Act, all State Govt./UTs appoint Inspection Committee for the State and district. Further, as per Section 54 (2) such inspection committees shall mandatorily conduct visits to all facilities housing children in the area allocated, at least once in three months in a team of not less than three members, of whom at least one shall be a woman and one shall be a medical officer, and submit reports of the findings of such visits within a week of their visit, to the District Child Protection Units or State Government, as the case may be, for further action. And as per Section 54 (3), on the submission of the report by the inspection committee, appropriate action shall be taken within a month by the District Child Protection Unit or the State Government and a compliance report shall be submitted to the State Government.

Statement-I

Details of Child Care Institutions in the country along with number of Children residing in these institutions under ICPS as on date.

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Care [Homes]		Open Shelters		Specialised Adoption Agencies	
		No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	4439	12	300	14	135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	62	0	0	1	3
3.	Assam	36	1128	3	75	14	78
4.	Bihar	54	1929	14	216	28	170
5.	Chhattisgarh	76	2172	19	127	14	42
6.	Goa	21	1015	8	200	2	46
7.	Gujarat	54	2166	3	75	14	163
8.	Haryana	33	1630	25	1541	7	48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	1187	3	44	1	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	1141	0	0	2	20
11.	Jharkhand	36	1448	5	125	15	217
12.	Karnataka	80	3131	40	1194	28	255
13.	Kerala	31	708	4	103	17	95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61	2249	6	206	22	213
15.	Maharashtra	77	6155	3	108	17	181
16.	Manipur	34	993	12	247	5	35
17.	Meghalaya	54	1351	4	181	6	7
18.	Mizoram	45	1300	0	0	7	51
19.	Nagaland	41	495	3	37	4	7
20.	Odisha	110	7233	13	341	17	217
21.	Punjab	17	511	1	25	5	107
22.	Rajasthan	91	2883	23	405	12	40
23.	Sikkim	18	540	4	52	4	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	193	14055	14	350	15	150
25.	Tripura	20	500	2	52	6	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	81	2497	22	550	17	170
27.	Uttarakhand	20	318	2	36	0	0
28.	West Bengal	66	5890	33	850	33	273
29.	Telangana	56	3014	12	246	22	309
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	367	-	0	-	0
31.	Chandigarh	8	326	0	0	4	17
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0	-	0	-	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	100	-	0	-	0
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	0
35.	Delhi	28	1479	13	415	3	60
36.	Puducherry	29	1166	2	47	2	13
Total		1620	75578	305	8148	336	3182

Statement-II

Status report of Wrt (Crt) No. 102 of 2007 Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu v. UOI & Ors, Dated 16.03.2018

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Under Process	Temporary registered	Temporary Unregister	Others	Court Case	Total	Total No. of Children reported	Dated	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	486	07/03/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Boys in CCI's — 226 • No. of Girls in CCI's — 260
2.	Andhra Pradesh	824	0	0	49	0	0	873	30681	11/01/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children in registered CCI: 30091 • Children in unregistered CCI's: 590
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	155	20/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of boys in CCI's: 87 • No. of girls in CCI's: 68
4.	Assam	110	47	0	4	0	0	161	3480	21/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of children in NGO run Children Homes not receiving grant: 1213 • No. of children in NGO run Children Homes receiving grant under ICPS: 1116 • No. of children in Open Shelter receiving grant: 45 • No. of children in SAA receiving grant: 103 • No. of children in Govt. run Children/Observation Home: 222 • Capacity of children in new CCI application: 781
5.	Bihar	79	6	0	0	0	0	85	2259	21/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in CCI's Observation Home: 786

- No. of Children in CCI's Special Home: 16
- No. of Children in CCI's Specialized Adoption Agencies: 217
- No. of Children in CCI's Children Home: 1039
- No. of Children in CCI's Open Shelter: 201

6. Chandigarh	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	295	22/02/2018
7. Chhattisgarh	77	0	8	0	0	0	0	85	2426	19/02/2018	• Actual no. of children as on 31st January, 2018
8. Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26/12/2017	• Non availability of CCI
9. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26/02/2018	• Non availability of CCI
10. Delhi	65	31	0	0	0	0	0	96	3177	22/02/2018	• No. of Children in registered CCI: 2400
11. Goa	67	12	0	0	0	0	0	79	3788	22/02/2018	• No. of Children in under process CCI: 777
12. Gujarat	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	3324	16/02/2018	• No. of Children in un-registered CCI: 554
13. Haryana	65	3	0	0	0	0	0	68	2551	22/02/2018	• Total No. of boys in CCIS: 2035
											• Total No. of girls in CCIS: 1289
											• No. of Children in registered CCIS: 2384

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in provisionally registered: 20 • No. of Children in show cause notice has been issued by the department: 52 • No. of Children in under closure: 15 • No. of Children in under process at HQ for registration: 80 • Total No of girls: in CCIs: 1149 • Total No of boys in CCI: 1402
14.	Himachal Pradesh	46	0	0	0	0	0	46	1494	20/02/2018	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	58	0	0	0	0	0	58	1798	22/02/2018	
16.	Jharkhand	114	0	0	0	0	0	114	2856	22/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of boys in CCL: 1658 • Total No. of girls in CCIs: 1198
17.	Karnataka	918	50	282	0	0	0	1250	37014	02/03/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of boys in CCIS: 21349 • Total No. of girls in CCIS: 15665
18.	Kerala	371	109	0	0	709	0	1189	14577	11/01/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in registered CCI: 9934 • No. of Children in recommended CCI: 141 • No. of Children in temp. Registered CCI: 26 • No. of Children in CCI whose registration need to be pause: 58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in Observation Home funded under ICPS: 36 • No. of Children in Specialised Adoption Agencies funded & non-funded under ICPS: 45 • No of Children in JJ Act registered CCIs non-funded under ICPS - 665
23.	Meghalaya#	108	0	0	8	6	0	122	2464	26/02/2018	• Total No. of boys in CCIs: 1337
24.	Mizoram	52	0	0	0	0	0	52	1079	23/01/2018	• Total No. of girls in CCIs: 1127
25.	Nagaland	71	0	0	0	0	0	71	765	14/02/2018	• Total No. of boys in CCL: 437
26.	Odisha	308	0	0	3	0	0	311	13398	11/01/2018	• Total No. of girls in CCIs: 642
27.	Puducherry	67	1	0	0	0	0	68	1969	13/02/2018	
28.	Punjab	74	0	0	0	0	0	74	2890	13/02/2018	• Total No. of boys in CCIs: 1665
29.	Rajasthan	170	19	0	0	0	0	189	4503	27/02/2018	• Total No. of girls in CCIs: 1225
30.	Sikkim	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	612	09/02/2018	
31.	Tamil Nadu	1296	0	0	0	0	4	1300	62023	11/01/2018	
32.	Telangana@	455	6	0	0	48	0	509	16904	23/02/2018	• Total No. of boys in CCIs: 8540
33.	Tripura	39	0	0	0	0	0	39	770	17/02/2018	• Total No. of girls in CCIs: 8364

34. Uttar Pradesh 231 0 0 0 0 0 0 231 5140 22/02/2018
- Total No. of boys in Govt. Observation Home: 1737
 - Total No. of girls in Govt. Observation Home: 41
 - Total No. of bus is Govt. Children Home: 393
 - Total No. of Children in Place of Safety: 10
 - Total No. of boys in Govt. Special Home: 5
 - Total No. of girls in Govt. Children Home: 244
 - No. of girls in Govt. After Care Homes: 237
 - No. of boys in Govt. After Care Homes: 34
 - Total No. of children in Govt. Children Homes (0-10): 127
 - No of boys in Children Home: 710
 - No of girls in Children Home: 716
 - No of Children in Children Home (0-10) years: 380
 - No of children in Shelter Home/Drop in Shelter: 72
 - No of Children in Open Shelter: 434

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
35.	Uttarakhand	45	0	0	0	0	0	45	1045	27/01/2018	• Total No. of boys in CCIs: 534 • Total No. of girls in CCIs: 511
36.	West Bengal	228	0	0	0	0	0	228	9958	19/02/2018	• No. of Children in Non-PAB list of Homes: 5085 • No. of Children in PAB list of Homes: 4873
Total		7109	401	290	64	763	4	8631	261566		

Kerala has not provided information on unregistered CCIs. However, they have reported that there are 1189 orphanages under the control of Orphanages Control Board.

@Telangana has reported that 48 CCIs have been closed down.

#Meghalaya has reported that 6 CCIs have withdrawn their registration as their institutions are hostels.

Note: The total number of CCIs include Children Home, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialized Adoption Agency and Open Shelter. Total number of children include children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.

Forest Cover

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

(a) whether India's forest cover has registered an increase as per the latest India State of Forest Report and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the increase in forest cover is mainly due to the fact that the survey records plantations as forests which contribute little to ecological sustainability and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether despite the increase in forest cover, the capacity of such forest cover to absorb carbon dioxide has significantly reduced; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Madam. 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- 2017, the total forest and tree cover of the country is 8,02,088 square kilometers which is 24.39% of the total geographical area of the country. It shows an increase of 8021 square kilometers over the figure as per the India State of Forest Report 2015 (updated). The increase in forest cover is 6,778 square kilometer and increase in tree cover is 1,243 square kilometer compared to ISFR 2015.

(b) Definition of 'forest cover' used in ISFR 2017 is "All lands, more than one hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 percent irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm". As per the definition of forest cover' adopted in the ISFR, plantations both on forest land and non forest land having crown density of 10% or above would be classified as forest cover. The changes in forest cover reported in ISFR 2017 are

attributable to both increases within and outside forest land. Beside increase in forest cover, significant improvements in canopy cover have also been observed as very dense forest has increased by 9,525 square kilometer compared to previous report.

(c) and (d) The carbon stock in forest as per the latest ISFR 2017 is estimated to be 7,082 million tones which is an increase of 38 million tons as compared to the carbon stock reported in ISFR- 2015. Hence, the capacity of absorbing CO₂ has gone up with increase in forest cover.

Index of Women Entrepreneurs

*419. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rank of India according to the Mastercard Index of Women Entrepreneurs;

(b) whether India presents lesser opportunities for women to engage in entrepreneurial activities, assume leadership roles or participate in workforce as per the said Index and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposals/plans before the Government for improving the country's rank;

(d) whether lack of education, technological know-how and cultural bias coupled with stringent business and Government regulations undermine women's ability to take advantage of entrepreneurial opportunities in India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (e) (No such report has been received by the Ministry. However, various programmes for empowerment of Women are being implemented through different Ministries/Departments/Organizations. Some of the important such programmes are as below:

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK): A society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 under the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD), RMK is an apex micro-finance organization to provide micro-credit at

concessional rate of interest to women Self Help Groups or individual women (the ultimate beneficiaries) through Intermediary Micro-financing Organizations (IMOs) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) for various livelihood support and income generating activities in a client-friendly manner so as to bring about their socio-economic development.

Mahila E-Haat: The Ministry of Women & Child Development launched "Mahila E-Haat", a unique direct online marketing platform to support entrepreneurs/SHGs/ NGOs, on 07th March 2016. Mahila E-Haat is an initiative for meeting aspirations and needs of women entrepreneurs. It is aimed at providing a e- marketing platform by leveraging technology for showcasing products made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs as also showcasing services reflecting their creative potential.

Over 22 lakh visitors to the site. Women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs from 29 states are showcasing over 3500 products/services. Presently there are over 28000 women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs and over 4.38 lakh beneficiaries directly and indirectly impacted and this is being continuously upgraded. On this portal bulk, repeat and customised orders can also be undertaken. The online marketing platform displays the products/services of the vendors with their contact number, address as also the basic cost.

Women of India Organic Festival: Ministry of Women & Child Development organizes Women of India Organic Festival, the largest festival of organic products by women farmers and producers. The Women of India Organic Festival has now become an annual event and exhibits/offers for sale most varied range of organic products including food, kitchen products, species, pure fabric to wellness, personal care among others. The main aim of the Festival is to support and encourage women/women entrepreneurs and women-led groups that promote organic farming, thus among other things supporting their local community's economy, creating jobs for their financial inclusion.

First Ladies: The Ministry of Women and Child

Development felicitated women who were the first to set a milestone in their respective fields. The event is a platform for women from diverse fields, geographical locations and age brackets to share their experience and for the Government to recognise and honour the exceptional feat achieved by them. 'First Ladies' are a representation of the Government's relentless effort to encourage and empower women.

Nari Shakti Puraskars: To acknowledge Women's achievements, Government of India confers **Nari Shakti Puraskars** to eminent women and institutions in recognition of their service towards the cause of women empowerment. The awards recognize the efforts made by women & institutions in rendering distinguished services for the cause of women, especially vulnerable and marginalized women.

NABARD SHG Bank Linkage Programme: SHG Bank Linkage programme pioneered by NABARD is today the largest community based microfinance programme. As on 31 March 2017, 85.77 lakh SHGs have been Savings linked, of which 85% are exclusive Women SHGs. NABARD spends funds out of the Financial Inclusion Fund maintained by it for promoting and supporting the programme.

Women SHG (WSHG) programme: Ministry of Finance, Government of India had set up a "Women Self Help Group Development Fund" to implement a 'Scheme for promotion of Women SHGs in 150 Left Wing Extremism affected and Backward districts of India'. The programme is being implemented by NABARD.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - The Government is implementing National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) across the country in a mission mode with the objective of organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs), and continuously nurturing and supporting them to take economic activities till they attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time to improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. The programme is under implementation in all States/UTs (excluding Delhi and Chandigarh).

In the light of the above it could be seen that the

Government of India is creating adequate entrepreneurial opportunities for women entrepreneurs.

Tiger Reserves

*420. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

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

(a) whether many tiger conservation areas in the country do not meet global standards and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has enough personnel/staff to protect and conserve the big cats among its tiger reserves and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether poaching and limited staff capacity to patrol sites are the major issues in tiger conservation in the country, if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken/being taken in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to merge/expand any of the existing tiger reserves and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) 49 out of 50 tiger reserves in India meet the global standards in tiger conservation, as per the Conservation Assured I Tiger Standards (CAITS) "Light" survey, a questionnaire and expert opinion based exercise, wherein no field assessment is taken into consideration.

(b) Though there is about 29% frontline staff vacancy against sanctioned posts in tiger reserves, protection and conservation of tigers is supplemented by deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force in sensitive tiger reserves which is operational in 8 tiger reserves as of now. Besides funding assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger (CSS-PT) is provided to the States for various activities, *inter alia*, including deployment of anti-poaching staff in tiger reserves to overcome the shortfall. A total of 4,80,000 mandays is generated under the CSS-PT for this purpose.

(c) Poaching remains an ever persistent threat to tiger conservation due to demand emanating predominantly from outside the country. Analysis of data for six years indicates that 63% of the tigers died due to natural causes while 22% were poached and 15% were tiger body part seizures. While staff position is relatively robust in tiger reserves, the CSS-PT provides assistance for employing staff for anti-poaching, strengthening intelligence and legal support besides stressing the need to have a security plan which is operationalised through a legally mandated Tiger Conservation Plan and which is cross checked using a security audit framework.

(d) There is no such proposal.

ASHA Consultant

4601. SHRI D.S. RATHOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any details about the release of some ASHA consultant without any notice;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Gujarat; and

(c) the details of contract renewed/rejected during the last three years, Statewise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public Health and Hospitals being a state subject, engaging and releasing consultants in State including Gujarat lies within the purview of State Governments. This Ministry does not have details of release of any ASHA consultant without any notice.

(b) and (c) Such information is not maintained at central level.

Vacant Seats in Medical Colleges

4602. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of seats of first year in different medical 1418 colleges are lying vacant after NEET-17 results;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to fill up the vacant seats of various Medical Colleges from NEET qualifiers before NEET-2018; 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 (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Medical Council of India (MCI), there are 437 vacant seats in MBBS course for the Academic Year 2017-18. Further, as per the provisions of the Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 1997, Directorate General of Health Services, MOHFW is the Designated Authority for counseling for admission to MBBS course for the 15% All India Quota seats of the contributing States and all MBBS seats of Medical Educational Institutions of the Central Government, Universities established by an Act of Parliament and the Deemed Universities. The counseling for the rest lies with State/Union Territory Government. In case, the All India Quota Seats (15%) remaining vacant after last date for joining, the seats will be deemed to be converted into state quota to be filled up by the respective State.

(c) and (d) The process of admission to the medical courses through a common counseling is to be completed in accordance with the statutory time schedule which provides that no admission in the MBBS course is allowed after 31st August. Thus, it is not permissible to fill up the vacant seats from NEET qualifiers before NEET - 2018.

Physiotherapy Equipments

4603. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed for issuing standardization certificate for electrical equipments used by physiotherapists and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any authority to examine/check the sale of defective/flawed/malfunctioned physiotherapy equipments and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any controlling/regulating authority is there to check the safety and infrastructure requirements of the various physiotherapy equipments along with the details of qualificalional requirement of Members of the said authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Electronics Regional Test Laboratory (South), STQC Directorate under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) issues certificate for electrical safety testing and calibration of Electro-medical Equipments. However, it has not been made mandatory.

Further, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has published standard "IS 13450(Part 2/Sec 5): 2009/ IEC 60601-2-5:2005 Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2: Particular requirement for the safety: Section 5 Ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment". As on date, no licence exist as per IS 13450 (Part 2/Sec 5): 2009/IEC 60601-2-5:2005.

BIS grants a licence to use and apply Standard Mark on the product after verification of manufacturing and testing capability of the firm and ensuring the conformity of the product against relevant Indian Standard.

(b) There are two organisations to examine/check the sale of defective/flawed/malfunctioned physiotherapy equipments. First comes under Department of Consumer Affairs which receives consumer complaints through National consumer helpline. Second is Indian Pharmacopoeia commission which receives adverse events associated with medical devices through Materiovigilance program of India.

(c) As per Medical Devices Rules, 2017, regulatory authority for all medical devices is Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. CDSCO regulates the Safety, Efficacy and Quality of 15 notified category of medical devices under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 made thereunder. However, Physiotherapy Equipment are not notified as Medical device under section 3(b)(iv) of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Translation]

Loan under Start Up India

4604. SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Start Up India Scheme;

(b) whether the Government has set any target facilitating scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and women entrepreneurs through banks across the country under Start Up India Scheme and if so, the details of the banks which have achieved the said target, bank/State/UT-wise;

(c) the time by which the said target is likely to be achieved by the banks; and

(d) whether the Government is conducting review of the said scheme, if so, the details thereof and the number of banks which are not taking any interest in the said scheme along with the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The present status of Startup India Scheme since its inception is given in the enclosed statement. So far, 7987 Startups have been recognised under the Startup India initiative.

(b) and (c) The benefits under the Startup India initiative are available to all entrepreneurs belonging to any caste, community and gender (including schedule caste/ schedule tribe and women entrepreneurs). Currently, there is no scheme under the Startup India initiative that is administered through banks and hence no target has been set for the purpose.

(d) A Monitoring Committee chaired by Secretary, Department of Industrial policy & Promotion has been constituted for effective monitoring of the implementation of the Action Plan of Startup India initiative.

Statement

Achievements under the Startup India initiative

Simplification and Handholding

1. Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification

- List of 36 industries in "white" category has been published on CPCB's website. CPCB has exempted such industries from all the applicable self-certifications under 3 Environment related Acts listed in the Startup India Action Plan
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has issued advisory to states to allow Startups to self-certify

compliance with the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 of Apprenticeship Act, 1961

- Startups have been allowed to self-certify compliance in respect of 6 Labour laws; 26 states have confirmed compliance to the advisory issued on 12.01.2016 and new advisory issued on 6.4.2017 by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE)

2. Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal

- Startup India portal has been developed to provide access to the following:
 - Startup recognition - 8183 Startups have been recognised till 14th March 2018
 - Advertising space for Startups
 - Learning & development module - over 1,97,000 registrations achieved
- The portal acts as a one stop solution for all queries related to the Startup India initiative
- Startup India mobile app has been developed to provide on the go services and information to users.

3. Startup India Hub

- 84,000+ queries have been handled by the Startup India Hub
- 460+ Startups have been mentored for incubation and funding support
- 30,000+ registrations have been achieved on the Hub as of February, 2018.

4. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs

- 423 facilitators for Patent and Design and 596 facilitators for Trademark applications have been empanelled to assist Startups in filing of patents and trademarks
- 768 applications have received rebate of up to 80% on patent fees and have all received legal assistance
- Patent filing has been made faster for Startups and accordingly 126 Startups have been facilitated

- Trademark facilitation has been extended to 858 Startups as of January, 2018

5. Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups

- Relaxed norms for public procurement for micro, small and other enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
- All Central Ministries/Departments/Department of Public Enterprises/Central Public Sector Undertakings have been authorised to relax conditions of prior experience and prior turnover with respect to MSEs in all public procurements subject to meeting quality and technical specifications
- Further, Rule 173(i) has been incorporated in GFR, 2017 which provides for relaxation of conditions of prior turnover and prior experience for Startups, and
- Rule 170(i) of GFR 2017 has been amended on 25th July 2017 allowing all Startups as recognized by DIPP exemption from submission of Earnest Money Deposit/Bid Security in public procurement tenders

6. Faster Exit for Startups

- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board has been constituted
- MCA has notified the relevant sections 55 to 58 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 pertaining to the Fast Track process on 16.6.2017 and also notified that the process shall apply to Startup (other than the partnership firm) as defined by DIPP. For Startups, Insolvency Resolution process to be completed within 90 days as against 180 days for other entities.

Funding Support and Incentives

7. Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds (FFS) with a Corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore

- Fund of Funds for Startups of Rs. 10,000 crore shall be released over two Finance Commission cycles, that is, by the year 2025.

- Rs. 500 crore has been released to SIDBI in FY16 and Rs. 100 crore in FY 17
- Total commitments under FFS stand at Rs.1050.7 crore to 24 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) while drawdown by AIFs is Rs.122.86 crore
- 109 Startups have received funding under FFS with catalysed investment of Rs.517.92 crore

8. Tax Exemption on Capital Gains

- Section 54 EE has been introduced under the Finance Act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain arising out of transfer of long term capital asset (not exceeding Rs. 50 lakh in a financial year) invested in a fund notified by Central Government
- Section 54 GB of Income-tax Act, 1961 has been amended to provide exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in equity shares of an eligible Startup for utilizing the same to purchase specified asset.

9. Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 Years

- Provision has been made for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to avail income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 7 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2019.
- 87 Startups have been approved for availing tax benefits

10. Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value

• Removal of Angel Tax

Tax exemption on investment above Fair Market Value has been introduced on 14th June 2016

Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation

11. Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

- 941 schools selected for establishing tinkering labs and Rs. 12 Lakh each has been disbursed to 374 tinkering labs

12. Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup

- 6 existing Incubators have been sanctioned scale-up grant of Rs. 2.5 crore each by NITI Aayog
- 13 New Incubators approved for funding support by NITI Aayog

13. Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes

- 15 Startup Centres have been approved for joint set up by Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)
- Amount of Rs. 37.50 lakh (Rs. 3.75 lakh each for 10 Startup Centres) has been released as 1st instalment of the grant for 10 Startup Centres by MHRD
- 11 TBIs (Technology Business Incubators) have been approved and Rs. 42 crore have been sanctioned and Rs. 17 crore disbursed to TBIS

14. Setting up of 7 New Research Parks modelled on the Research Park Setup at IIT Madras

- IIT Kharagpur at a cost of Rs. 100 crore is under construction and Rs. 74.83 Cr. released to IIT Kharagpur
- IIT Mumbai at a cost of Rs. 100 crore is under construction and Rs. 34 Cr. released to IIT Bombay
- The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar has been sanctioned by DST at a total cost of Rs. 90 crore and the Department has already disbursed instalment of Rs. 40 crore
- 5 more Research Parks at IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad and IISc to be supported by MHRD approved with a budget of Rs. 375 Crore for a period of 3 years.

15. Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sectors

- Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has sanctioned Rs. 1 crore under Biotech Equity

fund to be given to each bio-incubator. The initiative has already helped 3 Bio-incubators that have been selected as recipients of the above mentioned Equity Fund.

- 30 bio-incubators have been supported through funding support with Rs. 185 crore sanctioned and Rs. 119 crore disbursed. The impact has been multi-fold as a total of 290 start-ups have received benefits from these bio-incubators under various programmes like Biotechnology Ignition Grant, IIPME, Sparsh, Grand Challenges, BioNEST, etc.
- In respect of Bengaluru-Boston Biotech Gateway to India: 4 entrepreneurs have joined and 1 is joining the Harvard University, USA to share ideas and receive mentorship

16. Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students

- (a) Innovation Core program with an outreach to 10 lakh innovations from 5 lakh schools
- 4 regional workshops organized & revamped MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) approved
 - Over 1 lakh INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) Awardees competed at District & State Level
 - 588 were selected to participate in the 6th National Level Exhibition and Project Competition, Delhi
 - Top 60 projects were showcased at the Annual Festival of Innovations in Rashtrapati Bhavan from 4th-10th March 2017
- (b) NIDHI (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovation)- Grand challenge program
- 19 new TBIs established
 - 9 TBIs supported for Seed Support System (SSS)

- 10 NIDHI-PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring technology entrepreneurs) and 10 NIDHI-EIR (Entrepreneurs-in-Residence) sanctioned
- 6 new centres of excellence (COE) have been recommended to receive funds for COEs in FY2017-18

(c) UchhattarAvishkarYojana (UAY)

- Rs. 475 crore for 2016-18 has been earmarked for 3 years
- Rs. 75 crore has been disbursed for research proposals from IITs under 6 domains
- 92 projects have been recommended for approval

17. Other incentives:

- External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) guidelines for Startups: Startups can borrow up to \$3 million or equivalent per financial year, either in rupees, or any convertible foreign currency or a combination of both, for a minimum average maturity period of three years
- Foreign venture capital investors (FVCI) are now allowed to invest in Startups irrespective of any sector without Reserve Bank of India's approval
- SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 have been amended to permit FPIs to invest in unlisted Non-Convertible debentures and securitised debt instruments
- The SEBI Board has approved five key amendments to SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 with respect to 'Angel Funds':
 - The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme has been increased from forty nine to two hundred
 - Angel Funds will be allowed to invest in start-ups incorporated within five years, which was earlier 3 years.

- The requirement of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking has been reduced from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 25 lakh.
- The lock-in requirements of investment made by Angel Funds in a venture capital undertaking has been reduced from three years to one year.
- Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs.

*[English]***Smuggling of Cigarettes and Tobacco Products**

4605. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic demand of cigarette and other tobacco products has increased during the last two years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of incidents of smuggling of cigarettes and tobacco products into the country; and

(c) the steps being taken to curb smuggling of tobacco products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Data on domestic consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products is not available. However, import and Central Excise data for the last two years does not indicate increase in domestic demand of tobacco and tobacco products.

(b) The Details of incidents of smuggling of cigarettes and tobacco products into the country during the last two years are as under:

Year	No. of Cases/ Incidents	Value of Products seized (Rs. in Lakhs)
2015-16	2828	15043.78
2016-17	3108	13013.45

(c) All the Directorates/field formations have been alerted to be more vigilant and have proper checks to thwart and detect the cases of smuggling of cigarettes

and tobacco products. The officers doing anti-smuggling work are asked to be more vigilant through surveillance and by taking help of Container Scanners, Baggage Screening Systems and Advance Passenger Information System (APIS).

Import Duty on Sugar

4606. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar mills in the country have sought an increase in import duty to 60 per cent from the current 40 per cent and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has permitted five lakh tonnes of raw sugar imports under zero import duty out of which 4.77 lakh tonnes have already arrived and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the raw sugar imports have become viable at 40 per cent duty as the international prices are declining; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Vide notification No. 24/2018-Customs dated 06.02.2018 import duty on all types of sugar under tariff head 1701, [Raw sugar, Refined or White sugar, Raw sugar if imported by bulk consumer] has been increased from 50% to 100%.

(b) During sugar season 2016-17, import of 5 lakh MTs of raw sugar at zero import duty was allowed under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ), through five designated ports, out of which 4.77 lakh tons has been imported as per the details given below:

(Qty. In MT)			
Sl. No.	Port	Qty. Allotted	Qty. Arrived
1.	Mumbai	150000	149788
2.	Bangalore	92785	92785
3.	Vishakhapatnam	12538	10570
4.	Chennai	194675	174628
5.	Kolkata	50000	50000
Total		499998	477771

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

GST Exemption to CAPCs

4607. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for exemption of the Central Armed Police Canteens (CAPCs) from Goods and Services Tax ambit and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereon and the details of the extent to which it is likely to benefit the Central Armed Police Forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, request has been received seeking concession from the Goods and Services Tax (GST). on goods supplied to the Central Armed Police Canteens (CAPCs). The same has not been recommended by the GST Council.

Diet 4 Life Programme

4608. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has permitted/allowed import of Infant foods by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under its "Diet 4 Life" Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any prescribed guidelines are being followed to import infant foods into India, 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) 'Diet4Life' programme is an initiative by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to provide platform for parents to find timely medical support and treatment for metabolic disorders namely Inborn Errors of Metabolism (IEM).

In the absence of standards on food for Inborn Errors of Metabolism (IEM) and hypoallergenic conditions and considering the critical shortage of specialised diets for children with IEM, FSSAI, at the request of medical community and the parent support groups, has permitted as an interim measure, the import

and domestic production of specialised diets for IEM and hypoallergenic conditions vide directions dated 2.11.2016 under Section 16(5) of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 to ensure that this critical medical requirement could be met. Process of developing standards for such products has also been expedited. All imported foods including infant foods have to comply with the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards (Import) Regulations including due examination of composition, label and claims.

[Translation]

Assessment of Climate Change

4609. SHRIMATI KAMLA D. PAATLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any scientific assessment on climate change caused by global warming and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether mining activities is the major reason for climate change and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Institute for climate change and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to know the impact of climate change on monsoon; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being 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) A scientific study to assess the impact of climate change has been conducted and a report titled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" was published in 2010 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The study assessed impact of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely, agriculture, water, forests and human health in four climate sensitive regions of India - the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal region and the North-Eastern region.

The study projects a variable rate of change in agricultural production including losses in some crops and change in the composition of the forests and net primary productivity. Extreme precipitation events are likely to increase in all the regions. Water yield is projected to increase in the Himalayan Region, whereas it is likely to be variable across other three regions. Malaria is projected to spread to new areas and threat of its transmission is likely to increase in duration.

(b) The mining activities is not the major cause for climate change and greenhouse gas emissions from mining activities are small as compared to other sectors of the Indian economy. As per India's first Biennial Update Report submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2016, GHG emissions from mining and quarrying was 4313.44 Gg CO₂ eq. in the year 2010, which accounted for 0.2% of the total greenhouse gas emissions.

(c) The provision for National Institute for Climate Change Studies and Actions exists in the central sector scheme- Climate Change Action Programme. However, the details are not worked out.

(d) Some recent studies suggest an increasing frequency and intensity of extremes in rainfall during past 40-50 years. However, their attribution to global warming is not confirmed. The inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change and our country's own assessment using regional climate models project that extreme rainfall events are likely to be more frequent in India in future.

(e) To address the issues of climate change, Government of India is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which includes eight national missions, implemented by various Ministries in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. It outlines a number of steps to simultaneously advance India's development and climate change related objectives of adaptation and mitigation. State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) prepared by 28 States and 4 Union Territories (UTS) are consistent with objectives of NAPCC.

Barren Forest Land

4610. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of barren forest land in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to utilise barren forest land;

(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) to (d) Forest Survey of India has been carrying out assessment of forest cover and tree cover on biennial basis since 1987 and India State of Forest Report-2017 is the latest in the series. The total forest and tree cover of the country, as per the latest "India State of Forest Report 2017" published by Forest Survey of India, is 8,02,088 square kilometers which is 24.39% of the total geographical area of the country.

Forest Survey of India has classified the forest cover in different density classes as per details given below:-

Class	Area in square kilometer	Percentage of geographical Area
Forest Cover		
Very Dense Forest (Canopy Density of 70% and above)	98,158	2.99
Moderately Dense Forest (Canopy Density 40% are more and less than 70%)	3,08,318	9.38
Open Forest (canopy Density of 10% or more and less than 40%)	3,01,797	9.18
Total Forest Cover	7,08,273	21.54
Total Tree Cover	93,815	2.85
Total Forest and Tree Cover	8,02,088	24.39

In addition to above, degraded forest land having canopy, density less than 10% are classified as Scrub. The area under Scrub is reported to be 45,979 square kilometers which is 1.40% of total geographical area of the country. For increase of forest cover in areas with low canopy density particularly in open forests and scrubs, afforestation under various Central Sector Schemes and State Plans are being taken up.

[English]

CSR Funds for Cleanliness and Water

4611. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to make it mandatory for all water based industries and plants to spend a portion of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds especially for the cleanliness and preservation of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) No, Madam

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') mandates every company, above the specified threshold of turnover or net worth or net profit, to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits earned during the three immediately preceding financial years on CSR activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act. Further the Section 135 (3) and 135 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 already empower the Board of the companies to take decisions regarding allocation of CSR funds for items listed in Schedule VII of the Act.

Tax on Transporters

4612. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to bring heavy vehicle transporters under Income Tax net and bring a suitable bill to this effect;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the association of heavy vehicle transporters are vehemently opposing the proposal, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to solve the problems of heavy vehicle transporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Vide clause 16 of Finance Bill, 2018, Government has proposed to tax the owners of heavy vehicle (not owning more than 10 vehicles) who opt for presumptive scheme under section 44AE of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') at a different rate. It is proposed to amend Section 44AE of the Act so as to provide that for a heavy goods vehicle, the profits and gains shall be deemed to be an amount equal to one thousand rupees per ton of gross vehicle weight or unladen weight, as the case may be, for every month or part of a month during which the heavy goods vehicle is owned by the assessee in the previous year or an amount claimed to have been actually earned from such vehicle, whichever is higher.

This amendment is proposed to come into effect from 1st April, 2019 (i.e. assessment year 2019-20 onwards).

(c) and (d) Madam, some representations have been received for withdrawing the proposal. These representations were examined and not found feasible.

Action on Loan Defaulter

4613. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the chairperson of a listed company trading in diamond and jewellery fled away without paying payment of Rs. 6712 crore and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether according to print media Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has lodged FIRs in 2017 but till now there is no development in this case; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the statements issued by Enforcement Department and CBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) CBI has informed that it has registered cases against two companies trading in diamond and jewellery in the year 2018 (up to 28.2.2018), in which the accused chairman of the companies have fled abroad causing loss of different amounts. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of cases registered against two companies trading in diamond and jewellery in the year 2018 (up to 28.2.2018), in which the accused chairman of the companies have fled abroad causing loss

Sl. No.	Year	Case registration date	Company involved	Accused absconding	Amount involved	Status
1.	2018	31.1.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond RUS • Stellar Exports • Stellar Diamonds 	Nirav Modi	Rs. 6,498.19 crore	Under investigation
2.	2018	15.2.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gitanjali Gems Ltd. • Gili India Ltd. • Nakshatra Brand Ltd. 	Mehul Choksi	Rs. 7,080.86 crore	Under investigation

Source: CBI

[Translation]

NPAs of Industrial Sector and Farmers

4614. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) *vis-a-vis* private sector banks during the last ten years;

(b) the details of NPAs of PSBs related to industry sector *vis-a-vis* farmers, State/UT/Bank-wise;

(c) the amount of funds received back by the PSBs under mutual agreement along with the quantum of losses suffered by banks therefrom; and

(d) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to check such type of incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on domestic operations, the details of aggregate gross NPAs (GNPAs) of PSBs *vis-a-vis* private sector banks during the statement- last ten years are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) With regard to NPAs of PSBs related to industry sector *vis-a-vis* farmers, category-wise details provided by RBI for GNPAs of PSBs, including for the "Industry" and "Agriculture and Allied Activities" categories, as on 31.3.2017, are at Annex. State/Union Territory (UT)-wise data are not centrally maintained.

(c) As per data reported by PSBs, during the financial year 2016-17, PSBs recovered an amount of Rs. 10,899 crore under One Time Settlement, which is done on the basis of mutual agreement between the lender and the borrower, by way of compromise or negotiated settlement, and wrote off an amount of Rs. 9,062 crore.

With regard to compromise or negotiated settlements, RBI has advised commercial banks to have Board-vetted loan recovery policies, which set down, *inter alia*, norms for permitted sacrifice and factors to be taken into account before considering the same.

(d) Number of steps have been taken to reduce/contain NPAs of banks. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was enacted for time-bound resolution of stressed assets. Further, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 was amended last year to provide for authorisation by the Government to RBI, for issuing directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under the Code. Under the provisions of this amending legislation, RBI has issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, with outstanding amounts greater than Rs. 5,000 crore and with 60% or more classified as non-performing as of 31.3.2016, to initiate the insolvency process. In accordance with these directions, banks have filed applications in respect of these accounts before the National Company Law Tribunal. Further, keeping in view the enactment of the Code, RBI has recently issued a revised framework for resolution of stressed assets, which provides for time-bound resolution of high-value stressed accounts, requiring filing of insolvency application under the Code in case of non-implementation of Resolution Plan within 180 days.

The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act was amended in 2016 to make it more effective. Further, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition, under the PSB Reforms Agenda, PSBs have committed to ensure Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery.

Statement

Gross Non-Performing Assets

Amounts in crore Rs.

Bank Group	As on 31.03.2008	As on 31.03.2009	As on 31.03.2010	As on 31.03.2011	As on 31.03.2012
Public Sector Banks	39,600	44,032	57,293	71,080	1,12,489
Private Sector Banks	12,976	16,888	17,384	17,972	18,315

Bank Group	As on 31.03.2013	As on 31.03.2014	As on 31.03.2015	As on 31.03.2016	As on 31.03.2017
Public Sector Banks	1,55,890	2,16,739	2,67,065	5,02,068	6,41,057
Private Sector Banks	19,986	22,738	31,576	48,380	73,842

Source: RBI (domestic operations)

Category-wise details of gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks, as on 31.3.2017

Amounts in crore Rs.

Bank	Industry	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Services	Retail Loans	Other Non-Food Credit
Allahabad Bank	15,104	1,320	3,398	698	0
Andhra Bank	14,846	1,157	1,208	458	-
Bank of Baroda	19,669	5,139	8,142	1,986	-
Bank of India	28,651	3,814	8,775	1,484	0
Bank of Maharashtra	10,248	1,874	4,274	484	309
Canara Bank	22,390	2,757	2,871	1,067	2,715
Central Bank of India	19,667	2,579	3,186	1,820	-
Corporation Bank	12,559	823	2,917	746	-
Dena Bank	9,065	1,671	908	746	230
IDBI Bank Limited	30,992	1,696	3,517	447	1,570
Indian Bank	7,249	604	663	478	593
Indian Overseas Bank	22,785	3,646	3,805	2,285	0
Oriental Bank of Commerce	17,898	1,565	2,882	515	0
Punjab and Sind Bank	3,843	612	1,403	440	-
Punjab National Bank	36,504	6,626	8,126	1,864	0
Syndicate Bank	9,320	2,246	2,486	1,610	-
UCO Bank	16,030	1,232	2,941	1,451	45
Union Bank of India	20,475	2,635	7,358	451	8
United Bank of India	7,331	1,148	2,045	428	-
Vijaya Bank	4,622	545	1,078	137	0
State Bank of India and erstwhile Associates	1,40,835	13,332	12,703	4,201	0
Total	4,70,084	57,021	84,686	23,795	5,470

Source: RBI (domestic operations)

Fraudulently Withdrawal of Money

4615. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed number of incidents of withdrawing money fraudulently from the bank accounts using the Aadhaar number of customers which came to light during the last one year;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the bank employecs responsible for these frauds and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases reported bank,

amount and State/UT-wisc including Maharashtra; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to detect such type of fraud in the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per data reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) there have been incidents of money being fraudulently withdrawn from bank accounts using the customers' Aadhaar number in a few banks. Bank-wise details of such cases, including the amount involved, the steps taken to prevent such cases and action taken against those responsible, are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement*Fraudulently Withdrawal of Money*

Sl. No.	Bank	Number of cases	Amount involved (in lakh Rupees)	Action taken
1.	Allahabad Bank	1	0.49	FIR has been lodged and action against the staff involved is under process.
.2.	Bank of India	2	137*	In both cases, wrongful/fraudulent mapping of Aadhaar numbers was done by business correspondents/staff. The bank has sensitised operational staff to take proper precautions by mapping Aadhaar numbers, strengthening control measures, and stepped up inspections to prevent such frauds in future. The bank has also instated disciplinary action against the erring staff. In addition, the bank has stepped up follow-up inspections to ensure prevention of such frauds.
3.	Syndicate Bank	2	2.26	In one case, after detailed investigation, staff members responsible for wrong linkage of Aadhaar card were cautioned for negligence. In the other case, detailed investigation has been conducted and departmental action against the staff concerned is under process. Further, the amounts fraudulently withdrawn from the bank accounts have been recovered and paid to the customers.
4.	UCO Bank	1	1.95	An FIR has been lodged against the crring staff and the business correspondent concerned. Further, the services of the business correspondent concerned have been terminated and departmental action has been initiated against the then Manager of the branch. To prevent such frauds, the bank has issued instructions to raise staff awareness and ensure due caution. The bank has compensated the customers for the amount of loss incurred.

* Rounded off to the nearest lakh

Source: Banks

*[English]***Elimination of Kala Azar**

4616. SHRIMATI K.MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kala Azar is second largest parasitic killer in world after Malaria, if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has missed December 2017 deadline announced for elimination of Kala Azar (black fever), if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind the same;

(c) the State/UT-wise details of Kala Azar cases reported during the last three years; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to fix any deadline for its elimination, if so the details thereof along with the strategy adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHIR ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Global Burden of Disease Study, 2013 published in LANCET- an International medical journal, Visceral Leishmaniasis (Kala Azar) was the second largest Neglected Tropical Diseases causing mortality. As per this report, the age-standardised death rate was 0.9 per 1,00,000 population

in respect of Kala Azar. Death due to Visceral Leishmaniasis is mainly due to delayed reporting of cases to health facility.

(b) As against elimination target of less than 1 case of Kala Azar per 10,000 population at block level in all the endemic blocks, till 2017, out of 633 endemic blocks, 559 (88%) blocks have achieved the elimination target and 74 remaining blocks (49 are from Bihar and 25 from Jharkhand) could not achieve elimination, due to the following reasons.

1. Reporting of cases from newer foci.
2. Longer incubation period of about 2 years.
3. The endemic blocks located in difficult geographical terrain.
4. Indigenous health seeking behaviour in ethnic, poor and marginalised community.

(c) The State/UT-wise detail of cases of Kala Azar reported during the last three years is annexed given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Continuous efforts are underway under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), a part of the National Health Mission (NHM), a flagship programme of the Government, with an objective to eliminate the disease within a short span of time.

Statement*Kala Azar Situation in India since 2015*

Sl. No. Affected States	2015		2016		2017 (P)		2018 (P) Till February	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1. Bihar	6517	5	4773	0	4127	0	448	0
2. Jharkhand	1262	0	1185	0	1358	0	98	0
3. West Bengal	576	0	179	0	156	0	10	0
4. Uttar Pradesh	131	0	107	0	115	0	3	0
5. Uttarakhand	3	0	2	0	2	0		
6. Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Sikkim	5	0	1	0	0	0		
8. Kerala	4	0	2	0	0	0		
9. Punjab*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	8500	5	6249	0	5758	0	559	0

Note: C = Cases, D = Deaths, * = Imported, (P) = Provisional.

[Translation]

GST on Alcohol

4617. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI
VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has not been imposed on alcohol;

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

(c) the details of GST imposed on foreign and Indian liquors, separately along with the norms fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Clause 12A of Article 366 of the Constitution defines "goods and services tax" (GST) as "any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption".

Thus, supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption are not included under the ambit of GST. This decision was taken due the fact that alcoholic liquor for human consumption is a major source of revenue for the States.

As such, at present, alcoholic liquor for human consumption attracts levies such as Excise Duty, VAT etc. levied by State Governments.

[English]

Ready to Use Therapeutic Food for Children

4618. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some NGOs pushed packaged food as a strategy to address severe malnutrition;

(b) if so, whether the Government has found Ready to Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF) not suitable to children and has written to all the States/UTs that there is no enough evidence to support RUTF for children; and

(c) if so, the deficiencies found by Government in RUTF and response of the States and UTs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Government has issued advisory to all the States/UTs that for the management of Children with Severe Malnutrition, the decision to provide RUTF may be taken by the individual States/UTs in consultation with the National Technical Board on Nutrition under the Chairmanship of Member, NITI Aayog.

Supply of Medicines in Ayurvedic Dispensaries

4619. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ayurvedic dispensaries in Delhi are not supplying indented medicines even after a week and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has set any guidelines regarding supply of indented medicines and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for frequent inspections of the dispensaries to avoid inconvenience to patients and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is taking any stringent measures to ensure timely supply of medicines to patients and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) There is some delay in supply of indented Ayurvedic medicines, which are supplied by Authorized Local Chemists (ALCs) since; the two ALCs opted out of contract with CGHS.

(b) As per the terms and conditions of appointment of ALCs, the ALC is expected to supply the indented medicines on the next working day; failing which, penalty of Rs. 500/- shall be imposed per day.

(c) Regular inspections are carried out by Additional Directors of concerned CGHS Zone.

(d) Following steps have been taken by the Govt. to ensure timely supply of medicines to patients:

- Action has been initiated for new tender process for appointment of regular ALCs.
- There is a penalty clause for imposition of penalty of Rs. 500/- per day for the delay supply of indented medicines.

Sexual Harassment of Women in Educational Institutions

4620. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about harassment and sexual exploitation of women staff in educational institutions;

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

(c) whether it comes under the ambit of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to bring it under the said Act and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (e) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandates all the workplace which include any department, organisation, undertaking, establishment, institutions, 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. Educational Institutions are also covered under the Act.

The Act cast an obligation upon all the employers to constitute Internal Complaint Committee. If any employer fails to constitute an Internal Complaint Committee, or contravenes or attempts or abets

contravention of other provisions of this Act or any rules made there under, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees. The Act has empowered Internal Complaints Committees to deal with such complaints effectively and in a time bound manner.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) had set up a Task Force to review the existing arrangements for the safety and security of girls and women in particular and of the entire youth in general on campuses of institutions of higher learning. The Task Force submitted its report titled as "Saksham- Measures for Ensuring the Safety of Women and Programmes for Gender Sensitization on Campuses" to the UGC on 30th October, 2013.

The recommendations of the Task Force have been accepted by UGC. UGC has notified University Grants Commission (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015. These Regulations describe responsibilities of the Higher Educational Institutions, grievance redressal mechanism, process for making complaint and conducting inquiry, interim redressal punishment and compensations, consequences of non-compliance etc. UGC has issued advisory to all Universities to ensure strict compliance of these UGC Regulations in Higher Educational Institutions.

As informed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), 10 complaints about harassment and sexual exploitations of women staff in Educational Institutions have been received. KVS has constituted the 'Complaint Redressal Committee' at Head Quarter level as well as at the Regional Offices to tackle the sexual harassment cases against the women employees. KVS also conducts various gender sensitization and awareness programmes through training/workshops.

Kasturirangan Panel Report

4621. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision about the final notification on the Kasturirangan panel report relating to the conservation of Western Ghats; 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 High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Dr. Kasturirangan, has delineated the Western Ghats with an area of 164280 Square kms extending over 1500 kms in 188 talukas spread over six state (i) Kerala (ii) Tamil Nadu (iii) Goa (iv) Karnataka (v) Maharashtra and (vi) Gujarat. HLWG has demarcated approximately 37% of the total Geographical area of the Western Ghats as Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA).

To facilitate sustainable development in the region, HLWG recommended the Central Government to notify the ESA demarcated by HLWG in public interest. Accordingly, this Ministry had issued a Draft Notification on 10.03.2014 declaring an area of 56,825 square kilometres spread over the six states in the Western Ghats region as Ecologically Sensitive, Thereafter, addressing the concerns and apprehensions of the people living in the ESA of the Western Ghats region, subsequent Draft Notifications dated 04.09.2015 and 27.02.2017 were published for seeking stakeholder comments, including those of State Governments.

National Dental Health Research Centre

4622. SHRI T.G VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to set up National Dental Health Research Centre;

(b) if so, the details and proposed functions thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Mandatory HIV/AIDS Test for Pregnant Women

4623. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether one of the major reasons of HIV transmission in the country is through mother to baby transmission;

(b) if so, the details of pregnant women tested along with the number of them diagnosed with the HIV/AIDS during each of the last three years and the current year especially Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the Government has mandated HIV/AIDS test, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of cases of Mother-toChild transmission of HIV/AIDS virus reported in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) whether there is a gap between HIV/AIDS infected children and such infected children who are getting treatment, if so, the details thereof and the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb MTCT HIV transmission and to reduce the stigma associated with such mothers and children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) The total number of cases of Mother to Child transmission of HIV/AIDS virus among children (0-14 years) reported in the country in the last three years and current year till January 2018 is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) Yes, there is a gap of about 15.9% between HIV/AIDS infected children and those who are getting treatment. This is because of the eligibility criteria for initiation of Antiretroviral therapy (ART) before the -- "Test and Treat Policy" was implemented. The programme is trying to bridge this gap by reaching out to the children through "Mission Sampark".

NACO undertakes multimedia campaigns which include mass media supported by outdoor media such as hoardings, bus panels, information kiosks, folk performances and exhibition vans to reduce stigma and discrimination at health care settings and communities, across the country.

Statement

The number of cases of Mother to Child transmission of HIV/AIDS virus reported in the country

Year	Number of cases of Mother to Child transmission of HIV/AIDS (< 14years)
2014-15	8,165
2015-16	9,286
2016-17	8,540
2017-18 (till Jan 18)	6,637

[Translation]

Translocation of Villages

4624. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to translocate certain villages from Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan; 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) Government of India provides funding assistance to all tiger reserves of the country under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for various activities, *inter alia*, including voluntary village relocation, based on

demand from the States in their Annual Plan of Operations subject to availability of funds and fulfillment of other stipulated formalities. Villages are relocated on a voluntary basis in order to make core/critical tiger habitat area of tiger reserves inviolate, for which a detailed proposal depicting number of families along with their consent and proper due diligence besides fulfillment of other stipulated formalities is required.

No such proposal has been received from Government of Rajasthan during the current financial year.

[English]

Utilisation of Funds under BBBP Scheme

4625. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that out of the total funds released to various States/UTs under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme, only few crore have been utilised in the past four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons for such poor utilisation of funds under the scheme;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the utilisation of funds under the scheme;

(d) the role of States/UTs to implement the scheme effectively; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the Central Share of the State component of the scheme from existing 60:40 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As on 09.03.2018 the funds to the tune of Rs. 36.89 Lakh, 1078.13 Lakh, and Rs. 786.41, have been utilized by States/UTs for implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme during last three years against the funds released for an amount of Rs. 1337.49

Lakh, Rs. 3908.91 Lakh, and Rs. 290.07 Lakh for the FY 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. A statement of funds released during last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) 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. However, 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 increased.

(d) and (e) The Scheme is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme with 100% central funding and is being operationalized through concerned States/ UTs in a well-coordinated and strategic manner. However, the onus of implementation of BBBP scheme at root level is lying with District Administration under guidance from their State/UT and the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. Ministry of Women and Child Development is anchoring the Scheme as the nodal ministry at National level, similarly at the state level, the implementation of the scheme is being supported & monitored by the Department of Women and Child Development/Social Welfare.

Statement

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds Released			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	38.55	16.2525	21.66348
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36.34	8.45	-	25.71001
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	43.42	-	32.505
4.	Assam	36.34	8.45	-	2.77925
5.	Bihar	36.34	8.45	-	20.7132
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	44.79	-	36.9142
7.	Chandigarh	-	32.50	-	19.525
8.	Dadar and Nagar Havelli	-	38.55	-	16.36
9.	Daman and Diu	13.81	20.95	-	11.9
10.	Delhi	-	231.27	-	97.85887

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Goa		-	44.79	-	-
12. Gujarat		-	318.05	-	112.92536
13. Haryana		223	434.91	126.58	408.873
14. Himachal Pradesh		36.34	49.55	-	89.7198
15. Jammu and Kashmir		28.95	366.54	15.6225	260.24063
16. Jharkhand		-	39.83	-	-
17. Karnataka		-	41.48	-	32.505
18. Kerala		-	44.79	-	-
19. Madhya Pradesh		101.35	109.14	22.7497	101.29506
20. Maharashtra		158.73	370.88	-	295.3895
21. Manipur		18.14	8.72	-	44.9501
22. Meghalaya		-	43.24	16.225	17.12517
23. Mizoram		-	44.79	-	32.5
24. Nagaland		36.34	8.45	24.0475	23.3
25. Odisha		18.14	26.65	-	31.79516
26. Puducherry		-	18.15	-	28.1135
27. Punjab		250.97	385.26	-	510.99465
28. Rajasthan		115.43	357.47	36.0887	245.6982
29. Sikkim		-	44.79	32.505	42.0875
30. Tamil Nadu		18.14	23.04	-	30.88
31. Telengana		-	44.79	-	11.32149
32. Tripura		-	44.79	-	-
33. Uttar Pradesh		187.98	429.73	-	569.25
34. Uttarakhand		21.15	133.50	-	96.40005
35. Lakshadweep		-	-	-	27.555
Total		1337.49	3908.91	290.0709	3298.84818

As on 9.3.2018

Yoga Teachers in Indian Missions

4626. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has appointed yoga teachers in Indian missions overseas to train more Yoga

teachers and yoga practitioners to popularise yoga across the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the budgetary allocation in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has chosen the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) for recruitment and training of the Yoga Teachers for Indian Missions overseas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government in expansion of Yoga in overseas countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Yes. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) has intimated that they have appointed Teachers of Indian Culture (TICs) to Indian Missions & Posts abroad to teach Yoga, Sanskrit and Vedas. The budgetary provision of Rs. 4.27 crores was made in 2017-18. They have also informed that ICCR has been promoting the teaching of Yoga overseas through its Cultural Centres since 1980 by deploying yoga teachers in Indian Cultural Centres. Total 112 TICs have been posted and 50 out of them have already joined their respective Missions/Posts. ICCR empanels teachers through a selection process involving demonstration and interviews. ICCR has conducted orientation for the yoga teachers deployed as TICs.

(e) Under Central Sector Scheme of International Cooperation (IC), the Ministry of AYUSH undertakes various measures for global promotion and popularization of AYUSH systems of Medicine including Yoga. The Ministry deputed Yoga experts to participate in fairs/workshops organized by the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of culture Ministry of Commerce, etc. and Indian Missions abroad for Yoga demonstration and lectures. The Ministry sets up AYUSH Information Cells in the premises of the Indian Missions/ICCR Cultural Centres for dissemination of authentic information. As of now, 28 AYUSH Information Cells have been set up in 25 Countries. The Ministry also organizes, participates in International exhibitions/conferences/workshops/seminars/road shows/trade fairs etc. to have wider reach for international propagation of AYUSH including Yoga.

To ensure credibility of knowledge and skills of yoga experts, the Ministry of AYUSH has initiated a scheme for Voluntary Certification of Yoga Professionals. The scheme aims at certifying the competence level of the Yoga professionals to help their deployment within and outside the country.

A Yoga college named "India-China College of Yoga" has been established in the Yunnan Minzu University, China under the MoU signed between the

University and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR). Ministry of AYUSH has deputed one out of two experts.

ICCR with the support of Ministry of AYUSH, facilitate celebration of the International Day of Yoga through Indian Missions/Posts abroad by providing financial assistance for various activities including demonstrations, workshops, conferences, exhibitions etc.

Dependence of People on Forest

4627. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:

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

(a) whether more than half the families in villages lying on the periphery of forests have no land and average income for a majority of households is less than Rs. 8,000 a month and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Forest Act, 1927 is a colonial-era law that penalises locals for using the forest as a resource and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is of the opinion that high rate of forest-related crimes reflects the dependence of people on the forest;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) No such information is maintained at Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(b) No, Madam. As per provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, *inter-alia*, the activities such as encroachment and unauthorized extraction and utilization of forest-resources are punishable offences.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) In order to protect the interest of forest dependent people, Government has legislated "the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996,"

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, "The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 etc.

Protection of Elephants

4628. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the elephants are facing difficulties in Seshachalam forest area near Kadapa- Chittoor border areas in Andhra Pradesh due to scarcity of water, reduction in forest area, movement of people in forest areas, smuggling activities etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to protect elephants in Seshachalam forest area in Andhra Pradesh 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) No Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The measures taken by the Government alongwith the State Forest Department to protect elephants in Seshachalam forest area in Andhra Pradesh are:

- (i) Financial and technical assistance is provided to elephant range states under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Project Elephant' for protection and conservation of elephants in the country.
- (ii) Works like creation of water sources, plantation of fruiting trees, pasture development, fire protection etc. are being done to enrich elephant habitat so that elephants can be retained in their habitat.
- (iii) Prompt payment of the compensation to the affected persons to reduce man-elephant conflict.
- (iv) Forest Department is engaging local communities as animal trackers to know the movement of elephants and also to caution

local people to avoid man-animal conflict and to prevent damage or loss of human life and elephants.

Involvement of Shell Companies in PNB Fraud

4629. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has found involvement of more than 100 shell companies involved in Punjab National Bank's (PNB) fraud;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of companies along with their turn over and connection of these companies with the PNB fraud;

(c) whether loans taken from PNB has been diverted to these shell companies and if so, the quantum of amount diverted to these shell companies; and

(d) whether the Enforcement Director (ED) has initiated investigations against these companies and if so, the details along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per inputs received from the Directorate of Enforcement, analysis of 120 shell companies in India in the case of PNB fraud is being done. It has further stated that the matter is under investigation and it will not be in public interest to share details along with names of the companies as the same may hamper ongoing investigations.

As per the inputs of the Directorate of Enforcement, other details of the investigations initiated by the Directorate include searches conducted by it at various locations relating to accused persons/entities resulting in seizure of valuables, attachment of immovable properties, freezing of mutual funds and bank accounts, and issuance by the court of Letter of Request to 13 countries for seeking details of properties, bank accounts of companies, etc.

HIV due to Blood Transfusion

4630. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in case of people contracting several bloodborne infections such as HIV due to transfusion of infected blood;

(b) if so, the necessary steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government plans to introduce Nucleic Acid Amplification Test at blood screening facilities in the country to allow access to safe blood during transfusion process; 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) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has no plans in the near future to introduce Nucleic Acid Amplification Test at all blood screening facilities in the country; however it encourages adoption of latest technology for improving the access to safe blood during the transfusion process.

As per extant regulations under Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945 thereof. all blood units collected by licensed blood banks are mandatorily screened for HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Malaria and Syphilis before issue for transfusion to patients.

Considering that Nucleic Acid Amplification Test is only an added layer of safety over and above the basic minimum screening for transfusion transmitted infections by mandatory serological screening tests and the enhanced emphasis on proper donor selection, counselling and retention; at present it is not planned to introduce Nucleic Acid Amplification Test at all blood screening facilities on a country wide basis.

Suicides by Women

4631. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of suicides by the women in the country is the highest in the world and the numbers are increasing year after year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether the Government has established crisis redressal centres especially for providing counseling to depressed women and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps taken by the Government to address such problems, mainly depression, anxiety, gender discrimination and domestic violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITIES AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data which is available upto 2015, a total number of 44256, 42521 and 42088 women committed suicide during 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively, which shows a declining trend. The main reasons behind the committing suicide by the women are family problems, illness, marriage related issues such as Cancellation Non-settlement of marriage, Dowry disputes, Extra-marital affairs, love affairs, etc.

Health being the State subject under List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, States are empowered to implement their own programmes. However, the Government of India attaches highest importance in the matter and is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) and District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) in some districts of the country with added components of suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges.

Reduction of Funds to States

4632. SHRI DILIP PATEL:

PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH
GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the benefit of AYUSH system of medicines in AYUSH hospitals are not being provided to people due to paucity of funds and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the amount released to the States for the financial year 2016-17 has been reduced and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase annual benefit for promotion of AYUSH system of medicine; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Health is a State subject. Providing benefit of AYUSH system of medicines to people in a AYUSH Hospitals comes under the purview of State/UT Government. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of financial assistance for upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals. The State/UT Governments are eligible to submit their proposal through the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per the guidelines of the scheme.

(b) No. Instead, the Ministry released Rs. 417.12 Crore during 2016-17 which is more than the release of Rs. 331.01 Crore made in 2015-16. The State/UT-wise release under NAM during 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the enclosed statement

(c) and (d) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission, Central Government has allocated Rs. 503.530 Crore to States/UTs during 2018-19 for promotion of AYUSH system of medicine through different activities of NAM. The resource pool allocated under NAM for each State/UT Government has been communicated to them. Accordingly, States/UTs are required to prepare their State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) as per their requirements in accordance with NAM guidelines.

Statement

Status of grant-in-aid released during 2015-16 and 2016-17 under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	151.777	394.821
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1400.383	1125.531
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	527.554	465.450
4.	Assam	1410.508	1631.649
5.	Bihar	313.975	1752.914
6.	Chandigarh	0.000	509.320

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17
7.	Chhattisgarh	858.257	1624.737
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	91.797
9.	Daman and Diu	0.000	113.184
10.	Delhi	593.598	0.000
11.	Goa	118.725	622.597
12.	Gujarat	792.693	1533.046
13.	Haryana	579.791	1034.396
14.	Himachal Pradesh	421.480	614.212
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	792.150	769.208
16.	Jharkhand	624.723	48.011
17.	Karnataka	1560.253	1241.455
18.	Kerala	1273.778	891.204
19.	Lakshdweep	189.223	509.729
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3253.341	2645.333
21.	Maharashtra	1282.734	529.186.
22.	Manipur	828.801	1229.987
23.	Mizoram	405.693	603.754
24.	Meghalaya	375.119	802.743
25.	Nagaland	873.095	521.284
26.	Odisha	1865.281	1221.301
27.	Puducherry	144.175	170.000
28.	Punjab	299.507	1317.811
29.	Rajasthan	2819.606	2225.209
30.	Sikkim	608.151	874.071
31.	Tamil Nadu	87.700	1980.541
32.	Telanagana	1091.463	1330.696
33.	Tripura	472.354	334.062
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4539.270	8466.625
35.	Uttarakhand	621.238	1187.929
36.	West Bengal	1924.852	1298.056
Total		33101.248	41711.849

[Translation]

Irregularities in LIC

4633. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) management did not take any action against the guilty staffs and officers involved in the alleged fraud/irregularities of Rs. 3.45 crore in a LIC Branch at Sub Division Office, East Region (Kolkata) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(b) whether the LIC had returned the money to the customers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any penal action has been taken against the guilty officials of LIC so far, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the action likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that a vigilance case was registered against 71 Employees and Agents. One officer who was the main perpetrator was removed from service. Forty four officials and employees were levied with various penalties for negligence in discharging their duties. Disciplinary Proceedings have been initiated against 15 employees/officials of LIC. Money suit CS 182/2016/ dated 28.07.2016 for Rs 3.63 Crore was filed against the main perpetrator in Kolkata High court.

The amount of Rs 3.63 crore was raised by debiting different heads of accounts of LIC and as such no customer was affected.

Financial Assistance to Medical Colleges

4634. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to empower the medical colleges and district general hospitals in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the existing colleges and if so, the details of financial assistance provided during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for financial assistance for any new medical college in Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof 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) to (c) Yes. The details of proposals approved by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for strengthening the Medical Colleges and District Hospitals in the State of Maharashtra is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(d) and (e) One district namely Gondia in Maharashtra has been identified and approved under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Details in this regard are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical colleges for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats"

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical College	Total Cost	Central Share	No. of PG seats to be created	Released in 2015-16	Released in 2016-17	Released in 2017-18 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dr. Shankarao Chavan Govt. Medical College Nanded	44.603	30.1059	62	0	0	13.3809

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Govt. Medical College Akola	39.97	26.9810	54	0	0	
3.	Govt. Medical College Latur	24.14	16.2920	64	0	0	
4.	Dr. V.M. Govt. Medical College, Solapur	26.5605	17.9282	69	0	0	7.9682
5.	Govt. Medical College, Miraj	18.08	12.1840	39	0	0	
6.	Govt. Medical College Aurangabad	15.76	10.6380	86	0	0	
7.	Govt. Medical College Yavatmal	7.92	5.3460	67	0	0	2.376
8.	B.J. Medical College & Sasoon General Hospital, Pune	39.84	26.8920	89	0	0	11.952
9.	Govt. Medical College Dhule	47.89	32.3270	62	0	0	
10.	Indira Gandhi Govt. Medical College, Nagpur	48.55	32.7700	52	0	0	
11.	Swami Ram Teerath Rural Medical College, Ambajogai	32.48	21.9240	48	0	0	9.744
Total		345.7935	233.3881	692	0	0	45.4211

(ii) PMSSY Scheme:

Upgradation of several medical colleges in the State of Maharashtra has been undertaken and funds have been released for this purpose as stated below:

Funds Released under PMSSY Scheme (in Rs. Crore)

GMCIs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
GMC, Mumbai	0	8.37	0.88	0.75	10
GMC, Nagpur	0	13	20.71	0	33.71
GMC, Aurangabad	0	2.25	16.99	43.929	63.169
GMC, Latur	0	2.23	16.63	40.15	59.01
GMC, Akola	0	7.475	7.475	0.05	15
SVNGMC, Yavatmal	0	7.436	7.436	67.12	81.992
Total	0	40.761	70.121	151.999	

Statement-II

Funds released to Govt. of Maharashtra under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

District	Approved Cost	Central Share (60%)	Total amount released (till date)
1. Gondia	189.00	113.40	88.00

The medical college at Gondia is already functional.

[English]

Arming Wildlife Wardens against Poachers

4635. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether poaching of the single-horned rhinoceros in the Kaziranga National Park and other Wildlife Sanctuaries, such as Orang National Park, and Pobitora Park etc. is on the rise in the recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of rhinoceros killed in these sanctuaries by the poachers in the past five years;

(c) whether the examination of the kill sites and the bullets used, reveal that the poachers have been using very sophisticated firearms, such as AK-56 rifles, M16 and M4 carbines and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal with his Ministry to equip the Wildlife Wardens with the indigenous hybrid rifle, Ghatak, in an effort to modernize their equipment to challenge the poachers 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) Information received from the State of Assam shows

the details of rhinos poached during the last five years which indicates that there is no increase in killing of rhinoceros in the State except in 2016.

Year	No. of Rhino poached
2013	41
2014	32
2015	21
2016	22
2017	8

(c) Yes, Madam. Details of recovery of arms and ammunition in Kaziranga National Park is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Assam Forest Department has already procured following arms to modernised field level staff engaged in protection of rhino and other wild animals:

- i. SLR -954 nos.
- ii. INSAS -272 nos.
- iii. Ghatak -91 nos.
- iv. 12 Bore Rifles (PA giver) -133 nos.
- v. 9 mm pistol -20 nos.

Statement

Details of recovery of arms and ammunition in Kaziranga National Park

Year	Arms	Ammunition	Others
2013	1. 0.303 - 7 nos.	7- Rds	-
	2. Stand Gun - 1 no		
	3. Silencer - 2 nos.		

Year	Arms	Ammunition	Others
2014	1. 0.303 - 11 nos. 2. Rifle bore not ascertain - 3 nos. 3. SBBL - 2 nos. 4. Handmade Gun - 4 nos. 5. Silencer - 2 nos.	83 Rds	-
2015	1. 0.303 - 16 nos. 2. .315 - nos. 3. Handmade Gun - 2 nos. 4. .85mm pistol - 1 no 5. .22 rifle - 3 nos. 6. Silencer - 8 nos.	Total ammunition - 220 Rds	-
2016	1. 0.303 Rifles - 8 nos. 2. AK-47 - 1 no. 3. .22 Rifle - 1 no. 4. Handmade Gun - 2 nos.	120 Rds	1. AK-47 rifle Magazine - 2 nos. 2. 303 rifles Magazine - 3 no. 3. Silencer - 2 nos. 4. Rifles bolt - 2 no. 5. Rifle Butt - 1 no. 6. Body of .303 rifle - 1 no. with barrel.
2017	1. 303 Rifle - 1 no. 2. Modified .303 MK IV Rifle - 3 nos. 3. Automated AK series Rifle - 1 no. 4. .303 Rifle bolt - 2 nos.	1. .303 live ammunitions - 32 Rds 2. Suspected .22 ammunition - 1 Rd 3. .30-60 Live Ammunition - 10 Rds 4. 5.56 Live Ammunition - 15 Rds 5. .66 Live Ammunition - 05 Rds	

[Translation]

Revised Targets for Agricultural Loans

4636. SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:

SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the targets for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) by increasing the

target by 10 per cent during the next financial year i.e. 2018-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals for agricultural loan pending with the PSBs during the said period, bank-wise, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the banks to provide hassle free loan to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has fixed the agriculture credit target of Rs. 11 lakh crore for the year 2018-19 against the target of Rs. 10 lakh crore for the year 2017-18. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the information on proposals for agricultural loan pending with the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), are not maintained centrally.

(d) The following major initiatives have been taken by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to provide hassle free crop loan to farmers:-

- 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.
- 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%.
- Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets.
- The Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops; Post-harvest expenses; Produce marketing loan; Consumption requirements of farmer household; Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture; and Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities. The KCC Scheme provides for issue of ATM enabled

RuPay debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.

- 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.

[English]

IFSC

4637. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has set up International Financial Services Centres (IFSC) under the aegis of Special Economic Zones in the country;

(b) if so the details thereof and the locations identified for the same;

(c) Whether the Government has enacted legal frameworks in order to regulate and govern such centres and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) The manner in which the Government is likely to incentives private institutions to set up branches in such financial centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Section 18 of the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act, 2005 provides for the setting up of an International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) in an SEZ. Subsequent to the approval received under the SEZ Act, the country's first IFSC has become operational at the Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT), Gandhinagar.

(c) Guidelines and regulations have been brought out by the sectoral Ministries/Regulators, viz, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India and Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India with a view to facilitate the setting up of businesses in IFSC. The Union Budget

2018-19 announced the establishment of a unified authority for regulating all financial services in IFSCs in India.

(d) With a view to facilitate setting up of businesses in the IFSC, the following tax benefits were announced in Union Budget 2016-17:

- The companies located in IFSC shall not be liable to Dividend Distribution Tax.
- Minimum Alternate Tax shall be charged at the rate of nine per cent from units located in IFSC.
- The transaction in foreign currency of sale of equity share or units of equity oriented funds or units of a business trust taking place on a recognized stock exchange established in IFSC shall not be liable to Securities Transaction Tax. The gains arising from transfer of such long term capital asset shall be exempt from tax. .
- The transaction in foreign currency of sale of commodity derivatives taking place on a recognized association established in IFSC shall not be liable to commodity transaction tax.

Additionally, in Union Budget 2018-19, the following tax benefits were announced:

- Transfer of derivatives and certain securities by non-residents shall be exempt from capital gains tax.
- Non-corporate taxpayers operating in IFSC shall be charged Alternate Minimum Tax (AMT) at concessional rate of 9% at par with Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) applicable for corporates.

Apart from the above, prevailing financial concessions as per the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006 will be applicable to IFSCs within the SEZs.

[Translation]

Loan to Small Scale Industrial Units

4638. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines and criteria for providing loans to Small Scale Industrial (SSI) units;

(b) the amount of loan desired by the SSI units and the loan amount sanctioned during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to waive off the loans or to provide any relief to the SSI of drought affected areas in the country including Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Loans to Small Scale Industrial units (SSIs)/Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 are extended by individual banks on commercial basis as per their Board approved loan policy and extant instructions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(b) Data relating to quantum of loan desired by SSIs is not compiled centrally. Outstanding credit to the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector by all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) during the last three years as well as current year are as under:

(Amount Rs. in crore)

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Up to Dec-2017
9,61,174.17	9,96,424.94	10,70,129.48	*11,02,387.86

.*Provisional

(c) and (d) Extant guidelines of RBI already provide for general reschedulement by the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC)/District Consultative Committees (DCC) of loans to MSEs etc. in the event of a calamity including drought.

[English]

Violation of Weather Insurance Policy

4639. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has imposed penalty on ICICI Lombard for any weather insurance policy violation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) In respect of weather insurance policy, no penalty was imposed by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) on ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.

Status of GDP

4641. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country for the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether the introduction of demonetisation and Goods and Services Tax (GST) has resulted in the slowdown of GDP and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to counter the effects of demonetisation and GST on growth of economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per the latest information available from the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices and current market prices for the last five years is given in the following table.

GDP at constant and current market prices

(Rs. lakh crore)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2016-17 ^{\$}	2017-18 [#]
GDP at Constant Market Prices	98.0	105.3	113.9	122.0	130.0
GDP at Current Market Prices	112.3	124.7	137.6	152.5	167.5

Source: CSO, *: 2 Revised Estimates, \$: 19 Revised Estimates, #: 2 Advance Estimates

(b) There has been no fall in the level of GDP, as can be seen from the above table.

(c) Promoting growth of the economy has always been the utmost priority of the government. The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy which, *inter-alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing, 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, push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing and focus on coastal connectivity. For highways development the Bharatmala Pariyojana has been launched. 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. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. To implement the Code, the National Company Law Tribunal was established. 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. Budget 2018-19 included various measures to provide a push to the economy, which among others, include major push to infrastructure via higher allocation to rail & road sector, 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 MSMEs, etc.

Benefits to Dependants of Missing Central Government Employees

4642. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides any insurance benefit to the dependants of the missing Central Government Employees such as Group Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the procedure to take the benefit by the dependants of employees who are missing for more than seven years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) In terms of para 11.4 of the Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme, 1980 (CGEGIS, 1980), as notified by Ministry of Finance, vide O.M. dated 15.05.1989, if a member of the 'scheme' is missing and has not been traced, the insurance cover shall be paid to the nominees/heirs of the missing person after expiry of a period of 7 years following the month of disappearance of the member provided the claimants produce a proper and indisputable proof of death or a decree of the court that the employee concerned should be presumed to be dead as laid down in Section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act. The accumulation in the Savings Fund may, however, be paid to the nominees/heirs after lapse of a period of one year following the month of disappearance subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions:

- (i) The family must lodge a report with the concerned Police Station and obtain a report that the employee has not been traced after all efforts had been made by the police.
- (ii) An Indemnity Bond should be taken from the nominees/heirs of the employee that all payments shall be adjusted against the payment due to the employee in case he/she appears on the scene and makes any claim.

Bad Loan

4643. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 9.5 per cent rate of bad loans in banks has put India in the group of those nations that have very high Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India's NPA ratio which excludes the restructured assets that are around 2 per cent higher than NPA is one of the highest in the group of high NPA nations and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the seriousness of the NPA problem can be gauged by the absolute level of impaired assets in the system and if so, the details thereof?

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 (IMF) database, it is observed that the ratio for India compares adversely with those of USA, UK, China and Japan.

(b) RBI has informed that the information about restructured assets in other nations is not available. RBI has further apprised that gross Non-Performing Asset (NPA) ratios may not be comparable because of the differences in income recognition and asset classification norms across different jurisdictions. In addition, RBI has informed that as per IMF data on Financial Stability Indicators (FSI), 33 countries (out of countries that have submitted data) had gross NPA ratio higher than that of India.

(c) Earlier, despite repayment not being regular, through flexibility in loan classification, banks continued to classify stressed accounts as non-NPA by restructuring them. An Asset Quality Review, carried out for clean and fully provisioned balance-sheets in 2015, revealed high NPAs. Through realistic recognition, the NPA amounts of PSBs rose from Rs. 2,78,466 crore in March 2015 to Rs. 7,33,137 crore in June 2017. Thus, current NPAs are primarily a manifestation of stressed accounts not having been recognised as NPA earlier.

Functioning of Corporate Companies

4644. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor/review the functioning of corporate companies of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India and other Government Agencies have taken action against the companies involved in the recent scam in Punjab National Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 inter-alia provide for monitoring of listed entities and penalty for contravention, which includes, imposition of fines, suspension of trading, freezing of promoter/promoter group holding of designated securities, etc. as per the laid out Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Under the listing regulations, monitoring follows a four-stage approach: (i) monitoring of compliance at the board level of the companies, (ii) external supervisory review such as certifications from practicing company secretaries, (iii) monitoring of compliance by stock exchanges and (iv) regulatory oversight by SEBI.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has informed that corporate entities are administered under the Companies Act, 2013 and Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Act, 2008. Under the provisions of the aforesaid Acts, MCA through its subordinate offices initiate actions including carrying out inquiry/inspection/investigation against the corporate entities, considering the gravity of violations.

(c) and (d) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered cases relating to unauthorised transactions at PNB, and several persons have been arrested.

Directorate of Enforcement (ED) has informed that it has filed two cases against Shri Nirav Modi and Shri Mehul Chowksi under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 and conducted 247 searches at various locations all over India. Total assets amounting to Rs 7638 crore approximately have been seized/attached till 28.02.2018. ED has also obtained Non Bailable Warrants (NBWs) against Nirav Modi & Mehul Chowksi.

As per the information provided by Central Board of Direct Taxes, the Income Tax (IT) Department has taken the following actions:

Nirav Modi Group: The IT Department has attached as many as 32 immovable properties in the names of Nirav Modi, his wife Ami Modi and various group concerns, 141 bank accounts/Fixed Deposits with cumulative credit balance of Rs 145.74 crores and 173 paintings and artworks. Further, prosecution proceedings have been initiated under the relevant provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 in the case of Sh. Nirav Modi and summons have been issued by the competent court.

Mehul Chowksi Group: The IT Department has attached seven immovable properties in Mumbai belonging to. Gitanjali Group under section 281B of Income Tax Act, land, building, and fixed assets valued at Rs. 1278 crores of a group subsidiary and about 244 bank accounts/Fixed Deposits having a total credit balance of Rs 101.78 crores.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has informed that it has ordered investigation on 17.02.2018 under section 212 (1) (i) of the Companies Act, 2013 and section 43(3) (c) (i) of the Limited Liability- Partnership (LLP) Act, 2008 into the affairs of 107 companies and 7 LLPs belonging to Shri Nirav Modi (Firestar Diamond Group) and Shri Mehul Chowksi (Gitanjali Group) involved in the scam in Punjab National Bank, to be carried out by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO). Further, Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai Bench, vide ad- interim order dated 23.02.2018, has granted the permission under section 221, 241, 246 and 339 of the Companies Act, 2013 for restraint order against alienation, creation of third party rights, lien or transfer or alienation in any other manner of all movable or immovable properties including securities, freezing of bank accounts, sealing of lockers etc. of all the companies and persons named in the FIR filed by PNB including Gitanjali Gems Ltd.

As per the information provided by SEBI pursuant to its Order dated March 10, 2017, SEBI is conducting investigation in the matter of trading by certain entities in the scrip of Gitanjali Gems Ltd. in the cash and derivatives segment. Further, SEBI is also currently examining issues pertaining to disclosures and other violations of listing regulations related to the Punjab National Bank (PNB) matter.

[Translation]

New Currency Notes

4645. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued new currency notes of Rs. 500, Rs. 2000 and Rs. 50 after the demonetisation of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of new notes printed in proportion to the old currency notes of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 in circulation;

(c) whether the Government has fixed a threshold limit for high value cash dealings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Notes of various denominations amounting to Rs. 16.91 lakh crore approximately were received by RBI from printing presses during the period from November 08, 2016 to February 28, 2018.

(c) and (d) The Income Tax Act 1961 provides for following threshold limits for high value cash dealing:-

- i. Restriction on cash transaction of Rs. 2 lakh or more (Section 269 ST of the I.T. Act, 1961).
- ii. No deduction where payment in cash exceeds Rs. 10,000 in respect of expenditure incurred under section 40A(3) w.e.f. 01.04.2018.
- iii. No deduction under section 80 G allowed if cash donation exceeds Rs. 2000 w.e.f. 01.04.2018.
- iv. Prohibitions on receipt of any amount in the nature of advance or otherwise amounting to Rs. 20,000/- or more for transfer of immovable property, otherwise, than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account as per Explanation (iv) to section 269 SS of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in order to curb cash dealing in real-estate transactions. Similar restrictions under section 269T of the

Income-Tax Act, 1961 in respect of any repayment of advance taken for transfer of immovable property.

Lactation Management Centres

4646. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines to the States for setting up of Milkfeeding/lactation Management Centres at public health centres for better care and development of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for setting up of the said centres along with the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the number of locations where the said centres have been set up during the last three years State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (b) The Government has released "National Guidelines on Establishment of Lactation Management Centres in Public Health Facilities" in June 2017 for better care and development of children.

(c) to (d) The States/UTs are to propose funds accordingly in the current financial year (FY), i.e. FY 2018-19, for setting up such centres as per financial guidelines.

[English]

Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme

4647. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government consider to enhance substantially, the outlay for the scheme Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) so that the central assistance due to the States can be released against the reimbursement claims filed in the previous years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government make the modalities of fund flow through National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also consider to provide adequate Central assistance under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

During 2016-17, 99 ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) Projects under AIBP, having balance cost of Rs. 77595 crore have been identified in consultation with States, for completion in phases by December 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. So far, there is no enhancement of cost of the above works.

(b) Funding of both Central and State share under AIBP are being done through NABARD. NABARD raises loan from open market and passes it to the State Governments at a subsidized rate to remove any constraint on the part of State Government for funding these 99 projects. Funds provided under LTIF to these projects during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (so far) are as under:

Year	Funds released (Central+State share)
2016-17	6572.02 crore
2017-18	6316.12 crore

(c) There is no constraint in providing Central Assistance (CA) for these prioritized AIBP projects till planned completion

(d) The details of CA released during 2017-18 (so far) are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	AIBP	CADWM
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.79	3.64
2.	Bihar	46.32	8.76
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	9.94
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	555.88	414.29
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.57	0.00
7.	Karnataka	222.01	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	99.13	102.79
9.	Maharashtra	133.67	19.97
10.	Odisha	238.06	39.73
11.	Rajasthan	108.44	2.48
12.	Telangana	13.24	0.00
Total		1438.11	601.59

GST on Handicrafts

4648. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no definition of handicrafts under Goods and Services Tax (GST) resulting in problems in imposing GST on handicrafts;

(b) if so, whether GST Council (GSTC) has discussed this issue;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a Committee has been set up by the GSTC; and

(e) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam, there is no definition of handicrafts in GST, except for the purposes of granting exemption from registration to casual taxpayer making taxable supply of handicrafts.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam, the GST Council has discussed the matter of definition of Handicrafts.

(d) Yes Madam, a committee has been setup by the GST Council on this issue.

(e) The Committee has submitted its report with recommendations to the GST Council.

Working of Private Credit Rating Agencies

4649. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by his Ministry to monitor/keep a vigil on working of Private Credit Rating agencies, as based on credit ratings, banks/financial institutions are lending money to corporate and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has approached or propose to approach Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on the above said matter; and

(c) 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 (c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulates the Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and has issued Regulations and circulars/guidelines pertaining to their activities which, inter-alia, prescribe various transparency and disclosure norms for enhancing the governance, accountability and functioning of CRAs to impart higher credibility to the processes and procedures associated with such credit ratings and to address issues of conflict of interest. Compliance of CRAs with the SEBI Regulations/circulars/guidelines is checked by the CRA's internal auditors every half-year, and also by SEBI, during its periodic inspections.

Further, CRAs which are recognized and regulated by SEBI are also accredited by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the specific purpose of rating bank loans and other bank facilities and RBI issues instructions to such accredited CRAs from time to time in respect of the

same. Banks in India are presently under Standardised Approach (SA) for capital computation under Basel framework. Under this approach, banks use ratings assigned by accredited CRAs for assigning risk weights for computation of their credit risk capital for corporate exposures (fund based and non-fund based). These bank loan ratings are issued by CRAs upon solicitation i.e., CRAs rate clients based on the request received from the client. CRAs do not issue 'unsolicited ratings'. A borrower can also choose to remain unrated and for such cases RBI prescribes appropriate risk weight to be taken for capital computation. There is no mandatory requirement prescribed by RBI to obtain external credit rating in a borrower account.

MBBS/BDS Seats

4650. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any record regarding the number of MBBS/BDS seats allotted to State-run and private medical colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and category-wise;

(c) whether the Government maintains any record regarding the number of MBBS/ BDS seats lying vacant in various State run and private medical colleges in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Details of MBBS/BDS Seats sanctioned to Government and Private College State/UT wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The information as provided by the Medical Council of India (MCI) and Dental Council of India (DCI) with regard to vacant seats State/UT wise for the year 2017-18 is given in the enclosed statement II.

Statement-I*MBBS/BDS seats State/UT wise*

Sl. No.	State	MBBS		BDS	
		Govt. Seats	Private Seats	Govt. Seats	Private Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1900	280	140	1300
3.	Assam	726	0	40	0
4.	Bihar	950	400	40	240
5.	Chandigarh	100	0	100	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	650	450	100	500
7.	Daman and Diu (UT)	0	0	0	100
8.	Delhi	900	200	140	0
9.	Goa	150	0	40	0
10.	Gujarat	2830	1000	400	840
11.	Haryana	600	850	60	900
12.	Himachal Pradesh	500	150	60	280
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	400	100	100	100
14.	Jharkhand	350	0	50	300
15.	Karnataka	2650	6195	160	3360
16.	Kerala	1350	2800	240	1730
17.	Madhya Pradesh	800	1800	50	1320
18.	Maharashtra	3050	4220	260	3250
19.	Manipur	200	0	100	0
20.	Meghalaya	50	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	850	500	50	300
22.	Pondicherry	150	1050	40	300
23.	Punjab	500	1050	80	1150
24.	Rajasthan	1450	1200	40	1460
25.	Sikkim	0	100	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	3250	3600	100	2760
27.	Telangana	1100	2650	100	1040

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Tripura	200	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2199	4150	190	2400
30.	Uttarakhand	350	450	0	200
31.	West Bengal	2150	550	250	300
Total		30455	36040	2930	24130

Statement-II*MBBS/BDS seats vacant State/UT wise (2017-18)*

Sl. No.	State	MBBS	BDS
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	99	102
3.	Assam	23	3
4.	Bihar	2	145
5.	Chandigarh	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	31
7.	Daman and Diu (UT)	0	22
8.	Delhi	0	40
9.	Goa	0	0
10.	Gujarat	0	179
11.	Haryana	0	163
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	17
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	36
14.	Jharkhand	2.	350
15.	Karnataka	1	657
16.	Kerala	1	113
17.	Madhya Pradesh	64	432
18.	Maharashtra	86	148
19.	Manipur	0	8
20.	Meghalaya	0	0
21.	Odisha	27	59

Sl. No.	State	MBBS	BDS
22.	Pondicherry	0	98
23.	Punjab	0	183
24.	Rajasthan	1	361
25.	Sikkim	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	100	650
27.	Tripura	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16	646
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0
30.	West Bengal	13	7
Total		437	4450

*[Translation]***Linking of Aadhaar with Insurance Policies**

4651. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance policy holders have shifted to other countries after buying insurance policies and they do not have Aadhaar card issued in their names in India;

(b) if so, whether the said LIC policy holders would have to surrender their policies or the Government is likely to work out some other options for these people; and

(c) 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 (c) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Non Resident Indian policyholders are not required to surrender their policies for not having Aadhaar Cards.

In the absence of Aadhaar, Non-Resident Indians/ Persons of Indian Origin/Overseas Citizens of India may submit any of the "Officially Valid Documents" as mentioned in the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules 2005 (as amended from time to time).

[English]

Physiotherapy Council

4652. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government recognizes physiotherapy as an important healthcare profession to improve quality of life of people and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of controlling authority for physiotherapy course, curriculum and practice in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to form Physiotherapy Council in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether his Ministry has received any representation in this regard and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to regulate the said profession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Health is a State Subject. However, Ministry has standardized course curriculum, indicative career pathways, skills and competencies as well as roles and responsibilities for eight (8) Allied Health professions including Physiotherapy.

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

(c) No such proposal is under process in the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Yes, Ministry has received several representations regarding regulation of allied health professions including Physiotherapy.

As mentioned above, the Ministry has standardized course curriculum, indicative career pathways, skills and competencies as well as roles and responsibilities for eight (8) Allied Health professions including Physiotherapy.

[Translation]

Mandi Tax

4653. SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action is being taken to discontinue the Mandi Tax being charged in Uttar Pradesh and other States after the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, the taxes being levied under Entry 52, 54, 55 and 62 of the List-II (State List) in the Seventh Schedule under Article 246 of the Constitution have been subsumed under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) w.e.f. 1st July, 2017. Whether a specific tax imposed by the State Government prior to implementation of GST is subsumed under GST would depend on whether the said tax was imposed under the specific entries of the State List mentioned above.

Foreign Banks

4654. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign banks operating in the country at present;

(b) the comparative details of the profit and loss accounts of foreign banks and Indian banks during the last three years;

(c) whether the foreign banks are earning heavy profits in comparison to Indian banks and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per information received from the Reserve Bank India (RBI), as on 28.2.2018, 45 foreign banks were operating in India.

(b) As per information received from RBI, the aggregate net profit after taxes reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to RBI for the financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17 for foreign banks were Rs. 36,559 crore and for SCBs other than foreign banks were Rs. 1,38,715 crore.

(c) and (d) Foreign banks are earning higher profit in comparison to Indian banks. This is primarily on account of the role played by them in cross-border transactions and their higher fee income from the same.

[English]

Foreign Insurance Companies

4655. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to engage Foreign Insurance Companies in the Insurance Sector in India for providing health cover to the poor under a flagship programme announced in the Budget 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to engage Government and domestic insurance companies in the business; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Under the proposed National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS), States will have an option to implement the scheme through insurance companies or through trust/society or partly through insurance companies and partly through trust/society. The eligibility criteria for participation of insurance companies both Government and domestic will be clearly laid down.

Tax on Tobacco Products

4656. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central Tax collected on tobacco during the last three years;

(b) whether the tax collected from tobacco is not used to fund the healthcare sector, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the Government proposes to start utilising taxes collected from tobacco for healthcare sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Revenue collection from Central Excise duties on Tobacco products during last 3 financial years, was as under:

Financial Year	Tax collected (Rs. Crore)
2014-15	19232
2015-16	21463
2016-17	21719

(b) and (c) At present, there is no earmarking of funds to the healthcare sector out of funds collected from taxes on tobacco.

[Translation]

Free Life Insurance to BPL People

4657. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide the benefits of free life insurance to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Central Government has converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers, including those Below Poverty Line, in the age group of 18 to 50 years,

depending upon their eligibility. These converged schemes give coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum and coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on accidental death at premium of Rs. 12 per annum, besides disability benefits as per the scheme. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. These schemes are implemented and monitored by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and the concerned State Governments.

As part of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), all the people in the age group of 18 to 59 years who opened Jan Dhan accounts between 15.08.2014 to 31.01.2015 were covered under free life insurance of Rs. 30,000/-. The premium is borne by the Central Government. Further, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) provides health insurance cover to persons living below the poverty line.

[English]

Strategic Sale Valuation of PSUs

4658. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) that are going to be put on sale by the Government;

(b) the number of PSUs in which the Government is planning to bring down its stake;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating five different valuation methods for the sale of PSUs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and their helpfulness to PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Government has given "in principle" approval for strategic disinvestment of 24 CPSES including subsidiaries, units and JVs. List of CPSES, Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures for which Government has given in principle' approval for Strategic Disinvestment is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) As a part of the strategy to keep shares readily available for transaction to take advantage of market

conditions without any loss of time, the Government has identified 29 CPSES (as on 20.03.2018) for minority stake sale in sectors including mineral & metal, oil & energy, capital goods as well as some mid-size and small stocks.

(c) and (d) Valuation is necessary to determine the 'Reserve Price' as a benchmark when a CPSE is considered for Strategic Sale. NITI Aayog has recommended three main methods of equity valuation: (i) Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method, (ii) Relative valuation, and (iii) Asset-based Valuation. Further, the scope of work of the Transaction Adviser appointed for each transaction stipulates that besides the above methods, the valuation shall be carried out on Balance Sheet method as well as Market Based Valuation. Guidance note for Strategic Disinvestment also stipulates that the Transaction Advisor undertakes Business Valuation exercise by adopting various prevailing valuation approaches as per national and international standards and advise to the Government on the issue of valuation.

Statement

List of CPSEs, Subsidiaries, Units and JVs for which Government has given 'in-principle approval (Reference Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4658 for reply on 23/03/2018).

- 1) Scooters India Ltd.
- 2) Bridge & Roof India Ltd.
- 3) Project & Development India Ltd.
- 4) Pawan Hans Ltd.
- 5) Bharat Pumps Compressors Ltd.
- 6) Central Electronics Ltd.
- 7) Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
- 8) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
- 9) Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (subsidiary)
- 10) Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (subsidiary)
- 11) Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (subsidiary)
- 12) Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
- 13) Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC.

- 14) Bhadrawati, Salem and Durgapur units of SAIL.
- 15) HSCC (India) Ltd.
- 16) National Projects Construction Corporation. (NPCC)
- 17) Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
- 18) Air India.
- 19) Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.
- 20) HLL Lifecare Ltd.
- 21) Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.
- 22) Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
- 23) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
- 24) Units/JVs of ITDC.

Irregularities in Government Hospitals

4659. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure being adopted for procuring medicines and medical equipment for Central Government hospitals in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of irregularities and sub-standard purchase of medicines, injections and cannulas in various Central Government hospitals at exorbitant rates violating the established procedure and guidelines;

(c) if so, the detail thereof, State/UTwise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof along with the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to curb such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As far as three Central Government Hospitals i.e. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals are concerned, these

hospitals are procuring the medicines and equipments by calling open tender as per General Financial Rule (GFR) -2017 & Government of India (GOI) guidelines.

(b) to (e) In so far as three Central Government Hospitals i.e. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals are concerned, no such irregularities and sub-standard purchase of medicines, injections and cannulas in these hospitals at exorbitant rates violating the established procedures and guidelines has been reported.

However, following safeguards are in place to curb such malpractices by these hospitals:-

- i. Procurement is being done as per GFR.
- ii. Inspection of items received is being carried out by a Committee constituted by the concerned Hospital.
- iii. Lab report of Drugs is being taken on regular basis.

Fresh Water Lakes

4660. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fresh water lakes that have disappeared/dried-up during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has introduced or proposes to introduce any scheme or legislation for the cleaning, conservation and protection of fresh water lakes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government so far 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) Rapid urbanization, developmental activities and anthropogenic pressures do stress water bodies.

(b) and (c) This Ministry is currently implementing a scheme namely, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the

country on cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State Governments. The scheme covers various activities such as interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater, shoreline protection, lake front development, insitu cleaning i.e. desilting & dewatering, storm water management, bioremediation, catchment area treatment, lake beautification, survey & demarcation, biofencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, education and awareness creation, community participation, etc. Under NPCA, financial assistance has been provided for conservation and management of 65 lakes and 83 identified wetlands in 26 States & 2 UTS.

Further, this Ministry had notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 to regulate various activities within and around the wetlands. These Rules have been superseded by the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017.

The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR, RD & GR) is also supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies etc. Under the RRR of water bodies Scheme under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) (Har Khet Ko Pani), water bodies having minimum water spread area of 5 hectare in rural areas and water bodies having water spread area from 2.0 hectare to 10 hectare in urban areas, which also have irrigation component are included for funding by the Central Government.

Further, the National Water Mission of MOWR, RD & GR is supporting 14 State Governments viz. in formulating State Water Budgeting under State Specific Action Plan on Water (SSAP-Water). State Water Budgeting aims at water governance to ensure that Annual Water (Utilisable) availability is within the Annual Water Availability. The State Water Budget includes performance, diagnosis of water measurement, conservation, productivity etc. of all components of hydrological cycle- supply, demand and quality including that of lakes.

CPSE Traded Fund

4661. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the previous Central Public Sector Exchange (CPSE) traded funds will be merged with the newly launched Bharat-22 funds, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the total estimated amount expected by way of disinvestment from the launch of both the funds;

(c) whether these funds included any private sector companies also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) CPSE Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) and BHARAT 22 ETF are two distinct indices comprising stocks of different entities. There is no proposal for merging of these two indices.

(b) The New Fund Offer of CPSE ETF was launched on March 18, 2014, Further Fund Offer One of CPSE ETF was launched on 17th January, 2017 and Further Fund Offer Two of CPSE ETF was launched on 14th March, 2017 and Gol realized Rs. 3000 cr, Rs. 6000 cr. and Rs. 2500 cr. respectively from these divestments. New Fund Offer of Bharat 22 ETF was launched on 14 November, 2017 and Gol realized Rs. 14,500 cr through this divestment.

(c) and (d) The basket of Bharat 22 ETF consists of three companies from Private Sector viz. Axis Bank Ltd, ITC Ltd and Larsen & Toubro Ltd in which SUUTI holds shares.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Construction of Hospitals

4662. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide financial assistance for construction of private hospitals in the rural areas to improve healthcare facilities in the country;

(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) There is no proposal to provide financial assistance for construction of private hospitals in the rural areas under NHM.

(b) and (c) Public Health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide healthcare services to its people lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems for provision of accessible, affordable and quality health care to all the citizens particularly to be vulnerable population.

[English]

Threat of Global Warming

4663. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Earth is facing a serious threat of global warming due to the indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken note that there is a need for concerted effort at the global level to cut down on harmful emissions;

(c) if so, the efforts being made by the Government in this regard till date; and

(d) whether the Government has earmarked any funds/special funds for the said purposes and if so, the details of the funds earmarked 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) to (d) The cumulative accumulation of anthropogenic greenhouse gases (GHGs) since the pre-industrial era, besides depletion of global sinks such as forests etc., has contributed to the problem of global warming. The

atmospheric concentrations of the greenhouse gases carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) have all increased since 1750 due to human activity. In 2011 the concentrations of these greenhouse gases were 391 ppm, 1803 ppb, and 324 ppb, and exceeded the pre-industrial levels by about 40%, 150%, and 20%, respectively. Recognizing that climate change is a global challenge and requires concerted efforts at global level to cut down the emissions of GHGs, India is engaged constructively at global level through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement under UNFCCC to combat it.

In the pre-2020 period, 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. India has achieved 12% reduction in emission intensity between 2005 and 2010 and is on course to achieve the voluntary goal by 2020. Under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC economy wide mitigation goals for 2021-2030.

To address the issues of climate change, Government of India is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which includes eight national missions being implemented by various Ministries in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. A total of Rs. 14393.45 Crores has been allocated for these missions under NAPCC for the year 2014-15 to 2016-17. During 2015-16, Government of India launched the scheme - National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change with an initial corpus of Rs. 350 crores for remaining period of 12th Five Year Plan to support adaptation actions of States and Union Territories. The scheme has continued beyond 12h Plan period.

Vitamin D Deficiency

4664. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government data on the prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency in the country;

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

(c) if not, the necessary steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure a data base on the prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency in various States;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any strategy to promote voluntary food fortification after the establishment of Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulation 2006;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the nature of the challenges faced by the Government in implementing the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The forthcoming round of National Family Health Survey i.e. NFHS-5 (2018-19) will collect Vitamin-D deficiency data.

(d) In order to promote large scale food fortification, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has established a Food Fortification Resource Centre (FFRC) in collaboration with Tata Trusts and other International NGOs working in the field of nutrition to promote fortification of food in open market as well as in Government Safety net programmes. FFRC is a resource hub and engages with the Food Business Operators (FBOs) and premix suppliers regularly to help provide end to end technical support and training in collaboration with the development partners on ground. FFRC's approach is to motivate, nudge and facilitate the food industry to adopt Food Fortification as a norm and introduce fortified variants of their products.

(e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Human Resource Development have already advised the use of double fortified salt with iron and iodine, wheat flour with iron, folic acid and vitamin B-12, and edible oil with vitamin A and D under their Integrated Child Development Scheme and Mid-day Meal Scheme, respectively.

There is support from the industry where fortification is soon becoming a norm. In the oil industry, 47% of the organized market and top manufacturers have already fortified their oils. There are 28 companies who have come out with fortified products.

The major State cooperatives and private players are now fortifying their milk. 6 major dairies are now fortifying their milk and 2 private dairies have come out with fortified products: However, since there are no standards of milk powder, cow milk as of now, these dairies are fortifying limited range only as per FSSAI standards.

In Wheat flour and Rice, due to the nature of unorganized market, there are some brands which have started fortifying their products. In wheat flour, 8 companies which are major players in the organized sector, have come out with fortified products and in rice there are 2 brands which have come out in the open market.

There are at present 10 companies who have their Double Fortified Salt (DFS) in the open market.

To make fortified food popular, Pan India campaign to generate demand simultaneously incentivisation of the industry to make available adequate supply of such products are also challenges.

Upgrading of CGHS Communication Technology

4665. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of inconvenience caused to the beneficiaries due to frequent break down/deficient internet services and obsolete server/computers in Government hospitals/CGHS dispensaries;

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

(c) the details of the complaints received in this regard, State/UT-wise particularly Delhi during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the corrective action taken by the Government along with the time by which the heavy duty servers and computers with updated technology are likely to be provided at Government hospitals/CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes; some cases of breakdown in connectivity due to technical reasons have been brought to the notice.

(c) Information from all CGHS Cities is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Following corrective action have been taken by the Government:

- Old NIC servers of CGHS have been replaced.
- New heavy duty servers have been installed in the year 2016 at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.
- Computer and related accessories with latest technology are being procured on regular basis replacing old/obsolete models.

Himalayan Research Fellowships Scheme

4666. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has proposed Himalayan Research Fellowships Scheme with the aim of creating trained environmental managers and ecologists;

(b) If so, details thereof;

(c) Whether the Government has also planned to provide financial support under National Mission on Himalayan Studies; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and approximate annual financial allocation estimated by the Government for this purpose along with the number of incumbents to be benefitted every year?

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) Under the ongoing National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS), the Himalayan Fellowships programme has been instituted to create scientific manpower for the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). The programme, has provision to provide 50 Himalayan Junior Research Fellowships (HJRFs) and 25 Himalayan Research Associate Ships (HRAS) in each year with annual allocation of Rs. 3.75 Crore in 2017-18; Rs. 4.70 Crore for 2018-19 and Rs. 3.95 Crore for 2019-20.

Branches of NIA

4667. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up branches of National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA) in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and locations identified for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The Government is establishing a National Institute of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy at Panchkula (Haryana) as an extension of the existing National Institute of Ayurved (NIA), Jaipur. The Lease Deed has been executed on 27/4/2017 between Director, National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA), Jaipur and Shri Mata Devi Shrine Board, Panchkula whereby 19.87 Acres of Land (159 Kanal of Land) was earmarked for setting up of the proposed extension at Panchkula.

Adoption of Siblings

4668. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that siblings can be separated during adoption with consent and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that there are over 809 sets of siblings in CARA's adoption pool at present and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government for their adoption?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Section 39(1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), states that the process of rehabilitation and social integration of children under this Act shall be undertaken, based on the individual care plan of the

child, preferably through family based care such as by restoration to family or guardian with or without supervision or sponsorship, or adoption or foster care. Provided that all efforts shall be made to keep siblings placed in institutional or non institutional care, together, unless it is in their best interest not to be kept together. And Section 44(3) states that all efforts shall be made to keep siblings together in foster families, unless it is in their best interest not to be kept together. Further Regulations 29(1) (m) of the Adoption Regulations, 2017, states that every Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) shall ensure that siblings and twins are placed in the same family, as far as possible. The total number of children who are siblings/twins, as per details entered on CARINGS by the SAAs, as on 16th March, 2018, are 174. Section 74 of the JJ Act relates to prohibition on disclosure of identity of children. Hence, in view of Section 74 of the Act, the details (identity) of siblings/ twins registered on CARINGS are not annexed.

Price of Domestic Items

4669. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any scheme to reduce price of domestic items;

(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) At present, there is no new proposal under consideration for introducing any scheme to reduce price of domestic items. However, Government monitors the price situation on a regular basis as price stability is high on its agenda. Government has taken a number of measures to control inflation especially food inflation which, *inter alia*, include regular review meetings on price and availability situation at the highest level including at the level of Committee of Secretaries, Inter-Ministerial Committee, Price Stabilization Fund Management Committee and other Departmental level review meetings, a dynamic buffer stock of pulses upto 20 lakh tonnes, appropriate market interventions under Price Stabilization Fund to control price volatility of agricultural commodities as and when required, and advisories to State Governments to take strict action against hoarding & black marketing and

effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 for commodities in short supply.

NBFCs

4670. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) to ensure that no coercive action is taken against borrowers during recovery of loans by their agents, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the RBI has informed to them that their senior management will be responsible for breach of norms, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the norms are also the part of the directions issued by the RBI on managing risks and code of conduct in outsourcing of financial services by NBFCs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per inputs received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in terms of RBI guidelines, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) have been advised not to use coercive action against borrowers during recovery of loans by their agents, and to ensure that NBFCs staff are trained to deal with customers in an appropriate manner.

(b) to (d) RBI has apprised that guidelines on recovery are part of fair practices code prescribed for NBFCs. Guidelines issued to NBFCs on "Managing Risks and Code of Conduct in Outsourcing of Financial Services by NBFCs" cover, *inter alia*, norms for outsourcing of recovery of loans. Further, RBI has advised NBFCs that NBFCs, including their Board and senior management, would be responsible for the actions of their service provider, including recovery agents. In addition, RBI has asked NBFCs to ensure that recovery agents are properly trained to handle their responsibilities with care and sensitivity, and that NBFCs and their agents do not resort to intimidation or harassment of any kind, either verbal or physical, against any person in their debt collection efforts.

Study on Air Pollution

4671. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) whether the Government has instructed/issued guidelines to Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) to make a study relating to increasing air pollution and National Clean Air Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has tied up with some foreign universities in this regard; 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) At present, there is no direction from the Government to Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) to conduct study on increasing air pollution and National Clean Air Programme. A Comprehensive Source Apportionment Study on Air Pollution and Green House Gases (GHGs) in Delhi has been conducted by IIT Kanpur through Delhi Government. The study was completed in 2016. Another source apportionment study for city of Ghaziabad city is being done by IIT Delhi for Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no tie up with foreign universities in this regard.

Aadhaar Cards to Orphan Children

4672. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide Aadhaar Cards to orphan children to enable them to get free education and health services;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard; and

(c) the details of other services being provided to orphan children through Aadhaar Cards?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Unique Identification Authority of India has been mandated by the Government of India to issue Aadhaar card to the Indian Citizens including children. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is managing Child protection services under the umbrella scheme of ICDS, to provide safety net to 'Children in need of care and Protection and Children in conflict with law' as defined in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Although the scheme provides for minimum standard of facilities for children as envisaged under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 no cash payment is envisaged to be made to children. The Ministry has asked all the Stakeholders to ensure Aadhaar registration of the children in all the Child Care Institutions. Necessary action is been taken by the State Governments as reported by them at various platforms.

Changes in Environment Laws

4673. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee set up by the Government have suggested changes in the environment laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Expert Committee are under consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Government intends to amend the existing environment laws?

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) A High Level Committee headed by Shri T.S.R. Subramanian has made several recommendations, which *inter alia*, include enacting of a new umbrella Environmental law; Setting up of national level institute on Environment; new systems and procedures of handling of Municipal Solid Waste; System of empanelment of consultants; streamlining of process of environment clearance, etc.

(c) and (d) Several recommendations made by High Level Committee does not require changes in the environmental laws and no specific time lines can be indicated for changes in the legislation.

Scope of POCSO e-Box

4674. SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to enhance the scope of POCSO e-box to lodge complaints of cyber crime, morphing images and child pornography; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) POCSO e-box was launched by this Ministry on 26th August 2016 for online and direct reporting of child sexual abuse. Considering the growing menace of cyber crimes targeting children, the functioning of POCSO e-box was reviewed and the scope of POCSO e-box was enhanced to lodge complaints of cyber crimes such as cyber bullying, cyber stalking, morphing of images and child pornography w.e.f. June 23, 2017.

Simplifying of Profiteering Complaint Form

4675. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to simplify the form which consumers are required to fill to submit their complaints against businesses that are indulging in profiteering post Goods and Services Tax (GST) rollout and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received a number of complaints from consumers against businesses for not passing on benefits of tax rate reduction since the implementation of the GST from July 1, 2017; and

(c) if so, the action taken on it by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam. The Government is planning to simplify the form which consumers are required to fill to submit their

complaints against businesses that are indulging in profiteering post Goods and Services Tax (GST). The proposed simplified form eliminates a number of data fields to be filled by the consumers.

(b) and (c) Yes madam. A total of 428 applications have been received as on 13.03.2018 by the Standing Committee alleging that the benefit of reduction in tax rate or input tax credit has not been passed on to the consumers by way of commensurate reduction in prices. Out of the said 428 applications, the Standing Committee has forwarded 68 applications to the Directorate General of Safeguards, which has issued notices of initiation of investigation in 10 cases involving 54 applications. 77 applications were found incomplete while 217 applications did not relate to profiteering and 66 applications were referred back to the respective State level Screening Committees.

[Translation]

Stem Cell Treatment

4676. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that stem cell treatment/therapy which is effective for treatment of cancer and thalassemia is yet to pick up in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to provide treatment through said treatment regime; and

(c) the names of hospitals where stem cell therapy is being provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Stem Cell Treatment is still under research mode in India and the Government is supporting various basic pre-clinical and clinical researches.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) had released 'Draft Guidelines for Stem Cell Research/Regulation' in 2002, which was elaborately worked upon along with Department of Biotechnology resulting in 'Guidelines for Stem Cell Research and Therapy (2007)'. Incorporating further inputs and consultations from all stakeholders, the draft guidelines were then finalized as 'National Guidelines for Stem Cell Research (NGSCR)-

2013'. This document guides clinicians and scientists working in the field to conduct research in scientifically responsible and ethically sensitive manner. The 2013 document has been further revised incorporating recent advances and harmonizing the existing rules and regulations. The document was released on 11th October, 2017. In order to spread awareness about the guidelines and educate all the stakeholders, dissemination programs are being organized in different parts of the country. As per the National Guidelines for Stem Cell Research- 2017, only bone marrow/hematopoietic stem cell transplantation for blood disorders (including blood cancers and thalassemia) is permitted use of stem cells all other conditions has to be done only under purview of clinical trials in compliance with National Guidelines for Stem Cell Research 2017.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is providing stem cell treatment for cancer and thalassemia patients through various departments like Department of Hematology, Pediatric Oncology, Medical Oncology, Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (IRCH) and Stem Cell Facility.

Other hospitals such as Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai is also providing Stem Cell treatment.

[English]

Urban Development Authorities

4677. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Urban Development Authorities are statutory authorities and perform planning and development functions for the welfare of society and their activities cannot be termed as being in the nature of trade, commerce or business, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these authorities enjoyed complete exemption from Income Tax u/s 10(20-A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 till 2002-2003 and their income has been made taxable w.e.f. 1st April 2003, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has taken up the issue with his Ministry on 26 December, 2014 for favourable action on this crucial issue to enable Urban Development Authorities to become financially more viable for development of the Urban periphery; and

(d) if so, the favourable action taken/being taken by the Government for making the Urban Development authorities viable for development work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The formation of Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) and the nature of activities undertaken by them are governed by their respective constituting Acts. These entities now claim to fall within the purview of section 2(15) of Income-tax Act, 1961 ('Act') (*which defines the term 'charitable purpose'*) and claim tax exemption u/s 11 of the Act. Subject to conditions in the prescribed provisions, entities engaged in the advancement of certain objects of general public utility are not eligible for tax exemption if their activities are in the nature of trade, commerce or business etc., irrespective of the nature of use/application or retention of the income from such activities. The activities undertaken by UDAs, which include sale and purchase of land, developing and selling residential/commercial properties, leasing/letting out premises on rent and earning revenue through leasing out of hoardings etc. are generally of such nature and hence do not qualify for tax exemptions u/s 11 of the Act.

(b) Yes, till 31.03.2003 any income of an authority constituted in India by or under law enacted either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both was exempt u/s 10(20A). This provision was discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2003. Thereafter, unless such entities qualify for tax exemption u/s 11 [*read with section 2(15) and 12A*] or section 10(46) of the Act, their income does not qualify for exemption.

(c) and (d) A representation dated 26.10.2015 stating that the issue of exemption to Urban Development Authorities (UDA) was raised by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of Gujarat (GoG) in his meeting with Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of India (GoI) on 26.12.2014, was received from the Addl. Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat. Further representations were also received in this regard. It has been stated that the income of UDAs enjoyed complete exemption from taxation, till 2002-03

under section 10(20A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) prior to its omission; and later, by obtaining registration under section 12AA of the Act; before it became taxable due to modification of the provisions relating to charitable purpose w.e.f. 01.04.2009. The issue of exemption to UDAs was examined and not found feasible in view of the stated policy of the Government to do away with the exemptions and deductions in a moderate tax regime.

[Translation]

Foreign Visits by Doctors

4678. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA:

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANKO:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that some of the senior doctors travelling abroad without taking prior permission from the competent authority in Government Hospitals particularly in Central Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported, State/UT-wise including Delhi;

(c) the action taken against such doctors along with the outcome therein; and

(d) the corrective/precautionary measures taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Yes, isolated instances of travelling abroad by some doctors of Central Health Service (CHS) have been brought to the notice of the Government. As and when any such instance is brought to the notice of the Government, the same are examined after ascertaining facts of each case and appropriate action is taken as per rules and procedures of the Government.

Further, to facilitate CHS doctors obtain expeditious and hassle-free permission for visiting abroad on private affairs or as tourists, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have issued instructions vide Office Memorandums dated 4th April, 2013 and 18th July, 2013

whereby powers have been delegated to the controlling offices/units of CHS including the Medical Superintendents of the concerned Hospitals, Heads of Institutions and Additional Directors (CGHS) for granting permission for visiting abroad upto specified periods during each year, in accordance with the stipulations in these OMs.

[English]

AMRIT Stores and Jan Aushadhi Stores

4679. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the difference between AMRIT Stores and Jan Aushadhi Stores;

(b) the number of AMRIT Stores functioning/opened in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether not even a single AMRIT Store has been opened in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts being made to open more AMRIT Stores in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) With an objective to make available affordable Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants and other drugs at discounted prices to the patients, Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) pharmacies are opened and operated by HLL Lifecare Ltd., a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The product basket includes generic drugs, branded generics and branded drugs covering different therapeutic segments required for the hospital and general public with valid prescription.

Jan Aushadhi Stores are managed by Bureau of Pharma PSU of India (BPPI) under Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India, which provide generic drugs.

(b) to (d) The number of AMRIT Stores functioning/opened in the country, State/UT wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

State Governments and Central Government PSUs have been informed regarding AMRIT pharmacies and M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd. has been directed to consider the requests of State Governments and CPSUs for opening of AMRIT pharmacies at major State Government hospitals/Institutions/CPSU.

As informed by HLL Lifecare Ltd., the proposals for setting up of AMRIT stores in the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have been submitted by FL Lifecare Ltd to the respective State Governments for approval.

Statement

*List of Amrit Deendayal Pharmacies
Operating in the Country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hospital
1.	Delhi	AMRIT, AIIMS, New Delhi
2.		AMRIT, RML, New Delhi
3.		AMRIT, LHMC, New Delhi
4.		AMRIT, Safdarjung Hospital
5.	Chandigarh	AMRIT, PGIMER, Chandigarh
6.		AMRIT, Advanced Cardiac Centre, Chandigarh
7.		AMRIT, GMCH
8.		AMRIT, Advanced Eye Centre, Chandigarh
9.		AMRIT, Opticals Chandigarh
10.		Advanced Paediatric Centre, PGIMER, Chandigarh
11.	Rajasthan	AMRIT, AIIMS, Jodhpur
12.	Maharashtra	ESIS Worli
13.		ESIS Mulund
14.		ESIS Nagpur
15.		Chandrapur Medical College
16.		Vasantrao Naik Medical College, Yavatmal
17.	Uttarkhand	AMRIT, AIIMS, Rishikesh

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hospital
18.	Madhya Pradesh	AMRIT, AIIMS, Bhopal
19.		MGM Medical College and Hospital, Indore
20.		Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal
21.		Netaji Subhash Chanda Bose Medical College, Jabalpur
22.		Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa
23.	Bundelkhand	Medical College, Sagar
24.	Chattisgarh	AMRIT, AIIMS, Raipur
25.		SAIL, Bhilai
26.	Meghalaya	AMRIT, NEIGRIMS, Shillong
27.		AMRIT, Civil Hospital, Shillong
28.	Manipur	AMRIT, RIMS, Imphal
29.	Assam	AMRIT, GMCH, Guwahati
30.		AMRIT GMCH Unit 2, Guwahati
31.		AMRIT, AMCH, Dibrugarh
32.		AMRIT, FAAMCH, Barpeta
33.		AMRIT, JMCH, Jorhat
34.		AMRIT, TMCH, Tezpur
35.		AMRIT, SMCH, Silchar
36.		Mahendra Mohan Choudhari Hospital
37.		Civil Hospital, Baksa
38.		Civil Hospital, Sonapur
39.		Civil Hospital, Bongaigaon
40.		Civil Hospital, Goalpara
41.		Civil Hospital, Kokrajhar
42.		Civil Hospital, Nalbar!

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hospital	Sl. No.	State/UT	Hospital
43.		Civil Hospital, Morigaon	65.	Himachal Pradesh	RCC, IGMC, Shimla
44.		Civil Hospital, Nagaon	66.	Odisha	AMRIT, AIIMS Bhubaneswar
45.		Tolaram Bafna Civil Hospital, Amingaon	67.	KERALA	AMRIT, Akkulam, Thiruvananthapuram
46.		Kanaklata Civil Hospital, Tezpur	68.		District Hospital, Peroorkada
47.		Mangaldai Civil Hospital, Darrang	69.	Haryana	AMRIT Pharmacy- Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon
48.		North Lakhimpur Hospital	70.	Tamil Nadu	Neyvelli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli
49.		Sivasagar Civil Hospital	71.	Gujarat	AMRIT DDPMJAS Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad
50.		Kushal Konwar Civil Hospital, Golaghat	72.		AMRIT DDPMJAS, Junagadh GMERS
51.		Cancer Hospital, Guwahati	73.		AMRIT DDPMJAS, VS Hospital Ahmedabad
52.		District Hospital, Udalgiri	74.		AMRIT DDPMJAS LG Hospital Ahmedabad
53.	Puducherry	AMRIT, JIPMER, Puducherry	75.		AMRIT DDPMJAS Civil Hospital, Sola
54.	Bihar	AMRIT, IGMS Patna	76.		AMRIT DDPMJAS GMERS, Gandhinagar
55.		AIIMS, Patna	77.		AMRIT DDPMJAS GMERS Himmantnagar
56.	Uttar Pradesh	AMRIT, BHU, Varanasi	78.		AMRIT DDPMJAS Civil Hospital Surat
57.		King George Medical University, Lucknow	79.		AMRIT DDPMJAS PDU Rajkot
58.		Shatabdi Phase-I King George Medical University, Lucknow	80.		AMRIT DDPMJAS GG Hospital Jamnagar
59.	West Bengal	CHITTARANJAN NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE, KOLKATA	81.		AMRIT DDPMIAS SIT Medical College Bhavnagar
60.	Punjab	AMRIT Sangroor, PGI Outreach OPD	82.		AMRIT DDPMJAS SSG Hospital Vadodara
61.		Guru Gobind Medical College Hospital, Faridkot, Punjab	83.-		Deendayal Pharmacies At 20 District And 20 SDHS
62.		Cancer Care Hospital, Bhatinda, Punjab	122.		
63.		Civil Hospital, Jalalabad, Punjab			
64.	Tripura	AMRIT, RCC Agartala			

Prevention of Epidemics

4680. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various outbreak of epidemics along with the casualties reported in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilized to prevent such outbreak of epidemics in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has put in place any early warning system and protocols for the effective management of viral outbreaks in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of virology institutes laboratories set up and upgraded by the Government for early detection and prevention of such outbreak of epidemics in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to set up more number of virology institutes/laboratories in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The number of viral outbreaks along with the casualties reported in the

country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of funds released to the States under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) and expenditure reported by States are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(c) Government of India is implementing the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme in all the States/UTs with the objective to detect and respond to disease outbreaks. Under IDSP, weekly data on total number of cases for epidemic prone diseases including viral diseases is collected at the District level. These data give information on the disease trends and seasonality of diseases. Whenever there is a rising trend of illnesses in any area, the outbreak is investigated and responded to for its prevention and control/containment.

(d) and (e) The list of Viral research & Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDL) set up by the Government for early detection of viral outbreaks, State/UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

IDSP has strengthened its laboratories for diagnosis of certain viral diseases causing outbreaks. The Indian Council of Medical Research is in the process of establishing more VRDLs in the country for which proposals and Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) have been invited from various State Governments.

Statement-I

Disease/State wise No. of outbreaks and deaths reported under IDSP during 2015-2018 till 04th Feb 2018 (05th Week)

Disease	State	2015		2016		2017		2018		Total	
		No. of Outbreaks	Deaths*	No. of Outbreaks	Deaths*	No. of Outbreaks	Deaths*	No. of Outbreaks	Deaths*	No. of Outbreaks	Deaths*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Acute Diarrheal Disease	Andhra Pradesh	25	1	26	3	9	0	3	2	63	6
	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0			3	1			5	1
	Assam	13	4	15	8	18	5			46	17
	Bihar	21	12	60	22	35	22			116	56
	Chandigarh					2	0	1	0	3	0
	Chhattisgarh	22	0	71	29	34	9	1	0	128	38
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			1	0					1	0
	Delhi	2	0	3	0					5	0
	Gujarat	30	1	30	0	17	1	2	0	79	2
	Haryana	4	2	7	2	1	0			12	4
	Himachal Pradesh	13	0	5	1	12	2			30	3
	Jammu and Kashmir	15	1	11	2	16	0			42	3
	Jharkhand	4	0	15	2	10	3			29	5
	Karnataka	30	1	42	2	27	2	2	0	101	5
	Kerala	6	0	7	0	6	0	2	0	21	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Madhya Pradesh	45	5	71	19	22	4			138	28
	Maharashtra	73	3	82	17	32	2	2	0	189	22
	Manipur			2	1	1	0			3	1
	Meghalaya	2	4	1	0					3	4
	Mizoram	1	0			1	0			2	0
	Nagaland			1	0					1	0
	Odisha	27	6	69	14	13	3			109	23
	Punjab	4	1	13	5	6	0	1	0	24	6
	Rajasthan	19	0	34	7	12	5			65	12
	Tamil Nadu	15	1	13	1	21	5	1	0	50	7
	Telangana	3	0	16	4	13	0			32	4
	Tripura	1	1	1	1	4	1			6	3
	Uttar Pradesh	16	4	45	31	26	21			87	56
	Uttarakhand	2	0	4	0	2	0			8	0
	West Bengal	55	0	64	1	12	1	1	0	132	2
		450	47	709	172	355	87	16	2	1530	308
	Acute Diarrheal Disease Total										
	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)	1	0			1	0			2	0
	Assam	9	31	13	36	12	22			34	89
	Bihar	1	0	2	2					3	2
	Chhattisgarh					3	2			3	2
	Gujarat					2	1			2	1
	Jharkhand	3	2			1	1			4	3
	Karnataka			1	2					1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Anthrax	Andhra Pradesh			1	0	4	0			5	0
	Jharkhand	2	3	9	2	5	6			16	11
	Odisha	4	6	20	1	14	3			38	10
	West Bengal	5	3	2	0					7	3
Anthrax Total		11	12	32	3	23	9			66	24
Brucellosis	Assam			1	0	1	0			2	0
	Kerala			1	0					1	0
	Rajasthan					1	0			1	0
Brucellosis Total				2	0	2	0			4	0
Castor Seed Poisoning	Tamil Nadu	1	0							1	0
Castor Seed Poisoning Total		1	0							1	0
Chandipura Viral Encephalitis	Gujarat	1	0	2	0	1	1			4	1
Chandipura Viral Encephalitis Total		1	0	2	0	1	1			4	1
Chickenpox	Andhra Pradesh	1	0			1	0			2	0
	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	5	0					8	0
	Assam	5	2	9	0	12	0	1	0	27	2
	Bihar	42	1	121	5	51	3	7	0	221	9
	Chhattisgarh	5	0	26	0	9	0			40	0
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	9	0	1	0			11	0

Daman and Diu					1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Gujarat	1	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	9	0	0
Haryana	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	8	0	20	0	13	0	0	0	41	0	0
Jharkhand	4	0	16	0	13	0	3	0	36	0	0
Karnataka	4	0	14	1	29	0	5	0	52	1	1
Kerala	4	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	13	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	10	0	10	0	9	0	2	0	31	0	0
Maharashtra	7	0	5	0	10	0	1	0	23	0	0
Meghalaya	1	0	3	0					4	0	0
Nagaland			1	0	1	0			2	0	0
Odisha	6	0	18	0	11	0	3	0	38	0	0
Puducherry					1	0	1	0	2	0	0
Punjab	8	0	32	0	10	2			50	2	2
Rajasthan			4	2	1	0			5	2	2
Sikkim			2	0					2	0	0
Tamil Nadu	10	0	10	0	7	0	5	0	32	0	0
Telangana			1	0					1	0	0
Tripura	1	0			1	0			2	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	17	1	66	3	34	2	2	0	119	6	6
Uttarakhand	1	0	2	0	2	0			5	0	0
West Bengal	1	0	16	1	2	0			19	1	1
Chickenpox Total	142	4	401	12	228	7	30	0	801	23	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chickenpox & Mumps	Andhra Pradesh					1	0			1	0
Chickenpox & Mumps Total						1	0			1	0
Chikungunya	Andhra Pradesh					1	0			1	0
	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0							1	0
	Assam			2	0					2	0
	Gujarat			3	0	6	0			9	0
	Jharkhand					1	0			1	0
	Karnataka	23	0	22	0	28	0	4	0	77	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	2	0	11	0			14	0
	Maharashtra	7	0	14	2	19	0	2	0	42	2
	Meghalaya					1	0			1	0
	Odisha	1	0							1	0
	Rajasthan	1	0	3	0					4	0
	Tamil Nadu	9	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	15	0
	Telangana	2	0	1	0	1	0			4	0
	Uttar Pradesh			1	0					1	0
	West Bengal	1	0	1	0					2	0
Chikungunya Total		46	0	50	2	72	0	7	0	175	2
Cholera	Andhra Pradesh	1	0							1	0
	Assam			8	5	1	0			9	5
	Chandigarh	4	0	1	0	1	0			6	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dengue												
Andhra Pradesh			2	0	2	0	2	0			6	0
Arunachal Pradesh			6	0	1	0					7	0
Assam			5	0	6	0	6	1			17	1
Bihar			2	0	3	0	2	0			7	0
Chandigarh			1	0	1	0	2	0			4	0
Chhattisgarh			2	0	2	0					4	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli			2	0							2	0
Delhi			1	2			1	0			2	2
Goa			1	0			1	0			2	0
Gujarat			2	0	1	0	2	0			5	0
Himachal Pradesh					1	2	3	0			4	2
Jammu and Kashmir			1	0							1	0
Jharkhand			2	0	4	2	6	1			12	3
Karnataka			21	0	23	1	24	0			68	1
Kerala			20	3	30	2	19	6			69	11
Lakshadweep			2	0	1	0					3	0
Madhya Pradesh			4	0	7	0	4	0			15	0
Maharashtra			17	2	35	14	35	22	2	0	89	38
Manipur			1	0	1	0	2	0			4	0
Meghalaya					1	0	1	0			2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Jharkhand							1	0	1	0
	Karnataka			3	1	2	1			5	2
	Kerala	1	1	4	3	2	0			7	4
	Punjab	3	0	4	3					7	3
	Rajasthan			1	1	1	0			2	1
	Uttar Pradesh			2	4	3	3			5	7
	West Bengal			1	2					1	2
	Diphtheria Total	8	7	24	18	9	5	1	0	42	30
	Dysentery			1	0					1	0
	Andhra Pradesh			2	2	6	0			8	2
	Assam			1	0					1	0
	Chhattisgarh					1	0			1	0
	Goa									1	0
	Gujarat	1	0							1	0
	Kerala			1	0	3	1			4	1
	Maharashtra	3	0	2	0					5	0
	Meghalaya					2	1			2	1
	Odisha			1	0	3	0			4	0
	Rajasthan			1	0					1	0
	West Bengal	1	0	3	0					4	0
	Dysentery Total	5	0	12	2	15	2			32	4
	Enteric Fever									2	0
	Andhra Pradesh	2	0							7	0
	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	3	0	2	0				0
	Assam	1	0	2	0					3	0

Bihar	1	0				1	0
Gujarat			1	0		1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1	0		3	0
Jharkhand			1	0		1	0
Karnataka	4	0	3	0	2	9	0
Kerala			2	2	5	7	2
Maharashtra	1	0	1	0		2	0
Nagaland					1	1	0
Rajasthan					2	2	0
Tamil Nadu	3	0	1	0	4	8	0
Uttarakhand	1	0			1	2	0
Enteric Fever Total	16	0	14	2	19	49	2
Epidemic Dropsy	1	2				1	2
Epidemic Dropsy Total	1	2				1	2
Epidemic Typhus			1	3		1	3
Epidemic Typhus Total			1	3		1	3
Fever with altered sensorium	1	1				1	1
Fever with altered sensorium Total	1	1				1	1
Fever with Arthralgia					1	1	0
Fever with Arthralgia Total					1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fever with Rash	Andhra Pradesh					1	0			1	0
	Arunachal Pradesh			1	0					1	0
	Assam	2	0	1	0					3	0
	Bihar	3	1	16	1	6	0			25	2
	Chhattisgarh			1	0	3	0			4	0
	Gujarat	2	0	2	0					4	0
	Himachal Pradesh	2	1							2	1
	Jammu and Kashmir			1	0					1	0
	Jharkhand	3	0	4	0	2	0			9	0
	Karnataka			1	0	5	0			6	0
	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	2	4	1	0			5	4
	Maharashtra	2	0	3	1	4	0			9	1
	Meghalaya			1	0	1	0			2	0
	Odisha	1	0	3	0	3	0			7	0
	Punjab			1	0					1	0
	Rajasthan	1	0	2	0	3	0			6	0
	Sikkim	1	0							1	0
	Tamil Nadu			4	0	1	0			5	0
	Uttar Pradesh	4	3	10	1	1	1			15	5
	Uttarakhand	3	0							3	0
	West Bengal	3	0	5	0					8	0

Fever with Rash Total		29	5	58	7	31	1	118	13
Filaria	Assam					1	0	1	0
Filaria Total						1	0	1	0
Food Poisoning	Andhra Pradesh	15	0	20	8	11	0	47	8
	Arunachal Pradesh			1	0			1	0
	Assam	13	8	19	3	21	2	54	13
	Bihar	15	4	15	5	16	1	46	10
	Chhattisgarh	6	0	11	2	7	2	25	7
	Delhi	1	0					1	0
	Gujarat	31	6	24	0	17	0	73	6
	Haryana	2	2	1	0			3	2
	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	0
	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	3	0	6	1	11	1
	Jharkhand	7	2	9	0	4	0	21	2
	Karnataka	28	1	45	2	27	0	100	3
	Kerala	23	0	22	1	26	1	73	2
	Madhya Pradesh	18	3	14	1	10	0	42	4
	Maharashtra	17	5	18	7	19	5	56	17
	Manipur	1	0	1	1			2	1
	Meghalaya					1	9	1	9
	Mizoram	3	0	3	0	2	0	9	0
	Nagaland					1	0	1	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Odisha	14	0	40	1	16	3	1	0	71	4
		Puducherry	1	0	1	0	1	0			3	0
		Punjab			3	2	1	1			4	3
		Rajasthan	19	5	12	2	10	0	3	0	44	7
		Sikkim	2	0			1	0			3	0
		Tamil Nadu	29	0	38	0	19	0	2	0	88	0
		Telangana	17	0	25	0	9	0	2	0	53	0
		Tripura	2	0			2	2			4	2
		Uttar Pradesh	18	2	22	11	19	3			59	16
		Uttarakhand	2	1			3	0			5	1
		West Bengal	39	3	47	5	15	0	1	0	102	8
		Food Poisoning Total	328	42	395	51	265	30	19	3	1007	126
		Hand Foot and Mouth Disease			1	0					1	0
		Jammu and Kashmir										
		Tamil Nadu	1	0							1	0
		Hand Foot and Mouth Disease Total	1	0	1	0					2	0
		Hepatitis B							1	2	1	2
		Jammu and Kashmir										
		Hepatitis B Total							1	2	1	2
		Herpes Simplex Encephalitis					1	1			1	1
		Bihar										
		Herpes Simplex Encephalitis Total					1	1			1	1

HSV Encephalitis	Odisha	1	1	1	1	1	1
HSV Encephalitis Total		1	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza A H1N1	Chhattisgarh	1	2				2
	Gujarat	1	459				459
	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0				0
	Karnataka	1	85				85
	Kerala	2	67				67
	Madhya Pradesh	1	327				327
	Maharashtra	1	623				623
Influenza A H1N1 Total		9	1563				1563
Influenza A H3N2	Karnataka			1	0		0
Influenza A H3N2 Total				1	0		0
Influenza B	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0				0
	Karnataka			1	0		0
	Kerala	1	0		1	0	0
		2	0	1	0	1	0
Influenza B Total				1	0	1	0
Jaundice	Assam					1	0
	Chhattisgarh	5	0	1	0		0
	Delhi	1	0				0
	Gujarat	3	1	4	0	1	1
	Haryana	3	0	1	0		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Himachal Pradesh					1	0			1	0
	Jammu and Kashmir			1	0	1	0			2	0
	Karnataka	1	0	1	0					2	0
	Kerala					2	0			2	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0							1	0
	Maharashtra	1	0	2	0					3	0
	Odisha	5	0	4	0					9	0
	Tamil Nadu	2	0							2	0
	Telangana					1	0			1	0
	Uttar Pradesh			1	0					1	0
	Uttarakhand			1	0					1	0
	West Bengal			1	0					1	0
	Jaundice Total	22	1	17	0	7	0			46	1
	Kala Azar	1	0			1	0			2	0
	Delhi	1	0							1	0
	Kerala	1	0	1	0					2	0
	Kala Azar Total	3	0	1	0	1	0			5	0
	Kyasanur Forest Disease	2	2	2	0					4	2
	Karnataka	1	0	1	0					2	0
	Kerala	1	7							1	7
	Maharashtra			1	0	1	1			2	1

Kyasanur Forest Disease Total	4	9	4	0	1	1	1	9	10
Leptospirosis	1	0	1	0				2	0
Assam								4	6
Karnataka			3	6	1	0		1	0
Kerala			1	0				2	1
Maharashtra	1	1			1	0		1	0
Punjab			1	0				1	0
Rajasthan	1	0						1	0
Tamil Nadu	3	0	5	0	3	0		11	0
Leptospirosis Total	6	1	11	6	5	0		22	7
Leptospirosis and Enteric Fever					1	0		1	0
Leptospirosis and Enteric Fever Total					1	0		1	0
Leptospirosis, Dengue & Scrub Typhus					1	0		1	0
Leptospirosis, Dengue & Scrub Typhus Total					1	0		1	0
Malaria	1	0			1	0		2	0
Andhra Pradesh								1	2
Assam	8	3	3	5	2	0		13	8
Bihar	3	10	6	0	2	2		11	12
Chhattisgarh	5	0	2	0	3	10		10	10
Goa	1	0						1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Gujarat	1	0	1	0					2	0
	Haryana	1	2							1	2
	Jharkhand	7	10	5	3	2	1			14	14
	Karnataka	3	0	2	0	2	0			7	0
	Kerala	2	0	1	0	2	0			5	0
	Madhya Pradesh	22	2	4	0	3	0			29	2
	Maharashtra	17	11	6	4	12	8	1	1	36	24
	Meghalaya	2	0							2	0
	Nagaland					2	0			2	0
	Odisha	1	0							1	0
	Rajasthan			1	0					1	0
	Tamil Nadu	1	0	2	0					3	0
	Telangana	1	1	1	0					2	1
	Tripura					1	0			1	0
	Uttar Pradesh	6	7	4	1	2	3			12	11
	West Bengal	5	1	1	0	1	0			7	1
	Malaria Total	88	49	39	13	35	24	1	1	163	87
	Measles	1	0	13	0	7	0			21	0
	Arunachal Pradesh										
	Assam	10	1	11	1	6	0	1	0	28	2
	Bihar	31	8	30	10	19	4	9	0	89	22
	Chandigarh	2	0							2	0
	Chhattisgarh	3	0			1	0	1	0	5	0

Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	1	1	0	0	9	1
Daman and Diu	1	0				1	0
Delhi	6	1	15	0	1	24	1
Gujarat	17	0	36	0	24	80	0
Haryana	9	1	6	1	5	20	2
Himachal Pradesh	8	1	2	0	1	11	1
Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	2	0	1	7	0
Jharkhand	31	3	17	0	18	70	3
Karnataka	5	0	7	0	4	16	0
Kerala	8	1	4	1	5	18	2
Madhya Pradesh	33	12	25	3	18	79	16
Maharashtra	6	0	11	0	26	45	1
Manipur	2	0				2	0
Meghalaya	1	1	1	3	3	5	6
Mizoram	2	0			1	3	0
Nagaland			1	4	1	2	7
Odisha	6	0	8	0	6	20	0
Punjab	11	0	2	0	2	15	0
Rajasthan	5	3	10	0	11	29	6
Sikkim	1	0	1	0		2	0
Tamil Nadu	7	0	3	0		10	0
Tripura	3	0				3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Uttar Pradesh	41	7	69	10	66	16	8	0	184	33
	Uttarakhand	6	0	3	0	1	0			10	0
	West Bengal	11	0	16	0	2	0			29	0
	Measles Total	279	40	294	33	229	28	37	2	839	103
	Measles & Rubella										
	Meghalaya					1	0			1	0
	Nagaland					1	0			1	0
	Measles & Rubella Total					2	0			2	0
	Melioidosis										
	Assam					1	0			1	0
	Melioidosis Total					1	0			1	0
	Mumps										
	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0			1	0	3	0
	Assam			1	0					1	0
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	4	0	1	0			9	0
	Daman and Diu	1	0							1	0
	Gujarat	1	0	1	0					2	0
	Haryana	2	0							2	0
	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0			16	0			18	0
	Karnataka	4	0	19	0	3	0	1	0	27	0
	Kerala	7	0	6	0					13	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1	0					2	0
	Maharashtra	1	0	1	0					2	0

Punjab	8	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	1	0	20	0
Rajasthan				1	0	1	0				2	0
Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	1	0	1	0				4	0
Uttar Pradesh				3	3						3	3
West Bengal	1	0									1	0
Mumps Total	35	0	0	45	3	27	0	0	3	0	110	3
Mushroom Poisoning				1	0						1	0
Assam	1	2	2	2	1	1	0				4	3
Meghalaya	3	8									3	8
Mushroom Poisoning Total	4	10	3	3	1	1	0				8	11
Neonatal Tetanus									1	4	1	4
Neonatal Tetanus Total									1	4	1	4
Paederus Dermatitis From Rove Beetle				1	0						1	0
Paederus Dermatitis From Rove Beetle Total				1	0						1	0
Pertussis				2	0						2	0
Pertussis Total				2	0						2	0
Kashmir												
Kerala						1	0				1	0
Uttar Pradesh						3	0				3	0
Pertussis Total				2	0	4	0				6	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary Amoebic Meningo Encephalitis (PAM)	Kerala			1	1					1	1
Primary Amoebic Meningo Encephalitis (PAM) Total				1	1					1	1
Rubella	Arunachal Pradesh			1	0					1	0
	Assam	1	0			1	0			2	0
	Bihar	1	0							1	0
	Chhattisgarh			1	0					1	0
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			1	0					1	0
	Daman and Diu	1	0	1	0					2	0
	Delhi			3	0					3	0
	Gujarat	1	0			1	0			2	0
	Haryana			1	0					1	0
	Himachal Pradesh					1	0			1	0
	Jharkhand	3	0	3	0	2	0			8	0
	Karnataka	3	0	6	0					9	0
	Kerala			2	0					2	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0							1	0
	Maharashtra			3	0	2	0			5	0
	Meghalaya			1	0					1	0
	Odisha					1	0			1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Viral Fever	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	3	0	2	0			9	0
	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0							2	0
	Assam					1	0	1	0	2	0
	Gujarat	1	0	1	0			1	0	3	0
	Jharkhand			1	0					1	0
	Karnataka	32	0	17	2	19	0			68	2
	Kerala	2	0							2	0
	Madhya Pradesh	5	0	11	0	6	0			22	0
	Maharashtra	22	12	14	9	10	8			46	29
	Manipur					1	4			1	4
	Meghalaya	1	0							1	0
	Odisha	1	0	1	1					2	1
	Punjab					1	0			1	0
	Rajasthan	4	0							4	0
	Tamil Nadu	7	0	15	1	13	4	1	0	36	5
	Telangana	2	0	4	2			1	1	7	3
	Uttar Pradesh	5	3	7	2	1	0			13	5
	Uttarakhand	2	0	3	2					5	2
	West Bengal	2	0	3	0					5	0
	Viral Fever Total	92	15	80	19	54	16	4	1	230	51
Viral Hepatitis	Assam			2	0	1	1			3	1
	Bihar					2	1			2	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zika Virus Disease (ZVD)	Gujarat					1	0			1	0
	Tamil Nadu					1	0			1	0
Zika Virus Disease (ZVD) Total						2	0			2	0
Grand Total		1935	1920	2679	499	1714	301	133	16	6461	2736

Note- * Deaths are reported by the States/Districts at the start of outbreaks

Statement-II

(Rs. In Lacs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Released by Gol			Expenditure		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	122.48	112.50	163.00	140.83	186.99	213.31
2.	Gujarat	400.00	325.00	400.00	549.25	626.18	510.73
3.	Karnataka	270.50	300.00	490.00	374.59	469.54	460.51
4.	Maharashtra	280.00	225.00	240.00	248.59	234.95	225.79
5.	Punjab	168.75	325.92	400.00	281.94	376.04	590.88
6.	Rajasthan	325.00	325.00	400.00	328.44	458.54	703.29
7.	Tamil Nadu	325.00	350.00	440.00	401.18	473.76	620.70
8.	Uttarakhand	45.00	200.00	187.50	172.73	218.06	141.56
9.	West Bengal	250.00	200.00	200.00	182.70	223.01	283.46
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.00	5.25	0.00	12.91	24.19	11.08
11.	Bihar	200.00	210.00	172.50	263.63	272.24	230.62
12.	Chandigarh	40.00	23.25	40.00	28.33	41.06	44.93
13.	Chhattisgarh	60.00	200.00	150.00	134.84	169.94	165.95
14.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.00	32.17	17.50	27.80	43.13	51.45
15.	Daman and Diu	6.01	50.00	17.50	24.75	33.70	40.77
16.	Delhi	56.25	105.00	75.00	93.87	79.99	78.88
17.	Goa	45.00	40.00	37.50	43.80	43.91	49.59
18.	Haryana	150.00	180.00	150.00	178.65	150.02	164.64
19.	Himachal Pradesh	70.00	70.00	60.00	62.91	62.23	58.25
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	127.50	250.00	250.00	128.74	226.95	194.58
21.	Jharkhand	112.50	220.00	100.00	120.66	183.45	148.13
22.	Kerala	101.25	150.00	200.00	130.14	130.07	148.34
23.	Lakshadweep				2.63	1.09	4.62
24.	Madhya Pradesh	350.00	300.00	225.00	364.60	396.86	258.64
25.	Odisha	350.00	325.00	150.00	297.76	347.27	360.84
26.	Puducherry	70.00	65.00	75.00	61.26	74.92	70.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	300.00	300.00	337.50	479.91	536.60	562.38
28.	Telangana	87.53	125.00	105.00	128.35	160.09	196.20
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	152.24	220.00	203.00	129.57	273.96	227.66
30.	Assam	206.25	404.00	341.00	305.12	379.40	396.55
31.	Manipur	96.25	75.00	75.00	87.95	94.40	67.27
32.	Meghalaya	45.00	100.00	52.50	39.60	76.95	83.49
33.	Mizoram	97.50	100.00	67.50	80.23	96.05	99.35
34.	Nagaland	120.00	150.00	105.00	108.38	189.68	229.90
35.	Sikkim	50.00	40.00	37.50	48.92	46.65	46.35
36.	Tripura	50.00	40.00	37.50	44.81	39.78	46.32
Grand Total		5160.01	6143.09	6002.00	6110.37	7441.65	7787.77

Statement-III

Sl. No.	State/UT	List of Funded VRDLS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh 2. Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada 3. Government Medical College, Anantapur 4. Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Kadappa 5. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada
2.	Assam	6. Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh 7. Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati 8. Silchar Medical College, Silchar 9. Jorhat Medical College, Jorhat 10. Tezpur Medical College, Tezpur 11. Fakhruddin Medical College, Barpeta
3.	Bihar	12. Patna Medical College, Patna 13. Darbhanga Medical College, Darbhanga 14. SK Medical College, Muzaffarpur
4.	Chandigarh	15. PGIMER, Chandigarh 16. Government Medical College & Hospital, Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	17. Late Sri Baliram Kashyap Memorial Govt. Medical College, Jagdalpur 18. All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) Raipur, Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	State/UT	List of Funded VRDLS
6.	Gujarat	19. B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
		20. M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar
7.	Haryana	21. PGIMS, Rohtak
		22. BPS Government Medical College for Women, Sonapat
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23. Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
		24. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	25. Shri-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar
		26. Government Medical College, Jammu
		27. Government Medical College, Srinagar
10.	Jharkhand	28. Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
		29. MGM Medical College, Jamshedpur
11.	Karnataka	30. Bangalore Medical College & Research Institute, Bangalore
		31. Mysore Medical College & Research Institute, Mysore
		32. Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Science, Bellary
		33. Hassan Institute of Medical Sciences, Hassan
		34. Shimoga Institute of Medical Sciences
		35. Gulbarga Institute of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga
12.	Kerala	36. Government Medical College, Kozhikode
		37. Government Medical College, Trivandrum
		38. Government Medical College, Thrissur
13.	Madhya Pradesh	39. AIIMS, Bhopal
		40. MGM Medical College, Indore
		41. Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior
		42. S.S Medical College, Rewa
14.	Maharashtra	43. Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Nagpur
		44. Government Medical College, Miraj, Sangli
15.	Manipur	45. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal
		46. JNIMS, Imphal
16.	Meghalaya	47. NEIGRIHMS, Shillong
17.	Odisha	48. RMRC, Bhubaneswar
		49. SCB Medical College, Cuttack

Sl. No.	State/UT	List of Funded VRDLS
18.	Puducherry	50. JIPMER, Puducherry
		51. Indira Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute, Puducherry
19.	Punjab	52. Government Medical College, Amritsar
		53. Government Medical College, Patiala
20.	Rajasthan	54. SMS Medical College, Jaipur
		55. Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur
		56. RNT Medical College, Udaipur
		57. S.P. Medical College & Associated Group of Hospitals, Bikaner, Rajasthan
		58. Jhalawar Medical College, Jhalawar, Rajasthan
		59. AIIMS, Jodhpur
21.	Tamil Nadu	60. Madurai Medical College, Madurai
		61. Government Medical College, Theni
		62. Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem
		63. Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli
		64. Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore
		65. King Institute of Preventive Medicine and Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
		66. Madras Medical College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
22.	Tripura	67. Government Medical College, Agartala
23.	Telangana	68. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad
		69. Kakatiya Medical College, Nizampura, Warangal
		70. Gandhi Medical College, Secunderabad
24.	Uttar Pradesh	71. King George Medical University, Lucknow
		72. J N Medical College, Aligarh
		73. UPUMS, (Formerly UPRIMS) Saifai
		74. Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras
25.	Uttarakhand	75. Government Medical College, Haldwani
26.	West Bengal	76. NICED Virus Unit, Kolkata
		77. IPGMER, Kolkata
		78. Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Murshidabad, Berhampur, West Bengal
		79. Midnapore Medical College & Hospital, Midnapore
		80. North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling

[Translation]

Profit-Loss of PSBs

4681. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the profit-loss of the Public Sector Bank (PSBs) during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(b) whether most of the banks are reported to be running in losses and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether eligible persons are not getting the benefit of loans due to irregularities in functioning of banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Year-wise, bank-wise details of profit and loss of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during each of the last three financial years and the current financial year, as furnished by PSBs, are in the given enclosed statement. As appraised by PSBs, the loss is attributable primarily to higher provisioning on account of Non-Performing Assets.

(c) and (d) As per inputs received from PSBs, PSBs are extending eligible borrowers need-based financing, subject to creditworthiness and viability of the credit proposals, in accordance with their Board-approved policy.

Statement

Net profit reported by PSBs (negative figures are loss)

Amounts in crore Rs.

Bank	2014-15	2015 -16	2016-17	2017-18 (up to December 2017)
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	621	-743	-314	-1164.75
Andhra Bank	638	540	174	-876.71
Bank of Baroda	3,398	-5,396	1,383	670.53
Bank of India	2,564	-6,089	-1,558	-2074.44
Bank of Maharashtra	451	101	-1,373	670.53
Canara Bank	6,950	-2,813	1,122	637.53
Central Bank of India	606	-1,418	-2,439	-2991.39
Corporation Bank	584	-506	561	-2216
Dena Bank	265	-935	-864	-697.73
IDBI Bank Limited	873	-3,665	-5,158	2664
Indian Bank	1,005	711	1,406	1127.01
Indian Overseas Bank	-454	-2,897	-3,417	-2693
Oriental Bank of Commerce	497	156	-1,094	-4221.52
Punjab & Sind Bank	121	336	201	-219.18

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab National Bank	3,062	-3,974	1,325	1134
UCO Bank	1,138	-2,799	-1,851	-2302
Union Bank of India	1,782	1,352	555	-2664
United Bank of India	256	-282	220	-1193.82
Syndicate Bank	4,936	-1,643	359	-1027.72
State Bank of India	15,970	11,589	-1,383	1171
Vijava Bank	447	382	750	439.7

Role of Lok Adalats and Tribunals to Deal with NPAs

4682. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have risen and if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the institutions such as Lok Adalats and Tribunals entrusted with making recovery of NPAs have not been able to deal with the problem and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government is working on a strategy for taking concrete action against the defaulters and if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, the aggregate gross Non-performing assets (GNPAs) for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were Rs. 2,79,016 crore, as on 31.3.2015, and increased to Rs. 7,77,280 crore, as on 31.12.2017. State-wise GNPAs are not centrally maintained.

(b) Lok Adalats and Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) are playing a significant role in disposal of recovery. During the financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17, as per RBI data, the aggregate amount recovered by Scheduled Commercial Banks through the Lok Adalat channel was Rs. 8,075 crore, and as per data reported by DRTs, 54,991 cases have been disposed of by DRTs.

(c) As per RBI's instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, their unit is debarred from floating

new ventures for five years, and lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against them, wherever necessary. As per data reported by PSBs, as on 31.1.2018, 2,170 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 8,513 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act in respect of 7,005 cases of wilful defaulters.

Securities and Exchange Board of India Regulations have been amended to debar wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors from accessing capital markets to raise funds. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

[Translation]

Loans to States

4683. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of purposes for which various State Governments had taken loans along with the purpose for which the loan amount were utilised for the last three years till date. State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the requests as received from the States in respect of the outstanding loans; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) State Governments take loans from different sources to

finance its fiscal deficit. The utilization of funds including loans by the States is as per the States' Budget approved by the State Legislature. The details of utilization of loans by the State/UTs are not centrally maintained. However, the loans from External agencies are passed on to the States Governments through Union Accounts for the purpose of financing the Externally Aided Projects in States/UTs.

(b) and (c) Request from States for waiver/restructuring of outstanding loans is considered within the ambit of recommendations of Finance Commissions. Fourteenth Finance Commission has not made any recommendation in this regard. Hence requests for waiver/restructuring of outstanding loans received in the recent past from the States such as Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Punjab has not been agreed to.

[English]

AYUSH Institutions

4684. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered practitioners under AYUSH system of medicines in the country, State/UT-wise and stream-wise;

(b) the details of the institutions/hospitals imparting medical education in AYUSH at various levels in the country, State/UT-wise and stream-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to open/upgrade AYUSH institutions, colleges, universities, hospitals, health centres, research centres in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and stream-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from various States in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(e) the details of funds earmarked, allocated and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the other efforts being taken by the Government to promote education under AYUSH system of medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of registered practitioners under AYUSH system of medicines in the country is 773668 as on 01.01.2017. The State/UT-wise and stream-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The details of the institutions/hospitals imparting medical education in AYUSH at various levels in the country, State/UT-wise and stream-wise is furnished given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) and (d) Health is a State Subject. Opening/upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals and AYUSH institutions/colleges comes under the purview of concerned State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) there is provision of financial assistance for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals, upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals, setting up of new AYUSH educational Institutions in the States where it is not available in Government sector and upgradation of Under Graduate/Post Graduate AYUSH colleges. The status of proposals received and approved for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals, upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals and upgradation of Under Graduate/Post Graduate AYUSH colleges, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(e) The details of funds earmarked/allocated and utilized under National AYUSH Mission for different activities which inter-alia include components of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals, upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals, setting up of new AYUSH educational Institutions and upgradation of Under Graduate/Post Graduate AYUSH colleges during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed statement-IV.

(f) Under Centrally Sector Scheme of Continue Medical Education (CME), there is provision of CME training programme for 6-days subject-/specialty-specific for AYUSH teachers, 6-day Training of Trainers programme (ToT) in AYUSH for eligible resource persons of CMEs and 6- days CME for Yoga/Naturopathy Teachers of university departments, institutes of repute at national level and degree colleges conducting courses in Yoga/Naturopathy in the country.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise AYUSH Registered Practitioners (Doctors) as on 1.1.2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15921	702	0	123	5247	21993
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44	2	0	0	293	339
3.	Assam	1002	0	0	0	1160	2162
4.	Bihar	96841	7123	0	0	31992	135956
5.	Chhattisgarh	3430	148	0	102	1824	5504
6.	Delhi	3421	2011	0	0	4827	10259
7.	Goa	636	0	0	0	671	1307
8.	Gujarat	26311	321	0	0	21455	48087
9.	Haryana	8351	268	0	0	5605	14224
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4975	0	0	0	1233	6208
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2937	2498	0	0	388	5823
12.	Jharkhand	147	30	0	0	285	462
13.	Karnataka	33869	1948	4	745	9102	45668
14.	Kerala	24076	108	1657	147	13156	39144
15.	Madhya Pradesh	46486	1685	0	15	16711	64897
16.	Maharashtra	76465	6833	0	0	64538	147836
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	334	334
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2084	2084
21.	Odisha	4846	25	0	0	9645	14516
22.	Punjab	11135	211	0	0	4411	15757
23.	Rajasthan	9762	983	0	8	7810	18563
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	4357	1182	6844	788	5075	18246
26.	Telangana	10937	4764	0	314	4809	20824
27.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	331	331
28.	Uttar Pradesh	36626	13423	0	0	33425	83474
29.	Uttarakhand	2806	129	0	0	726	3661

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
30.	West Bengal	3503	5172	0	0	37178	45853
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	156	156
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puduchery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		428884	49566	8503	2242	284471	773668

Source: State Boards/Councils

Statement-II*State-wise Number of Under Graduate/Post Graduate AYUSH College/Institutions in India as on 1.4.2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1		2	5	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					1	1
3.	Assam	1				3	4
4.	Bihar	8	5			15	28
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	1		1	3	10
6.	Delhi	2	2			2	6
7.	Goa	1				1	2
8.	Gujarat	19			2	19	40
9.	Haryana	11				1	12
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3				1	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2				3
12.	Jharkhand	1				4	5
13.	Karnataka	66	4		5	11	86
14.	Kerala	18	1	1		5	25
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19	4		2	23	48
16.	Maharashtra	71	6			49	126
17.	Meghalaya	1					1
18.	Odisha	6				6	12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
19.	Punjab	16	1			4	21
20.	Rajasthan	12	3		3	8	26
21.	Tamil Nadu	6	1	8	5	12	32
22.	Telangana	6	2		1	4	13
23.	Uttar Pradesh	48	14		3	9	74
24.	Uttarakhand	10	1		1	2	14
25.	West Bengal	3	1			12	16
26.	Chandigarh	1				1	2
27.	Puducherry	1	0				1
	All India	338	49	9	25	201	622

State-wise Distribution of Exclusive Post Graduate Medical Colleges as on 1.4.2017.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total No. of Colleges
(i)	Ayurveda	
1.	Delhi	1
2.	Gujarat	1
3.	West Bengal	1
	Total	3
(ii)	Unani	
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
2.	Karnataka	1
3.	Telangana	1
	Total	3
(iii)	Siddha	
1.	Tamil Nadu	1
	Total	1
(iv)	Homoeopathy	
1.	Maharashtra	1
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1
	Total	2
	Grand Total	9

Source: AYUSH in INDIA-2017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
13.	Haryana	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1
23.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
25.	Nagaland	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
26.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
27.	Puducherry	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-
30.	Sikkim	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	5	5	2	1	10	10
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
36.	West Bengal	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Total		2	2	14	14	28	25	37	31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	8	8	1	1
26.	Telangana	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
27.	Tripura	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	7	7	3	3	8	8
29.	Uttarakhand	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-
30.	West Bengal	4	4	1	1	3	3	7	7
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Total		37	37	41	41	47	47	42	42

Statement-IV

*Status of funds earmarked/allocated and utilized under
National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2014-15,
State/UT-wise*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Grant-in-aid earmarked/ allocated during 2014-15 by the Central Government (Central Share)	Grant-in-aid utilized as reported by the State/UT Governments for the year 2014-15 (Central Share)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	309.925	309.925
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.135	100.718
3.	Assam	668.979	0
4.	Bihar	-	0

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	281.413	132.927
6.	Gujarat	332.393	332.392
7.	Haryana	213.589	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	226.268	0
10.	Jharkhand	-	-
11.	Karnataka	359.116	359.116
12.	Kerala	254.670	115.657
13.	Madhya Pradesh	644.938	578.898
14.	Meghalaya	134.647	0
15.	Manipur	226.813	182.288
16.	Mizoram	116.270	112.853
17.	Maharashtra	534.670	0
18.	Nagaland	115.613	115.613
19.	Odisha	471.723	0

1	2	3	4
20.	Punjab	316.000	233.867
21.	Rajasthan	638.065	451.506
22.	Tripura	238.115	24.131
23.	Telangana	330.000	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	0
25.	Uttarakhand	284.000	276.289
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	0
27.	West Bengal	471.230	0
28.	Sikkim	66.428	66.428
29.	Delhi	132.707	0
30.	Goa	-	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0
33.	Daman and Diu	-	0
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0
35.	Puducherry	60.000	0
36.	Chandigarh	-	0
Total		7,528.707	3392.610

*Status of funds earmarked/allocated and utilized under
National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2015-16,
State/UT-wise*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Grant-in-aid earmarked/ allocated during 2015-16 by the Central Government (Central Share)	Grant-in-aid utilized as reported by the State/UT Governments for the year 2015-16 (Central Share)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,400.38	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	527.55	397.558

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	1,410.51	0
4.	Bihar	313.98	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	858.26	659.525
6.	Gujarat	792.69	252.528.
7.	Haryana	579.79	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	421.48	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	792.150	0
10.	Jharkhand	624.723	0
11.	Karnataka	1,560.25	789.52
12.	Kerala	1,273.78	359.078
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,253.34	2391.593
14.	Meghalaya	375.12	0
15.	Manipur	828.80	112.432
16.	Mizoram	405.69	170.888
17.	Maharashtra	1,282.73	39.146
18.	Nagaland	873.10	873.095
19.	Odisha	1,865.28	0
20.	Punjab	299.51	0
21.	Rajasthan	2,819.61	1072.756
22.	Tripura	472.35	240.756
23.	Telangana	1,091.46	524.475
24.	Tamil Nadu	87.70	0
25.	Uttarakhand	621.24	121.744
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4,539.27	126.550
27.	West Bengal	1,924.85	0
28.	Sikkim	608.13	43.62
29.	Delhi	593.60	0
30.	Goa	118.73	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	151.78	80.30

1	2	3	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0
33.	Daman and Diu		0
34.	Lakshadweep	189.22	60.722
35.	Puducherry	144.18	62.28
36.	Chandigarh		0
Total		33,101.248	8378.566

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total Grant-in-aid earmarked/ allocated during 2016-17 by the Central Government (Central Share)	Grant-in-aid utilized as reported by the State/UT Governments for the year 2016-17 (Central Share)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,125.531	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	465.450	75.501
3.	Assam	1,631.649	0
4.	Bihar	1,752.914	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,624.737	38.604
6.	Gujarat	1,533.046	656.86
7.	Haryana	1,034.396	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	614.212	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	769.208	0
10.	Jharkhand	48.011	0

1	2	3	4
11.	Karnataka	1,241.455	834.132
12.	Kerala	891.204	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,645.333	1605.911
14.	Meghalaya	1,229.987	6.579
15.	Manipur	802.743	0
16.	Mizoram	603.754	0
17.	Maharashtra	529.186	0
18.	Nagaland	521.284	0
19.	Odisha	1,221.301	0
20.	Punjab	1,317.811	0
21.	Rajasthan	2,225.209	251.70
22.	Tripura	334.062	0
23.	Telangana	1,330.696	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,980.541	0
25.	Uttarakhand	1,187.929	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8,466.625	64.91
27.	West Bengal	1,298.056	0
28.	Sikkim	874.071	0
29.	Delhi	-	0
30.	Goa	622.597	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	394.821	34.86
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.797	0
33.	Daman and Diu	113.184	0
34.	Lakshadweep	509.729	0
35.	Puducherry	170.000	0
36.	Chandigarh	509.320	0
Total		41711.849	3569.057

Status of funds earmarked/allocated and utilized under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2017-18, State/UT-wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total Grant-in-aid earmarked/ allocated during 2017-18 by the Central Government (Central Share)	Grant-in-aid utilized as reported by the State/UT Governments for the year 2017-18 (Central Share)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,176.012	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	545.706	
3.	Assam	2,390.692	
4.	Bihar	-	Utilization not reported by the States/UTs
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,226.755	
6.	Gujarat	1,274.394	
7.	Haryana	848.442	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	718.927	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	992.584	
10.	Jharkhand	-	
11.	Karnataka	2,059.866	
12.	Kerala	2,096.234	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,059.684	
14.	Meghalaya	1,339.356	
15.	Manipur	738.254	
16.	Mizoram	693.478	
17.	Maharashtra	1,784.285	
18.	Nagaland	1,516.916	
19.	Odisha	1,561.020	
20.	Punjab	1,348.662	
21.	Rajasthan	6,893.256	

1	2	3	4
22.	Tripura	1,195.541	
23.	Telangana	1,055.111	
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,789.072	
25.	Uttarakhand	1,986.097	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6,280.230	
27.	West Bengal	1,654.645	
28.	Sikkim	180.087	
29.	Delhi	-	
30.	Goa	262.468	
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	302.330	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	143.403	
33.	Daman and Diu	-	
34.	Lakshadweep	63.747	
35.	Puducherry	200.004	
36.	Chandigarh	490.520	
Total		48867.778	

Emissions by Power Plants

4685. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether power plants were given December, 2017 deadline to set up appropriate mechanism and technologies to cut emissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken and complied by the power plants;

(c) whether the new power plants are not allowed to come up without conforming with standards set out in the notification and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the power plants which are not complying with the said notification?

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) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

(MoEF&CC) has notified new emission standards for Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) vide S.O.3305 (E) dated 07/12/2015 with respect to Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), and Particulate Matter (PM) etc, which have come into force from 07/12/2017.

Taking into consideration the constraints detailed out by Ministry of power relating to technical challenges and time requirement for achieving new norms, MOEF&CC directed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on 07/12/2017 to direct all the thermal power plants to ensure compliance with the norms laid down in the 07/12/2015 notification in accordance with a phasing plan in a time bound manner for installation of Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD), Electro Static Precipitator (ESP) as well as control of NO_x emission within time line ranging from December 2018 to December 2022.

(c) New power plants are being granted Environmental Clearance (EC) under Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 by MOEF&CC with a condition that all the plants shall comply with new emission and water consumption norms.

(d) The implementation of new emission norms as per the time line suggested by the Ministry of Power shall be monitored by CPCB every six months. Plants that fail to comply with emission norms by the date suggested in the directions issued under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, shall attract punitive action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Translation]

Brain Stroke Patients

4686. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of brain stroke is rising in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has provided for special measures/treatment for patients suffering of brain stroke; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of deaths reported due to brain stroke?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) There are no time trend data on incidence and deaths due to brain stroke in the country.

However, as per a report on "India: Health of Nation's States - The India State Level Disease Burden Initiative" published by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the incidence of stroke per 1,00,000 population was 65.91 in 1990 and 89.34 in 2016. As per the report, estimated death rates due to stroke in India is 53 per 1,00,000 population in 2016.

Unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, harmful use of alcohol, overweight, obesity, tobacco use, etc. are the risk factors of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including Stroke.

While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare.

Government is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has 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 NCDs including Stroke.

For early diagnosis, Population-based Screening for common NCDs including Diabetes and Hypertension, which are the biological risk factors of Stroke, has been initiated by Government of India by utilizing the services of the Frontline-workers and Health-workers under existing Primary Healthcare System.

Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 6 new All India Institute of Medical Sciences(AIIMS) have been set up and upgradation of identified medical colleges has been undertaken with the objective to improve tertiary care facilities for NCDs including Stroke.

Credit Limit for Small Traders

4687. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to double the credit limit for small traders;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Credit limit for small traders is determined by banks as per their own Board approved policy and extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Government and RBI have taken several steps to facilitate provision of hassle free loans to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which inter-alia include, advise to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the micro enterprise accounts, a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts, additional working capital limit to meet the requirements arising due to unforeseen/seasonal increase in demand, adoption of one cluster, operationalising at least one specialised MSME Branch in every district etc. Computation of working capital requirements of MSE units has been simplified to make it minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit for borrowal limits upto Rs.5 crore.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Economically Backward Region

4688. SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the pattern of financial assistance given to the Economically Backward Regions in the country;

(b) the reasons for change in the pattern of assistance made, including the assistance given under Central Schemes;

(c) whether any initiatives have been taken by the Government for the rapid development of Economically Backward Regions in the country including Bundelkhand; 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) Till 2014-15, financial assistance was given to accelerate socio-economic development of the most backward regions/districts in the country under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) programme. Central funds are mainly released to States under various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) Following the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission for biggest ever increase in States share in divisible pool of Central taxes and duties from 32% to 42%, many scheme including BRGF along with other State Plan Schemes stand subsumed in larger devolution.

Based on the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers, after the approval of the Cabinet, funding pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) between Central and States has been revised. The rationale being to ensure optimum utilization of resources with better outcomes through area specific interventions and also ensure wider reach of the benefits to the target groups.

(c) and (d) Upliftment of 115 backward districts is being undertaken through focused approach and Convergence/synergy among the existing schemes. All Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Scheme within their individual scheme guidelines give weightage to backward districts/areas for fund allotment.

[Translation]

Tax/Cess On Crude Oil

4689. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government realised revenue through tax/cess on the crude oil in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of revenue earned through the same till December, 2017; and

(d) the amount of money spent for development and expansion of petroleum sector from the said fund during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a), (b) and (c) Crude petroleum oil, produced in the country, attracts Oil Industry Development Cess. Revenue collection from this cess during the last three financial years and till December during current financial year was as under:

(Rs. In crore)				
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April- December)
Collections from cess on crude oil	14655	14311	12618	8343

(d) The expenditure incurred by Government on petroleum sector through the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas during the last three financial years was as under:

(Rs. In crore)			
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas*	60310.18	31286.74	30231.29

*The above expenditure includes expenditure on LPG/ Kerosene Subsidy, etc.

Minimum Salary of Government Employees

4690. SHRI RAMDAS C TADAS:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring any Bill to fix minimum salary of Government employees, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to constitute any Advisory Board for the said purpose;

(c) so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government so far in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to constitute the said Advisory Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Import Duty on Gold

4691. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is reviewing the import duty on gold with a view to curb arbitrage opportunities resulting from Free Trade Agreements without impacting the genuine requirement of businesses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

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

Standards for Drugs

4692. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indian companies have received observations, warning letters and import alerts from the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA);

(b) if so, the major reasons highlighted under these observations;

(c) the existing mechanism for monitoring of such companies;

(d) whether there are major disparities between the standard of testing of pharmaceutical and drugs by the USFDA and the Central Drugs Standard Control Organizations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to bring a convergence so as to achieve higher standards for pharmaceuticals and drugs manufactured in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No such data is available. However, it may be noted that warning letters/import alters from any overseas regulatory agency, including USFDA, are directly sent to the companies.

(c) to (e) For export of drugs, Indian Pharmaceutical Companies are required to comply with the regulatory provisions of importing country. The standards of drugs to be followed are specified in respective pharmacopoeia. These standards are continuously upgraded from time to time.

Government has taken/is taking following measures to establish strict enforcement regime for stringent prosecution/penalties in cases of manufacture, supply and sale of drugs as well as non-adherence to the quality norms prescribed:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 to provide stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable and setting of special Courts.
2. The States/UTs were requested to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal. Twenty two States have set up designated special Courts.
3. A Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced by the Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country.
4. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for uniform implementation.
5. The inspectorate staffs have been instructed to keep a vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.

6. The number of sanctioned posts in Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has been increased from 111 in April, 2008 to 510 (in 2018).
7. The testing capacities of Central Drugs Testing Laboratories under CDSCO are being constantly strengthened to expedite testing of drug samples in the country.

Setting Up of Orphanages

4693. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) whether the Government provides grants to the Non-Governmental Organisations for setting up of orphanages for women and children across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the grants provided for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the number of such orphanages opened/functional in the country including in Rajasthan and Maharashtra, State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Central Govt provides grants to the Non-Governmental Organisations through State Govt, under namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (now "Child protection Services"), for execution of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act). As per Section 2 (14) of JJ Act, a child who does not have parents and no one is willing to take care of, or whose parents have abandoned or surrendered him is included as a child in need of care and protection. And as per Section 2 (57), of JJ Act, a "Specialised Adoption Agency" (SAA) is an institution established by the State Government or by a voluntary or non-governmental organisation and recognized under section 65 by the State Govt, 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 primary responsibility in execution of the JJ Act lies with the State Governments. However Central Govt is executing a scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (now "Child protection Services") for providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations, on sharing pattern, for execution of the Act and with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection, which includes orphan/abandoned/surrendered children. Under "Child protection Services", financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and managing Child Care Institutions (CCIS) by themselves or in association with Voluntary Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme

envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances which includes widows, destitute women and aged women.

Details of funds released to the State Governments/UT administration under Child Protection Services erstwhile ICPS reported by State/UTs during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I(A).

Details of funds released under Swadhar/Swadhar Greh Scheme during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II(B).

(c) As per the information provided by the State/UT Governments including Rajasthan and Maharashtra, as on date, the number of SAAs registered under the JJ Act, in the country which are being supported under the ICPS, is given in the enclosed Statement-II(A). State/UTs including Rajasthan and Maharashtra details of number of Swadhar Greh presently functional, is given in the enclosed statement-II(B).

Statement-I(A)

The details of fund released to State Govt./UT Administrations during the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 and current year under ICPS as on date.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301.62	238.58	110.74	1469.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	130.68	571.68	52.29	643.71
3.	Assam	1010.36	597.90	413.64	2932.68
4.	Bihar	204.75	2687.89	2787.92	541.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	821.24	3955.55	527.77	2650.97
6.	Goa	100.00	235.25	36.83	728.53
7.	Gujarat	1925.75	2328.90	769.95	590.11
8.	Haryana	1526.72	496.44	0.00	315.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	835.71	604.04	2345.48	1835.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	113.35	43.12	624.24
11.	Jharkhand	36.03	369.88	840.11	1714.57
12.	Karnataka	3689.87	1845.24	3720.80	3272.45

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
13.	Kerala	1354.35	944.39	260.50	1849.45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1889.69	1116.03	2503.88	3262.77
15.	Maharashtra	762.32	3138.75	2272.33	383.99
16.	Manipur	138.48	3082.18	241.34	1536.33
17.	Meghalaya	2003.83	1469.55	2060.33	1846.60
18.	Mizoram	1919.02	2079.44	1949.55	1917.51
19.	Nagaland	957.41	2257.65	1350.37	1457.45
20.	Odisha	2544.82	3309.07	1089.22	1655.96
21.	Punjab	507.12	820.81	581.67	143.24
22.	Rajasthan	3395.82	3258.92	0.00	4752.30
23.	Sikkim	390.24	562.00	601.18	662.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	3067.10	825.04	13039.37	2013.12
25.	Telangana	2087.59	354.88	195.64	894.82
26.	Tripura	1227.34	710.63	676.04	446.81
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1798.90	2884.18	3207.19	1830.67
28.	Uttarakhand	83.48	66.88	15.54	907.57
29.	West Bengal	2574.04	508.67	6763.87	5073.56
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	145.90	36.03	36.88	31.66
31.	Chandigarh	21.98	357.82	245.44	103.01
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.61	58.66	177.59	24.82
33.	Daman and Diu	80.61	82.82	126.42	21.89
34.	Delhi	606.22	1363.40	978.64	354.33
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	-
36.	Puducherry	1168.57	559.60	826.33	114.35
Total		39376.17	43892.10	50847.97	48603.79

Statement-I(B)

Funds released under Swadhar/Swadhar Greh Scheme during last three years and current year as on date

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.78	48.21	124.47	156.61
2.	Assam	128.91	43.47	237.56	197.03

Sl. No.	Name of States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
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
33.	Tripura	0	0	26.17	32.45

Sl. No.	Name of States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
34.	Uttar Pradesh	247.03	1490.89	383.43	595.34
35.	Uttarkhand	60.91	3.63	69.93	92.33
36.	West Bengal	74.18	154.48	18.37	449.91
37.	CSWB for SSH	1195.06	2521.25	1519.46	0
	CSWB for construction of Swadhar Greh in Vrindavan, UP	-	-	3073	1037.00
Total		2855.38	4857.82	8378.3	5276.9

Statement-II(A)

Details of the State/UT-wise including State Govt. of Rajasthan and Maharashtra, as on date, the number of SAAs registered under the JJ Act, in the country which are being supported under the ICPS.

Sl. No.	State	Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	17.	Meghalaya	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	18.	Mizoram	7
3.	Assam	14	19.	Nagaland	4
4.	Bihar	28	20.	Odisha	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	21.	Punjab	5
6.	Goa	2	22.	Rajasthan	12
7.	Gujarat	14	23.	Sikkim	4
8.	Haryana	7	24.	Tamil Nadu	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	25.	Tripura	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	26.	Uttar Pradesh	17
11.	Jharkhand	15	27.	Uttarakhand	0
12.	Karnataka	28	28.	West Bengal	22
13.	Kerala	17	29.	Telangana	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22	30.	Andaman and Nicobar	-
15.	Maharashtra	17	31.	Chandigarh	4
16.	Manipur	5	32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
			33.	Daman and Diu	-
			34.	Lakshadweep	-
			35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	3
			36.	Puducherry	2
			Total		336

Statement-II(B)

State/UT-wise including State Govt. of Rajasthan and Maharashtra, as on date details of number of Swadhar Greh presently functional.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Swadhar Greh
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	24
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Punjab	2
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chattisgarh	3
8.	Delhi	2
9.	Goa	1
10.	Gujarat	7
11.	Haryana	1
12.	Jammu AND Kashmir	4
13.	Jharkhand	3
14.	Karnataka	45
15.	Kerala	8
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6
17.	Maharashtra	76
18.	Manipur	23
19.	Mizoram	2
20.	Meghalaya	2
21.	Nagaland	1
22.	Odisha	72
23.	Puducherry	1
24.	Rajasthan	14
25.	Sikkim	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	40

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Swadhar Greh
27.	Telangana	24
28.	Tripura	4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	76
30.	Uttrakhand	9
31.	West Bengal	48
32.	Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Total		544

Non-paying of Insured amount

4694. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any rule to punish the insurance companies which are paying less amount than the real amount insured by the clients for their medical treatments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) In order to monitor the settlement of claims in health insurance policies, the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India (IRDAI) had notified IRDAI (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2016, which *inter-alia*, specifies various norms on settlement of claims and stipulate certain measures for protection of policyholder interests. Further, any insurer found to be violating the Regulations and Guidelines framed under the Insurance Act, 1938 shall be penalized as per the provisions of Section 102 of the Act.

(b) Since financial year 2015-16, there were 3 instances wherein the IRDAI had taken regulatory action against the insurance companies on noticing excess deductions from health insurance policy claims. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of regulatory action taken by IRDAI against insurance companies*

Order dated	Licensed entity	Observation	Details of Direction
Charge 38 of Order dated 30-07-2015	L & T General Insurance Company Limited	Deduction of other hospitalization expenses in the proportion to the eligibility of the room rent.	Penalty of Rs.5 lacs has been imposed and insurer is directed to refund the excess deductions along with penal interest. Compliance: Insurer submitted that it has identified 350 health claims and refunded an amount of Rs.34,30,718 including penal interest.
Charge 3 of Order dated 16/05/2016	Vidal Third Party Administrator	Deduction was wrongly made towards co-pay.	Direction was given to re-examine all such cases and to refund the excess recovered amount
Charge 2 of Order dated 28/06/2016	United India Insurance Company Limited		Compliance: Insurer submitted that it has refunded Rs.3,72,000 with regard to 11 cases where co-pay was wrongly recovered.
Charge 5,6 & 7 of Order dated 20/07/2016	Bharti Axa General Insurance Company Limited	Wrongful deduction from the associated charges and other medical charges in the proportion to room rent eligibility.	Penalty of Rs.5 lacs imposed and insurer is directed to ensure that no claim is settled based on the product features and conditions that is not filed and approved under F&U procedure of Authority. Compliance: Insurer agreed to the direction and remitted penalty of Rs.5 lacs.

Financial Frauds

4695. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked banks to furnish the details and extent of financial frauds reported after the implementation of demonetization from November 8, 2016;

(b) if so, the details of financial frauds reported by banks;

(c) whether the Government has now decided to bring changes in the laws to check frauds in financial sector;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the extent to which security agencies have been strengthened for proper surveillance and legal framework to check the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per RBI inputs, Scheduled Commercial Banks report cases of fraud (where the amount involved is above Rs. 1 lakh) to RBI and they reported 4,693 cases of fraud in the financial year (FY) 2015-16, 5,078 cases in

FY 2016-17, and 4,197 cases in IY 2017-18 (till December 2017).

(c) to (e) In order to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill 2018 in Parliament. The bill provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender's property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim.

Government has asked Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to examine all accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, if classified as NPA, from the angle of possible fraud and in case an account turns NPA, to seek a report on the borrower from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau.

[Translation]

Consumer Complaint Redressal System

4696. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up consumer complaint redressal system to ensure the quality of milk in the dairy sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified those who are engaged in selling adulterated milk; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has provided accessibility to the citizens to raise their food concerns, including concerns regarding quality of milk, through following interfaces as per their convenience : i) FSSAI Email ii) Web Portal-Food Safety Connect iii) FSSAI Mobile App iv) SMS/Twitter/Facebook v) Whatsapp vi) Toll- Free 24x7 Helpline vii) Snailmail/Walk-in viii) CPGRAM and ix) INGRAM (National Consumer Helpline).

(c) and (d) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. Regular random sampling, and testing of food products, including Milk and Milk products, are being done by the Officials of the Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance with the standards laid down under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder . In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. As per the information made available by the State/UT Governments, the details of samples of milk collected, tested, found non-conforming to the prescribed standards and norms and action taken under penal provisions of the Act during the year 2016-17 is as under:

Total no. of Samples of Milk Received	No of Samples analysed	No. of Samples found non- conforming	No. of Cases launched	No. of cases of Conviction/Penalties
9130	7717	2307	2104	540/976

[English]

Regulations for Restaurants and Eateries

4697. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has issued regulations for restaurants and enteries making it mandatory to employ a food safety officer in order to obtain a licence;

(b) whether FSSAI made it mandatory for companies that sell food online to get separate licences and display their licences or FSSAI registrations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has operationalised the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of

Food Business) Amendment Regulations, 2018. In this Regulation, the conditions of license prescribed under Annexure-3 of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011 have been revised, inter-alia making it mandatory for a restaurant or an eatery to employ at least one technical person or Food Safety Supervisor trained by FSSAI.

(b) and (c) Yes. In the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Amendment Regulations, 2018, the following is provided- "E-commerce Food Business Operators (FBOs) shall obtain registration and license from the concerned registration or licensing authority. Provided that E-commerce entities providing listing/directory of FBO/food products may not be required to obtain license/registration under the Act, Rules & Regulations made thereunder, subject to the condition that these are not covered under the definition of food business as per section 3(n) of FSS Act. Provided that E-commerce entities providing listing/directory of FBO/food products and also facilitating orders/transaction on their website shall require FSSAI licenses".

It is further provided that the sellers/brand owners/manufacturers on the e-commerce platform shall be required to display their License/Registration obtained under the FSS Act and Regulations and hygiene grading of FBO as may be assigned by FSSAI.

[Translation]

Survey of Stray Animals

4698. PROF. SADHU SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey of Stray Animals including cow, buffalo and dogs etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect such stray 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) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not conducted any survey of Stray Animals including cow, buffalo and dogs etc. The Information regarding the number of stray cattle and stray dogs as published in the 19th Livestock Census 2012 by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture in both Rural and Urban areas in the States/Union Territories is enclosed Statement.

(c) This Ministry is providing financial assistance to the recognized Animal Welfare Organizations through Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) for the protection of stray animals.

Statement

19th Livestock Census-2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	Stray Cattle			Stray Dogs		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3624	71	3695	7083	1084	8167
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28539	13979	42518	1050356	187632	1237988
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77	0	77	464	0	464
4.	Assam	20746	2167	22913	505762	10737	516499
5.	Bihar	249733	12616	262349	987500	50220	1037720
6.	Chandigarh	535	1443	1978	1225	6703	7928

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Chattisgarh	125249	12873	138122	293929	49693	343622
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	317	712	1029	746	1427	2173
9.	Daman and Diu	376	169	545	872	262	1134
10.	Goa	5882	1301	7183	13598	2727	16325
11.	Gujarat	237963	54499	292462	650915	195178	846093
12.	Haryana	84554	32655	117209	363476	58998	422474
13.	Himachal Pradesh	30736	1424	32160	62623	2597	65220
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4451	3914	8365	214105	56472	270577
15.	Jharkhand	20010	6032	26042	310222	28395	338617
16.	Karnataka	41986	22772	64758	661413	214668	876081
17.	Kerala	3963	718	4681	233483	35511	268994
18.	Lakshadweep	280	0	280	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	379846	58064	437910	1082745	125794	1208539
20.	Maharashtra	99074	55413	154487	866720	349373	1216093
21.	Manipur	42	0	42	23	0	23
22.	Meghalaya	2410	0	2410	5062	288	5350
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	7	0	7
25.	NCT of Delhi	10461	1702	12163	30311	30161	60472
26.	Odisha	1120137	18914	1139051	684796	177724	8625
27.	Puducherry	9	86	95	7867	9809	17676
28.	Punjab	81728	19263	100991	256178	49304	305482
29.	Rajasthan	840674	105376	946050	1041265	109750	1151015
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	7245	1458	8703
31.	Tamil Nadu	38897	28359	67256	455553	192245	647798
32.	Tripura	3743	403	4146	8612	1583	10195
33.	Uttar Pradesh	495846	513590	1009436	3881081	298164	4179245
34.	Uttarakhand	9953	3551	13504	34733	13252	47985
35.	West Bengal	364654	9206	373860	908210	248960	1157170
Total		4306495	981272	5287767	14628180	2510169	17138349

*[English]***Constitution of Fiscal Council**

4699. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether top economists and experts have suggested/recommended that the credibility of the finance budget should be improved by sticking to the targets set and making more realistic projections, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether they have suggested the formation of a fiscal council to evaluate budget estimates and fiscal targets, answerable not only to his Ministry but legislative body as well;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry proposes to constitute the fiscal council based on these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the suggestions/recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The FRBM Review Committee constituted by the Government comprehensively reviewed and gave recommendations on the FRBM roadmap for future. It had recommended to constitute a Fiscal Council to provide an independent assessment of the Central Government's fiscal performance and compliance with targets set under the FRBM Act and to provide policy guidance to Central Government on any matter relating to fiscal policy where advice is sought.

(c) and (d) Recommendations of the Committee to constitute Fiscal Council has not been accepted. However, the Government, as reflected in the announcement made in para 142 of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for 2018-19 on the 1st February, 2018, has accepted the key recommendations of the Committee relating to adoption of the Debt Rule and to use Fiscal Deficit target as the key operational target. Amendments to the FRBM Act, 2003 have been included in the Finance Bill, 2018.

*[Translation]***Research on Climate Change**

4700. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to carry out any research regarding climate change in North Pole;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds likely to be spent on such research;

(d) whether any agreement has been signed for collaboration with any other country in this regard; 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) The National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Earth Sciences operates a research base at Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard (around 1234 Km to North Pole) since 2008 where various research activities pertaining to climate change are carried out.

The Indian Arctic program primarily addresses issues pertaining to change in the Arctic triggered by variations in climatic cycles and the role of Arctic climate in governing the intensity of Indian monsoon. India has initiated major scientific programmes encompassing the atmosphere, cryosphere and hydrosphere. In this regard, Indian researchers have initiated measurement of aerosol properties, black carbon and precipitation in the Arctic. Studies have been undertaken to understand the mass balance of Arctic glaciers in addition to identifying and quantifying climate relevant natural and anthropogenic compounds and processes in Arctic cryosphere.

Studies indicate that the Kongsfjorden system of the Arctic is undergoing a gradual transformation with enhanced warming and freshening of certain water masses. Observations in the fjord system have yielded information to strategically place the India's Arctic Observatory (IndARC) and India's first sub-surface

mooring in polar waters. IndARC is contributing data needed to understand the teleconnection between Arctic processes and Indian monsoon.

(c) The budget estimates of the Indian Arctic program for the period (2017-2020) is Rs. 45 crore.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India, through its autonomous institute, NCAOR has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Norwegian Polar Institute for scientific and logistic cooperation in the Arctic.

Balanced Diet

4701. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether about 10 per cent population of the country is deprived of balanced diet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the provision made by the Government to provide balanced diet to the people of the country;

(d) the reasons behind the deprivation of 10 per cent population despite implementation of said scheme; and

(e) the corrective 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) and (c) As per National Nutrition Monitoring Board report 2012, cereals and millets form the bulk of the diets of the rural Indian population. In general, the rural population subsisting on inadequate diets as the mean intakes of all the food groups, except roots and tubers are below the recommended dietary intakes (RDI) for Indians.

However, there is no specific data on percentage of population of the country deprived of balanced diet.

(c)

- To provide balanced diet to the vulnerable age groups such as children under 6 years of age, adolescents, pregnant and lactating mothers, the Government has made provisions for supplementary nutrition through the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under the Anganwadi Services of the Umbrella ICDS Scheme.
- The details of daily nutrition entitlement for children and pregnant and lactating women under this scheme, as provided under Schedule II of National Food Security Act, 2013 are as follows:

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 snack 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

- Supplementary Nutrition under the Anganwadi Services Scheme 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.

(d) and (e)

- The reasons behind inadequate consumption of balanced diet at population level are lack of availability, as well as knowledge regarding importance of balanced diet.
- Government is implementing monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days to increase community awareness regarding importance of consumption of nutritious and balanced diet.

*[English]***Import Duty on Solar Cells**

4702. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar cells, electrical devices that convert sunlight directly into electricity are imported primarily from China, Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Indian Solar Manufacturers Association (SMA) has filed an application before Director General of Safeguards (DGSS) to impose provisional safeguard duty on import of solar cells citing the reason that the domestic manufacturers production facility is idle and incurring heavy losses, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has started a probe to determine imposition of safeguard duty on surging imports of solar cells with a view to protecting domestic manufacturers and propose to impose safeguard duty on import of solar cells, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this import duty is likely to be passed on to the end users which in turn may increase cost of solar power project, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken to avert any damage to the domestic manufacturers of solar cell and also reduce the unit cost of solar power consequent upon imposition of safeguard duty on imported solar cells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Madam. The imports of solar cells from China, Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan account for more than 90% of the total imports of solar cells into India.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam The Directorate General of Safeguards has initiated Safeguard investigation by issuing notice dated 19.12.2017. The preliminary findings dated 05.01.2018 have been submitted to the Standing Board on Safeguards recommending imposition of provisional safeguard duty on the imports of solar cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels for a period of 200 days.

(d) and (e) Since the provisional safeguard duty recommendations by DG, Safeguards exempts the "Developing countries, except China and Malaysia", there would still be countries like Vietnam, Thailand etc from which the imports can be carried out. Thus, the impact of proposed safeguard duty on the import of solar cells and modules, from these countries cannot be ascertained and it cannot be said with certainty that the imposition of safeguard duty on solar cells and modules is likely to increase the cost of solar power projects.

*[Translation]***Repairing of Lakes and Ponds**

4703. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the small water bodies like lakes and ponds have either become non-functional or have been encroached upon due to the apathy of the Government;

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

(c) the number of old ponds and lakes repaired and made usable to deal with such problems; and

(d) the details of the ponds and lakes made usable as on date, State/UT-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) and (b) Rapid urbanization, developmental activities and anthropogenic pressures do stress water bodies.

This Ministry is currently implementing a scheme namely, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the country on cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State Governments. The scheme covers various activities such as interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater, shoreline protection, lake front development, in-situ cleaning i.e. desilting & dewatering, storm water management, bioremediation, catchment area treatment, lake beautification, survey & demarcation, biofencing, fisheries development, weed

control, biodiversity conservation, education and awareness creation, community participation, etc. Under NPCA, financial assistance has been provided for conservation and management of 65 lakes and 83 identified wetlands in 26 States & 2 UTs.

Further, this Ministry had notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 to regulate various activities within and around the wetlands. These Rules have been superseded by the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 which inter-alia, lays down the list of prohibited activities within the wetlands such as conversion for non-wetland uses including encroachment of any kind etc.

The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR, RD & GR) is also supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies etc. States submit a certificate that water bodies are free from encroachment before they are considered under RRR of water bodies scheme.

(c) and (d) From the XIIth plan onwards, 1701 water bodies have been included under the RRR of water bodies scheme. Out of these, 581 water bodies have been revived till March, 2017 as reported by States. The State-wise details of these given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of water bodies included from XIIth plan onwards under the RRR of water bodies scheme:

State	No. of Water bodies included from XII plan onwards	No. of Water bodies revived till March, 2017*
1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	125	82
Manipur	4	0
Meghalaya	9	0

	1	2	3
Odisha		863	370
Rajasthan		68	24
Tamil Nadu		154	105
Telangana		399	0
Uttar Pradesh		74	0
Uttarakhand		5	0
Total		1701	581

* As reported by States

[English]

Sexual Abuse against Children

4704. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of sexual abuse against children, especially male children are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most cases of sexual abuse against male children take place at the workplace; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) report, a total number of 34,414, 34,425 and 36,321 victims (male and female) were reported under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 r/w other section of IPC during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively showing an increasing trend with an increase of 0.03% in 2015 over 2014 and 5.5% in 2016 over 2015. A total number of 296, 630 and 467 male victims were reported under POCSO Act, 2012 r/w other section of IPC during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively showing a mixed trend with an increase of 112.8% in 2015 over 2014 and a decline of 25.9% in 2016 over 2015.

(c) and (d) No such data is maintained by NCRB. However, the Government has been regularly creating public awareness against child abuse in the country

through print and electronic media from time to time and organised various national consultations/conferences with different stakeholders.

Chronic Kidney Disease

4705. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) has become a matter of serious concern in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the number of cases recorded and deaths occurred during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Government in this regard;

Particulars	Acute Renal failure			Chronic Renal failure		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Cases	2622	3380	12918	4297	3592	26674
Deaths	78	90	238	37	77	351

(b) A central team visited the Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh to investigate the burden of CKD, however no single causative aetiology was found by the team.

As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with ICMR launched a Grand Challenge Scheme to assess and find out the cause of Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown aetiology (CKDu) in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh.

Support under the National Health Mission (NHM) is also being provided to States for provision of dialysis services free of cost to the poor under Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme. Such support is based on the proposals received from States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Funds to the tune of Rs.1129.92 lakh has been approved to Government of Andhra Pradesh under this programme during 2017-18.

Many of the risk factors for CKD are common with other common NCDs such as Cancer, Diabetes,

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a permanent research centre and a super-speciality hospital and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide any financial help for treatment of such patients and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Government is aware that several studies indicated burden of Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD) in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh particularly in Srikakulam District. As per information received from Government of Andhra Pradesh the cases and deaths reported during the last 3 years are as follows:

Cardiovascular Disease, etc. Interventions for Chronic Kidney Diseases have been included under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under of National Health Mission.

As informed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the following steps have been undertaken by the State Government in the affected areas:

- (i) Dialysis Centres are available at 3 Hospitals in Srikakulam District and 5 Hospitals in Prakasam District
- (ii) 15 Special Mobile Medical Clinics are functioning in Uddanam Area of Srikakulam District for early detection and management of CKDu.
- (iii) Safe drinking water is provided to the affected areas through NTR Sujala Sravanthi programme
- (iv) IT support and tracking of renal failure patients through Aadhaar linkage has been established and functioning without any dropouts.

(v) Telephonic/Web based systems are used to reduce travel of the patients and progression of the disease by timely follow up and consultation with Doctors.

(c) As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has approved establishment of a dedicated Kidney Disease Research Institute at Srikakulam.

(d) Financial assistance is provided under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) Schemes to patients living Below Poverty Line (BPL) who are suffering from major life threatening diseases like cancer, kidney problem, liver problem, etc. to receive medical treatment in Government Hospitals.

As informed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State has sanctioned pension @ Rs. 2,500/- per month to the patients affected with Chronic Kidney disease (CKD) Stage - III, IV and V and those who are undergoing dialysis in Government Hospitals.

[Translation]

Buffer Zone around Wildlife Sanctuaries

4706. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether boundary of buffer zone has been fixed in areas, inhabited by the citizens adjacent to the core zone of Wildlife Sanctuaries/National Parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of any policy formulated by the Government to rehabilitate the citizens residing in the said buffer zones at some other place and to pay compensation to the affected citizens, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed by the Government for providing the funds in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any provision has been made to allot land in lieu of land to all the persons residing in the said parks 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) In pursuance of the decision of the National Board for Wildlife in its third meeting held on 17th March 2005, the State/UT Governments have submitted proposals for declaration of Eco-sensitive zones around National Parks and Sanctuaries. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under sub-section (1) read with clause (v) and clause (xiv) of subsection (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, has been notifying Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Parks and Sanctuaries. The Eco-Sensitive Zones includes forest areas and revenue land which act as buffer in protection of the rich biodiversity inside the National Parks and Sanctuaries.

(c) There is no policy for rehabilitation of people in Eco-sensitive zones around National Parks and Sanctuaries.

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

[English]

Amount Deposited in PNB before Announcement of Demonetization

4707. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is alleged that one of the accused in recent Punjab National Bank (PNB) scam had deposited Rs. 90 crore at one of the branches of the PNB hours before the announcement of demonetisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Punjab National Bank (PNB) has apprised that under the provisions of section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970, the bank shall not divulge any information of constituents except in circumstances in which it is, in accordance with law or practices or usages, customary among bankers,

necessary or appropriate for the bank to divulge such information. PNB has further stated that in view of the foregoing, it appears that information of constituents cannot be provided.

However, in so far as the allegation is concerned, PNB has stated that it has checked all the accounts in the name of both the accused groups, and found that, on the date of announcement of demonetisation (i.e., 8.11.2016), a sum not exceeding Rupees one lakh was deposited in cash in these group accounts.

Vacancies of Doctors

4708. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for filling up of vacancies of doctors and supporting staff in various AYUSH hospitals in Prakasam Zone of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) As reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, no proposal has been submitted to Ministry for filling up of vacancies of doctors and supporting staff in various AYUSH hospitals in Prakasam Zone of Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

Yoga Universities

4709. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open Yoga Universities across the country;

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

(c) the number of Yoga Universities proposed to be set up in Rajasthan, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There is no proposal presently with the Government to open any Yoga University.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Safety Measures in Banks

4710. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the role of the banks in providing locker services to the customers;

(b) whether the security in banks and banks' lockers are in vulnerable condition and security persons deployed in banks have not been provided sophisticated weapons to safeguard bank theft besides non-provision of CCTV camera in bank lockers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are not taking responsibility for theft or looting or tempering of bank lockers through the banks charges heavily as annually locker fees from customers; and

(e) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions to banks that the responsibility of safety for the valuable things kept in the bank lockers lies with the customers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) In providing bank lockers, banks have the role of the lessor, in relation to the customer, who is the lessee.

Public Sector Banks have apprised that safe deposit lockers in banks are secure. Locker units are kept either in strong rooms or in a safe as per Bureau of Indian Standards specifications. Further, armed guards of the bank are provided with legally permitted weapons for providing security to bank's assets during working hours in all such branches which are vulnerable to crime.

RBI's guidelines require banks to carry out customer due-diligence for allotment of lockers, exercise due care and necessary precautions for protection of lockers provided to customers, review systems in force for operation of safe deposit vaults/lockers, and have in place well-documented security procedures and properly trained staff.

As per inputs from PSBs, banks exercise reasonable care and precaution for the protection of the strong room and the lockers provided in it but have no knowledge of the contents of the lockers. However, since the nature of the agreement between the bank and the customer is one between a lessor and a lessee, the point of responsibility is dependent on the facts of each case, and the bank has to compensate the customer if it is found responsible for loss of content.

User-Friendly GSTIN

4711. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN), the Information Technology (IT) service provider for Goods and Services Tax (GST) has sought the views of the taxpayers about their experience and difficulties;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the responses received thereon especially in Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(c) whether the views received have been assessed and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the systems and make it user-friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. A survey was conducted by GSTN on overall taxpayer's satisfaction during the months of October 2017 & November 2017. The taxpayers for the Survey were selected at random, on the basis of their most recent activity, on the GST portal. The Survey was not conducted State-wise. On the basis of the Survey response received, suggestions/concerns were identified. The action/steps taken by Action/steps taken by GSTN in this regard is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The aforesaid steps have improved the system and made it user-friendly. Further, the following steps have been taken to make GST system simpler for tax payers:

- i. Edit facility is available in returns and other forms.
- ii. Offline tools for return preparation and other functionalities have been provided.
- iii. User manual, Video tutorials and FAQs have been provided for different functionalities which can be used by the tax payer.

Approximately 60,000 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.

Statement

Sl. No.	Suggestions/Concerns	Action/steps taken by GSTIN
(i)	There were gaps in general understanding of the electronic processes for complying on GST Portal (Specific technical Issues like Digital signature related problems etc.)	Video tutorials and Webinars are being conducted on regular basis by GSTN. Help on portal has also been enhanced and language in text scripts are being continuously monitored and amended as the case may be for better understanding.
(ii)	Helpdesk is not able to respond to problems effectively.	Trainings are arranged for all helpdesk agents by GSTN regularly. Periodic refreshers are also being held.

SI. No.	Suggestions/Concerns	Action/steps taken by GSTIN
(iii)	Mistakes in return cannot be corrected	<p>Preview facility, offline tools assist the taxpayers in avoiding mistakes. Reset functionality for GSTR-3B was introduced in October 2017 and thereafter for GSTR-4 (Composition Taxpayer Return).</p> <p>Data for GSTR-1 can be amended in subsequent month's GSTR-1 through amendment table.</p> <p>GSTR-3B values of turnover, tax, and ITC can be adjusted in subsequent month's GSTR-3B</p> <p>One click nil return filing has also been introduced.</p>
(iv)	Site performance being slow and has multiple problems	<p>Multiple enhancements have been undertaken which has improved the overall site performance. On 20th Feb 2018, 17.97 Lakh returns were filed along with 6.9 lakh payment transactions on the GST portal. Even at this load, server utilization was less than 30%.</p> <p>The software has been further tuned to increase the number of logged in users and now 1,50,000 taxpayers can transact and function on the portal at the same time.</p>
(v)	Contextual help not available. Errors are generic and non-intuitive	<p>GST System has introduced contextual help of all GST related transactions like Registration, Payments, returns etc. This however, is a continuous process.</p>
(vi)	It is extremely difficult to reach helpdesk. It takes a long time to respond to issues escalated	<p>The number of agents has been increased to 520 and GSTN has also introduced a dedicated Grievance Redressal Portal that navigates a taxpayer to specify the problem in a focused manner. This has reduced generic emails which had a tendency to incompletely and ambiguously describe the problem. A suggestive help text is also displayed on the screen when the taxpayer is narrating the problem on the grievance redressal portal.</p>

[Translation]

Condition of Medical Equipments in Hospitals

4712. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of medical equipments in Government healthcare centres are not in working condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism to ensure proper maintenance and operation of these equipments in the said centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total amount allocated to Government healthcare centres for procurement of medical equipments during the last three years along with the total amount utilised thereunder, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to improve maintenance of medical equipments in Government health care centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) An extensive exercise was undertaken to map the inventory of all medical equipment including their functionality status. Equipment in range of 13% to 34% was found dysfunctional across states as on March 2017.

The State/UT-wise details of upkeep time of medical equipments are available on real time dashboard of States, where program has been implemented. The web-links of dashboard of 15 States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Maharashtra and Punjab are having their own software, link to which are not available.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has formulated Comprehensive Guidelines on Bio-medical Management and Maintenance Program (BMMP) along with the model RFP document. These have been disseminated to the States to facilitate them to devise appropriate mechanism to ensure functionality and maintenance of the medical equipments in the health facilities. Monitoring of functional status of equipment is done on real time basis through State dashboard.

The guidelines are available at the link:

http://nhsrindia.org/sites/default/files/practice_file/Biomedical%20Equipment%20Revised%20%2810-02-2015%29%282%29.pdf

(e) The details of amount approved under NHM to States/UT for procurement of medical equipments during the last three years along with utilization are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) Comprehensive program guidelines on Biomedical equipment Maintenance and Management Programme have been developed. The program guidelines ensures uptime of 95% for all medical equipment in district hospitals, 90% for Community Health Centres and 80% for Primary Health Centres. At no point of time in a single breakdown, the downtime should be more than 7 days from the date and time of registration of fault. It also ensures timely calibrations and preventive maintenance of medical equipments and periodic end user training.

17 States have already implemented the programme. 13 States are under process of hiring the service provider as per NHM guidelines and 4 States are having in-house model for Service delivery.

Statement-I

Dashboard Details of Biomedical equipment Management & Maintenance program

Sl. No.	State	Dashboard Web Link
1.	Andhra Pradesh	http://www.htms-tbs.com:8081/HTMSlap_dashboard.jsp
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	http://52.66.183.163:81/dashboard/manage_dashboard.html
3.	Jharkhand	http://52.66.183.163:85/dashboard/manage_dashboard.html
4.	Kerala	http://www.kmscl-bemp.com/
5.	Maharashtra	www.mahabiomed.com (username: nhsrsrc pss: nhsrsrc)
6.	Mizoram	http://52.66.183.163:84/dashboard/manage_dashboard.html
7.	Nagaland	http://182.156.208.43:85/faber_nagaland (username: admin password: admin)
8.	Rajasthan	http://le-aushadhi.rajasthan.gov.in/EMMS/startup/loginAction (username: SIMC EMMS password: snoim@2016)
9.	Sikkim	sk.macshell.com (username: admin password: 123)
10.	Tripura	http://52.66.183.163:82/dashboard/manage_dashboard.html
11.	Puducherry	http://182.156.208.43:85/faber_pondy (username: admin password: 12345)

Sl. No.	State	Dashboard Web Link
12.	Telangana	http://182.156.208.43:85/faber_telangana (username: admin password: 12345)
13.	Meghalaya	http://www.htms-tbs.com:8081/HTMS/ml_dashboard.jsp
14.	Assam	http://www.htms-tbs.com:8081/HTMS/as_dashboard.jsp
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Mass.macshell.com (username: admin password: 123)

Statement-II

Statement showing SPIP Approval Vs Expenditure for the activity Procurement of Equipments under NHM for the FY 2014-15 to 2016-17

Rs. In lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		SPIP Approvals	Exp	SPIP Approvals	Exp	SPIP Approvals	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.							
1.	Bihar	2,699.07	2,044.65	8,458.61	1,337.62	5,126.76	2,429.00
2.	Chattisgarh	833.31	202.88	602.18	147.16	3,376.39	861.17
3.	Himachal Pradesh	315.35	162.92	1,558.72	155.22	344.62	151.67
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	569.95	348.55	855.29	991.57	2,328.33	1,607.22
5.	Jharkhand	818.57	207.10	2,273.68	341.45	1,403.61	247.23
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2,981.46	596.69	3,314.62	2,962.09	9,458.99	2,881.32
7.	Odisha	2,551.53	905.57	1,922.62	951.79	1,432.26	622.38
8.	Rajasthan	1,918.66	3,718.58	7,626.49	2,749.47	5,374.53	4,265.75
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3,586.61	992.15	16,219.12	6,949.93	8,399.29	5,770.16
10.	Uttarakhand	303.70	275.82	388.15	253.09	305.76	479.14
	Sub Total	16,578.21	9,454.90	43,219.48	16,839.38	37,550.54	19,315.05
B.							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.24	59.85	291.92	28.26	337.44	491.54
12.	Assam	1,256.05	4,298.30	6,615.40	1,736.36	6,432.59	1,794.75
13.	Manipur	153.32	118.39	141.23	237.67	809.08	55.33
14.	Meghalaya	390.84	19.70	603.63	344.06	128.58	283.13
15.	Mizoram	73.43	56.85	446.23	48.64	1,100.06	217.61
16.	Nagaland	52.94	82.13	143.97	117.57	427.81	291.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Sikkim		68.24	88.70	595.25	80.54	109.12	171.01
18. Tripura		114.57	11.48	427.50	117.60	342.07	86.11
Sub Total		2,210.63	4,735.40	9,265.12	2,710.70	9,686.74	3,391.46
C. High Focus States							
19. Andhra Pradesh		978.81	1,383.93	4,456.68	2,421.85	3,889.52	3,363.39
20. Goa		64.80	38.33	268.90	30.39	163.46	49.71
21. Gujarat		1,122.21	339.32	3,552.33	2,882.20	2,108.82	1,845.49
22. Haryana		847.89	739.45	1,749.47	1,195.04	1,183.90	113.28
23. Karnataka		706.05	292.39	1,555.97	161.93	3,229.06	1,580.90
24. Kerala		568.75	96.58	1,608.44	993.88	2,268.20	2,269.29
25. Maharashtra		3,198.00	2,174.82	13,293.18	4,416.28	15,954.04	2,810.43
26. Punjab		302.65	551.34	870.25	1,495.06	1,711.07	1,792.98
27. Tamil Nadu		1,940.26	14,848.85	8,312.42	5,970.58	6,271.59	9,916.05
28. Telangana		833.71	-	5,970.28	263.86	1,380.07	2,040.68
29. West Bengal		2,588.15	876.62	6,079.35	2,459.50	9,068.09	7,269.36
Sub Total		13,151.28	21,341.62	47,717.27	22,290.58	47,227.82	33,051.57
D. Small States/UTs							
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		56.22	1.75	81.63	0.83	32.40	0.42
31. Chandigarh		12.79	0.16	24.71	3.88	24.65	3.18
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		21.52	106.58	47.91	65.78	40.05	42.64
33. Daman and Diu		19.53	3.60	19.52	2.72	17.82	0.82
34. Delhi		249.55	24.99	1,045.48	118.45	1,017.00	36.46
35. Lakshadweep		10.01	-	9.79	1.29	8.91	0.95
36. Puducherry		91.33	5.29	216.14	69.05	267.83	47.20
Sub Total		460.95	142.37	1,445.18	262.00	1,408.66	131.67
Grand Total		39,401.07	35,674.29	1,01,647.05	42,102.66	95,873.77	55,889.75

Note:

1. SPIP stands for State Program Implementation Plan
2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State share & unspent balances at the beginning of the year.
3. The above figures are as per FMR reported by State/UTs.
4. The above figures comprising the data of all the programmes of NHM.

Medical Research

4713. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

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

(a) whether India is far behind in Research and Development of Medicine;

(b) if so, whether India needs to increase the pace of research in regenerative medicine and reconstructive surgery to come up to the global level, especially in the area of clinical trials and diagnostic test and regulatory requirements and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any long-term plan has been prepared by Government in this regard with goals and target fixed and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(e) the extent to which the Government has achieved the target and goals so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (e) The Indian Council of Medical Research through its 26 research institutes across the country and extramural funding of other research institutes, medical colleges and non-government organisations, is actively engaged in research and development of medicine.

The department of Biotechnology is supporting a number of Research and Development projects, including clinical trials in the field of Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine.

Funds allocation by the Department of Biotechnology for this purpose is approximately Rs.15-20 crore annually.

[English]

Financial Status of Andhra Pradesh

4714. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is financially deficit State and not in a position to complete

or take up urgent projects for the benefit of the residual State and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Central Government has asked the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to submit the details of expenditure incurred on projects 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) No. The Central Government under purview of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 has provided an amount of Rs. 3980 crore against identified resource gap of Rs. 4118 crore for the year 2014-15 as "special assistance" to the State to address the issue of the resources, deficit budget etc.. In addition, revenue deficit grant of Rs. 15,969 crore has till date been provided to the State of Andhra Pradesh against the Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant (PDRDG) of Rs. 22,212 crore as recommended by 14th Finance Commission for the award period (2015-20).

(b) Yes. The Central Government has sought information on year wise expenditure on various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Guidelines on Waste Generated from Medicinal Plants

4715. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps or issued guidelines on solid waste generation and disposal arising out of the extraction of the organic produce, herbs and medicinal plants and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether manufacturers are dumping such waste containing chemical solvent used while extraction under the ground in very large quantities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) As per information received from The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), the Government of India

has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, however, the disposal of solid waste arising out of the extraction of the organic produce, herbs and medicinal plants is not covered under these rules. Hence, no specific information is available with Ministry of AYUSH on the subject.

[Translation]

Impact of GST on Corporate Sector

4716. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reaction of the corporate sector so far after the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the country; and

(b) the manner in which the corporate sector get affected by GST?

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) Introduction of GST was a historical step for transforming India into a common national market with a simplified tax regime. GST was implemented w.e.f 1st July, 2017 and was welcomed by industry and corporates. Corporate sector as represented by industry associations such as CII, FICCI, and ASSOCHAM has reacted positively to introduction of GST in India.

(i) The total number of companies registered during the period July, 2017 to February, 2018 (post GST) is 68,299. The number of companies registered in the corresponding period of the previous year i.e. from July, 2016 to February, 2017 was 63,106. Thus, the increasing trend in the number of companies' registrations has been maintained post GST.

(ii) The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a lead indicator of industrial activity based on monthly production data from selected manufacturing units. The average growth rate of IIP was 5% during July, 2017-January, 2018 which was higher as compared to that of 3.9% in July, 2016-January, 2017. Industrial activity, post introduction of GST, has thus accelerated.

(iii) The data released by RBI shows that the growth in year-on-year sales for corporates in Q2 and Q3 of 2017-18 stood at 7.2% and 11.3% respectively. The corresponding figures for Q2 and Q3 of 2016-17 stood at 1.9% and 2.8% respectively. Thus, the growth in sales for corporates has also seen a remarkable increase in the post GST period so far.

(iv) Also, the overall growth rate of GDP increased from 6.5% in Q2 to 7.2% in Q3 of 2017-18. The corresponding figures for 2016-17 were 7.6% and 6.8% respectively.

(b) Introduction of GST was the biggest tax reform in independent India. Introduction of GST has reduced the multiplicity of taxes and has thus created a simpler tax regime to promote ease of doing business. By doing away with the cascading effects of multiple taxes, GST is expected to lead to a reduction in the price of goods. This will make our businesses more competitive in the domestic and international markets which will thus spur the corporate sector along with formalization and overall growth of the economy.

[English]

Short Term Certificate Courses

4717. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to launch short term certificate courses for Yoga teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which this would likely help to spread the benefits of Yoga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), under Ministry of

AYUSH is at present conducting short term Yoga Certificate courses of 4 months duration e.g. certificate courses Yoga Science for Wellness for Special Interests Group.

It is a 4 months fulltime course for master trainers for Special Interest Group.

(d) This course is designed and developed for the health promotion and to produce master trainers to impart Yoga training for wellness.

[Translation]

Proposals under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

4718. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to State:

(a) the details of the proposals relating to development works and road construction received from the State Government of Rajasthan under the

Forest(Conservation) Act, 1980 during the last three years, project and year-wise;

(b) the details of projects approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the said period;

(c) the details of projects/proposals lying pending for approval along with the reasons for such pendency; and

(d) the time by which the pending projects/proposals are likely to be 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 (d) The status of the proposals received for development works and road from Rajasthan, and its status for the last three years (2015, 2016, 2017) are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of proposals related to development works and road construction received from the State Government of Rajasthan under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the last three years (2015-2017)

Sl. No.	Sector	Year	Approved			Pending with Ministry	Pending with State Government
			Total Proposal received	2015	2016		
1.	Defence	1	0	1	0	0.	0
2.	Drinking Water	10	0	2	4	1	3
3.	Irrigation	1	0	1	0	0	0
4.	Mining	1	1	0	0	0	0
5.	Others	6	1	1	1	1	2
6.	Railway	3	1	1	1	0	0
7.	Rehabilitation	1	0	0	0	1	0
8.	Road	45	19	3	14	3	6
9.	Transmission Line	15	2	4	9	0	0
Grand Total		83	24	13	29	6	11

[English]

Tribal Health Care Research Programme

4719. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start Tribal Health Care Research Programme (THCRP) by the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS);

(b) if so, the details and the aims and objectives thereof;

(c) the details of targets set for 2017-18 and achievement made so far under THCRP; and

(d) the number of tribals likely to be covered under the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Science has initiated Tribal Health Care Research Programme (THCRP) in 14 States through 15 Institutes under it.

(b) The aim & objectives of THCRP are as under:

- To Study the living conditions of tribal people
- To Collect information related to health statistics
- To study dietetic habits, nature and frequency of prevalent diseases, use of common medicinal plants in the area
- To Provide medical aid at the door steps of tribals.
- To propagate knowledge about Ayurvedic concept of Pathyapathya including hygiene habits, dietary practice.
- To prevent diseases by adopting healthy way of living and clean environment (Swachhata)
- To collect LHTs/folk medicines/traditional practices prevalent in the area.

(c) and (d) The targets set for 2017-18 & achievements so far are as under:

Target (2017-18)	Achievement
Population to be covered for demographic studies - 100000	100316 Population covered
Documentation of Local Health Traditions (LHT)/ Folk Claims - 150	159 LHTs/Folk claims documented

Malnutrition Treatment Centres

4720. SHRIMATI P. K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Malnutrition Treatment Centres across the country;

(b) if so, the details of such centres functioning in the country, State/UT-wise including in tribal areas of Kerala; and

(c) whether any targets have been set to eradicate malnutrition and hunger from the country including tribal regions of Kerala and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Government has set up Malnutrition Treatment Centres across the country known as "Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs)" which are facility based set-ups to treat SAM children with medical complications.

(b) There are a total of 1151 NRCs established in the country. State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed statement. In State of Kerala 3 NRCs (one with 12 beds, one with 8 beds and one with 6 beds) are functional in the tribal areas of Attapadi block of Palakkad district.

(c) Recently, POSHAN Mission has been launched by the Government for improving the nutritional indicators of children and pregnant women and lactating mothers in the country, including the tribal regions of Kerala, in a time bound manner during the next three years, beginning 2017-18. The targets fixed in this regard are as under:

- i. Prevent and reduce stunting in children (0-6 years) by 2% p.a.

- ii. Prevent and reduce underweight prevalence in children (0-6 years) by 2% p.a.
- iii. Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among young children (6-59 months) by 3% p.a.
- iv. Reduce anaemia among adolescent girls and women (15-49 years) by 3% p.a.
- v. Reduce low birth weight by 2% p.a.

Besides, National Food Security Act, 2013 ensures food security in human life cycle approach.

Statement

State wise Status of NRCs: 2016-17

Sl. No.	State/UTs	NRCs established
1.	Bihar	38
2.	Chhattisgarh	74
3.	Himachal Pradesh	5
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
5.	Jharkhand	87
6.	Madhya Pradesh	315
7.	Odisha	54
8.	Rajasthan	147
9.	Uttar Pradesh	74
10.	Uttarakhand	2
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
12.	Assam	19
13.	Manipur	-
14.	Meghalaya	5
15.	Tripura	-
16.	Andhra Pradesh	18
17.	Telengana	12
18.	Gujarat	139
19.	Haryana	11
20.	Karnataka	32
21.	Kerala	26
22.	Maharashtra	35

Sl. No.	State/UTs	NRCs established
23.	Tamil Nadu	2
24.	West Bengal	41
25.	Chandigarh	1
26.	D & H	1
27.	Delhi	8
India		1,151

[Translation]

Shortage of Staff in Food Testing Labs

4721. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Testing Labs in the country including Uttar Pradesh are facing problem in quality testing of food items available in the market due to shortage of staff and insufficient infrastructure;

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

(c) the number of sanctioned and present staff strength in Food Testing Laboratories in the country including for Uttar Pradesh as well as the steps being taken by the Government to fill the vacant posts; and

(d) the number of laboratories functioning in the country and the steps taken for upgradation/modernisation of these laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) At present there are 213 primary food testing laboratories, both State/Public laboratories and Private laboratories, of which 161 are National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited. Besides there are 18 Appellate food testing labs which are also NABL accredited. Thus, while overall there is adequate quality testing infrastructure available in the country, in respect of some State/Public laboratories, in a base line survey conducted by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) during 2013-14, it emerged that there was need to upgrade these laboratories both in terms of testing infrastructure and availability of trained scientific and technical manpower for food testing.

(c) There are 62 State/Public Food Laboratories functioning under the State/UT Governments. As these are funded and maintained by the State/UT Governments, information about the sanctioned and present staff strength and steps being taken by respective State/UT Governments to fill up the vacancies in such State/Public labs is not maintained by FSSAI.

(d) As on date there are 161 NABL accredited food testing laboratories, including 10 state food laboratories in the country which have been notified by FSSAI for primary testing of food products. Besides, there are 18 referral food laboratories in the country for appellate purpose. Food laboratories under the State governments were brought under the FSSAI ambit, from the erstwhile Prevention of Food Adulteration Regime, under the transitory provisions contained in section 98 of FSS Act, 2006. Out of these 62 functional state food laboratories, 10 state food laboratories are NABL accredited and have been notified by the FSSAI as stated above.

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 the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) with an outlay of Rs. 481.95 Crore from 2016-17 to 2018-19. This Scheme inter alia envisages upgradation of 45 state food laboratories, subject to readiness of the State Governments. So far, a total of 23 state food laboratories of 22 States/UTs have been taken up for

upgradation and a grant of Rs.70.85 crore has been sanctioned/released.

[English]

Injectable Contraceptives

4722. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed the use of injectable contraceptives for women;

(b) if so, the details of the programme under which it is being launched, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that these injections are administered in a safe manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Injectable contraceptive Methyl Progesterone (MPA) has been launched under Antara programme' Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Government has developed detailed technical guidelines that have been widely disseminated.

Master trainers from all states have been trained at the national level. States too have conducted district level trainings which include technical information and safety precautions, along with adequate attention to quality parameters.

Statement

Implementation of Antara programme

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Trainings	Commodity	Implementation
		Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Chandigarh	Yes	Yes	Yes

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

SIT on Black Money under RTI Act

4723. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

SHRI A.P.JITHENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Information Commission has given a decision in October, 2017 that the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money constituted by the Government is a public authority under the Right to Information Act (RTI Act);

(b) if so, the status of action taken by the SIT to appoint public information officers and first appellate authorities under the RTI Act;

(c) whether the SIT has compiled all information required to be disclosed *suo motu* under Section 4(1) of the RTI Act;

(d) if so, whether the information is displayed on any official website; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not complying with the statutory requirement of *suo motu* disclosure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) Yes Madam. Central Information Commission vide its order dated 10.10.2017 has directed to appoint a CPIO on Special Investigation Team (SIT). In terms of CIC's order, CPIO and First Appellate Authority have been appointed under RTI Act, 2005. It is further submitted that Special Investigation Team has been constituted in pursuance of the order dated 4.7.2011 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 176 of 2009 vide Notification dated 29.5.2014. The said notification contains terms of references of SIT and is in public domain.

Conservation of Endangered Species

4724. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI D.K. SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing problems of conservation of endangered species in the country including leopards;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total estimated number of leopards in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether as per the data revealed by the Wildlife Protection Society of India, several leopards died in the country in the year 2018, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure the protection of all the wild animals including leopards; 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) Conservation of endangered species in the country does pose certain challenges. With a view to overcome these challenges, Government has taken several measures including creation of Sanctuaries, National Parks, Conservation Reserve, Community Reserve, Tiger Reserve for conservation and protection of wildlife and its habitats. Management of wildlife and its habitats is the mandate of the concerned State/Union Territories Governments.

Except tiger and elephant, census of wild animals including leopards is carried out at the State-level by the respective States. Information on population of leopard in the States/Union Territories is not collated in the Ministry.

(c) Cases of death of wild animals including leopards have come to the notice of this Ministry. The management and protection of wildlife is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/ Union Territory Governments. Information on death of wild animals including leopards in the States/Union Territories is not collated in the Ministry.

The death of animals including leopards is attributed to various factors like diseases, in-fighting, natural death, poaching etc.

(d) and (e) The measures taken by the Government for protection of wild animals including leopards are:

- i. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for punishment for violation of its provisions.

The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).

- ii. Law enforcement authorities in the States maintain strict vigil against poaching of wild animals.
- iii. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to gather intelligence about poaching and unlawful trade in wild animals and animals articles and to achieve inter-state and trans-boundary coordination in enforcement of wildlife laws.
- iv. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around Protected Areas.
- v. Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- vi. Financial assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant', for providing better protection to wildlife including leopards and improvement of habitat.

Jan Dhan Yojana

4725. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI
VASAVA:

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI
VASAVA:

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD:

SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) along with its present status;

(b) the number of accounts targeted and opened and the number of accounts linked with Aadhaar so far under this yojana across the country since inception, State/UT-wise including West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(c) whether the cases of opening of multiple accounts of any single person have come to the notice of the Government under this yojana after linking the bank account with Aadhaar, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether banks are likely to close about 8 lakh such multiple accounts opened under PMJDY, if so, the details thereof along with other corrective steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether PMJDY accounts are being used as Direct Benefit Transfer accounts and vice versa for transfer of funds to the beneficiaries under various welfare schemes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The basic pillars of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) are: (i) universal access to banking services through branches or business correspondents within reasonable distance : (ii) basic banking accounts with overdraft facility and RuPay debit card with inbuilt personal accident insurance ; (iii) financial literacy programme ; (iv) creation of credit guarantee fund to cover defaults in overdraft accounts; (v) micro-insurance to all willing and eligible persons for life and personal accident risks and (vi) unorganised sector pension schemes to all willing and eligible persons to ensure guaranteed pension in old age.

The present status of the PMJDY Scheme is as follows:

- (i) All rural and semi urban areas are constituted into 1.59 lakh sub-service Areas (SSAs) of 1,000 to 1,500 households, of which 0.33 lakh SSAs are covered by bank branches and 1.26 lakh SSAs by interoperable Bank Mitras.
- (ii) As on 14.3.2018, 31.34 crore Jan-Dhan accounts have been opened, 23.62 crore RuPay cards have been issued, overdraft sanctioned to 70.15 lakh account-holders and accident insurance claims paid for 2,589 Jan-Dhan RuPay card holders.

(iii) As per Reserve Bank of India, 12,282 special camps and 17,464 target specific camps have been organised by the financial literacy centres (FLCs) and 58,489 camps by the rural bank branches, during the second quarter of 2017-18.

(iv) Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Limited (MUDRA) provides the credit guarantee for micro-credit including overdraft.

(v) On 13.3.2018, there are 13.46 crore enrolments for Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) covering accident insurance and 5.32 crore enrolments for Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) covering life insurance.

(vi) 92.04 lakh enrolments are made under Atal Pension Yojana.

(b) The initial estimated target of PMJDY was to cover 6 crore uncovered rural households and 1.5 crore uncovered urban households with at least one Jan-Dhan account. Subsequently, it is being targeted to cover all the uncovered adult population in the country. As on 14.3.2018, a total of 31.34 crore Jan-Dhan accounts have been opened, including 18.45 crore in rural/semi-urban areas and 12.89 crore in urban/metro areas. Out of these, 23.27 crore Jan-Dhan accounts have been seeded with Aadhaar. State/Union Territory wise position of Aadhaar seeded Jan-Dhan accounts is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) As per RBI guidelines dated 10.8.2012, any holder of a Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) account, including Jan-Dhan account, is not allowed to have any other savings account in the same bank; and, existing savings bank deposit account in the bank, if any, has to be closed within 30 days of opening a BSBD account. Banks compliance with these RBI guidelines is based on information available in its own Core banking Solution (CBS) system. This is a continual process.

(e) PMJDY guidelines envisage channelling direct benefit transfer (DBT) from the Government to the beneficiaries' Jan-Dhan accounts. DBT may also be remitted into accounts other than Jan-Dhan accounts of beneficiaries.

Statement

State Union Territory wise position of Aadhaar seeded Jan Dhan accounts as on 14.03.2018

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Accounts	Aadhaar Card Seeded
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53791	43785
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9030704	8335741
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	251809	103564
4.	Assam	12737299	251860
5.	Bihar	33732899	23893425
6.	Chandigarh	246782	203556
7.	Chhattisgarh	13027850	10048193
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	92495	76629
9.	Daman and Diu	41908	36814
10.	Delhi	4035392	3411968
11.	Goa	146617	112510
12.	Gujarat	11912407	9230112
13.	Haryana	6483937	5559500
14.	Himachal Pradesh	987964	864262
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1947778	888513
16.	Jharkhand	11168808	10024755
17.	Karnataka	11690121	9221774
18.	Kerala	3560904	2806365
19.	Lakshadweep	5205	4469
20.	Madhya Pradesh	27239425	21284515
21.	Maharashtra	22105494	18724235
22.	Manipur	791278	512642
23.	Meghalaya	416131	14768
24.	Mizoram	267223	177764
25.	Nagaland	218052	127688

1	2	3	4
26. Odisha		12387562	8885741
27. Puducherry		145080	114364
28. Punjab		6076120	5139762
29. Rajasthan		24265986	18455838
30. Sikkim		89066	75480
31. Tamil Nadu		8927150	6525757
32. Telangana		8979292	7769765
33. Tripura		827026	751549
34. Uttar Pradesh		47412151	34706795
35. Uttarakhand		2193899	1576663
36. West Bengal		29952184	22794048
Total		313447789	232755169

Interest Rates on Retail and Bulk Deposits.

4726. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to hike interest rates on retail and bulk deposits, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the increase in rate of interest is based on point basis on the bulk deposits and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has announced any interest rates on the retail bulk deposits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the interest rates on deposits have been deregulated and banks are free to fix the interest rates on deposits with the approval of their respective Boards subject to the instructions contained in RBI Master Direction entitled "RBI (Interest Rate on Deposits) Directions, 2016" issued vide DBR. Dir: No 84/13.03.00/2015-16 dated March 3, 2016.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. State Bank of India has increased interest rates for retail term deposits (deposits below Rs. 1 crore) and for bulk term deposits (deposits of Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 10 crore and deposits of Rs. 10 crore and above) effective from 28th February, 2018. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State Bank of India Retail term deposit interest rates (deposits below Rs. 1.00 crore)

(figures in %)

Tenors	Previous Rates for public	Revised for Public w.e.f. 28.02.2018	Previous Rates for Senior Citizen	Revised for Senior Citizen w.e.f. 28.02.2018
7 days to 45 days	5.25	5.75	5.75	6.25
46 days to 179 days	6.25	6.25	6.75	6.75
180 days to 210 days	6.25	6.35	6.75	6.85
211 days to less than 1 year	6.25	6.40	6.75	6.90
1 Year	6.25	6.40	6.75	6.90
Above 1 year to 455 days	6.25	6.40	6.75	6.90
456 days to less than 2 years	6.25	6.40	6.75	6.90
2 years to less than 3 years	6.00	6.50	6.50	7.00
3 years to less than 5 years	6.00	6.50	6.50	7.00
5 years and up to 10 years	6.00	6.50	6.50	7.00

State Bank of India Bulk term deposit interest rates (Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 10 crore)

Tenors	Previous Rates for public	Revised for Public w.e.f. 28.02.2018	Previous Rates for Senior Citizen	Revised for Senior Citizen w.e.f. 28.02.2018
7 days to 45 days	5.25	5.75	5.75	6.25
46 days to 179 days	6.25	6.70	6.75	7.20
180 days to 210 days	6.25	6.70	6.75	7.20
211 days to < 1 Year	6.25	6.75	6.75	7.25
1 Year to 455 days	6.25	6.75	6.75	7.25
456 days to < 2 Years	6.25	6.75	6.75	7.25
2 Years to <3 Years	6.00	6.75	6.50	7.25
3 Years < 5 Years	6.00	6.65	6.50	7.15
5 Years to 10 years	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75

State Bank of India Bulk term deposits interest rates (above Rs. 10 Crore)

Tenors	Previous Rates for public	Revised for Public w.e.f. 28.02.2018	Previous Rates for Senior Citizen	Revised for Senior Citizen w.e.f. 28.02.2018
7 days to 45 days	5.25	5.75	5.75	6.25
46 days to 179 days	6.25	6.70	6.75	7.20
180 days to 210 days	6.25	6.70	6.75	7.20
211 days to < 1 Year	6.25	6.75	6.75	7.25
1 Year to 455 days	6.25	6.75	6.75	7.25
456 days to < 2 Years	6.25	6.75	6.75	7.25
2 Years to < 3 Years	6.00	6.75	6.50	7.25
3 Years < 5 Years	6.00	6.65	6.50	7.15
5 Years to 10 years	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75

Source: SBI

Fifteenth Finance Commission

4727. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted the Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms and reference, composition, submission of report, meeting held, etc.;

(c) whether the Government has implemented all the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of recommendations which are yet to be implemented;

(e) whether the 15th FC has several challenges to deal with like revenue sharing in GST regime, norms for funding Centrally Sponsored Schemes, inter-Governmental transfers etc.; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a), (b), (e), and (f) Government has constituted Fifteenth Finance Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri N. K. Singh. The composition, terms of reference including revenue sharing, date of submission of report etc. has been notified vide Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II-Section 3, Sub-section (ii) bearing S.O. 3755(E) dated 27th November, 2017. The Commission has so far conducted ten internal meetings.

(c) and (d) Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission was laid in the Parliament on 24th February 2015 along with Explanatory Memorandum as to action taken on the recommendations of the Commission. All the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission under Articles 270 and 275(1) of the Constitution of India relating to share in Union Taxes and duties and Grants-in-aid were implemented from the financial year 2015-16.

Growth of Corporate Sector

4728. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of growth made by the Indian Corporate Sector during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has been successful in achieving Ease of Doing Business in the corporate sector and If so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of employment creation in the country in the last three years by the Indian corporate sector; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the growth of corporate sector in the country?

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 growth of Indian Corporate Sector in terms of number of active companies for the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given below:

As on 31st March	Number
2015	10,22,011
2016	10,88,780
2017	11,69,303

(b) Yes, the "Doing Business Report(DBR) of the World Bank ranks countries on the basis of Distance to Frontier, an absolute score that measures the gap between India and the global best practice on the 10 specified indicators. India's absolute score improved from 53.93 In DBR 2016 to 55.27 In DBR 2017 and further to 60.76 in DBR 2018, Improving its ranking from 142 in 2016 to 100 in 2018. This is the first time India has improved its absolute score in three consecutive years. Additionally, India's Distance to Frontier (DTF) score improved on all the 10 Indicators as compared from 2017 to 2018, showing that India is increasingly progressing towards best practices.

(c) The impact on employment due to Indian Corporate Sector has not been assessed.

(d) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken a number of measures to promote growth of corporate sector and to improve the ease of doing business in the country. These include, inter alia, (i) setting up the Central Registration Centre (CRC) for processing of "Name Availability" and "Incorporation" e-forms in a speedy, time-bound and transparent manner, (ii) a new integrated incorporation e-form Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically (SPICe) has been introduced for delivering 5 services in one e. form viz. name availability, allotment of DIN, incorporation of a company and allotment of Permanent Account Number (PAN) and Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN) to a company, (iii) a new web-service facility named Reserve Unique Name (RUN) has been launched from 26.01.2018 to simplify the process of reserving a name of the company, (iv) incorporation of

companies with authorized capital of less than or equal to Rs. 10 lakh and companies limited by guarantee having upto 20 members do not require payment of fees for filing SPICe, eMoA (Memorandum of Association) and eAA (Articles of Association), (v) Common seal for companies has been made optional, (vi) the requirement for minimum paid-up capital and obtaining Certificate of Commencement of Business has been dispensed with; and (vii) Start-up, Small and Unlisted Companies with total assets not exceeding Rs. 1 crore have been notified as corporate debtors for making application for Fast Track Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process.

[Translation]

Restructuring of Crop Loan

4729. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks/Co-operative banks/NABARD have formulated any policy/guidelines to restructure the crop loan being provided to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank and State-wise and the rates of interest made effective on these loans during the last three years;

(c) whether subsidy is provided/ proposed to be provided by the Government on short term crop loans, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide the crop loan to the needy farmers in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to 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%.

Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by

natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/ rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

On similar lines, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has issued Guidelines for Relief measures by Banks in Areas affected by Natural Calamities to Cooperative Banks and RRBs. Under the aforesaid interest subvention scheme, to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, Interest Subvention of 2% is available to banks for the first year on the restructured loan amount. Such restructured loans will attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per policy laid down by the RBI.

(d) The following major initiatives have been taken by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to provide hassle free crop loan to farmers:

- 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.
- Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets.
- The Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops; Post-harvest expenses; Produce marketing loan; Consumption requirements of farmer household; Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture; and Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities. The KCC Scheme provides for issue of ATM enabled RuPay debit card with *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of draws within the limit, etc.

- 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.

[English]

Overcharging for Drugs and Consumables

4730. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether an investigation by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has found that four private hospitals in Delhi were profiteering by overcharging for the drugs and consumables which the patients are forced to buy from in-house pharmacies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the said hospitals on the basis of the said report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. Based on complaints and media reports on overpricing and inflated bills to the patients by some hospitals, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) had asked for details of billing from these hospitals under the provisions of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). Based on the data submitted by the hospitals, NPPA has observed that there is an upward gap between the procurement prices of drugs and amounts at which the drugs are billed to the patients for some scheduled medicines, non-scheduled medicines, consumables and devices used in the treatment of patients. As per the provisions of DPCO, 2013, while arriving at a ceiling price of scheduled formulations and retail price of new drugs, sixteen percent margin to retailer is counted. According to NPPA's report, the highest margin (difference of amount billed for the

formulation by the hospitals and their procurement price expressed in percentage terms) available to these hospitals on scheduled medicines, non-scheduled medicines, consumables and non-scheduled medical devices are 357%, 1192%, 1737% and 1271% respectively.

Study reports prepared on the basis of information submitted by these hospitals is available under the "What's New" link of website of NPPA. (www.nppaindia.nic.in).

Since Health is a State subject, it is for the respective State/UT Government to take action against the private hospitals under the appropriate statutory provisions applicable in the State/UT.

[Translation]

Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary

4731. SHRI GOPLAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals relating to rationalization of boundaries of Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary from the State Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with 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 in its finalization?

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) The proposal for rationalization of the boundary of Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary (Maldhok Bird Sanctuary) was received on 4th June 2014 from the State Government of Maharashtra. The Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its 36th meeting held on 4th November 2015 has recommended for the rationalization of boundaries of the Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary (Maldhok Bird Sanctuary). Total area of the bird sanctuary after rationalization of boundaries is 366.26 sq.km. The State Government is responsible for implementing the recommendations of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife communicated on 13th November 2015.

[English]

Non-Reporting of Bank Scams by Auditors

4732. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government examined the audit of the banks where scams were reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for auditors not reporting the scams;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce new scheme for transfer and posting of employees in the light of reported scams and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government conducted investigation regarding any criminal conspiracy behind the scams and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that in case of Statutory Audit, banks appoint their auditors in terms of their Board-approved policy. Statutory Auditors primarily highlight shortcomings to RBI through Long Form Audit Report. As regards concurrent audit, RBI has issued guidelines in terms of which the Audit Committee of the Boards of banks review the system at the bank's level. Auditing through Risk Based Internal Audit is undertaken by banks themselves.

RBI has constituted an Expert Committee, to look into, *inter alia*, the role and effectiveness of various types of audits conducted in banks in mitigating the incidence of frauds.

(c) As per instructions of Central Vigilance Commission, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are required to identify sensitive posts and to follow a rotation policy in respect of such posts.

Government has conveyed to PSBs that they should have their own objective, well laid-out transfer and posting rules, which should be followed strictly. Government has further conveyed that all decisions should be taken based on facts of the case and objectivity, and no such decision should be taken for any extraneous consideration. No proposal for change in these is under consideration of the Government

(d) As per inputs from the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), a number of FIRs relating to banks, in which offences under various provisions of law, including section 120B of the Indian Penal Code (which penalises criminal conspiracy), have been registered. These are under investigation.

Long Term Capital Gains

4733. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Kelkar Committee on Long Term Capital Gains Tax (LTCGT) and Security Transaction Tax (STT);

(b) whether imposing LTCGT and STT on the equity trade amount to double taxation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind the move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Madam, the Task Force on Direct Taxes (chaired by Dr. Vjay L. Kelkar) in its report submitted in 2002 recommended the abolition of tax on long-term capital gains on listed equity as part of a package of measures comprising, *inter alia*, of alignment of the corporate tax rate with the top marginal personal income tax rate of 30%, immediate abolition of all tax incentives without any grandfathering and abolition of tax on dividend. However, the 2002 Kelkar's report did not make any recommendation on the introduction of Securities Transaction Tax.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Nirbhaya Fund

4734. DR. PRITAM GOPINTH MUNDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently approved projects worth over Rs. 2,900 crore under the Nirbhaya

Fund for eight major cities of the country to make them safer for women and if so, the details thereof city-wise along with the cost sharing pattern thereof;

(b) whether Rs. 500 crore has also been approved under the Nirbhaya Fund for 2018-19 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the central mechanism to monitor the implementation of the projects; and

(d) the other initiatives being considered by the Government for the safety of women and to sensitize the citizens about the issue?

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 Government has recently appraised projects on safe city worth Rs. 2,919.55 Crores under the Nirbhaya Fund for eight major cities of the country to make them safer for women. The city-wise details are as follows:

Sl. No.	City	Appraised amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Delhi	Rs. 663.67
2.	Mumbai	Rs. 252.00
3.	Chennai	Rs. 425.06
4.	Ahmedabad	Rs. 253.00
5.	Kolkata	Rs. 181.32
6.	Bengaluru	Rs. 667.00
7.	Hyderabad	Rs. 282.50
8.	Lucknow	Rs. 195.00

All proposals will be funded at the rate of 60:40 Central and State share basis. Delhi proposal may be funded on 100% basis.

(b) For the year 2018-19, Rs. 500 crore has been allocated for Nirbhaya Fund.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for appraisal of the schemes/proposals received under Nirbhaya Fund. The Empowered Committee (EC) which is an inter-ministerial committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship

of Secretary, WCD (Nodal Ministry) for appraising and recommending schemes, proposals of Ministries/Departments and State Governments under Nirbhaya Fund. The Empowered Committee under Nirbhaya Fund from time to time reviews and monitors the implementation of schemes/projects already appraised by it.

(d) The other projects appraised by the Government under the Nirbhaya Fund for the safety and security of women including sensitization are: Emergency Response Support system and Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC), Ministry of Home Affairs; Abhaya Project for safety of women and girl child in public transport, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh; Development & Field Testing of panic switch based safety device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety, MeITY/IIT Delhi; Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS), Ministry of Railways; Women's safety in public transport, UPSRTC, Government of U.P.; Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate, Rajasthan; Mahila Police Volunteers in Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Mizoram and Universalisation of Women Helpline, etc.

[Translation]

Special Facilities Provided to Elderly Persons and Disabled by Banks

4735. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions to banks to provide special facilities to the disabled and elderly persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the banks would take effective measures to provide these facilities to such customers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government instructed/has been instructing the banks to comply with the guidelines of RBI and display this information in the bank branch; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions on 09.11.2017 to Banks. All banks have put in place the appropriate mechanism for following specific provisions to ease the Banking Services without difficulty to Senior Citizens and Differently Disabled Persons i.e. Dedicated Counters/Preference to Senior Citizens, Differently abled persons, Ease of submitting Life Certificate, Cheque Book Facility, Automatic conversion of status of accounts, Additional Facilities to visually impaired customers, Ease to filing Form 15G/H and Banking at door step. Banks are taking effective steps to provide these facilities.

(d) and (e) Department of Financial Services has advised all banks on 22.12.2017 to implement the instructions of RBI in letter and spirit and give due publicity in their bank branches and bank's website.

[English]

Directions to Auditors

4736. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued an order to auditors directing them to highlight any lapse in companies related to frauds, internal control, inventories and outstanding dues in order to curb fraudulent practices in companies and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen the overall Corporate Governance Standard in the country?

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) Yes, Madam. The Government has issued the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2015 requiring the Auditors of relevant companies to include in their report a statement on various matters, including fraud noticed/reported, internal control system, physical verification of inventories and repayment of dues to financial institutions or banks. Sub-paragraphs 3(ii) (a), (iv), (ix) and (xii) of paragraph No.3 of the Companies

(Auditor's Report) Order, 2015, (available on the Ministry of Corporate Affairs' website <http://www.mca.gov.in>) are particularly relevant, in this context.

(b) The Companies Act, 2013 which replaces the Companies Act, 1956 Incorporates various provisions aimed at strengthening of corporate governance in companies in India. These include, inter-alia, enhanced responsibilities for the Board and its committees like the Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee, enhanced disclosures to stakeholders, appointment of Independent Directors, stricter norms for ensuring independence and accountability of auditors and greater level of investor protection. Further, the India Accounting Standards (Ind AS) have also been notified in February, 2015, and are expected to contribute to improved corporate governance.

Provision of Special Status to States

4737. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC) is contemplating some new methodology for providing special status to some States including Odisha and if so, the details such as criterion thereof;

(b) the number of meetings been conducted by the 15th FC so far and the progress made so far;

(c) the names of the States which have been demanding the special status and the details of their demands including Odisha and Bihar, State-wise;

(d) the names of States which have been declared as special category States as on today and the reason for not declaring those States the special status as demanded by them; and

(e) whether the 15th FC plans to eliminate the post-devolution revenue deficit grants to the States, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Fifteenth Finance Commission Constituted on 27th November 2017 has been mandated to gives its

recommendation on the basis of terms of references assigns to it for the period from 1st April, 2020 to 31st March, 2025. The commission has so far conducted 10 internal meetings.

(c) In recent past, the Central Government has received requests for Special Category Status from States such as Odisha, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The Fourteenth Finance Commission has not made any distinction between special and general category states, and the status of special category state does not exist today. Hence, the question of declaring some of the States as special category States does not arise.

(e) The Fifteenth Finance Commission has been *inter-alia* mandated to examine the provision of revenue deficit grants.

Wages under NHM

4738. SHRI THANGSO BAITE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Health Mission (NHM) is implemented in States, Union Territories of India to strengthen health services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the different categories of staffs engaged under NHM, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the staff engaged under NHM fulfill the criteria for National Minimum Wage Rate; 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 (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) All States and Union Territories are implementing the National Health Mission (NHM) to strengthen health services in the country.

(b) Under National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to the State/UT Governments for strengthening their Health systems, including for availing services of Health HR on contract basis, based on proposals received from them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope. The State/UT-wise details of different categories of staffs engaged under NHM, is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Public health and hospitals is a State subject. All administrative and personnel matters including remuneration/wages of health workers including those working under NHM on contractual basis lies with the State Governments.

Statement

Human Resource In-position (Contractual) under National Health Mission (NHM) (As on Sept 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	GDMOs	Paramedics (Pharmacists, lab technician and others*)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
							Specialist Nurses	AYUSH Doctors	AYUSH Paramedics	Programme Management Staff	Public Health Managers	
1.	Bihar	124	1299	6867	280	655	2830	0	1497	0	13552	
2.	Chhattisgarh	57	492	1587	25	753	569	268	1019	0	4770	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	6	259	167	4	130	303	0	118	0	987	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	515	1442	2896	41	885	873	364	325	0	7341	
5.	Jharkhand	42	555	4913	44	541	181	10	418	15	6719	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	850	1641	5483	64	2131	1158	134	642	0	12103	
7.	Odisha	119	947	1579	0	2052	2316	2	967	37	8019	
8.	Rajasthan	95	779	750	11	1389	1896	400	1297	105	6722	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	684	3425	7304	153	4182	4214	572	1997	0	22531	
10.	Uttarakhand	5	312	323	6	360	380	140	231	0	1757	
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	58	144	422	11	498	56	0	319	0	1508	
12.	Assam	970	2432	5368	256	3638	657	0	1085	0	14406	
13.	Manipur	29	285	517	0	267	173	74	145	0	1490	
14.	Meghalaya	21	202	489	5	230	227	0	405	0	1579	
15.	Mizoram	44	242	447	26	315	58	0	161	3	1296	
16.	Nagaland	65	62	333	7	300	60	0	151	0	978	
17.	Sikkim	47	85	92	5	90	14	5	41	0	379	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18.	Tripura	1	149	10	4	28	154	33	135	0	514
19.	Andhra Pradesh	116	997	6241	114	1758	131	131	56	0	9544
20.	Goa	11	107	95	6	68	54	27	25	0	393
21.	Gujarat	198	1448	1966	88	1421	2330	0	2041	0	9492
22.	Haryana	189	801	3963	46	1695	623	176	344	0	7837
23.	Karnataka	297	1841	1621	124	4992	1524	301	522	0	11222
24.	Kerala	545	1151	686	37	919	736	15	302	0	4391
25.	Maharashtra	356	3393	6737	1876	5679	2529	88	509	0	21167
26.	Punjab	92	318	1836	57	1395	534	266	189	0	4687
27.	Tamil Nadu	3288	3913	1491	458	10074	475	475	888	0	21062
28.	Telangana	558	2860	5709	139	1593	584	247	60	79	11829
29.	West Bengal	564	3072	8729	38	301	1738	0	480	23	14945
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	26	81	4	29	28	13	16	0	216
31.	Chandigarh	70	115	180	47	124	33	8	21	0	598
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	42	55	22	54	12	0	12	1	210
33.	Daman and Diu	9	23	21	14	47	7	4	12	0	137
34.	Delhi	299	438	715	20	182	0	0	73	0	1727
35.	Lakshadweep	2	103	34	0	0	27	7	0	0	173
36.	Puducherry	27	127	93	19	68	47	63	25	0	469
	Total	10384	35527	79800	4051	48843	27531	3823	16528	263	226750

Note* Others include Radiographer, Dietician, Ophthalmic Assistant, Dental Assistant, Cold chain & vaccine logistic Assistant, OT Technician, Rehab worker, Counsellor
Source: NHM-MIS report as on September 2017.

Tele-Medicine System

4739. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been conducted on utilization of tele-medicine in synergy with the mission of 'Digital India' and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has considered the international best practices in tele-medicine for adoption in India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the public investment undertaken so far to promote tele-medicine in the country; and

(d) the measures taken by the Ministry so far to provide tele-medicine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) As part of Digital India mission, Government of India has taken up National Medical College Network wherein 50 Medical Colleges are supported for Tele-education, Tele-consultation and e-Learning. Telemedicine at few pilgrim places are also initiated to support pilgrims in far off areas.

International best practices have been studied from time to time for incorporation in the telemedicine projects implementation States have been advised to follow open standards and EHR standards based software so as to ensure effective interoperability.

Ministry has undertaken various initiatives to promote tele-medicine across the country:

1. National Tele-Medicine Network (NTN), National Medical College Network (NMCN), Satcom based Telemedicine centres, Tele-radiology, mobile based outreach programs and m-health initiatives have been prioritised.
2. 7 states have been supported as per the request and proposal from states under Program Implementation Plan (PIP) in NHM.
3. One National Resource Centre and seven Regional Resource centres have been identified for promoting telemedicine technologies like remote patient monitoring.

4. Tele-Oncology initiative has also been taken for early cancer detection, follow-up and prevention.

So far Ministry has provided financial support of approximately Rs. 227 Cr. to support Telemedicine through above programs.

[Translation]

Right to Prescribe Allopathic Medicines

4740. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to give the right to prescribe Allopathic medicines to AYUSH doctors;

(b) if so, whether the Mission envisaged for Ayurvedic and Unani medicines is not likely to be affected as a result of this; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There is no proposal to give the right to prescribe Allopathic medicines to AYUSH doctors.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

[English]

Minimum Alternate Tax

4741. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating on reducing the Minimum Alternate Tax to boost the industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Confederation of Indian Industries and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have also recommended for this reduction, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Madam, there is no proposal under consideration to reduce the Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

(c) and (d) Yes. During the budgetary exercise of 2018, representations from Confederation of Indian Industries and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have been received requesting for reduction in the MAT for companies. These representations were examined during the exercise for Union Budget, 2018 and the suggestion was not found to be acceptable.

Sale of Junk Food in Schools

4742. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban the sale of junk food in schools and if so, the proposed time frame for the same and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is proposed to give Nutrition Education in schools and if so, the time frame for the same and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory to provide nutritive content of food at restaurants and food outlets and if so, the time frame for the same and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to regulate advertising of unhealthy foods targeted at children; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to check unfair nutritional claims for infant directed products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Junk Food is not defined under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. However, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has issued draft guidelines titled "Guidelines for making available Wholesome, Nutritious, Safe and Hygienic Food to School Children in India on 12.10.2015 prepared by the Expert Group/Central Advisory Committee as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the

matter of WP(C) No. 8568 of 2010 titled 'Uday Foundation for Congenital defects and Rare Blood Vs UOI & Others' wherein availability of most common High in Fat, Sugar and Salt (HFSS) foods in schools have been restricted/limited.

To address the issue of High Fat, Sugar and Salt (HFSS) in food and associated health risks, FSSAI constituted an Expert Group that included eminent experts from the fields of medicine, nutrition, and dietetics representing well known medical research and academic institutions. The report submitted by the Expert Group has been uploaded on FSSAI's website i.e. www.fssai.gov.in and shared with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also constituted an Expert Committee on 6th March, 2017 to provide a comprehensive set of recommendations relating to all nodal agencies for implementation of evidence based strategy for reducing consumption of high fat, sugar & salt foods.

(b) FSSAI has undertaken Safe & Nutritious Food at School initiative to raise awareness amongst children on the importance of safe, nutritious and healthy food. Under this initiative, school teachers as Health and Wellness Coordinators are being trained to promote healthy and nutritious diets among children. FSSAI has also brought out a booklet 'Yellow Book' that provides age appropriate contents which can be adopted across schools through State education machineries as part of their curricular and co-curricular activities. It, inter-alia contains topics such as good food safety practices, personal hygiene and cleanliness habits, eating a balanced diet, packing a wholesome lunchbox, preventing nutritional deficiencies and making healthy choices. FSSAI has also created safe and nutritious food mascots-Master Sehat and Miss Sehat-superheroes who spread awareness among children.

(c) Yes. The FSSAI has already approved separate draft notification on FSSAI (Labelling) Regulations in which following provision is made:

"Food Business Operators (FBOs) including restaurants, confectioners, food service vendors, halwais, etc. having FSSAI State/Central License have to keep a record of nutritional information for food items served by them which should be made available on demand to the consumer"

(d) The Expert Group on High Fat, Sugar and Salt Foods constituted by FSSAI had, inter-alia, made a recommendation regarding ban on advertising of foods with High Fat, Sugar and Salt (HFSS) on children's channels or during children shows. FSSAI is of the view that Food Businesses could be asked to voluntarily desist from advertising HFSS foods on children's channels. Bodies like Food and Beverage Alliance of India (FBAI) have already decided to voluntarily restrict food and beverage advertisements to children. Nine major Food Business Operators (FBOs) have joined this campaign and have decided not to advertise products with high fat, salt or sugar on children's channels.

(e) FSSAI has approved separate draft regulations on Advertisements and Claims to address the issue of claims made w.r.t pre-packaged foods. It prescribes the general principles for all claims and specific requirements for nutritional claims.

Impact of e-way Bill of GST on Exporters

4743. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the association of exporters seeking clarity on functioning of e-Way Bill with regard to the movement of goods from Dry-ports to sea ports and from Special Economic Zones (SEZs) within the zone and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any clarification has been given on the matter and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam. Various representations have been received from association of exporters as well as corporate bodies seeking clarity on e-way bill regarding movement of goods. Some of the queries regarding applicability of e-way bill provisions are as below:

- i. Exemption for export consignments during custom bonded movement from one airport to another;

- ii. Movement from SEZ/FTWZ (Free Trade Warehousing Zone) to port and vice versa;
- iii. Parity in movement of export cargo with import cargo.

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. The Central Goods and Services tax Rules, 2017 (CGST Rules) have been amended vide notification No. 12/2018-Central Tax dated 07.03.2018 to clarify this issue. As per sub-clauses (c) and (h) of sub-rule (14) of rule 138 of the CGST Rules, no e-way bill is required to be generated where the goods are being transported:

- (i) from the customs port, airport, air cargo complex and land customs station to an inland container depot or a container freight station for clearance by Customs;
- (ii) under customs bond from an inland container depot or a container freight station to a customs port, airport, air cargo complex and land customs station, or from one customs station or customs port to another customs station or customs port;
- (iii) under customs supervision or under customs seal.

[Translation]

Health Parameters

4744. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any health parameters for the citizens of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to fulfill the healthcare needs for the poor and rural people; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase emergency rural health transport services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The National Health Policy, 2017 policy envisages as its goal, the attainment of the

highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. The National Health Policy 2017 targets under Health Status and Programme Impact are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), now subsumed as a Sub Mission of the overarching National Health Mission, was launched to improve the healthcare needs of the people particularly in rural areas.

(c) Under National Health Mission financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including for emergency ambulances. Dial 108 is predominantly an emergency response system, primarily designed to attend to patients of critical care, trauma and accident victims etc. As on September, 2017, there are 8755 Dial 108 ambulances operational with NHM support.

Statement

Life Expectancy and healthy life

- a) Increase Life Expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70 by 2025.
- b) Establish regular tracking of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) Index as a measure of burden of disease and its trends by major categories by 2022.
- c) Reduction of TFR to 2.1 at national and sub-national level by 2025.

Mortality by Age and/or cause

- a) Reduce Under Five Mortality to 23 by 2025 and MMR from current levels to 100 by 2020.
- b) Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 by 2019.
- c) Reduce neo-natal mortality to 16 and still birth rate to "single digit" by 2025.

Reduction of disease prevalence/incidence

- a) Achieve global target of 2020 which is also termed as target of 90:90:90, for HIV/AIDS, ie,- 90% of all people living with HIV know their

HIV status, - 90% of all people diagnosed with HIV infection receive sustained antiretroviral therapy and 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.

- b) Achieve and maintain elimination status of Leprosy by 2018, Kala-Azar by 2017 and Lymphatic Filariasis in endemic pockets by 2017.
- c) To achieve and maintain a cure rate of >85% in new sputum positive patients for TB and reduce incidence of new cases, to reach elimination status by 2025.
- d) To reduce the prevalence of blindness to 0.25/1000 by 2025 and disease burden by one third from current levels.
- e) To reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases by 25% by 2025.

[English]

Urban Hunger and Malnutrition Study

4745. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether India ranks high in the world in terms of the number of stunted children and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether as per the Urban Hunger and Malnutrition (HUNGAMA) study conducted in 10 cities one in four urban children in India under the age of 5 is stunted, if so, the details thereof along with other findings of the study;

(c) the reasons for increase in the number of stunted children;

(d) the details of the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government to overcome the aforesaid problem and the funds allocated/released and utilised along with the achievements made during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise including Bihar; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to eradicate the malnutrition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per NFHS-4 (2015-16) an estimated number of 46.8 million under five children in India are stunted and this represents one-third of total stunted children across the globe.

(b) and (c)

- As per the report of the Urban HUNGAMA Survey 2014 released by Nandi Foundation, 22.3% children under five years of age are stunted. The survey was conducted only in 10 cities of the country namely Mumbai, Delhi, Bangaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmadabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Surat, Pune and Jaipur.
- The other findings of this study are as follows:
 - The prevalence of stunting ranged from 10.0% in Chennai to 19.4% in Ahmedabad, and severe stunting ranged from 4.8% in Chennai to 11.7% in Delhi.
 - The prevalence of underweight ranged from 10.8% in Chennai to 19.3% in Surat, and severe underweight ranged from 2.7% in Chennai to 6.7% in Delhi.
 - The prevalence of overweight ranged from 0.7% in Hyderabad to 3.7% in Chennai and severe overweight or obese ranged from 0.5% in Jaipur and Mumbai to 1.8% in Chennai.
 - The Survey 2014 also showed that malnutrition was significantly more prevalent among children whose mothers had little or no schooling.
- However, as per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 38.4% children under 5 years of age are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS - 3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 48% children under 5 years of age as stunted.

(d) and (e)

- The Government is implementing several schemes and programs like Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country under Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD).
- Recently, POSHAN Abhiyaan has been launched which is an overarching scheme for holistic nourishment by bringing synergy and convergence especially among Nutrition, Health and sanitation centric schemes/programme.
- Besides, Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development with its 43 field units in India is engaged in creating awareness on nutrition in collaboration with State Government/institutions through exhibitions; advertisement in audio-visual and print media; lectures promoting the consumption of balanced diets and inclusion of fruits and vegetables in daily diets in addition to demonstrations of low cost nutritious recipes using locally available foods; training of field functionaries and training in food preservation for grassroots level workers; celebration of nutrition related events, etc.
- Government of India is also implementing various health and nutrition interventions to prevent malnutrition, under National Health Mission (NHM) a flagship scheme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). These interventions are as follows:
 - Promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (TYCF) practices

- that include early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding till months of age through ASHA worker and health care provider at health facilities. In order to promote and support breastfeeding, Government has implemented "MAA- Mothers' Absolute Affection" programme to improve breastfeeding coverage and appropriate breastfeeding practices in the country. A greater emphasis is laid on capacity building of the health workers on lactation management at both community and facility levels and 360 degree IEC campaign to create awareness regarding breastfeeding.
- Micro-supplementation programmes for tackling micronutrient deficiency among vulnerable age group such as pregnant women, under-five children and adolescents.
 - ✓ Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) for children till the age of 5 years.
 - ✓ *National Iron Plus Initiative' for supplementation and treatment of anaemia in children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, in programme mode through life cycle approach. This involves, bi-weekly IFA syrup supplementation to children 6 - 59 months, 59 months, weekly IFA tablet supplementation to children 5 - 10 years and adolescents 10 - 19 years, and IFA tablets to pregnant and lactating women.
 - ✓ Promotion for intake of iodised salt and monitoring salt quality through testing under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme.
 - National De-worming Day as a fixed day strategy to administer Albendazole tablets to all the children in the age group of 1-19 years through the platform of AWCs and Schools which results in good nutritional outcomes and prevents anemia.
 - Incentives are provided to ASHA for tracking of Low birth weight babies.
 - Mission Indradhanush has been implemented with the objective to ensure high coverage of children with all vaccines in the entire country with a high focus on the reaching the unreached districts and seeks to achieve 90% full immunization coverage of India by year 2020.
 - Prevention of childhood illness such as diarrheal diseases in turn prevents childhood malnutrition. Control of childhood diarrhoea is being carried out by conducting annual Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnights (IDCFs). During IDCF community mobilisation is carried out by frontline workers for treatment of childhood diarrhoea by ORS and zinc along with interpersonal counselling on hygiene and sanitation.
 - Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) provides child health screening for 30 common health conditions including nutritional status screening and provides free referral and treatment facilities for screened children.
 - Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministry of Health & Family welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child Development for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are monthly days held at village level in Anganwadi centre to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breastfeeding through group counselling sessions.

Burning of Crop Residue

4746. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed all States to formulate a comprehensive policy for providing incentives and infrastructural assistance to farmers to stop them from burning of crop residue to prevent air pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether States have made any concrete development plan to identify the site in each district for removal, collection and storage of crop residue;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is convening a meeting of various States to work out a clear mechanism on transportation and use of stubble as fuel in power plants; and

(f) 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 Government has approved a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 1151.80 crore. Under the above stated scheme, financial assistance @ 80% of the project cost will be provided to the Co-operative Societies of farmers, FPOs, Self-Help Groups, registered Farmers Societies/farmers groups, Private Entrepreneurs, Group of women farmers or self-help groups for establishment of farm machinery banks or custom hiring centres of in-situ crop residue management machinery. Financial assistance @ 50% of the cost of machinery/equipment will also be available to individual farmers for purchase of machinery/equipment for in-situ crop residue management. Also, A National Policy for Management of Crop Residue 2014 has been prepared and circulated to all states for providing incentives and infrastructural assistance to farmers to stop them from burning of crop residue to prevent air pollution.

(e) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has issued advisory regarding biomass utilization for power

generation through co-firing in pulverised coal fired boilers to all state power secretaries, thermal power generating plants/utilities (public/private) and power equipment manufacturers.

[Translation]

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana

4747. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWAL (PATIL): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) Whether the Government has introduced Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana;

(b) If so, the details thereof including the objectives of the scheme; and

(c) The details of the schemes in this regard including the details of benefits to be given to the tax payers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Government had introduced "The Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 2016 (the Scheme)" with effect from 17.12.2016. The last date for making declaration under the Scheme was 31.03.2017 which was later on extended till 10th May, 2017 in respect of cases where tax, surcharge and penalty under the Scheme had been paid on or before the 31st March, 2017 and compulsory deposit under the "Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Deposit Scheme, 2016 (Deposit Scheme)" had been made on or before the 30th April, 2017.

Under the Scheme, a person could make a declaration in respect of any income, in the form of cash or deposit in an account maintained by the person with a specified entity, chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act for any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 2017.

A declarant under the Scheme was required to pay tax at the rate of 30% of undisclosed income, surcharge at the rate of 33% of tax and penalty at the rate of 10% of such undisclosed income. The declarant was also required to deposit an amount of not less than twenty-five per cent of such undisclosed income in the Deposit Scheme. These deposits do not carry any interest and have a lock-in period of four years.

In the wake of demonetisation, Government had introduced the Scheme to enable declarants to make a

declaration of undisclosed income and to pay taxes with penalty in order to come clean so that the Government not only gets additional revenue for undertaking welfare activities for the poor but also to ensure that the undisclosed income legitimately comes into the formal economy.

As regards benefits given to the declarants, the Scheme provided that income declared under the Scheme shall not be included in the total income of the declarant under the Income Tax Act for any assessment year. Further, the Scheme provided that nothing contained in the declaration shall be admissible as evidence against the declarant for the purpose of any proceedings under any Act other than the specified Acts.

[English]

Loan and Subsidy Disbursed by PSBs

4748. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

the amount of loan and subsidy disbursed by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to support the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Details of the amount of loan and subsidy disbursed by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to support the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years is as under:

(Figures in Lakh)

Year	Amount of loan	Subsidy disbursed
2015-16	1871366.03	87770.55
2016-17	2027505.43	101013.29
2017-18 (As on 31.12.2017)	1756909.05	84014.21

Source: 21 PSBs.

Bank-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Bank-wise details of Amount of Loan and Subsidy disbursed to support Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Amount of Loan	Subsidy disbursed	Amount of Loan	Subsidy disbursed	Amount of Loan	Subsidy disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad Bank	114976.73	362.38	114398.10	389.95	114343.82	405.63
2.	Andhra Bank	3549.54	3868.37	6946.66	7113.89	11105.28	8239.15
3.	Bank of Baroda	117184.00	1148.00	144797.00	1054.00	133575.00	1097.00
4.	Bank of India	109801.11	3385.35	100995.15	3186.30	71428.50	1101.13
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	80946.96	0.00	83305.92	0.00	64829.08	0.00
6.	Canara Bank	3671.10	17.80	3221.33	17.25	2566.16	3.41
7.	Central Bank of India	193151.00	0.00	187751.00	0.00	140995.00	0.00
8.	Corporation Bank	80965.00	235.00	60236.00	1162.00	50452.00	1218.00
9.	Dena Bank	38651.75	393.71	23320.97	215.87	41220.40	159.29
10.	Indian Bank	15379.37	1101.34	21788.27	847.67	20326.37	13.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Indian Overseas Bank		149318.71	45712.63	162313.79	48925.17	141748.45	42204.35
12. Oriental Bank of Commerce		147673.00	1983.00	141789.00	1298.00	70730.00	631.00
13. Punjab National Bank		20426.00	1124.00	30697.00	955.00	24067.00	564.00
14. Punjab & Sind Bank		5378.02	466.43	5126.19	510.09	3759.18	460.48
15. Syndicate Bank		167369.00	15570.00	179743.00	25892.00	155763.001	23824.00
16. Union Bank of India		121653.86	436.16	109052.26	384.82	92018.19	0.00
17. United Bank of India		50746.00	1444.00	55366.00	737.00	50892.00	468.00
18. UCO Bank		5958.58	98.52	11338.62	88.12	9530.49	166.36
19. Vijaya Bank		67803.30	776.86	98758.17	1022.16	58770.13	884.36
20. State Bank of India		245188.00	9345.00	407425.00	6771.00	424597.00	2390.00
21. IDBI Bank		131575.00	302.00	79136.00	443.00	74192.00	185.00
Total		1871366.03	87770.55	2027505.43	101013.29	1756909.05	84014.21

Study on Cess and Surcharge

4749. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifteenth Finance Commission will commission legal studies on the cesses and surcharge levied by the Union Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Fifteenth Finance Commission has suggested the ratio of States/UTs share in direct tax and GST collected by the Centre, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cesses and surcharge levied by the Centre are not included in the divisible pool; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeframe given to submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a), (b) and (d) Constitution of Fifteenth Finance Commission was notified vide Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II-Section 3, Sub-section (ii) bearing S. O. 3755(E) dated 27th November, 2017. The Gazette notification contains terms of reference including distribution between the union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes, date of submission of report etc.

(c) As per Constitution, cess and surcharges levied for specific purpose are not included in the divisible pool.

Ensuring of CSR Implementation by Companies

4750. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has no role to keep a check on spending of requisite profits under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by Public and Private Sector Companies in the country and If so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which the Government unearthed any clandestine activities adopted by the said companies to get rid of their requisite spending under CSR;

(c) the number of companies against which the Government has taken penal action for non-compliance of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to CSR during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to ensure the requisite spending of profits under their CSR by the said companies along with achievements made 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) 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. Whenever violation of compliance of relevant provision of the Act regarding CSR is reported, the penal action under section 134 (8) of the Act is resorted to.

(c) In 221 number of cases prosecutions have been sanctioned against companies for the violations relating to CSR for the financial year 2014-15 only.

(d) The Ministry has organized workshops throughout India in past years to sensitize corporates for effective compliance of CSR provisions. Further, this Ministry has issued clarificatory circular and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) dated 18.06.2014 and 12.01.2016 respectively to facilitate the effective implementation of CSR provision by companies and professionals.

Drop in Sex Ratio

4751. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per NITI Aayog reports the sex ratio at birth in Himachal Pradesh has recorded a substantial drop;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the NITI Aayog report, which is based on SRS 2016 nine states including Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttarakhand and Haryana recorded substantial drops (10 or more points) in Sex Ratio at Birth between the base year (2012-14) and reference year (2013-15).

However, as per the information received from the state of Himachal Pradesh, the state has shown substantial improvement in sex ratio at birth from 916 in

2012 to 928 in 2017 as per the Central Registration of Birth Data

Sex ratio at birth, imbalances is a manifestation of discriminatory practice of gender based sex selection leading to pre-birth elimination of females. The most dominant contributory factor includes deeply entrenched son preference and misuse of prenatal diagnostic technology for illegal sex selection.

(c) The Government has enacted the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, for prohibition of sex selection before or after conception and for prevention of misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination.

The Government of India besides enactment of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 has adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes for awareness generation and advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation. The details of important measures taken by Government of India are given in the enclosed statement.

Further, various state specific action+ taken by the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh as below:

- Total 11 cases have been filed from 2015 to 2017 for the violations under the Act.
- District Appropriate Authorities under the PC & PNDT Act have conducted 602 inspections in 2015-16, 843 inspections in 2016-17 and 730 in 2017-18(up to 31/12/2017).
- The state Govt. is giving an incentive on yearly bases of Rs. 5,00,000 (Five Lakh only) to the block having best Child sex ratio in each District from state budget.

Statement

Various steps taken by the MOHFW for removing the gap of Child Sex Ratio

- The Government has intensified effective implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and amended various provisions of the Rules.

- The Government of India has notified several important amendments in Rules under the Act including the Rules for Six Months Training in ultrasound, simplified revised form F, Rules for Code of conduct for Appropriate Authorities, exemption of registration fee for Government Diagnostic Facilities and manner of appeal to the Appellate Authority under the Act.
- Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have been scaled up. During 2015-16, 22 NIMC inspections have been undertaken in the States of Punjab, Puducherry, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. During 2016-17, 12 NIMC inspections have been undertaken in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, West Bengal, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. During 2017-18, 20 NIMC visits has been conducted in States of Punjab, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Odisha, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu West Bengal and Chandigarh.
- State/UTs/district Inspection and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in the States/UTs and are conducting regular inspections on the ground. Up to December 2017, the State of Maharashtra conducted maximum inspections (184354) followed by Punjab (42993) and Uttar Pradesh (24565).
- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is rendering financial support to strengthen implementation structures under National Health Mission (NHM) for setting up of dedicated PNDT Cells, capacity building, monitoring, and advocacy campaigns etc. In 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 Rs. 23.11 cores, Rs. 34.71 cores and Rs. Rs. 23.79 cores have been approved respectively for PNDT cells, monitoring and capacity building and IEC campaigns. Further, in 2017-18 total Rs 26.14 cores have been allocated for PNDT activities.
- National Capacity Building Programmes for State Appropriate Authorities and State Nodal Officers have being organized regularly.
- A comprehensive Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) for District Appropriate Authority has been prepared by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for better clarity for implementation of the PC&PNDT Act.
- Program review at the State/UTs level has been intensified. During 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 total 14 Regional Review workshops were organized for Northern, Western, Eastern Southern and North-Eastern States.
- A national level consultation meeting for the standardisation of online Form F and to minimise clerical errors for preventing unwarranted cases against the doctors was conducted on 13th January 2017. As an outcome of the consultation an advisory has been sent to all the States/UTs specifying common minimum standards for developing 'Form F' software.
- Directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of WP(C) 349/2006 (Voluntary Health Association of Punjab vs. UOI & others), were communicated to the States/UTs/and concerned Ministries/Departments for ensuring compliance.
- The Government has also set up a Nodal Agency to regulate and remove the e-advertisements on internet relating to pre-conception and prenatal determination of sex or sex selection, prohibited under the PC&PNDT Act, 1994 as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 16.11.2016 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 341 of 2008.

- The orientation and sensitisation of judiciary has been conducted through National Judicial Academy. A two day orientation and sensitisation of judiciary was organised by National Judicial Academy on 4th & 5th February 2017 in Bhopal. Further the National Judicial Academy also conducted special PC & PNDT Act session in two orientation programmes for High Court Judges in the current financial year 2017-18.
- States have been advised to focus on Districts/ Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate behaviour change communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC & PNDT Act.

[Translation]

Spurious and Expired Drugs

4752. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:

SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU:

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

(a) whether cases regarding circulation and marketing of spurious, substandard, expired and banned drugs being sold in Government Hospitals and in open market across the country have come to light;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise number of such cases which came to light during each of the last three years and the current year and the number of such cases investigated and raided along with action taken by the Government against such persons and manufacturers;

(c) whether the present legal framework and manpower are adequate for monitoring and curbing the production marketing of such spurious and expired drugs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to strengthen the present laws, infrastructure, manpower and monitoring system in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) In order to ensure the quality of drugs in the country, both the Central Drugs

Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the state drug regulators pick up a large number of samples of drugs from all over the country and have them tested and analysed in the laboratories of the Central and State Governments. In a few cases, the samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. The details of the drugs that do not meet the standards are immediately notified by the Central or State regulator concerned. As per information received from State/UTs, the details of the cases of sub-standard, spurious/ adulterated drugs, number of prosecution launched etc. and action taken against the offender during last three years are enclosed in Statement-I. Such data in respect of cases of expired drugs detected during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Mashelkar Committee had recommended one inspector for 200 sales outlets and one inspector for 50 manufacturing units. Keeping in view the size of Indian Pharma Industry and the number of sales units, around 3200 Drug Inspectors are required both at the Central and State levels. The current strength of the drug regulatory personnel in the country is not sufficient to meet the requirement of ensuring quality, safety and efficacy of medical products. Keeping this in view, the Government has approved a scheme for strengthening the drug regulatory structures both in the Centre and in the States at a cost of Rs. 1750 Crore. This includes provision of manpower, upgradation of existing laboratory infrastructure, establishment of new laboratories and provision of Information Technology services.

Further, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended vide Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 1337 (E) dated 27.10.2017, making it mandatory that before the grant of manufacturing license, the manufacturing establishment is to be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government. Further, the licensed manufacturing premises shall be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government to verify the compliance with the conditions of license and the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules for not less than once in three years or as needed as per risk based approach.

Statement-I

Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during April 2014-March 2015

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1270	10	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	1010635	505	Warnings issued-6, Sos issued - 697, SCNS issued-198	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	272	7	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
3.	Assam	767	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
4.	Bihar*	682	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	398	158	
5.	Goa	473	11	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
6.	Gujarat	11300	499	5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Under investigation	
7.	Haryana	2150	25	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	8306	101- License Cancelled 187- License Suspended 12- Court case launched 01- warning issued 118- under investigation where	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	881	31	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	NA	Nil	NA	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3478	42	1	Prosecution permission granted & the same about to file	Nil	Nil	18,65,950	Nil	Nil	
10.	Karnataka	6818	302	-	3	-	-	527095	-	-	
11.	Kerala	4496	103	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1761	27	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
13.	Maharashtra	4406	420	25	01 (2 samples, 1 prosecution order. 01 prosecution)	3	13	35006352	33	2	FIR launched 7 prosecution launched 19 under investigation, prosecution to be filed
14.	Manipur	26	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
15.	Meghalaya	57	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
16.	Mizoram	103	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
17.	Nagaland	56	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
18.	Odisha	3915	98	1	04 nos of seizure have been made during 2013-14 and 02 nos of seizure have been made during 2014-15	Nil	Nil	97,240	801 (upto Feb 2015)	(i) S.C.N. under rule 66 (1) are being issued against the I/R submitted by the D.I. after conducting raid. (ii) Steps have been taken for drug recall of N.S.Q. drugs under intimation to concerned D.C./F.D.A. for further action at their end and to send their action taken report along with investigation report for finalisation of further action against manufacturers with	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34.	Jharkhand	343	29	Nil	2	6	Nil	140000	17	F.I.R. -04 Licence Cancelled-01 Licence Suspended-01
35.	Uttarakhand	182	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Manufacturing license of 06 mfg. units has been suspended for further order sure due found violatin of provisions of D & C Act
36.	Telangana	3716	35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	94,20,600 (in the month of April)	Nil	Nil
Total		74199	3702	83	152	10	85	58251111	14042	-

Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column)	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2711	113	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	1614601	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	231	17	2 (1 Surious + 1 misbranded)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

28. Chandigarh	151	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. 22,976/-	4	Two	Prosecution
								launched	against the
								firm in the	Hon'ble
								Court & remaining	three
								under investigation	
29. Delhi	40	9	5	Nil	3	10 Lakhs	18**	59 firms were found	
								contravening various	
								provision of D & C	
								Rules, 1945. Action	
								against erring firms has	
								been initiated as per	
								rules. In 2 cases	
								sub-standard/spurious	
								drugs worth	
								approximately 59 lakhs	
								were seized by Delhi	
								police and in one case	
								drug (Oxytocin) worth	
								10 lakh were seized.	
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
31. Daman and Diu	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	
32. Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
33. Chhattisgarh	33	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,000	2	Case is under	
								investigation	
34. Jharkhand	573	29	Nil	Nil	-	-	52	18 FIR	
35. Uttarakhand	88	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36. Telangana	2462	25	3	2	2	-	-	661000/-	309	3- NSQ 2-Under Investigation 20 Seized under investigation 7 Prosecution Launched and others are under departmental Action taken
Total	74,586	3703	234	289	2	59	55313470.5 + Govt. Supply	3648	-	

(*) = Data as on April 2015 to Feb 2016

(**) = Includes 02 raids with Delhi Police officers

(***) = data as on 1st April 2015-30th Sept. 2015)

Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 1st April, 2016 to 31st March, 2017

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2979	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13567403	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	745	43	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar*	397	11	Nil	Nil	6	16	26311817	78	47

5. Goa	534	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Gujarat	11071	535	22	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	3	under Investigation
7. Haryana	1901	12	1	5	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	6890	Nil	Nil	-	
8. Himachal Pradesh	1001	36	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Jammu and Kashmir	2958	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13983937	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Karnataka	8217	468	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	21 Lakhs NSQ Drugs	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11. Kerala	8934	140	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12. Madhya Pradesh	1624	15	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Maharashtra	4592	335	33	In all cases, prosecution orders are issued & In 4 cases prosecution are filed in the Court.	Nil	1	392235	10	7	10	7	7	7
14. Manipur*	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15. Meghalaya*	97	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16. Mizoram	79	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17. Nagaland	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Odisha	4036	113	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	851	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19. Punjab	2750	58	16	12 (Action under process in rest of cases)	1	3	17,71,725	1389	1	1389	1	1	1 court case has been launched rest of the cases are under investigation

22. Tamil Nadu	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	prosecutions launched before the concerned court in 10 cases. All the 10 cases are under trial before the Hon'ble court.	10	Nil
23. Tripura	10	Nil	Nil	0	Action has been initiated	Nil	Nil
24. Uttar Pradesh*	1	309x 10 Tablets of various brands 38x10 Capsules of various brands 14x5ml LVP & 5x40 Condoms	1	15000	FIR lodged, person arrested	1	Nil
25. West Bengal	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26. Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27. Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28. Chandigarh	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
29. Delhi	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Licence Suspended	Nil	Nil
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31. Daman and Diu*	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	NA
32. Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33. Chhattisgarh	1	5 cartoon	Nil	30000	Nil	Nil	Nil
34. Jharkhand	2	1 box & 523 tab	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
35. Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
36. Telangana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(*) Data received till September 2014

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	1	1 items	Nil	25000	prosecution launched	1	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	5	-	-	Approximate 4000	04 Suspension	-	-
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Telangana	330	variety of drugs seized	Nil	1,17,800/-	329	1	-
Total		362	272	4	94944.54	339	15	-

(*) = Data as on April 2015 to Feb 2016

(**) = Data as on 1st April to 30th Sept. 2015)

Statement Showing case of expired drugs, Quantity expired drugs seized, No. of person arrested, approximate value of drugs seized, Action taken against offenders. No. of Prosecution launched for expired drug and No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided during 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017 as per the feed back available from the States.

Sl. No.	States	Cases of expired drugs	Quantity expired drugs seized	No. of person arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Rs)	Action taken against offenders	No. of Prosecution launched for expired drug	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar*	4	51	6	819034	Data not received	Nil	Nil
5.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	under Investigation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21. Sikkim		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22. Tamil Nadu		2	82 items of drugs	Nil	Rs.8147/-	Prosecutions launched before the concerned court in two cases. All the 4 cases are under trial before the Hon'ble court.	4#	Nil
23. Tripura		1	398 bottles	Nil	35933	Licenses cancelled	Nil	Nil
24. Uttar Pradesh		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25. West Bengal		1	Nil	2	Rs. 10 Lakhs	Prosecutions launched	1	Nil
26. Pondicherry		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27. Andaman and Nicobar Island*		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28. Chandigarh		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29. Delhi		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31. Daman and Diu		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32. Lakshadweep		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33. Chhattisgarh		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34. Jharkhand		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35. Uttarakhand		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
36. Telangana		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		21		8	1995688		10	

(*) = Data as on April 2016 to September 2016

(#) = indicate the case detected before the mentioned period

[English]

Migration from Composite Tax to Regular Tax

4753. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tax payers who have been registered under Goods and Services Tax (GST) till date;

(b) the total number of dealers registered with the network as composition dealers;

(c) whether a lot of composition dealers have opted out of the composition scheme and become regular tax payers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As on 19.03.2018, a total of 1,05,19,985 taxpayers are registered under GST.

(b) As on 19.03.2018, the total number of composition dealers registered under GST is 17,98,882.

(c) and (d) A total of 1,29,492 composition dealers have opted out from the composition scheme by exercising the option available to them. One probable reason for the same could be that the taxpayer purchasing goods from a composition dealer is not entitled for Input Tax Credit (ITC).

[Translation]

Swine Flu

4754. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of swine flu and attributable deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the preparedness of the States/UTs and adequacy of availability of drugs and vaccines to deal with the disease;

(c) whether the Government proposes to roll out any scheme to open more sample collection centres in the country for testing Swine Flu, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has taken note of shortage of medicines in Government Hospitals particularly for Swine Flu in the country including Jammu, if so, the details of corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The number of cases and deaths due to Swine Flu/Seasonal Influenza (H1N1) reported in the country during each of the last three years and current year, States/UT wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Yes. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through its Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) monitors Seasonal Influenza H1N1 (Swine Flu) on a daily basis. Regular meetings to review the preparedness of the States and availability drugs etc. are held by the Ministers of Health and Family Welfare as well as Senior Officers of the Ministry with the States and other stakeholders. A Joint Monitoring Group and an Expert Group have also been formed to review H1N1 cases in the country.

Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility for prevention and control of diseases lies with the State Governments. Government of India has issued detailed guidelines on Seasonal Influenza (H1N1) for categorization of patients, treatment protocols and ventilatory management to the States/UTs. Surveillance for Influenza like illnesses are undertaken under the IDSP, supported by the Indian Council of Medical Research laboratories and IDSP laboratories for testing samples of Seasonal Influenza. State-owned labs and private labs are also available for testing Seasonal Influenza (H1N1). All States/UTs have been advised to develop their capacity to manage cases of Seasonal Influenza (H1N1). However, during the crisis of logistics in the States, the Ministry is providing logistics support and drugs to the States.

Statement*Seasonal Influenza (H1N1): State/UT- wise number of cases & deaths from 2015 to 2018* (as on 18.03.2018)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015		2016		2017		2018 (As on 18.03.2018)	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	258	36	12	5	476	14	2	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
4.	Assam	31	4	0	0	199	5	0	0
5.	Bihar	352	6	0	0	26	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	23	7	6	0	63	6	2	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	239	53	6	4	305	64	1	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	6	1	0	15	4	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	5	1	0	0	6	2	0	0
10.	Delhi	4307	12	193	7	2835	12	32	1
11.	Goa	193	19	6	0	260	12	1	0
12.	Gujarat	7180	517	411	55	7709	431	36	6
13.	Haryana	433	58	68	5	252	9	18	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	123	27	14	5	77	15	1	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	495	20	2	0	140	26	31	10
16.	Jharkhand	16	6	1	1	35	2	1	0
17.	Karnataka	3565	94	110	0	3260	15	5	0
18.	Kerala	928	76	23	1	1414	76	7	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2445	367	38	12	802	146	5	3
21.	Maharashtra	8583	905	82	26	6144	778	19	5
22.	Manipur	5	2	0	0	8	1	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25. Nagaland		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Odisha		76	13	1	0	414	54	0	0
27. Pondicherry		57	4	1	0	168	9	1	1
28. Punjab		300	61	177	64	295	86	24	10
29. Rajasthan		6858	472	197	43	3619	279	1250	106
30. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		898	29	122	2	3315	17	47	1
32. Telangana		2956	100	166	12	2165	21	14	0
33. Tripura		0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0
34. Uttarakhand		105	15	20	5	184	22	1	1
35. Uttar Pradesh		1578	50	122	16	3858	132	12	2
36. West Bengal		544	30	7	2	716	26	1^	0^
Cumulative Total		42592	2990	1786	265	38811	2266	1511	149

^As on 04.03.2018;

Abbreviations: C-Cases, D-Deaths

*: The reports on cases and deaths of influenza A (H1N1) are based on the reports received from States/UTs to Central Surveillance Unit, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, NCDC, Delhi.

Treatment in AIIMS

4755. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Resident Doctors Association has recently raised objections to recommendation letters being issued by public representatives to the patients coming for treatment at New Delhi and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed/proposes to review the performance of various doctors/staff and the facilities available in various Government hospitals, particularly in AIIMS;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a separate window in AIIMS for facilitating the treatment of doctors/employees working in various Government hospitals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, 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) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) There is already a well established mechanism of Annual Confidential Report/Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR) for review of performance of various doctors/ staff in AIIMS, New Delhi. The facilities available in AIIMS, New Delhi and other Government hospitals are increased from time to time depending upon requirement and availability of funds.

(d) and (e) The employees of AIIMS, New Delhi, are covered under a health scheme called Employee Health Scheme (EHS). A separate OPD counter has been provided in the EHS OPD area for OPD registration of EHS beneficiary patients which include bonafide employees of the Institute and their authorized dependent beneficiary.

[English]

GDP to Evaluate Inclusive Growth

4756. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes fresh yardstick other than Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to evaluate inclusive growth as followed by other countries;

(b) if so, the steps initiated by the Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government for inclusive growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the key indicators of economic development. In addition, some other indicators like poverty, education, health, access to basic amenities, etc. are used to assess the degree of inclusiveness in the economy.

The agenda of inclusive growth has been given utmost priority by the Government by increasing budgetary allocation for poverty alleviation, social infrastructure and public employment generation schemes. As per the Reserve Bank of India data, the expenditure on social services by the General Government as a proportion of GDP has moved up from 5.8 per cent in 2015-16 to 6.6 per cent 2017-18 (BE). The programmes/schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission, Make in India, Skill India, etc. are being implemented to provide direct and indirect employment opportunities to benefit all sections of the society. To improve health and education levels of the population, schemes like National Health Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal Scheme, etc. are being implemented in the country.

[Translation]

Review of GST

4757. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is reviewing to overhaul the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is reconsidering to subsume the other taxes of Central pool of taxes such as Excise Duty, Service Tax, Value Added Tax (VAT), etc. within GST;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the implementation of various slabs of GST e.g. 28 per cent, 18 per cent, 12 per cent, 5 per cent and 0 per cent along with the slab-wise details of the items of common use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Central Excise Duty, Service Tax and Value Added Tax (VAT) have already been subsumed under GST. However, GST on supply of petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel shall be levied with effect from such date as may be notified by the government on the recommendations of GST Council. The supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption has been kept out of purview of GST.

(d) The GST rates on goods and services were fitted into various slabs i.e. NIL, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%, largely based on the pre-GST incidence of indirect taxes on Centre and States, including the embedded taxes. The details of goods and services attracting various GST rates are available in public domain and hosted on website www.cbec.gov.in

[English]

Delay in Payment to Empanelled Hospitals

4758. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a delay in the payment to empanelled hospitals under Government sponsored health programmes such as Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY);

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

(c) whether CGHS and RSBY has been effective in reducing the burden of out of pocket spending of poor households, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total number of beneficiaries and total funds allocated under CGHS and RSBY over the last four years, State/UT wise including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Under CGHS there is some delay in payment to empanelled hospitals. Following are the reasons for delay in settlement of hospital bills under CGHS:

- Resource constraints particularly in the last quarter of Financial Year
- Need for consultation with Specialists in some cases.
- Time taken in scrutinizing of Hospital bills.

Under RSBY, Insurance Companies make payment, as due and admissible, to the empanelled hospitals as per their claim. Details are not maintained at Central level.

(c) Under CGHS, the beneficiaries, who are primarily Central Government Employees and Pensioners, are provided health facilities including OPD, medicines, reimbursement of expenditure incurred on hospitalization etc. and they do not have to incur out of pocket expenditure. They have to bear additional

expenditure only if they opt for specific brand of implants costing more than CGHS rates.

Under RSBY, claims amounting to Rs. 5012.17 Crore have been settled since 2011-12 to 2016-17, which may be construed as a reduction in out of pocket expenditure for the beneficiaries under RSBY, who have availed the hospitalization benefits.

(d) There are 32,53,219 number of CGHS beneficiaries as on 13.03.2018.

The total funds allocated under CGHS over the last four years is as under:

Year	Funds Allocated (Rupees in Crores)
2013-14	1772.75
2014-15	1734.02
2015-16	1872.29
2016-17	2026.91

Under RSBY no funds are allocated to States. Funds as central share of premium are released on receipt of proposals from State Governments. The State-wise list of beneficiaries under RSBY over the last four years including Bihar is given in the enclosed statement

Statement

RSBY Scheme: State-wise Status for last four years

Sl. No.	State	No. of Families Enrolled under RSBY			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2184	*	*	*
2.	Assam	1416919	1421104	1421104	1421104
3.	Bihar	6102774	818531	6899144	7028409
4.	Chandigarh	5854	7865	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	1962689	2141822	3442749	4146227
6.	Gujarat	1900903	1876307	1876628	2691497
7.	Haryana	463226	437850	437850	*
8.	Himachal Pradesh	341818	481699	480588	480588
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4988	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jharkhand	1923138	1714552	1682894	*
11.	Karnataka	29417	6050439	6731881	6206620
12.	Kerala	2747029	2018764	2021572	2060802
13.	Madhya Pradesh	608748	608748	*	*
14.	Maharashtra	234252	*	*	*
15.	Manipur	68140	70383	70925	70925
16.	Meghalaya	108321	65840	256138	256138
17.	Mizoram	145842	152983	152983	194886
18.	Nagaland	151806	128184	*	255314
19.	Odisha	4238040	4307538	4462959	4462959
20.	Pondicherry	9486	6467	*	*
21.	Punjab	236764	232352	232352	*
22.	Rajasthan	2511663	2692626	2769097	*
23.	Tripura	505327	505327	492022	481331
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5541225	285435	285229	*
25.	Uttarakhand	285435	3839765	1464242	285229
26.	West Bengal	5748689	6063390	6150716	6290446
Grand Total		37294677	35927971	41331073	36332475

* States not implementing RSBY during the period

Change in Forest Rules

4759. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Forest Rights groups has demanded change in forest rules;

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

(c) the details of demands put forth before his Ministry by the Forest Rights groups during the last four years;

(d) the details of demands accepted and not accepted along with the reasons for non-acceptance; and

(e) the details of Compensatory Afforestation Fund used during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) No such demand from forest rights group is received in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. However, based on inputs received from various Civil Society Organisations, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has provided comments on the Draft Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.

(e) A total of Rs. 79,681,145,800.00 has been released to the States/UTs from Compensatory Afforestation Fund from 2014-15 to 28.02.2018 for compensatory afforestation and allied activities against annual plan of operation submitted by the State/ UT Governments.

Relaxation of Norms for NPS

4760. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has recently made changes in the National Pension Scheme (NPS) including withdrawal norms; and

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, recently three changes have been made under National Pension System (NPS). The details are as under:

1. **Partial withdrawal during the service:** The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), with an objective to meet the subscriber's sudden financial requirement enrolled under NPS, has liberalized norms for partial withdrawals which also include reduction of requirement of minimum years of being enrolled under NPS from 10 years to 3 years from the date of joining. Suitable amendments were made through "Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Exits and Withdrawals under the National Pension System) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2017 and the same has been notified on 10.08.2017.
2. **Increase in the joining age under NPS:** With an objective to allow individuals (under NPS-All Citizen Model and Corporate Sector Model) who are in the age bracket between 60 years and 65 years to join NPS system. Suitable amendments were made through "Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Exits and Withdrawals under the National Pension System) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017 and the same has been notified on 06.10.2017.
3. **Exit in case of disability and incapacitation of the subscriber:** With an objective of facilitating easy exit & withdrawal in case of

disability and incapacitation of the subscriber covered under NPS, PFRDA has made suitable amendments through "Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Exits and Withdrawals under the National Pension System) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2018 and the same has been notified on 02.02.2018.

Funds to Tackle Air Pollution

4761. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently sanctioned thousands of crore rupees to tackle alarming air pollution level in the National Capital, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the type of machines likely to be used to filter the Polluted air in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government has approved a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ management of crop residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi for the period of 2018-19 to 2019-20 at an estimated cost of Rs.1151.80 crore in order to curb the practice of stubble burning which is one of the significant sources of air pollution. These machines are not intended to filter polluted air, instead, they mitigate air pollution by reducing air pollution due to burning of crop residue.

NPA's of Telecom Sector

4762. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian wireless telecommunication companies are the top bank defaulters in the country;

(b) if so, the details of 100 top most lender organisations in the country with their loan;

(c) the details of plan proposal of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to marginalize the loan amounts; and

(d) the suggestions and/or report proposal of the National Companies Law Tribunal(NCLT) to bring down the NPAs of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIVPRATAPSHUKLA): (a) With regard to Indian wireless telecommunication companies being the top bank defaulters in the country, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the gross Non-performing Assets (GNPAs) for domestic operations under the "Industry — Infrastructure — Communication" category for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) were Rs. 11,028 crore as on 31.12.2017. RBI has further informed that the said amount pertains to borrowers present in fields such as Telecommunication (fixed network), Telecommunication towers and Telecommunication and Telecom services.

As per RBI data, the aggregate GNPAs for domestic operations of SCBs, as on 31.12.2017, were Rs. 8,31,141 crore. Thus, as on 31.12.2017, the GNPAs of SCBs for domestic operations in the "Industry — Infrastructure — Communication" category were 1.33 per cent of the aggregate GNPAs of SCBs.

(b) RBI has informed that the information sought can not be disclosed under provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not to be published or otherwise disclosed.

(c) As per RBI inputs, RBI does not have plan proposal to marginalize telecommunication companies' loan amounts.

(d) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that National Company Law Tribunal is an adjudicating authority and cannot give a suggestion or proposal.

[Translation]

Bio-Medical Research

4763. SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether bio-medical research work undertaken in the country are of international level, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of medical research centres/institutes functioning under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), State/UT-wise along with the achievements therefrom;

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the said research centres/institutes in the country to international level and whether the state of the art technology is proposed to be implemented in the medical sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the assistance provided or proposed to be provided in this regard; and

(e) the details of mechanism adopted by the ICMR to boost quality health research output by way of building alliances and partnerships in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes, ICMR is an apex and premier medical research organisation in the country of international level.

(b)

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands – 01
2. Assam – 01
3. Bihar – 01
4. NCT of Delhi – 03
5. Gujarat - 01
6. Karnataka – 02
7. Madhya Pradesh – 02
8. Maharashtra - 04
9. Odisha – 01
10. Puducherry – 01
11. Rajasthan – 01
12. Tamil Nadu – 02
13. Telangana – 01
14. Uttar Pradesh – 02

Achievements of these institutes are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The said research institutes have international recognition.

(e) ICMR has signed MoUs with a number National and International organisations in the research field. Under “Policy on Contributions and Partnerships”, partnership with Government and private sector is being encouraged for up-scaling, validation and translation activities.

Statement

Achievements of ICMR (Institute-wise)

ICMR-National JALMA Institute for Leprosy & Other Mycobacterial Diseases (NJILOMD), Agra

- **Tested adjunct role of MIP in treatment of TB with standard regimen:** in pipeline for acceptance by the respective National programme.
- **Extensively researched the Immunotherapeutic and immunoprophylactic role of MIP in leprosy:** The MIP vaccine is now being taken up by NLEP under IR mode.
- **TIE-TB project:** A unique Active Case Finding Model comprising of Mobile TB diagnostic van for diagnosis of TB was initiated in 17 districts in 5 states.
- **National level mycobacterial reference laboratory** for providing clinical samples to various researchers at national level.
- Contributed in **understanding the transmission of leprosy** by using combination of molecular methods and traditional epidemiology on transmission aspects of leprosy.
- Contributed to **Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)** and **National Leprosy Eradication programme (NLEP)**.

ICMR-National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), Ahmedabad

- **Health Status of Coal Mines workers:** Study suggest measures like using protective appliances (e.g. PPEs), pre-placement- and periodic medical examination.
- **Indoor air pollution from biomass combustion and health hazards:** 12 PAHs

were identified which are reportedly hazardous for human health.

- **Environmental cum epidemiological study on arsenic toxicity from surface and underground water**
- **Occupational health assessment survey among asphalt associated job workers in India:** Suggests that road paving associated job workers are under risk of development of adverse health effects
- **Efficacy of Personal Colling Garment (PCG):** Developed to protect workers who are exposed to hot environment.

ICMR-National Institute of Traditional Medicine, Belagavi

- **Validation of traditional medicinal practices for Arthritis and Dengue:** Results of arthritis is expected to be translated soon through IPR registration, etc. Similarly, an AYUSH formulation for Dengue is under clinical evaluation with modern parameters for evaluation.
- **Herbal remedies for improving quality of life of critically/terminally ill patients:** Studies have been taken up to find the beneficial role of cocoa powder on cancer cell lines and cancer induced models.
- **Established ‘School of Traditional Medicine’ with an ‘Integrated clinic’ to validate the traditional medicine practices and generate human resource in the area.**
- **Outbreak investigations, referral services and support to State Health Services:** Reported rising number of diphtheria cases in the State of Karnataka. A policy brief has been submitted to the Govt of Karnataka by ICMR on ways to reduce mortality.
- **Model Rural Health Research Unit at Sirwar, Raichur is being set up:** Baseline study conducted this year identified Pregnancy Induced Hypertension as a major problem in the region. A study conducted in this area found anaemia and malnutrition to be high.

ICMR-National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research, Bengaluru

- **Developed “Cancer Samiksha”:** a web based tool on assessment and analysis of cancer (<http://ncdirindia.org/cancersamiksha/>)
- 10 States - Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal **have notified cancer as a notifiable disease.**
- **Developed NCDIR e-Mor:** an electronic mortality software .The software is being deployed in various hospitals and public health systems.
- Prepared **Report on Cancer Burden in North Eastern States (2012-2014):** revealed that high burden of exposures such as tobacco consumption, alcohol, indoor air pollution are contributing to high incidence of cancers in north eastern states.
- Released **National Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical & Health Research Involving Human participants and National Ethical Guidelines for Research Involving Children**

ICMR-National Institute for Research in Environmental Health (NIREH), Bhopal

- **Follow up of about 30,000 toxic gas exposed survivors for their health problems**
- **Services to Respiratory Diseases OPD of Kamla Nehru Gas Rahat Hospital by the Pulmonologist of NIREH.** About 2,000 respiratory disease patients were examined and advised treatment

ICMR-National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis (NIRT), Chennai

- **Clinical trials aiming to shorten TB treatment to 4 months using fluoroquinolones in pulmonary and extra pulmonary TB:** The results would go a long way in deciding future TB therapy in India.
- **Clinical trial testing the dosing schedule of treatment in HIV-TB coinfection** indicates daily regimen to be more efficacious.

- **Multi-centric cohort study of relapse in pulmonary TB** treated under RNTCP was completed and detailed analysis is underway.
- **Pharmacokinetic study of Rifabutin:** showed that 300mg thrice weekly and 150 mg daily were similar suggesting to the programme that either doses may be used.
- **Characterized the prevalence and pattern of drug resistance mutations** in ART- naive and ART-exposed HIV-1-infected children from south India.

ICMR-National Institute of Epidemiology (NIE), Chennai

- In-country **data verification for Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission** of HIV and Syphilis in 6 States in India, 2017
- **HIV sentinel Surveillance** among ANCs and HRGs
- **Strengthening Tuberculosis and HIV detection** and management through intensified case finding in Central Jail, Aizawl, Mizoram
- Process Evaluation of **Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI)** Program
- **Prevalence of Leptospiral infection** among fever-case-patients seeking referral public health facilities in the peri-urban areas of Chennai and distribution of leptospiral genotypes and serovars
- **Integrated Road Traffic Injury Surveillance system (IRIS)** Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- **Hospital Based Sentinel Surveillance** of *S. pneumoniae* and other Invasive Bacterial diseases
- **Health-needs assessment (HNA) of selected hill tribes (Palliyar and Muthuvan)** in Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu and, to estimate the disease burden amongst them
- **NIE-ICMR-WHO Ethics Course** For Indian Ethics Committees

- **Status of labelling, drug information and branding in marketed anti-diabetic Siddha formulations:** Cross-sectional study: Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- **Health systems preparedness** for interventions for diabetes, hypertension, chronic respiratory diseases, cardiovascular disease and cancers and deaths due to non-communicable diseases among the tribal population in India
- Coverage Evaluation Survey: **Measles Rubella Vaccination Campaign** Phase 1 (India CES-MRVC-P1, 2017)
- A multi-centric study to estimate the **sero-prevalence of dengue virus** infection in India
- **Risk factors of scrub typhus among children** and progression to AES in Gorakhpur division, Uttar Pradesh

ICMR-National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR), Delhi

- Monitoring of vector susceptibility to the insecticides being used in the programme in different ecotypes. - input to DDT Mandate committee.
- Monitoring therapeutic efficacy of antimalarials: Switch over from chloroquine to Artemisinin based Combination Therapy (ACT; AS+ SP) to ArtemetherLumefantrine (ACT; AL).
- Ban on Artesunate oral monotherapy.
- Evaluation of LLIN- Introduction in the programme
- Three Biolarvicides – *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti)*, *Bacillus sphaericus (BS)* and *Bti*Aqueous Suspension.
- Diflurbenzuron and {Insect Growth Regulator (IGR)} Larvicides
- Pirimiphos Methyl (Chemical Larvicide).
- Chemical Larvicide Fenthion withdrawn from the programme based on evaluations.
- Biological control agents- larvivorous fish

- Phase III clinical trials of antimalarials led to registration with regulatory authority Alpha beta Arteether, Bulaquine, Arterolanepiperaquine, Artesunateamodiaquine, artesunate mefloquine, DihydroartemisininPiperaquine
- Evaluation of malaria rapid diagnostic tests (paracheck and parahit) leading to introduction in the programme.

National Institute of Pathology (NIP), New Delhi

- Molecular diagnostics for Chlamydia, Leishmaniasis and Tuberculosis
- Cultured epithelial graft for treatment of burns patients
- Live attenuated Leishmania parasite as vaccine candidate for visceral leishmaniasis/ kala-azar (Collaborators US-FDA) US and Indian patent granted
- Breast Cancer Cell lines of Indian Origin
- Pathological studies in autopsies of Bhopal gas victims to analyse the effect of Methyl isocyanate

National Institute of Medical Statistics (NIMS), New Delhi

- Collaboration with CBHI and ECTA and Development of Health Policy Reforms Options Data (HSPROD) base and collected large number of health reforms in India as on the website of MOHFW.
- Establishment of Clinical Trials Registry – India (CTRI), in collaboration with DST and WHO.
- Established the NIMS as the nodal Institute for:
 - NACO's programme on HIV Sentinel Surveillance, Modelling Estimation and Projection of HIV/AIDS in India.
 - Implementation of IDSP-NCD risk factor survey.
 - Conduct of integrated behavioural and biological assessment along national highways (IBBA-NH) among truckers for HIV epidemic in India.

ICMR-National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad

- Mapped **B12 deficiency** in 9 states.
- Established **Nutrition Surveillance System** in 6 states
- Carried out **NCD Monitoring** activities in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
- Introduction of **Multi-component health and Nutrition Intervention** in 14 high burden districts in Jharkhand, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- The results of a study on fatty acids reinforce the current **recommendations of restricting the intake of trans fats**, moderate the intake of n-6 PUFA and increase the intake of n-3 PUFA for the prevention of diet related chronic diseases including NAFLD.
- Dissemination workshop on “**Health and Nutrition awareness**” was conducted for ICDS and Health functionaries working with Chencus.
- Determined Nutritive Value of Indian Foods
- Developed Double Fortification of Salt (DFS)
- Studied efficacy of Iron folate supplementation in pregnancy
- Exploded the protein myth and highlighted the calorie gap as a major bottle neck in Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM)
- Established Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) for Indians
- Formulated dietary guidelines for Indians

ICMR-National Institute for Research in Tribal Health (NIRTH), Jabalpur

- **Malaria Elimination Demonstration Project (MEDP)** in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh initiate The goal of Malaria Elimination Demonstration Project (MEDP) is to demonstrate elimination of malaria and prevention of re-establishment of malaria is feasible in a high-endemic region of India.
- **Outbreak of cholera in tribal district Katni** was investigated and appropriate suggestions regarding mitigations were given.

- **An outbreak of Chronic Kidney diseases (CKD) failure** was investigated Supebeda Panchayat of Deobhog Block of District Gariaband, Chhattisgarh.

ICMR-National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED), Kolkata

- Establishing **community-based enteric fever surveillance** for estimating typhoid fever burden as a prerequisite for implementation of TCV at the national level.
- Continuing **hospital-based diarrhoeal disease surveillance** with mapping of enteric pathogens and their antimicrobial resistance to facilitate deployment of evidence- based responses undertaken by the state health authorities.
- Establishing **efficacy of pentavalent rotavirus vaccine in a multi-centric RCT**, which aided its introduction in the national immunization program.
- Developing **candidate vaccines against shigellosis and typhoid**.
- Identification of **antimicrobial resistance in bacteria belonging to *Enterobacteriaceae*** causing neonatal sepsis, mechanism of resistance and resistance gene transmission mechanisms, developing cationic antimicrobial peptide-based therapy for sepsis caused by Gram Negative Bacteria.
- Continuing active participation in **the multi-state surveys for Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH)** infection under the joint program of Ministry of Health, GOI and respective state health authorities for school aged children.

ICMR-National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health (NIRRH), Mumbai

- **Conducted baseline survey in two tribal blocks** in Palghar district of Maharashtra: to improve health and nutritional status of vulnerable segment of population by implementing multi-component health and nutrition education intervention as a sustainable model of intervention.

- Prepared **Standard Operating procedures for Linking HIV with Family Planning services** in public health settings: Outcome-Many unintended pregnancies are prevented by use of dual contraception by PLHIV.
- Demonstrated **Estrogen**, the female hormone, to be involved in **regulating spermatogenesis and male fertility**.
- Developed **PBIT**, an online webserver for identification of drug targets for infectious diseases (www.pbit.bicnirrh.res.in.)
- Initiated a **multidisciplinary model of care for women with PCOS**: with a team of IVF specialist, endocrinologist, dermatologist, dietician and yoga expert. This is a **unique platform wherein research and services meet** and is **first of its kind** in the government research Institute in India.

ICMR-National Institute of Immunohaematology (NIIH), Mumbai

- Established **Advanced Centre for Diagnosis and Management of Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders (PID)**
- Developed a **nanoparticle based point of care technique for the diagnosis of von willebrand disease (VWD)**: No commercial rapid test kit is available for diagnosis of any of the common bleeding disorders
- Discovered a **novel molecular mechanism predominantly responsible for weak D variant in Indian population**
- Demonstrated **siRNA silencing of protein C gene to improve the clinical phenotype of hemophilia A**
- Demonstrated **Interplay of miRNA expression and the epigenetic factors in sickle cell anemia patients following hydroxyurea treatment**

ICMR-National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR), Noida

- Developed a hand-held device, "**Magnivisualizer**" with digitized image capture options for detection of precancerous cervical lesions

- Developed "**India Against Cancer**" website, a bilingual (English & Hindi) web portal that provides information on the leading cancers in India and promotes cancer awareness
- Developed "**OrCanome**", a comprehensive database with genomic, transcriptomic and proteomic information of genes dysregulated in oral cancer
- Developed natural product "**Plant based anticancer activity database**" for facilitating traditional drug discovery. Natural antioxidative agent curcumin has been demonstrated to be an anti-HPV molecule.
- Developed first ever "**Global database for cervical cancer genes (CCDB)**" involved in disease progression

ICMR-Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences (RMRIMS), Patna

- Conducted In-depth review of kala-azar programme to find out gaps and strengthening of elimination strategies
- Established Slow release emulsified suspension (malathion) as an alternative to DDT in vector control.
- Miltefosine, the first ever oral drug, for treatment of Kala-azar and PKDL; Paromomycin and amphotericin B registered by DCGI for Kala-azar treatment; and Single dose ambisome and combination therapy of miltefosine and Paromomycin introduced in programme.
- Established insectarium for sandfly rearing, regeneration and colony maintenance; and Leishmania Parasite repository & Sera bank.
- Developed Monitoring and evaluation toolkit for IRS in consonance with WHO- TDR for vector control

ICMR Vector Control Research Centre (VCRC), Puducherry

- Safety study on **triple drug administration** for LF elimination

- Xenomonitoring protocol to evaluate the **impact of MDA** for LF elimination
- **ZIKAV surveillance** through networking in the country
- Implementation study to **minimize risk of transmission of JE** through vector control intervention measures in Gorakhpur, UP
- **Mapping of insecticide resistance** among malaria vectors in Southern Odisha

ICMR-National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune

- Reporting of First Zika Virus case in India-
- Establishing Zika Surveillance network in India
- Training & supply of Zika Diagnostic reagents to 30 laboratories.
- Discovery of 03 new viruses
- Surveillance of fever, influenza like illness and dengue like illness has helped to know the base line incidence of viral diseases syndromes and seasonal variation of various viral bacterial diseases in community.
- Measles diagnostic IgM kit technology transferred to M/Cadila, Ahmedabad

ICMR-National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune

- Supports National AIDS Control Program (NACP) through **data validation for elimination of mother to child transmission** and providing recommendations for documentation of elimination planned for 2020 by GOI
- Preparation of **modules based on evidence generated for prevention of intimate partner violence.**
- World Health Organizations (WHO) has recognized NARI as a **center for pre-qualification of diagnostic test kits.**
- In the non-HIV area, generation of **causal evidence for Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) as caused by scrub typhus** and community engagement to implement control of JE.

ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre Bhubaneswar

- **Study on Mid-Day Meal Programme in Odisha:** Various e-study tools have been developed at the levels school, school monitoring committee, parents, cluster, block are tested on pilot basis. The study is planned to implement in various districts in 3 zones in the state.
- **A study on the Effectiveness of Food supplementation on Treatment Outcomes and Nutritional status of Adults with Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Odisha:** Difficult to reach areas, lack of pre-treatment counselling are few of the reasons quoted for lack of follow-up, high default rates and hence low cure rate in this region.
- Enhancing **bio risk mitigation awareness** in public health community and creating laboratory networks for enhanced diagnostic capabilities to deal with surveillance and outbreaks of high-risk group viral pathogens causing viral haemorrhagic fevers and respiratory infections.
- **Anthrax in Odisha** (Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Sundargarh) - Cutaneous Anthrax was found to be high, attributing to slaughtering, butchering and deskinning of animals by male respondents.
- **Asymptomatic malaria infection below 5 years** and mode of transmission in Kandhamal district

ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre Dibrugarh

- Developed the **capacity to provide diagnosis for 41 different viral infections** within 48 hours. A total of ~3000 samples have been tested for ~9,000 different viral pathogens in last 1 year.
- Developed "**Malaria Epidemiology Database and Retrieval system of North East, India**" and identified lead molecules against Malaria, Hepatitis and Cholera through virtual screening.

- Evaluated the **effectiveness of single dose of SA-14-14-2 (JE) vaccine** administered in adults (2012-16): Found to be effective.
- Established **evidence of major rickettsial infections** viz., spotted fever group rickettsiae (SFGR) and typhus group rickettsiae (TGR) beside scrub typhus (ST) as important vector borne disease in NE India.
- Community Survey of malaria showed a **significant gradual decrease in malaria positive cases** from 153 positive cases (1st survey) to 7 positive cases (5th Survey).
- Drug sensitivity testing of MTBC isolates collected from Sikkim has revealed **significantly high number of multi drug resistance (MDR) TB cases**.
- Providing **early warning for occurrence of Japanese encephalitis** at village level in three districts of Upper Assam for 2017 (viz., Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Sivasagar) in a GIS format.
- Demonstrated the **Group B streptococci (GBS) colonization among pregnant women** at 35-37 weeks, also established GBS as an invasive isolate from neonatal sepsis cases. Hence routine antenatal screening could be of public health importance
- Development of a **community based IEC intervention module for dietary salt restriction** and reduction of blood pressure
- Association of promoter hyper methylation of TP53, BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes with increased risk of breast cancer in females from NE region of India has been identified.
- Identification of the association of pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokine genes with the risk of gastric cancer in Tripura and Nagaland.

ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre Port Blair

- **Substantial reduction in filariasis prevalence** among the Nicobarese of

Nancowry group of islands through mass distribution of DEC fortified salt

- **Health profile and burden due to infectious and non-infectious diseases** among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups viz., Onges, Shompen and Andamanese

ICMR-Desert Medicine Research Centre (DMRC), Jodhpur

- Promotion of **protective devices for the prevention of hypertension** in brine (salt) workers.
- **Diagnosis, phylogenetic analysis and molecular characterization of H1N1 virus.**
- Screened and established the **Sickle Cell Disease in the tribal population** of Rajasthan.
- Established the **Trans Ovarian Transmission in *Aedes aegypti* vector.**
- Mapping of **insecticide resistance in malaria and dengue** vector of the state.
- Improving **Health and nutritional status of vulnerable segment of population** by implementing multi-component health and nutrition education intervention

[English]

Import of Sub-Standard Food Consignments

4764. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

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

(a) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has recently decided to ease the norms in testing of imported food consignments, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that there is no mechanism to check quality of food items imported from across international borders especially from China and Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and necessary steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) For ease of doing business, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) had integrated Food Import Clearance System (FICS) with the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data interchange Gateway (ICEGATE) under Single Window Clearance Interface to Facilitate Trade (SWIFT) at major ports. Customs Officers have been notified as Authorised Officers under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 at 136 locations to maintain parity of testing and import clearance. 161 National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratories have been notified by FSSAI for primary testing of food samples of imported consignments, besides 18 appellate laboratories. Customs, in consultation with FSSAI, has introduced Risk Management System (RMS) under which testing and analysis of imported food is limited and reduced. Thus, the quality of food imported from various borders points is checked adequately to ensure that imported food is safe for human consumption.

National Nutrition Policy

4765. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the National Nutrition Policy was introduced with an aim to eradicating malnutrition and achieving optimum nutrition for all and if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(b) the expenditure incurred/to be incurred on the said policy along with the monitoring mechanism in place and the steps taken to sensitize Government machinery on prevention of malnutrition;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Inter-Ministerial Group for the said policy, if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations, if any, made by the Group and the follow-up action taken thereon;

(d) whether as per reports, disease burden due to child and maternal malnutrition in India was 12 times higher per person than in China in 2016 and every fourth child in 10 most populous Indian cities has stunted growth and development due to malnutrition and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation process of the policy to find out its low effectiveness in curbing the malnutrition; and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with 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) The National Nutrition Policy (NNP) was formulated with the aim of reducing malnutrition, improving household food security and promoting appropriate diets and healthy lifestyles. NNP identified key areas of action in various areas like agriculture, food production, food supply, education, information, healthcare, social justice, tribal welfare, urban development, rural development, labour, women and child development, people with special needs and monitoring and surveillance. The core strategy envisaged under NNP is to tackle the problem of nutrition through direct nutrition interventions for vulnerable groups as well as through various development policy instruments which will improve access and create conditions for improved nutrition.

(b) In order to realize the commitments made in the National Nutrition Policy, several programmes in the social sector which impact the nutrition of the people are being implemented by the Government. This Ministry is implementing Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana under the umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the nutrition challenges in the country. During the year 2017- 18, an amount of Rs. 7822.19 crore, 2042.6735 crore and 431.72 crore has been released for the Anganwadi Services, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana and Scheme for Adolescent Girls respectively. Recently, National Nutrition Mission has been set up with a three year budget allocation of Rs. 9046.17 crore. All these Schemes have an in-built monitoring mechanism.

(c) As envisioned in the National Nutrition Policy, the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee subsequently adopted a comprehensive National Plan of Action on Nutrition to fulfil the commitment of alleviating malnutrition and achieving an optimal state of nutrition for the people.

(d) Yes, Madam. As per the Report entitled "India: Health of the Nation's States" by Indian Council of Medical Research, Public Health Foundation of India and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the disease burden due to child and maternal malnutrition in India was 12 times higher per person than in China in 2016.

Further, as per the report of the Urban HUNGaMA Survey, 2014, released by Naandi Foundation, 22.3% children under five years of age are stunted. The survey, however, was conducted only in 10 cities of the country, namely Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Surat, Pune and Jaipur.

(e) and (f) All the schemes intended to address the issue of malnutrition have in-built monitoring system to review their implementation. Besides this, the newly set up National Nutrition Mission has ICT-based real-time monitoring system through Common Application Software (CAS). The software also provides a template for its integration with Mother and Child Tracking System/Reproductive Child Health portal for facilitating auto-population of information across the software of MWCD and MoHFW. To digitize and computerize the data generated at the AWCs, Tablets and Smart Phones and other IT related equipment are provided to Lady Supervisors and Anganwadi worker.

As a result of the concerted efforts of the Government, the levels of malnutrition have reduced in the country as is evident from the findings of the report of the recent National Family Health Survey – 4 (NFHS-4), 2015-16, conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which reports that 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 38.4% are stunted and 58.4% are anaemic, which is a reduction from the previous NFHS-3 levels.

AYUSH Societies

4766. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Ministry has succeeded in the constitution of State AYUSH Societies;

(b) the details of States which have been unable to set up State AYUSH Societies and the reasons for the same;

(c) the details of States that have submitted their Annual Plans for 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on the Annual Action Plans submitted, State/UT-wise and year-wise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the responsibility for constitutions of State AYUSH Societies are vested with concerned State/UT Governments. In this regard, as informed by the States/UTs, they have constituted State AYUSH Society except Delhi and Bihar. No reason has been spelt out by the Government of NCT of Delhi in this regard. State Government of Bihar has reported that State Cabinet decided to constitute the State AYUSH Society in Bihar. However, State Government of Bihar has not informed about the status of registration of State AYUSH Society till date.

(c) and (d) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) State/UT Governments including the State of Gujarat have submitted the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) seeking financial assistance for different activities. Accordingly, Ministry has approved the eligible proposal as per NAM guidelines. The status of SAAP submitted and approved State/UT-wise and year-wise including Gujarat is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The number of proposals received through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) from States/UTs including Gujarat under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016- 17 and 2017-18 and the action taken by the Government.

(2014-15)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2014-15	Proposal received including State Share 2014-15	Central Share of approved for the year 2014-15	Initial installment of Grant-in-aid released during 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	859.854	1146.474	859.856	309.925
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	171.662	190.830	171.248	101.135
3.	Assam	1068.941	1187.710	1068.357	668.979
4.	Bihar	2755.399	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	872.845	1163.730	830.67	281.413
6.	Gujarat	956.665	1275.55	909.886	332.393
7.	Haryana	640.56	1136.555	612.807	213.589
8.	Himachal Pradesh	273.885	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	666.851	740.94	618.46	226.268
10.	Jharkhand	981.409	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	1043.578	1456.02	1041.592	359.116
12.	Kerala	716.184	955.397	712.548	254.670
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2070.764	2770.4	1948.918	644.938
14.	Meghalaya	247.131	628.06	228.047	134.647
15.	Manipur	426.061	527.4	373.218	226.813
16.	Mizoram	228.263	228.263	190.125	116.270
17.	Maharashtra	1555.779	2662.17	1480.604	534.670
18.	Nagaland	388.945	234.48	191.728	115.613
19.	Odisha	1322.567	2111.65	1322.57	471.723
20.	Punjab	604.063	1037.777	585.289	316.000
21.	Rajasthan	1862.295	2556.55	1768.789	638.065
22.	Tripura	390.955	494.535	381.486	238.115
23.	Telangana	690.976	1163.000	690.979	330.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	1038.32	-	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	471.683	532.75	437.457	284.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5085.82	-	-	-
27.	West Bengal	1438.554	1964.94	1371.688	471.230
28.	Sikkim	152.33	199.76	110.12	66.428
29.	Delhi	399.306	682.916	399.305	132.707
30.	Goa	381.676	-	-	-
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	414.771	275.82	151.94	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	164.857	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	209.396	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	191.611	255.48	189.398	-
35.	Puducherry	119.544	97.54	72.525	60.000
36.	Chandigarh	66.5	-	-	-
Total		30,930.000	27,676.697	18,719.610	7,528.707

(2015-16)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2015-16	Proposal received including State Share 2015-16	Final Grant-in-aid released against SAAP 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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
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/UT	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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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/UT	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2017-18	Proposal received including State Share	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	1,864.000	-	1,176.012	1,176.012	1,176.012
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	481.000	855.320	2.701	543.026	543.005	545.706
3.	Assam	3,087.400	3,430.532	-	2,390.692	2,390.692	2,390.692
4.	Bihar	3,462.000	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	937.300	2,199.210	9.349	1,217.406	1,217.406	1,226.755
6.	Gujarat	970.900	2,000.000	204.000	1,070.394	1,070.394	1,274.394
7.	Haryana	871.000	1,451.701	-	848.442	848.442	848.442
8.	Himachal Pradesh	596.400	976.070	9.299	709.628	709.628	718.927

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	632.700	3,465.368	-	992.584	992.584	992.584
10.	Jharkhand	1,235.800	1,759.287	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	1,298.400	10,373.962	18.248	2,041.618	2,041.618	2,059.866
12.	Kerala	1,415.500	6,983.550		2,096.234	2,096.234	2,096.234
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,364.251	6,790.618	21.549	3,038.135	3,038.135	3,059.684
14.	Manipur	711.000	2,006.990	-	1,339.333	1,339.326	1,339.326
15.	Meghalaya	720.700	1,781.708	21.059	717.199	717.195	738.254
16.	Mizoram	767.900	1,707.370	5.875	687.612	687.603	693.478
17.	Maharashtra	1,866.400	3,164.543		1,784.285	1,784.285	1,784.285
18.	Nagaland	823.800	2,259.301	0.855	1,516.068	1,516.061	1,516.916
19.	Odisha	1,561.000	2,601.700	-	1,561.020	1,561.020	1,561.020
20.	Punjab	546.700	899.826	801.642	547.020	547.020	1,348.662
21.	Rajasthan	2,640.300	12,972.354	2,971.704	3,921.552	3,921.552	6,893.256
22.	Tripura	608.200	7,767.212	-	1,195.542	1,195.541	1,195.541
23.	Telangana	625.100	1,676.519	5.544	1,049.567	1,049.567	1,055.111
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,504.100	5,236.678	684.992	2,104.080	2,104.080	2,789.072
25.	Uttarakhand	1,024.300	2,304.000	10.293	1,975.804	1,975.804	1,986.097
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6,499.300	10,832.200	-	6,280.230	6,280.230	6,280.230
27.	West Bengal	1,829.900	3,040.753	-	1,654.943	1,654.645	1,654.645
28.	Sikkim	200.000	196.720	15.300	164.790	164.787	180.087
29.	Delhi	800.000	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Goa	200.000	443.954	-	262.469	262.468	262.468
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	602.700	602.700	-	302.330	302.330	302.330
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	381.100	316.820	-	143.403	143.403	143.403
33.	Daman and Diu	338.600	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	244.600	63.747	-	63.747	63.747	63.747
35.	Puducherry	200.000	433.304	0.004	200.000	200.000	200.004
36.	Chandigarh	773.000	1,793.720	-	490.520	490.520	490.520
Total		43939.751	104251.737	4782.414	44085.685	44085.334	48867.748

Fiscal Deficit

4767. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved the target of narrowing down the fiscal deficit over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the fiscal deficit of the Government in terms of amount and as percentage of GDP during each of the last three years;

(c) the targets fixed by the Government to maintain fiscal deficit for the current financial year; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has been successful in bringing down fiscal deficit from 5.8 per cent of GDP in FY 2011-12 to 3.5 per cent of GDP in FY 2016- 17. The details of fiscal deficit during last three financial years are as under:

Financial Year	Fiscal Deficit	
2014-15	₹5,10,817 crore	4.1% of GDP
2015-16	₹5,32,783 crore	3.9% of GDP
2016-17	₹5,35,618 crore	3.5% of GDP

(c) and (d) In the Revised Estimates of current financial year (RE 2017-18), fiscal deficit has been estimated at 3.5 per cent of GDP (₹5,94,849 crore). Steps taken by the Government to achieve the fiscal deficit target include rationalizing of expenditure and mobilizing the resources from tax, non-tax and non-debt capital receipts as estimated in the RE 2017-18.

Kisan Credit Cards

4768. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of farmers allotted Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) during the previous year and the current year;

(b) whether all existing KCCs have been converted to electronic cards, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of loans disbursed through the KCCs during the current year and previous year; and

(d) whether the said loans have contributed to the non-performing assets of banks, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Total number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) issued during the previous year i.e 2016-17 and the current year 2017-18 (upto 31 December 2017) as reported by Reserve Bank of India in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in respect of Regional rural Banks (RRBs) & Cooperative Banks are given as under:

(Numbers in lakh)

Year	Scheduled Commercial Banks	Cooperative Bank	RRBs	Total
2016-17	77.86	15.58	14.60	108.04
2017-18	51.00	10.54	11.81	73.36

(b) Agency-wise details of operative KCC and Rupay KCCs (RKCCs) issued as on 31.12.2017, as reported Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and by NABARD in respect of RRBs and Cooperative Banks are given as under:

(No. in lakh)

Agency	No. of operative/Live KCCs	No. of KCCs converted to RKCCs	% conversion
PSBs	218.03	210.34	96.47
RRBs	101.31	99.25	97.97
Cooperative Banks	214.48	161.16	75.14
Total	533.82	470.75	88.19

(c) The total amount sanctioned under KCC during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto 31 December 2017) in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks as reported by RBI is given as under:

Sl. No.	Amount sanctioned as on at the end of Year	Scheduled Commercial Banks (Rupees in crore)
1.	2016-17	1,58,113.01
2.	2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017)	1,05,564.48

(d) The details of total outstanding Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPAs) and GNPA ratio for Agriculture & Allied Activities, in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for the last two years, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are as under:

Agriculture and Allied Activities – GNPAs (in Rs. Crore)		Agriculture and Allied Activities - GNPA Ratio (in Per cent)	
March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017
48,845	60,161	4.7	5.4

Gross State Domestic Product

4769. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the declining Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of all States across the country, which consistently stood above the national

average, but has begun to show a declining trend from 2012-13 onwards; and

(b) the details of the expenditure of the Government on account of the Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (IIFB) all across the States in the country, granted to States IIFB and its repayment period to the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation publishes the estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the States. As per information downloaded from the website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the State-wise GSDP estimates at current prices (base year 2011-12) and growth rates as on 28.02.2018 are given in the enclosed statement. The GSDP of the States are showing increasing trend from 2011-12 to 2016-17. However, the GSDP of Goa declined in 2011-12 to 2013-14.

The details of the expenditure of the Government on account of the Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (IIFB) all across the States in the country, granted to States IIFB and its repayment period to the Central Government is not maintained in this Department.

Statement

State-wise Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices as on 28.02.2018

Sl. No.	State	GSDP - Current Prices (Rs. in crore)										(% Growth over previous year)				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379402	411404	464272	526468	609934	699307	8.43	12.85	13.40	15.85	8.43	12.85	13.40	15.85	14.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11063	12547	14581	17960	20433	22150	13.41	16.21	23.18	13.77	13.41	16.21	23.18	13.77	8.40
3.	Assam	143175	156864	177745	195723	226276	NA	9.56	13.31	10.11	15.61	9.56	13.31	10.11	15.61	NA
4.	Bihar	247144	282368	317101	342951	381501	438030	14.25	12.30	8.15	11.24	14.25	12.30	8.15	11.24	14.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	158074	177511	206690	234982	260776	290140	12.30	16.44	13.69	10.98	12.30	16.44	13.69	10.98	11.26
6.	Goa	42367	38120	35921	47814	54275	NA	-10.02	-5.77	33.11	13.51	-10.02	-5.77	33.11	13.51	NA
7.	Gujarat	615606	724495	807623	921773	1025188	1158151	17.69	11.47	14.13	11.22	17.69	11.47	14.13	11.22	12.97
8.	Haryana	297539	347032	400662	437462	485184	547396	16.63	15.45	9.18	10.91	16.63	15.45	9.18	10.91	12.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72720	82820	94764	103742	112852	125227	13.89	14.42	9.47	8.78	13.89	14.42	9.47	8.78	10.97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	78256	87144	95619	98333	119093	NA	11.36	9.72	2.84	21.11	11.36	9.72	2.84	21.11	NA
11.	Jharkhand	150918	174724	188567	218525	231294	253536	15.77	7.92	15.89	5.84	15.77	7.92	15.89	5.84	9.62
12.	Karnataka	606010	695413	816666	912647	1012804	1132393	14.75	17.44	11.75	10.97	14.75	17.44	11.75	10.97	11.81
13.	Kerala	364048	412313	465041	512564	557947	617035	13.26	12.79	10.22	8.85	13.26	12.79	10.22	8.85	10.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	315562	380925	439483	480121	530443	639220	20.71	15.37	9.25	10.48	20.71	15.37	9.25	10.48	20.51
15.	Maharashtra	1275948	1454612	1646043	1773744	2001223	2267789	14.00	13.16	7.76	12.82	14.00	13.16	7.76	12.82	13.32
16.	Manipur	12915	13748	16198	18129	19233	NA	6.45	17.83	11.92	6.09	6.45	17.83	11.92	6.09	NA
17.	Meghalaya	19918	21872	22938	23235	25967	28446	9.81	4.87	1.29	11.76	9.81	4.87	1.29	11.76	9.54
18.	Mizoram	7259	8362	10293	13509	15339	NA	15.20	23.10	31.24	13.55	15.20	23.10	31.24	13.55	NA

19. Nagaland	12177	14121	16612	18401	19816	NA	15.97	17.64	10.77	7.69	NA
20. Odisha	230987	261700	296475	314267	330874	377202	13.30	13.29	6.00	5.28	14.00
21. Punjab	266628	297734	332147	354908	391543	427870	11.67	11.56	6.85	10.32	9.28
22. Rajasthan	434837	493551	551031	615695	683758	759235	13.50	11.65	11.74	11.05	11.04
23. Sikkim	11165	12338	13862	15407	16954	18852	10.51	12.35	11.14	10.04	11.20
24. Tamil Nadu	751486	855476	969216	1072775	1161963	1298511	13.84	13.30	10.68	8.31	11.75
25. Telangana	359434	401594	451580	505664	567588	646265	11.73	12.45	11.98	12.25	13.86
26. Tripura	19208	21663	25593	27422	34368	NA	12.78	18.14	7.15	25.33	NA
27. Uttar Pradesh	724050	822393	940356	1011790	1119862	1232566	13.58	14.34	7.60	10.68	10.06
28. Uttarakhand	115328	131613	149074	161439	175772	195606	14.12	13.27	8.29	8.88	11.28

Note: NA – Not Available

[Translation]

Indented Medicines in GGHS Wellness Centres

4770. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicines indented by CGHS Wellness Centres in the country, particularly in Delhi are distributed after three days from the date of prescription of medicines;

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

(c) the details of guidelines for distribution of indented medicines including the time period/procedure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Indented medicines are normally distributed on the next working day. However, there are some instances of delay in this regard.

(b) Following are the reasons for delay in distribution of indented medicines:

- Since one Authorized Local Chemist (ALC) supplies medicines for more than one CGHS Wellness Centre, there could be delay in arranging medicines of different kinds for some Wellness Centres.
- Some of the medicines prescribed by Specialists are not readily available in market and ALC takes time to obtain the same from nearest available source.
- Indented medicines are required to be received and entered in the inventory and distributed. There is shortage of manpower at CGHS Wellness Centres for this work.

(c) As per the terms and conditions of appointment of Local Chemists, the indented medicines are to be supplied on the next working day, failing which penalty is imposed.

The beneficiary is required to collect the indented medicines within 14 days, after which that shall be added in the inventory as unclaimed medicines. The medicines from the unclaimed inventory are issued to other beneficiary in need of such medicines.

Funds Allocated under CSS to Jharkhand

4771. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds made available by the Union Government for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) during the financial year 2016-17, State-wise;

(b) the details of the amount of funds received and utilized by the State Government of Jharkhand;

(c) whether the Government of Jharkhand has given any clarification with regard to the funds remained unutilized; 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) to (d) The Central Government/ Ministry of Finance allocates budgetary funds to different Ministries/Departments demand wise for each Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the Ministry/Department in turn allocates the share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme to States/UTs through the Consolidated Funds of the States concerned. The releases to CSSs are made sub-scheme wise by the administrative Ministry/ Department in accordance with the individual scheme guidelines. Ministry of Finance does not monitor individual schemes State wise. Details of funds allocated to Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the year 2016-17 is given below:

	Rs. (in crore)		
	BE 2016-17	RE 2016-17	Actuals 2016-17
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2,31,900	2,45,435	2,41,296

EXTENDING OF GST AMBIT

4772. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating a policy to bring in the insurance premium, credit card bill and telecommunication services under the new Goods and Services Tax (GST) system;

(b) if so, the details of the areas on which the Government is planning to spend the huge money accrued under GST from the customers; and

(c) whether farmers are likely to get benefit from this tax system and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) These services are leviable to GST in accordance with the GST Act, rules and notifications issued there under. They were subjected to Service Tax in pre-GST regime.

(b) Tax revenues, including those from GST, net of devolution to the States, are spent in accordance with the various budgetary proposals, as approved by the Parliament.

(c) Yes Madam. Farmers are benefitted from the tax system as the taxes are used for incurring expenditure on various programs relating to agriculture, rural development, various centrally sponsored schemes and central sector schemes relating to agriculture and allied sectors. The details of these schemes are available at <http://www.indiabudget.gov.in>

[English]

Research Work on Medicinal Plants

4773. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any research work regarding Genetic Modification of the medicinal plants which are beneficial in curing various incurable diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government has considered to start research work on medicinal plants to benefit the people suffering from non-availability of proper medicines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Department of Biotechnology

(DBT), Government of India, recently, the DBT has initiated a project on chloroplast metabolic engineering of *Artemisia annua* plant for enhancing artemisinin (anti-malarial drug) biosynthesis and another project on biosynthesis of high-value sesquiterpene(s) such as Viridiflorol/Globulol and its overproduction in *Mentha piperita*. The work on gene transfer and expression system studies of key Santalol pathway genes in Sandalwood cell culture system has also been undertaken.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Medical Negligence

4774. DR. ANSHUL VERMA:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) the number of complaints regarding medical negligence received during the last three years and the details of action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Government is planning to set up a special empowered medical tribunal for quick redressal of disputes and complaints related to policy, service quality, service ethics, negligence and inappropriate behaviour as well as issues related to confidentiality and privacy for protection of rights of patients;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of hospitals and doctors found guilty of professional misconduct during the last three years so far and the steps taken by the Government against those hospitals and doctors, State/ UT-wise; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to deal with complaints of medical negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The details of the complaints received by the Medical Council of India (MCI) is as under:

	2015	2016	2017
Total complaint received	154	164	117
Complaints refer to the State Medical Councils	83	98	65
Complaints disposed off	51	24	15
Complaints tabled before the Ethics Committee	20	42	37

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) MCI with the prior approval of the Central Government has notified Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette And Ethics) Regulations, 2002 to prescribe standards of professional conduct and etiquette and code of ethics for medical practitioners. The MCI or the appropriate State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action against a doctor for violation of the provisions of

the aforesaid Regulations. As and when complaints are received against the violation of code of ethics for doctors, such complaints are referred by MCI to the concerned State Medical Councils where the doctors/ medical practitioners are registered. The MCI is an Appellate Authority.

The details of action taken by the MCI in the last three years against the doctors found guilty of professional misconduct are given in the enclosed statement. Since, health is a State subject, the complaints against hospitals are to be dealt by the respective State.

Further, the Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012. These provide for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments including those in the private sector. The Act is currently applicable in ten States and all UTs except Delhi. The enforcement of the said Act also falls within the ambit of the States/UTs.

Statement

Details of action taken by MCI against the doctors found guilty of professional misconduct

2015

Sl. No.	Ethics Committee Meeting dated	Doctor's Name	Period of punishment awarded
1	2	3	4
1.	15-16.01.2015	Dr. Sukhchain Singh Bhullar and Dr. B. K. Sanjay	any teaching post/administrative post, in any medical college for a period of 5 (five Years)
2.	04-05.11.2015	Dr. Basudeb Tewari	Warning
3.	28.01.2015	Dr.(Mrs.) Meenakshi Chaki	Warning
4.	28.01.2015	Dr. Manoj Dhingra	Remove for 1 (One) Year
5.	05-06.02.2015	Dr. Goli Venkateshwar Rao	Remove for 3 (Three) Months
6.	19-20.02.2015	Dr. A. Goenka and Dr. Abhay Tyagi	Warning
7.	19-20.02.2015	Dr. M. L. Sharma	Remove for 1 (One) Year
8.	19-20.02.2015	Dr. Gaurav Bansal and Dr. V.K. Kohli	Remove for 1 (One)
		Dr. Alka Goel and Dr. Renu Agarwal	Year Remove for 3 (Three) Months
		Dr. Anu Nayar	Warning

1	2	3	4
9.	17-18.03.2015	Dr. Jatinder Sharma	Warning
10.	17-18.03.2015	Dr. Praveen Rathi	Warning
11.	06-07.04.2015	Dr. S.B. Dabral	permanently debar from taking any post of Principal/Dean/Administrative/any teaching post of similar nature
		Dr. Rajender Singh	Remove for 5 (Five) Years
12.	06-07.04.2015	Dr. Prafull Kumar Arya	from undertaking any post of medical teacher, administrative capacity or any post of similar nature Remove for 5 (Five) Years
13.	06-07.4.2015	Dr. H. Basavanagowdappa	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
14.	29th & 30th April, 2015	Dr. Parveen Doddamani	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
14.	26-27.05.2015	Dr. Narain Harsinghani	Remove for 3 (Three) Months
15.	16-17.06.2015	Dr. T. Gunasagarar, Dr. Bavanisankar T., Dr. Dipti Shah, Dr. M. P. Sasi, Dr. A. H. Nagarajappa and Dr. Vidya Modgaonkar	permanently debarred from the panel of Assessors
16.	16-17.06.2015	Dr. K. Ravi, Dr. Shilpa Rao, Dr. Kirti Dubey, Dr. Yamini Nilesh Trivedi and Dr. Srikumari Damodaran	permanently debarred from the panel of the MCI Assessment
17.	16-17.06.2015	Dr. Atul Chhabra	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
18.	16-17.06.2015	Dr. Basudev Tewari	Warning
19.	16-17.06.2015	1. Dr. Subodh Banzal, Professor 2. Dr. Mahendra Tilkar, Assistant Professor of Medicine 3. Dr. Kailash Bhatia, Professor of Dermatology 4. Dr. Manoj Kela, Associate Professor of Surgery 5. Dr. Rajiv Jain, Associate Professor of Surgery. 6. Dr. Saket Jati, Associate Professor of Orthopaedic	Remove for 3 (Three) Years from of Medicine teaching post

1	2	3	4
20.	25-26.06.2015	Dr. Neetu Rastogi	Remove for 1 (One) Year
21.	10-11.08.2015	1. Dr. A. K. Bhargava, Professor of Pathology 2. Dr. Rakesh Lal, Associate Professor of Radiology 3. Dr. Ramesh M. Vanjani, Professor of Pathology 4. Dr. N. K. Malpani, Professor of General Surgery 5. Dr. Shailja Ratan Shukla, Professor of DVL 6. Dr. Pawan Shorey, Professor of Ophthalmology	Remove for 5 (Five) from undertaking any post of Administrative nature/teaching post of similar nature in any university and/or medical college
22.	10-11.08.2015	Dr. H Rangappa	Remove for 5 (Five) Years
23.	27-28.08.2015	Dr. Ravi Prakash Agarwal	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
24.	27-28.08.2015	Dr. Nandeesh	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
25.	27-28.08.2015	Dr. T.K. Aneetha	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
26.	27-28.08.2015	Dr. Mohammed Shahid	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
27.	29-30.09.2015	Dr. Ashok Kumar Ghosh	Remove for 1 (One) Year
28.	29-30.09.2015	Dr. Sujit Sarkar	Remove for 1 (One) Year
29.	15-16.10.2015	Dr. N. S. Kothari	Permanently debar from undertaking any post of Principal/Dean or any Administrative post of similar nature
		1. Dr. A. K. Bhargava, Professor of Pathology 2. Dr. Rakesh Lal, Associate Professor of Radiology 3. Dr. Ramesh M. Vanjani, Professor of Pathology 4. Dr. N. K. Malpani, Professor of General Surgery 5. Dr. Shailja Ratan Shukla, Professor of DVL 6. Dr. Pawan Shorey, Professor of Ophthalmology	Remove for 5 (Year) Yeas any post of Administrative nature/teaching post of similar nature

1	2	3	4
30.	4-5.11.2015	Dr. Ashalata Shankararao Jagtap	In terms of clause 8.5. of Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002
31.	4-5.11.2015	Dr. Kailash ChandraManchanda	In terms of clause 8.5. of Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002
32.	4-5.11.2015	Dr. Shri Ram Bharadwaj	In terms of clause 8.5. of Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002
33.	4-5.11.2015	Dr. Kanwardeep Randhawa	Remove for 180 days
34.	02-03.12.2015	The Dean Dr. Ashok Kumar Dhanvijay	Debar for 1 (One) year from undertaking any post of Principal/Dean or any Administrative post
35.	22-23.12.2015	Dr. Aswani Patchala	Remove for 6 (Six) months
36.	22-23.12.2015	Dr. Sadanand Govindrao Kulkarni	In terms of clause 8.5. of Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002. Remove for 5 (Year) Years any post of Administrative nature/teaching post of similar nature. (Decision sent on dated 24.05.2017)
37.	22-23.12.2015	Dr. Sabha Shankar Tiwari	In terms of clause 8.5. of Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002.
38.	22-23.12.2015	Dr. Rupendra Singh	In terms of clause 8.5. of Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002.
39.	22-23.12.2015	Dr. Amit Panwar	In terms of clause 8.5. of Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002.
40.	22-23.12.2015	Dean/Principal of Chintpurni Medical College & Hospital, Pathankot, Punjab	In terms of clause 8.5. of Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002.
41.	22-23.12.2015	Dr. Manish Kumar	In terms of clause 8.5. of Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002
42.	22-23.12.2015	Dr. Paresh Ruparel Dr. U.B. Shah	Remove for 5 (Year) Yeas any post of Administrative nature/teaching post

2016

Sl. No.	Ethics Committee Meeting dated	Doctor's Name	Period of punishment awarded
1	2	3	4
1.	05-06.01.2016	Dr. V. S. Solanki Dr. Madhu Chadha	More Careful
2.	19-20.01.2016	Dr. Y. P. Bhattacharya Dr. S. K. Sinha	In terms of clause 8.5. of Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002
3.	19-20.01.2016	Dr. K. Koteswera Rao Prof. J. Sasi Kumar and Dr. Gurunadha Rao Dr. Anil Grover	Debarred permanently warning Five Years
4.	19-20.01.2016	Dr. R.P. Singh	Remove for 6 (six) Months
5.	17-18.02.2016	Dr. Arvind Kumar	Remove for 1 (One) Year
6.	17-18.02.2016	Dr. Ashok Kumar Ghosh Dr. Sujit Sarkar	Remove for 1 (One) Year Remove for 6 (six) Months
7.	17-18.02.2016	Dean Dr. Anil Agarwal	Remove for 1 (One) Year
8.	17-18.02.2016	Dr. Shirish B. Patil	Remove for 1 (One) Year
9.	17-18.02.2016	Dr. Mihir Choudhary Dr. Swapnil Thorat	warning “
10.	17-18.03.2016	Dr. Alok Madan Dr. Mahesh Gupta	Warning “
11.	17-18.03.2016	Dean/Principal	Remove for 1 (One) Year
12.	18.04.2016	Dr. Talisetti Bharti	warning
13.	18.04.2016	Dr. Vijay Kumar Sharda	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
14.	18.04.2016	Dr. E. Sudhakar Reddy	warning
15.	18.04.2016	Dr. Arunachalam Kumar	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
16.	18.04.2016	Dr. H. P. Shanta	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
17.	18.04.2016	Dr. Bolar Ram Prasad	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
19.	18.04.2016	Dr. Mohammad Shuaib	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
20.	18.04.2016	Dr. Smita Singh Banerjee	Remove for 3 (Three) Months
21.	18.04.2016	Dr. Shilpa S. Naik	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
22.	18.04.2016	Dr. Harshida Sukhalagir Gosai	Remove for 3 (Three) Months

1	2	3	4
23.	18.04.2016	Dr. Muddu Surendra Nehru	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
24.	18.04.2016	Dr. Nemade Pankaj Ramesh	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
25.	18.04.20146	Dr. Narendrula Sunitha	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
26.	18.04.2016	Dr. Rajnish Chandran	Remove for 3 (Three) Months
27.	18.06.2016	Dr. Bhagat Haridas	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
28.	18.06.2016	Dr. Pradhya P. Kulkarni	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
29.	18.06.2016	Dr. Sagar Sunka	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
30.	18.06.2016	Dr. B. Venugopal Rao	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
31.	18.06.2016	Dr. Ved Prakash Gupta	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
32.	18.06.2016	Dr. Vijay Kumar Chaudhary	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
33.	18.06.2016	Dr. Basavaraj M. Tinginkai	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
34.	18.06.2016	Dr. Hemant Kumar	Remove for 3 (Three) Months
35.	18.06.2016	Dr. Muthu Kumar R.	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
36.	18.06.2016	Dr. Abhay Kumar	Remove for 3 (Three) Months
37.	18.06.2016	Dr. Ishan Hemant Kumar Shah	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
38.	18.06.2016	Dr. Ruchi Garg	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
39.	18.06.2016	Dr. Sonawane Yashdeep Liladhar	Remove for 3 (Three) Months
40.	18.06.2016	Dr. M. Chitra	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
41.	18.06.2016	Dr. Amit Srivastava	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
42.	18.06.2016	Dr. P. Madanika	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
43.	18.06.2016	Dr. Sachin S Shabadi	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
45.	18.06.2016	Dr. Vishal K. Kadeli	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
46.	03-04.05.2016	Dr. S. Swarupa Rani	Remove for 1 (One) Year
47.	03-04.05.2016	Dr. N.S. Sharma of the then Dean of Chintpurni Medical College & Hospital, Bungal, Pathankot, Punjab.	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
48.	03-04.05.2016	Dr. Ardaman Singh	Remove for 1 (One) Year
49.	03-04.05.2016	Dr. N.S. Sharma of the then Dean of Chintpurni Medical College & Hospital, Bungal, Pathankot, Punjab.	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
50.	03-04.05.2016	Dr. Ravdeep Singh	Remove for 1 (One) Year

1	2	3	4
51.	03-04.05.2016	Dr. Mrinalini, Dean of Melmaruvathur Adhiparasakthi Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Melmaruvathur, Tamilnadu	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
52.	03-04.05.2016	Dr. Dipti Basu the then Dean of Hi-Tech Medical College, Rourkela	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
53.	03-04.05.2016	Dr. Om Prakash Pandey	Remove for 1 (One) Year
54.	03-04.05.2016	Dr. Tushar R. Patil	Remove for 1 (One) Year
55.	03-04.05.2016	Dr. Mrinalini, Dean of Melmaruvathur Adhiparasakthi Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Melmaruvathur, Tamilnadu	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
56.	03-04.05.2016	Dr. M. Rama Rao	Remove for 1 (One) Year
57.	03-04.05.2016	Dr. Rama Kant	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
58.	24-25.05.2016	Dr. Amit Jagtap	Warning
59.	24-25.05.2016	Dr. Nirmala Jaiswal Dr. Pritha Datta	In terms of clause 8.5. of Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002
60.	23-24.06.2016	Dr. Muktanjali Arya, Dr. A. S. Sekhon Dr. V. Mohan Dr. P.K. Arya	Remove for 3 (Three) Years " "
61.	23-24.06.2016	Dr. N. K. Das, Dr. SP Choudhary, Dr. R. K. Mishra, Dr. J.K. Prasad Dr. P. K. Moonka	Remove for 1 (One) Month " " "
62.	30.06.2016	Dr. Neetu Rastogi	Remove for 1 (One) Month
63.	4-5.08.2016	Dr. Keerti Munday	Remove for 6 (Six) Month
64.	19-20.08.2016	Dr. Surendra Bhandari the then Dean, Maheshwara Medical College, Medak District	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
65.	19-20.08.2016	Dr. Kailash Chandra Manchanda, Dean of Chintpurni Medical College & Hospital, Pathankot, Punjab	Remove for 3 (Three) Years

1	2	3	4
66.	7-8.09.2016	Dr. Manoj Kumar Rai	Remove for 1 (One) Year
67.	5/6.10.2016	Dr. H. S. Somasekhar	Warning
		Dr. B. Vijay Kumar	Warning & Remove for 3 (Three) Years
68.	5/6.10.2016	Dr. S. B. Ongale	Warning
69.	5/6.10.2016	Dr. Sharad Gupta	Debarred for 5 (Five) Years
		The Dean Dr. Mahendra Raj Waghray	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
70.	5/6.10.2016	The Principal Dr. S. Balakrishanan	Debarred for 1(One) Year
71.	5/6.10.2016	The Principal Dr. Jayapakash	Debarred for 1(One) Year
72.	5/6.10.2016	The Dean Dr. H. Rangappa	Debarred for 1(One) Year
73.	09.11.2016	Dr. Gunjan Singh	Remove for 6 (Six) Months

2017

Sl. No.	Ethics Committee Meeting dated	Doctor's Name	Period of punishment awarded
1	2	3	4
1.	14.12.2016	Dr. Manish Kumar Singh	Remove for 1 (One) Year
2.	29/30.11.2016	The Principal Dr. (Lt.Col.) K. S. N. Rao &	Remove for 1 (One) Year
		Dr. Gudurusree Latha	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
		Dr. C. Madhav Rao	"
		Dr. Pradeep Vundavalli	"
		Dr. Pandula Revathi	"
		Dr. D.K. Chedrolu	"
		Dr. Y. Nagatalupula Rao	"
3.	29/30.11.2016	Dr. Pratibha D. Athavia	Remove for 1 (One) Year
4.	29/30.11.2016	Dr. Parul Verma	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
5.	29/30.11.2016	Dr. Shiuli	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
6.	29/30.11.2016	Dr. Sanjeev Kumar	Remove for 6 (Six) Months
7.	30.12.2016	Dr. Kaushik Samajdar	Remove for 3 (Three) Months
8.	09.01.2017	Dr. Bhawani Shankar	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
9.	09.01.2017	The then Dean, Dr. Deepti Basu	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
		The then Dean, Dr. Ch. Lakshmi Kumar &	"
		Dr. Amit Panwar	Remove for 1 (One) Year

1	2	3	4
10.	24/25.01.2017	The then Dean Dr. U. B. Shah	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
11.	24/25.01.2017	Dr. Umesh Gupta	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
12.	24/25.01.2017	Dr. Deepak Kumar	Warning
		Dr. Prabhat Sinha	"
13.	24/25.01.2017	The Ex-Principal Dr. Chandrakant Shirohi	Remove for 1 (One) Year
14.	24/25.01.2017	Dr. Shailendra Singh	Remove for 1 (One) Year
15.	06.04.2017	Dr. (Prof.) Kedar Bandhopadhyay	Remove for 3(Three) Months
16.	27/28.04.2017	Dr. Aashish N. Tripathi	Remove for 3(Three) Months
17.	27/28.04.2017	Dr. Gour Chandra Naskar & Dr. Chandi Charan Roy & Dr. Ashok Kumar Biswas & Dr. R. Basu	Remove for 3 (Three) Years Warning
18.	27/28.04.2017	Dr. Jose Chellan	Remove 2 (Two) Years
19.	27/28.04.2017	Dr. Rajeev Kumar Aggarwal, Dr. Chandra Prakash Singh, Dr. P.K. Vashist & The then Dean Dr. M. D. Tripathi	Remove for 3 (Three) Years Remove for 3 (Three) Years Remove for 3 (Three) Years Remove for 3 (Three) Years
20.	27/28.04.2017	Dr. Nikhil Raheja	Remove for 1 (One) Year
21.	27/28.04.2017	Dr. Purnendu Roy	Remove for 1 (One) Year
22.	27/28.04.2017	The then Dean Dr. Rajiv Kumar Gupta	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
23.	27/28.04.2017	Dr. Anil Bharani, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr.V. S. Pal, Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Pali Rastogi, Dr. Hemant Jain, Dr. Ashish Patel, Dr. Raghulam Razdan	Remove for 3(Three) Months " " " "
24.	27/28.04.2017	Dr. Murarilal Nagarmal Saraf	Remove for 5 (Five) Years
25.	18/19.05.2017	Dr. Yatish Sharma Dr. Pawan Khurana	Warning "
26.	06/07.06.2017	the then Dean, SMBT Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre &	Remove for 3 (Three) Years

1	2	3	4
		Dr. Pankajrao Himmatrao Patil, Dr. Nukte Muktanand Ratilal, Dr. Sawant Rujuta Rajesh, Dr. Mahajan Pratikshit Madhav, Dr. Amit Ramnath Kakad, Dr. Sakharam Tulshiram Ghankute, Dr. Nikam Maheshkumar Prabhakarand Dr. Khadose Gopal Jagannath Dr. Tharat Sukhdeo Lingaji Dr. Jayant R Maheshwari	Remove for 1 (One) Year
27.	06/07.06.2017	The then Dean, Dr. R. Gopinathan	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
28.	30th June & 1st July 2017	Dr. Parveen Choudhary	Remove for 1 (One) Year
29.	30th June & 1st July 2017	Dr. Seema Shivhare	Remove for 1 (One) Month
30.	0	0	0
31.	22nd September, 2017	Dr. G.P.I Singh	Remove for 3 (Three) Years
32.	22nd September, 2017	Dr. Darshan M.S	Remove for 1 (One) Year
33.	16th October, 2017	Dr. Rajammal Bhagirathy Ammal	Remove for 1 (One) Year
34.	22nd September, 2017	Dr. Dinesh Chandra Gupta	Remove for 1 (One) Year
35.	30th October, 2017	Dr. Meena Taneja	Remove for 5 (Five) Years
36.	21st September, 2017	Dr. Surender Bhandari	Remove for 3 (Three) Years

Import of GM Soy Seed

4775. SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether live GM soy seed has been allowed to be imported into India by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC);

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

(c) whether any safety assessment was done before according such permission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by GEAC to stop such imports and fix liability on violators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has not allowed import of live Genetically Modified (GM) soy seed into India.

(e) GEAC has requested the Directorate General of Foreign Trade to take appropriate action, and to issue suitable directives to concerned agencies not to allow import of GM soy seed or its products.

Health Infrastructure in North East

4776. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the health infrastructure in the North Eastern States including the number of hospitals, medical colleges, doctors, nurses and other medical professionals, State-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned/utilised for improving health care in the North Eastern Region, during the last four years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is taking any measures to develop health care services including any incentives being offered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The details about functioning of different levels of public sector health facilities including medical colleges in North Eastern States, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The details about availability of Doctors, Specialists and other medical professionals in North Eastern States, are given in the enclosed Statement-II to VIII.

There are three Central Government health institutions in North East viz. North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Medical and Health Sciences at Shillong, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal and Regional Institute of Paramedical & Nursing Sciences, Aizawl. The detailed HR position of these Institutes is given in the enclosed Statement-IX

(b) Statement showing State-wise allocation, release and expenditure of North Eastern States under National Health Mission (NHM) for the Financial Year 2013-14 to 2016-17, is given in the enclosed Statement-X

(c) and (d) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing healthcare services lies with the State/UT Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their overall health system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality health care to all the citizens based on the proposals submitted by the States in their NHM-Programme Implementation Plans within their overall resource envelope. This support, inter-alia, includes support for free reproductive, maternal and child health services, control and treatment of communicable diseases like TB, Malaria, HIV/AIDS, free Diagnostics services, free drugs, Medical Mobile Unit, Referral transport, PM National Dialysis Programme, etc.

Various other measures taken to develop health care services and incentives being offered are as follows:

- With a view to complement and supplement the initiatives under National Health Mission, Forward Linkages Scheme is under implementation which aims at improving/strengthening the Tertiary and Secondary level health infrastructure of the NE region
- Under NAM, a system of incentives/disincentive has been introduced to encourage better performance by States. 20% of total allocation under NHM Flexi-pool is earmarked for incentives.
- Under Up-gradation/Strengthening of Nursing Services (ANM/GNM), funds of Rs.47.654 Cr. have been released during FY 2013-14 to 2016-17 to the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. There are 3 Central Sponsored Schemes for developing healthcare services in the country including North Eastern States -
 - (i) Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral

hospitals:- Five North Eastern States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland have been included in this Scheme. Details are given in the enclosed statement-XI.

- (ii) Up-gradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country:- One North Eastern State namely Manipur has been included under this Scheme, Detail is given in the enclosed statement-XII.

- (iii) Strengthening and up-gradation 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. Two North Eastern States namely Assam and Tripura have been included in this Scheme, Detail is given in the enclosed statement-XIII.

Statement-I

Number of Rural Health Infrastructure Functioning in the North Eastern States (As Per RHS 2017)

Sl. No.	State	Sub centre	PHCs	CHCs	Sub Divisional Hospital	District Hospital	Medical* Colleges
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	312	143	63	0	18	0
2.	Assam	4621	1014	158	14	25	6
3.	Manipur	421	85	17	1	7	2
4.	Meghalaya	436	109	27	1	12	1
5.	Mizoram	370	57	9	2	9	0
6.	Nagaland	396	126	21	0	11	0
7.	Sikkim	147	24	2	0	4	0
8.	Tripura	987	93	21	11	8	2

* Source: Information received from NE States

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Doctors at Primary Health Centres (As Per RHS 2017)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	122
2.	Assam	1048
3.	Manipur	194
4.	Meghalaya	112
5.	Mizoram	56
6.	Nagaland	122
7.	Sikkim	30
8.	Tripura	156

Statement-III

<i>Total Specialists at CHCS</i>		
<i>Total Specialists (Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians)</i>		
Sl. No.	State	As Per RHS 2017
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
2.	Assam	139
3.	Manipur	3
4.	Meghalaya	13
5.	Mizoram	0
6.	Nagaland	8
7.	Sikkim	1
8.	Tripura	0

Statement-IV

*General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) -
Allopathic at CHCs*

Sl. No.	State	As Per RHS 2017
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	119
2.	Assam	386
3.	Manipur	93
4.	Meghalaya	75
5.	Mizoram	16
6.	Nagaland	52
7.	Sikkim	3
8.	Tripura	84

Statement-V

Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCS

Sl. No.	State	Nos. (As Per RHS 2017)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	123
2.	Assam	1202
3.	Manipur	70
4.	Meghalaya	162
5.	Mizoram	82
6.	Nagaland	73
7.	Sikkim	21
8.	Tripura	91

Statement-VI

Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCS

Sl. No.	State	Nos. (As Per RHS 2017)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	498
2.	Assam	2793
3.	Manipur	397
4.	Meghalaya	610
5.	Mizoram	212
6.	Nagaland	387

Sl. No.	State	Nos. (As Per RHS 2017)
7.	Sikkim	33
8.	Tripura	597

Statement-VII

*Doctors at District Hospital and
Sub District/Sub Divisional Hospital*

Nos. (As Per RHS 2017)

Sl. No.	State	District Hospital	Sub District/Sub Divisional Hospital
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	381	NA
2.	Assam	655	127
3.	Manipur	221	6
4.	Meghalaya	237	9
5.	Mizoram	223	15
6.	Nagaland	172	0
7.	Sikkim	80	0
8.	Tripura	307	113

NA - Not Available

Statement-VIII

*Para Medical Staff at District Hospital and
Sub District/Sub Divisional Hospital*

Nos. (As Per RHS 2017)

Sl. No.	State	District Hospital	Sub District/Sub Divisional Hospital
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	790	NA
2.	Assam	1770	294
3.	Manipur	293	27
4.	Meghalaya	1066	22
5.	Mizoram	848	32
6.	Nagaland	449	0
7.	Sikkim	195	0
8.	Tripura	1480	511

NA - Not Available

Statement-IX*Details of Doctors, Nurses and other medical professionals in three Central Government health institutions in NE States*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Doctors	Nurses	Other medical professionals
1.	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal	329	623	105
2.	North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health & Medical Sciences, Shillong	340	424	15
3.	Regional Institute of Paramedical & Nursing Sciences, Aizawl*	-	-	-

* It is a training Institute.

Source: State Governments

2. Assam	2. Dhubri	189.00	170.10	0.00	10.00	20.00	41.00	71.00	334.97
	3. Nagaon	189.00	170.10	0.00	10.00	20.00	41.00	71.00	
	4. North Lakhimpur	189.00	170.10	0.00	10.00	20.00	41.00	71.00	
	5. Diphu	189.00	170.10	0.00	0.00	83.97	38.00	121.97	
3. Meghalaya	6. West Garo Hills (Tura)	189.00	170.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.00	76.00	76.00
4. Mizoram	7. Falkawn	189.00	170.10	0.00	30.00	21.02	76.00	127.02	127.02
5. Nagaland	8. Naga Hospital	189.00	170.10	0.00	36.50	14.53	25.00	76.03	76.03

Statement-XII

Funds released to North Eastern States 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 (90%)	Amount released in 2014-15	Amount released in 2015-16	Amount released in 2016-17	Amount released in 2017-18	Total Released amount (till date)
1.	Manipur	Jawaharlal Institute of Medical Science, Imphal	100 to 150	50	60	54	0	0	0	12	12

Statement-XIII

Funds released to North Eastern States 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	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1.	Assam	0	17.71	0	0	0	0	0	3	6.9344	27.6444
2.	Tripura	0	7.29	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	18.29

Imaging Technology

4777. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the current system being used to identify the location of the medicinal plants in India;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to use imaging technology as a tool to identify medicinal plants based on morphology and locate it geographically on the map; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYSUH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Manual Survey and inventorization is practiced widely to identify the location of Medicinal Plants in India, however, the modern technologies like Remote Sensing & Geographic Information System (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS) used for survey and inventorization of Plant diversity and identification of specific location/habitat of plant species/populations are also currently used to identifying the location of the medicinal plants.

(b) and (c) Recently, the NMPB, Ministry AYUSH under its Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants has supported a project titled "Geospatial approach for suitable site identification for conservation of some species of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) at selected districts of Uttarakhand" to Uttrakhand Space Application Centre, Dehradun and another project titled "Inventorization, Digitization and web enabling of the Geo-spatial Maps of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants cultivated in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Orissa" to the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow.

Nursing Education System

4778. DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nursing education pattern are same all over the country or are there State-wise differences and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether all nursing schools/colleges are under Nursing Council of India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for nursing institutions to be registered under Nursing Council of India; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to initiate any specialised Nursing diploma/degree course keeping in view the emerging requirement for specialised nursing staff for neonatal, paediatric, orthopedic and cardiothoracic care etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, Indian Nursing Council (INC) is empowered under Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 to prescribe the syllabus and maintain uniform standards of Nursing education in the Country.

(b) and (c) As per Section 13 of INC Act, 1947, INC has the power to inspect the State Nursing Council recognized institutions, on the suitability for training and adequacy of the same. Under Section 14, INC has the power to withdraw the recognition.

(d) Indian Nursing Council has already developed the following specialized one year Post Basic diploma courses keeping in view the emerging requirements for specialized Nursing courses on:

- Post Basic Diploma in Cardio-Thoracic Nursing
- Operation Room Nursing
- Orthopaedic & Rehabilitation Nursing
- Critical Care Nursing
- Emergency and Disaster Nursing
- Neonatal Nursing
- Psychiatric/Mental Health Nursing
- Neuro Science Nursing
- Oncology Nursing
- Nurse Practitioner Critical Care Post Graduate Residency of 2 years duration.

Rise in Cancer Cases

4779. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase in the number of cancer cases has been found in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of most significant contributing factor and percentage of cases that may be attributed to it;

(d) the percentage of the cases that may have been caused by poor air quality, year-wise and State-wise, including Delhi; and

(e) the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's cancer registry data (2012-2014), the estimated incidence of cancer cases in the country reported during the last three years is given in the table below:

Year	2015	2016	2017
Estimated Incidence cancer cases - Both Sexes	1388397	1451417	1517426

Cancer is a multifactorial disease, the risk factor of which, *inter alia*, includes, ageing population, sedentary life styles, use of Tobacco products, unhealthy diet, etc.

Based on the report of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) & National Cancer Registry Programme "Three Year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries 2012-2014" the percentage of cancers occurring in sites associated with use of tobacco is 43.8% in males, 16.0% in females and for both sexes it is 30.1%.

(d) and (e) Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that no study has been conducted by them attributing increased cancer cases with air quality. The data about percentage of cancer cases caused due to air pollution is not maintained centrally.

Multisectorial action is required to prevent and control pollution. The Government of India had constituted a Steering Committee on air pollution and health and the report has been shared with the relevant stake holders. Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change has also approved a new Mission on Health under National Action Plan on Climate Change. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has also initiated scheme to provide free LPG connection to women belonging to BPL households under 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna', to reduce indoor air pollution.

Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, opportunistic screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer.

A population level initiative of prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 150 districts of the country in 2017-18 under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare.

Measures taken by the Government to prevent diseases caused by various kinds of pollution including air pollution also include the following:

- I. Provision of safe drinking water
- II. Reduction in emissions from vehicles, industries and power plants and other sources of air pollution
- III. Measures for safe disposal of human excreta through sanitary latrines
- IV. Treatment of diarrheal diseases, typhoid, worm infestation through public health care system
- V. Provision of clean sources of energy including LPG, electric and solar energy.

Passport Details of Big Borrowers

4780. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the State-owned banks to obtain passport details of all borrowers who have taken loans in excess of Rs.50 crores, within 45 days, with a view to prevent alleged fraudsters from fleeing the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (b) with a view to enable banks to inform relevant authorities of passport details, if need arises, *vide* letter dated 6.3.2018, Government has advised all Public Sector Banks to obtain a certified copy of the passport of the promoters/director sand other authorized signatories of companies availing of loan facilities of Rs. 50 crore and above. The advisory further states that in existing cases, where loans of Rs. 50 crore and above are given, banks may collect passport details. In addition, it states that in cases where the concerned person does not have passport, a certificate in the form of declaration that he does not possess passport should suffice in lieu of passport details.

Disbursement of Agriculture Loan by Private Sector Banks

4781. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private sector banks who recently received license are disbursing agricultural loan and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor;

(b) whether there is any compulsion for private banks to lend a percentage of loans disbursed by them as agricultural loans to farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of agriculture loan disbursed by private sector banks during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise; and

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per extant directions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), a target of 18 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE) has been prescribed to all domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, including Small Finance Banks, for lending to Agriculture.

Bank-wise details of agricultural loans disbursed (no of accounts and amount outstanding) by private sector banks (for the last three years and current financial year upto Dec 2017) and Small Finance Banks (for the current financial year upto Dec 2017) as reported by RBI are given in the enclosed statement.

As per the Master Direction dated 07.07.2016 on PSL-Targets and Classification issued by RBI, Scheduled Commercial Banks having any shortfall in lending to priority sector shall be allocated amounts for contribution to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) established with NABARD and other Funds with NABARD/NHB/SIDBI/ MUDRA Ltd., as decided by the Reserve Bank from time to time. The interest rates on banks' contribution to RIDF or any other Funds, tenure of deposits, etc. shall be fixed by RBI from time to time.

Further, RBI directions provide that the above mechanism shall be applicable to Small Finance Banks commencing from the year 2019-20 i.e banks having shortfall in their PSL targets/subtargets as on March 31, 2019, will require to contribute to RIDF and other funds in the following year, as directed by RBI.

Statement - I*Agriculture (Total Priority Sector)**No of A/cs in actual and amt in Rs thousands*

Bank Name	Mar-15		Mar-16		Mar-17	
	Agricultural loan O/s (Total Priority Sector)		Agricultural loan O/s (Total Priority Sector)		Agricultural loan O/s (Total Priority Sector)	
	No. of A/cs	Balance O/s	No. of A/cs	Balance O/s	No. of A/cs	Balance O/s
Axis Bank	417630	303288623	633842	355986291	994852	441164590
Bandhan Bank Limited			3997876	61181240	3572886	77400278
Catholic Syrian Bank	113691	8445785	130249	15977297	128554	17294560
City Union Bank	391016	30098181	352094	33904029	329706	43574881
Development Credit Bank	20001	15346364	35986	17123582	73203	21159575
Dhanlaxmi Bank	93191	15953423	113835	14144981	465486	123969360
Federal Bank	419923	95357415	412867	107041312	2267678	761672242
HDFC Bank	1170896	533147766	1916658	652509527	1846275	556854563
ICICI Bank	1510120	497553188	1681285	545842982	588449	20930161
IDFC Bank Limited			68853	1282229	1360353	117121988
IndusInd Bank	1044523	79847318	1646334	110218197	346800	66222349
ING Vysya Bank	39764	81342237				
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	375559	74527468	347668	78714142	247036	65827666
Karnataka Bank	301134	59195154	276473	58367393	657925	77378602
Karur Vysya Bank	674879	64778095	696884	78675546	830197	228954670
Kotak Mahindra Bank	499877	99198408	861703	206892219	263850	35727198
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	284165	24125562	267148	30861463	14006	6563417
Nainital Bank	13214	4642224	13807	5233355	741305	41571692
Ratnakar Bank	410103	19852821	601926	27523037	416068	81550277
South Indian Bank	286289	62817979	380692	57168029	441948	43309359
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	356894	21076845	398155	43986729	127460	15027992
Yes Bank	1847164	137289829	3022649	139814723	638064	129167869
Total	10270033	2227884685	17856984	2642448303	16352101	2972443288

Source: RBI

Statement-II**Agriculture (Total Priority Sector)**

(no of accounts in actual and amount in Rs. Thousand)

Bank Name	2017-18 upto Dec, 2017	
	Agriculture loan O/s (Total Priority Sector)	
	No. of A/cs	Balance O/s
1	2	3
AU Small Finance Bank Limited	18970	1523998.48
Capital Small Finance Bank Limited	5916	6539577.00
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	112190	5095554.79
ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited	975744	12618589.00
Fincare Small Finance Bank Limited	170115	1058053.61
Suryodaya Small Finance Bank Ltd.	225963	408486.75
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited	0	0.00
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited	847622	14106190.12
Small Finance Bank	2356520	41350449.75
AXIS Bank Limited	899874	398424038.72
Bandhan Bank Limited	3584428	34905337.64
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	145191	17711815.53
City Union Bank Limited	340044	40084312.16
DCB Bank Limited	117794	21325442.79
Federal Bank Ltd	552862	132819467.42
HDFC Bank Ltd.	2544336	896495114.79
ICICI Bank Limited	1919152	582570232.38

	1	2	3
IDFC Bank Limited	923814	40344603.15	
Indusind Bank Ltd	1506066	127369078.90	
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd	351715	73467870.61	
Karnataka Bank Ltd	232921	65775427.06	
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	700696	79875326.23	
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	646905	234164562.76	
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	260563	35312842.56	
Nainital Bank Ltd	14132	8415896.82	
RBL Bank Limited	885014	44392721.51	
South Indian Bank Ltd	464116	84024042.16	
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	505285	47979878.00	
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	135201	14118910.21	
Yes Bank Ltd.	768501	179440599.91	
Private Sector Banks	17498610	3159017521.31	

Source: RBI

Free Pathology/Diagnostics Scheme

4782. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to roll out free Pathology/Diagnostics Scheme and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi; and

(b) whether the Government has asked the State Governments to start providing a basket of essential services for free to patients visiting public healthcare facilities 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) Government of India has launched NHM Free Diagnostic Services Initiative, under which support is provided to States for providing free diagnostic services in Public Health Facilities. The guidelines on National Free diagnostics service initiative along with the model tender document have been developed and disseminated to the States. The guidelines are intended to assist States/UTs to roll out the initiative. The detailed guideline along with the model tender document is available on web-link mentioned below:

http://nhsrcindia.org/sites/default/files/practice_file/Free%20Diagnostics%20Service%20Initiative.pdf

The guidelines provide illustrative list of investigations to be provided free at each level of the health facility as under:

Public Health Facility	No. of Investigations
Sub Centre	7
Public Health Centre	19
Community Health Centre	39
District Hospital	57

29 States/UTs have implemented Free Diagnostics Initiative through NHM funding and State budget. Implementation strategy and number of investigations provided at facility level varies from State to State. The State/UT wise details are as under:

(i) 28 States are providing Laboratory services either in-house or through PPP mode:

Andhra Pradesh, A&N islands, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

(ii) 25 States are providing CT scan services either in-house or through PPP mode:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, A&N Islands.

(iii) Teleradiology (X-ray) (6 States):

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal.

[Translation]

Violation of NSE Rules

4783. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purchase of shares of Essar steel company was closed against/in violation of the rules of National Stock Exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of efforts made by the Government to compensate the loss to investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the regulator for the securities market in India, has informed that the purchase of shares of Essar Steel company was not closed against/in violation of the rules of National Stock Exchange. However, the trading in the equity shares of the Company was suspended with effect from December 14, 2007, on account of voluntary delisting of equity shares of the Company as per SEBI (Delisting of Securities) Guidelines 2003.

(c) As per SEBI (Delisting of Securities) Guidelines 2003, the delisting process includes book building process to compensate investors and investors are given six months even after delisting to tender shares and receive compensation at price determined in book building process.

[English]

OBC Reservation in PG Medical and DNB

4784. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the previous academic year *i.e.* 2017-18 only 165 seats in PG Medical & DNB were allotted to OBCs out of around 8000 seats;

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

(c) the details of the seats allotted to OBCs since inception of reservation;

(d) whether it is a fact that in Tamil Nadu State not a single OBC candidate out of 700 seats has been benefited, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether in the current year 2018- 19, the reservation policy will be implemented in letter and spirit for OBCs and SCs/STs, 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) to (e) As per the provisions of Post-Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is the Designated Authority for counseling for admission to Diploma and MD/MS courses for the 50% All India Quota seats of the contributing States, all postgraduate courses in Medical Educational Institutions of the Central Government, Universities established by an Act of Parliament and the Deemed Universities. The counselling for admission to all remaining seats lies with the respective State Government and no data is maintained by the Central Government.

Directorate General of Health Services informed that as per the Order of the Hon'ble supreme Court in WP (C) No. 138 of 2006, there is 15% reservation for SC and 7.5% for ST candidates in All India Quota from the academic year 2007-08 onwards. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006 provides for 27% reservation is earmarked for OBC candidates in Central Institutes of the country in All India Quota from the year 2008-09 onwards. Further, each State has its own reservation policy for admissions in Medical colleges in their State.

Directorate General of Health Services further informed that from the year 2012 onwards, the data of allotted seats to OBCs in Central Institutions is as follows:

Year	No of OBC seats
2012	41
2013	39
2014	43
2015	42
2016	76
2017	78

National Board of Examination (NBE) informed that in the year 2017, it has offered 161 OBC seats in DNB courses and 131 seats were allotted. Further, from the year 2012 to 2017, NBE has allotted 550 OBC seats in DNB courses. NBE also informed that in the case of DNB courses, it does not own or control any of its accredited hospitals/institutes. Reservation status at a particular institution/hospitals/medical college is provided by the respective institution based on the roster maintained by them.

The reservation policy for the respective category candidates is being implemented by the Directorate General of Health Services in accordance with the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006.

[Translation]

Dormant and Closed Companies

4785. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are around 15 lakh listed companies in India but only 10.7 lakh companies were functioning till the year 2015 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the number of listed companies reached 15.19 lakh till December 2017 while in December 2014 the said number was 14.39 lakh, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps against listed companies which are not functioning and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of companies registered under the Registration of Companies (RoCs) and closed down during the last two years along with the major reasons for their closure;

(e) the number of people got employment in new companies during the last one year along with the number of people who have become unemployed due to closure of these companies; and

(f) the details of the steps taken by the Government to identify the number of companies which are not functioning but continues to be on the records of the Government, State-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) No, Madam. As on 31st December 2015, there were 15.19 lakh registered companies in India. Of these, 10.7 lakh companies were active in which 7,269 were listed companies.

(b) No, Madam. There were only 7,270 active listed companies out of 17.21 lakh registered companies as on December 2017 whereas in December 2014 there were

7,261 active listed companies out of 14.39 lakh registered companies in India.

(c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has filed prosecution against 780 listed companies under various sections of Companies Act, 2013 due to non-filing of Financial Statements and Annual Returns.

(d) The Registrar of Companies (RoCs)-wise number of registered and closed companies (under section 248(2), CA 2013) during the last two (2) financial years is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(e) No such information is maintained in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(f) 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 dormant company u/s 455. 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. The States/UTs-wise details of such 2,26,166 companies is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Registrar of Companies (RoCs) wise number of registered and closed companies during the last two (2) Financial Years (FY) is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of RoCs	FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17	
		Companies registered	Closed Companies	Companies registered	Closed Companies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	3,692	1,253	4,645	1,097
2.	Andaman	-	-	38	-
3.	Bangalore	7,554	716	8,905	263
4.	Chandigarh	1,344	447	1,496	365
5.	Chennai	4,975	1,165	5,433	798
6.	Chhattisgarh	420	56	537	84
7.	Coimbatore	1,148	210	1,227	185

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Cuttack	1,247	61	1,523	62
9.	Delhi	17,525	4,566	20,274	3,684
10.	Ernakulam	2,202	467	3,067	358
11.	Goa	236	12	304	149
12.	Gwalior	1,544	507	2,172	401
13.	Himachal Pradesh	263	113	340	81
14.	Hyderabad	7,938	235	8,895	217
15.	Jaipur	2,330	854	2,695	605
16.	Jammu	273	10	274	37
17.	Jharkhand	866	151	1,029	55
18.	Kanpur	7,527	1,062	8,682	242
19.	Kolkata	4,473	2,089	4,754	2,628
20.	Mumbai	11,183	2,276	12,345	3,750
21.	Patna	2,394	229	2,711	101
22.	Pondicherry	99	20	93	15
23.	Pune	4,331	730	5,159	786
24.	Shillong	395	82	572	78
25.	Uttarakhand	522	37	678	19
Total		84,481	17,348	97,848	16,060

Statement-II

States/UTs wise number of companies removed from the register of companies u/s 248 of CA, 2013 as on 31.12.2017 is as under:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Removed from Register of companies
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,633
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
4.	Assam	172
5.	Bihar	1,557
6.	Chandigarh	1,453

1	2	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	906
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46
9.	Daman and Diu	13
10.	Delhi	43,925
11.	Goa	1,744
12.	Gujarat	11,389
13.	Haryana	3,882
14.	Himachal Pradesh	754
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,394
16.	Jharkhand	636
17.	Karnataka	18,165

1	2	3
18.	Kerala	4,059
19.	Lakshadweep	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4,702
21.	Maharashtra	59,849
22.	Manipur	9
23.	Meghalaya	30
24.	Mizoram	2
25.	Nagaland	6
26.	Odisha	1,824
27.	Puducherry	571
28.	Punjab	2,928
29.	Rajasthan	5,178
30.	Sikkim	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	24,723
32.	Telangana	16,817
33.	Tripura	14
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6,822
35.	Uttarakhand	792
36.	West Bengal	8,078
Total		2,26,166

[English]

Conservation of Rhinoceros

4786. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has carried out any exercise to determine the number of Rhinoceros in the country;

(b) if so, the number of Rhinoceros during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether effective steps have been taken/proposed to be taken for conservation of Rhinoceros; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Rhinoceros in wild are found only in three States viz, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Census of Rhinoceros is undertaken at the Statelevel by the respective State Governments periodically. As per the information received from the above three state Governments, the estimation of rhinoceros population in 2015 is given in the enclosed statement. No census has been carried out during the current year.

(c) and (d) The steps taken by the Government for the conservation of wild animals including rhinoceros and their habitats include:

- i. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for punishment for violation of its provisions. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- ii. New rhino habitat has been created at Patlakhawa, West Bengal for conservation of rhino.
- iii. Rhinoceros is one of the seventeen species identified for Recovery programme for critically endangered species, a component under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. Under this scheme Central assistance is provided for the recovery and protection of this species.
- iv. Most of the rhino habitats in three states are covered under Tiger Reserves. The funds provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Project Tiger' for protection and conservation of tigers in these states also provides protection and conservation to other animals including one-horned Rhinoceros. For other Protected Areas having rhino population, financial assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'.
- v. Arrangement has been made to keep 24 hours surveillance on the parks through Electronic Eye Surveillance System and drones.

- vi. Number of anti-poaching camps have been increased to effective surveillance in and around rhino bearing areas.
- vii. Joint operation by Forest, Police and STF is also conducted regularly to nab the suspected poachers and joint patrolling is carried out regularly.
- viii. Sophisticated weapons like INSAS Rifles and SLR has been procured by the State Government for use in Kaziranga National Park in Assam for anti poaching activities.
- ix. For soliciting cooperation from fringe villagers around Park and assist in curving Rhino poaching, Eco-development Committees have been registered through which development works in the villages are being taken up.

Statement

Estimation of rhinoceros population as per the information received from the State Governments

Name of the State	Year	Name of the Protected Area	Estimated population
Assam	2015	Kaziranga National Park	2401
	2015	Manas National Park	30
	2012 (no census was done during 2015)	Orang National Park	100
	2012 (no census was done during 2015)	Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary	93
West Bengal	2015	Jaldapara National Park	204
	2015	Gorumara National Park (Darjeeling WL Division)	49+2
Uttar Pradesh		Dudhwa National Park	34

MOUs between India and Jordan

4787. DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

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

(a) whether India has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) for enhanced cooperation in the field of health and medical science with various countries including Jordan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives and the key areas identified for cooperation in such MoUs, country-wise;

(c) the benefit that India will accrue out of these MoUs; and

(d) the details of MoU with Senegal along with the time by which the said MoU will be implemented along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has signed bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreements with fifty-five (55) other countries, including with Jordan, for cooperation covering various areas in the field of health and medicine. A list of countries with whom MoUs/Agreements have been signed is given in the enclosed statement.

The objective of the MoUs/Agreements is to establish comprehensive interministerial and inter-institutional cooperation in the field of health and medicine with the aims and objectives of upgrading the quality and reach of human, material and infrastructural resources involved in healthcare, training and research on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit. The MoUs will encourage joint initiatives and technology development in the health sector. To further elaborate the details of cooperation and to oversee the implementation of the MoUs/Agreements, joint meetings are held at appropriate times as mutually decided upon.

(d) An MoU between India and Senegal on cooperation in the field of Health and Medicine has been finalized and the Cabinet has approved signing of the

MoU. The MoU with Senegal is awaiting signature and the Ministry of External Affairs has been requested to facilitate signing of the said MoU.

Statement

List of Countries with whom Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has signed Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)/Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC)/Statement of Intent (Sol)

Sl. No.	Name of country	Date of signing	Subject
1.	Afghanistan	28-08-2005 (Agreement)	Healthcare & Medical Science
2.	Australia	10-04-2017 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
3.	Austria	17-02-2005 (Agreement)	Health
4.	Bangladesh	12-02-2013 (MoU)	Health & Medical Science
5.	Brazil	05-05-1998 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
6.	Brunei	02-02-2016 (MoU)	Health
7.	Bulgaria	28-11-2011 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
8.	Burundi	18-09-2012 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
9.	Cuba	06-12-2017 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
10.	Cyprus	08-10-2002 (Agreement)	Public Health & Medical Sciences
11.	China	03-09-1994 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
12.	Colombia	19-01-2010 (Agreement)	Health
13.	Croatia	09-06-2010 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
14.	Egypt	18-11-2008 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
15.	Fiji Islands	10-10-2005 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
16.	Germany	01-06-2017 (JDI)	Health
17.	Iran	17-02-2018 (MoU)	Health and Medicine
18.	Japan	01-09-2014 (MoC)	Healthcare
19.	Jordan	01-03-2018 (MoU)	Health and Medical Science
20.	Hungary	18-01-2008 (Plan of Cooperation)	Public Health
21.	India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA)	17-10-2007 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
22.	Indonesia	11-10-2013 (MoU)	Health
23.	Israel	09-09-2003 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
24.	Italy	29-11-2017 (MoU)	Health & Medical Sciences
25.	Kazakhstan	16-04-2011 (Agreement)	Healthcare

Sl. No.	Name of country	Date of signing	Subject
26.	Kuwait	23-04-2012 (MoU)	Medical cooperation
27.	Latvia	28-02-2012 (Agreement)	Healthcare & Medical Science
28.	Malawi	03-11-2010 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
29.	Maldives	02-01-2014 (MoU)	Health
30.	Mauritius	12-03-2013 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
31.	Mongolia	14-09-2009 (Agreement)	Health & Medical Science
32.	Morocco	14-12-2017 (MoU)	Health
33.	Mozambique	22-02-2004 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
34.	Myanmar	06-09-2017 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
35.	Netherlands	30-01-2014 (MoU)	Health Care & Public Health
36.	New Zealand	26-10-2016 (Arrangement)	Food Safety
37.	Oman	11-02-2018 (MoU)	Health and Medicine
38.	Palestine	16-05-2017 (MoU)	Health and Medicine
39.	Papua New Guinea	29-04-2016 (MoU)	Healthcare and Medical Science
40.	Philippines	05-10-2007 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
41.	Poland	24-04-2009 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
42.	Qatar	05-06-2016 (MoU)	Health
43.	Russia (FSSHSD and CDSCO, MoHFW)	16-12-2011 (MoU)	Drug quality & safety standards
44.	Rwanda	12-11-2010 (MoU)	Health & Medicine
45.	Saudi Arabia	20-11-2006 (Executive Programme)	Health & Family Welfare
46.	Seychelles	10-09-2003 (MoU)	Health
47.	Spain (Dte.GHS)	31-05-2017 (MoU)	Transplant Services
48.	Sweden	24-02-2009 (MoU)	Health Care and Public Health
49.	Tajikistan	03-09-2012 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
50.	Tanzania (Zanzibar)	16-12-2002 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
51.	United Kingdom	19-05-2013 (MoU)	Health
52.	USA	25-06-2015 (MoU)	Cancer Research, Prevention, Control and Management
53.	Vietnam	03-09-2016 (MoU)	Health
54.	Yemen	09-06-2013 (Agreement)	Health & Medicine
55.	US-FDA	10-02-2014 (Sol)	Medical Products

SFIO Probe on Financial Irregularities of Companies

4788. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) to initiate a probe into the alleged financial irregularities at Fortis Healthcare and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Fortis Healthcare's promoters allegedly took at least USD 78 million out of the company without any board approval about an year ago and if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether the Fortis Healthcare has also come under the lens of markets regulator Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) which has launched an

investigation into the alleged regulatory lapses and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of cases investigated and pending by the SFIO during the last three years; and

(e) the other corrective steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the rising corporate crimes in the country?

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) The Ministry has ordered investigation into the affairs of Fortis Healthcare Ltd and has assigned the same to SFIO vide order dated 17.02.2018. During the investigation process all the issues in their entirety will be examined by the SFIO. The investigation is presently in initial stage.

(d) Following are the details of the cases involving companies assigned for investigation, completed and pending in SFIO during the last three years and current year:

Financial Year	Investigation of companies (Balance Forward)	Investigation assigned	Investigation completed	Investigation pending
2014-15	94	71	39	126
2015-16	126	184	60	250
2016-17	250	111	87	274
2017-18 (current as on date)	274	209	118	365*

*(Including quashed/withdrawn and stayed cases involving 17 companies).

(e) Following are the steps taken by the Government to check the corporate Frauds:

- i. Fraud as a substantive offence has been introduced in the Companies Act, 2013.
- ii. Stricter Norms of Corporate Governance have been prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
- iii. Information Communication Technology (ICT) tools are being used for early detection of frauds through data analysis, surveillance and forensics etc.

Trauma Care Centres on National Highways

4789. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) the details of hospitals upgraded as trauma care centres under the Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care facilities on National Highways scheme, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals from State Governments for setting up of such

trauma care centres and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Assam;

(c) the number of proposals for trauma care centres approved/pending and funds released/utilised during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has launched any pilot project to extend cashless treatment to accident victims on National Highways and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the conditions of trauma care centres on National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Government initiated a scheme namely-‘Assistance for capacity building for developing trauma care facilities (TCFs) in Govt. Hospitals on National Highways’ during the 11th Five Year Plan (FYP). The scheme was extended to the 12th FYP as “Capacity building for developing trauma care facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highways”.

Under this scheme, a number of proposals are received from various State Governments. During 11th FYP, a total 7 TCF were approved and funded in the State of Assam for establishing Trauma Care Facilities (TCFs). No proposal from any of the State Governments for the 11th FYP and 12th FYP including that of Assam is pending for consideration for establishing TCF.

During the 11th & 12th FYP, 116 and 85 Hospitals/ Medical Colleges respectively were approved in different States/Union Territories (UTs) in the country for establishing TCFs at various levels. The details of the State Government Hospitals/Medical Colleges identified for setting up of TCFs, funded, State/UT-wise during 11th& 12th FYP are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The detailed status of funds released during the last three years to TCF State/UT-wise is placed given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways had launched pilot projects of scheme namely “Cashless Treatment” on Gurgaon-Jaipur stretch of National Highway (NH) No. 8 (Implemented during July 2013-

June 2016), Vadodara-Mumbai stretch of NH No. 8 (Implemented during September 2014 to 31.03.2016) and on Ranchi-Rargaon-Mahulia stretch of NH No. 33 (Implemented during September 2014 to 09.03.2016).

The project envisages transport of accident victims from the accident scene to hospital and, where required, from one hospital to another for treatment at a public or private hospital for the first 48 hours or Rs. 30,000/-, whichever is earlier so that lives of accident victims by providing prompt and appropriate medical care during “Golden Hour” may be saved.

(e) The following steps are being taken by the Programme Division for effective implementation of the Programme:

- Operational guidelines of Scheme for effective implementation have been circulated to the stakeholders.
- Proposals received from the State Governments are technically examined and accordingly inspection visits are conducted and technical reports are submitted for approval of Screening Committee.
- Regular review meetings with State representatives are being held to monitor the physical & financial progress made in the development of trauma care facilities.
- Regular monitoring visits are being undertaken by the Programme Division.
- Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) & Basic Life Support (BLS) training is being conducted at DR. RML Hospital for Doctors and Nurses posted in TCFs.
- A certificate course for Pre-Hospital Trauma Technician (PTT) was initiated during 2007 in 3 Central Government Hospitals in Delhi is continuing till date.
- Under the IEC activities, print material, audio-video spots and documentary film on good Samaritan/Fist-Aid have been developed and audio-visuals have been distributed to all States/UTs.

Statement-I

List of 116 Trauma Care Facilities identified during 11th FYP under the Trauma Care Programme along with National Highways

Sl. No.	Corridor wise	Name of Trauma Care Facility	Level
Telangana			
1.	N-S	Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	II
2.		Distt. Hqr Hospital, Nizamabad	II
3.		Area Hospital, Kamareddy	III
4.		District Hospital, Mehboobnagar	III
Andhra Pradesh			
5.		Govt. General Hospital & Medical College, Kurnool	II
6.		Govt. General Hospital & Medical College, Anantapur	II
7.		Community Hospital, Penukonda	III
8.	G-Q	Taluka Hospital, Tekkali,	III
9.		District Hospital, Srikakulam	II
10.		King George Hospital & Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	II
11.		Taluk Hospital, Tuni, East Godavari	III
12.		District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari	II
13.		District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari	III
14.		Medical College, Guntur	II
15.		District Hospital, Ongole,	III
16.		Dist. Hospital, Nellore	II
17.		Taluk Hospital, Nayadupet	III
Assam			
18.	E-W	Medical College & Hospital, Silchar.	II
19.		Civil Hospital, Haflong.	III
20.		Civil Hospital, Diphu.	III
21.		District Hospital, Naogaon.	II
22.		Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati.	II
23.		District Hospital, Nalbari.	III
24.		Civil Hospital, Bongaigaon.	III
Bihar			
25.	E-W	Civil Hospital, Kishanganj.	III

Sl. No.	Corridor wise	Name of Trauma Care Facility	Level
26.		District Hospital, Purnia.	II
27.		Civil Hospital, Madhepura.	III
28.		Darbhanga Medical College Hospital, Darbhanga.	II
29.		S.K. Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur.	II
30.		Civil Hospital, Gopalgunj.	III
31.		Civil Hospital, Jhanjarpur.	III
32.	GQ	Sadar Hospital, Sasaram, Rohtas	III
33.		AN Magadh Medical College Hospital, Gaya Gujarat	II
34.	E-W	Civil Hospital, Palanpur.	II
35.		Civil Hospital, Radhanpur.	III
36.		S.A. Hospital, Bachau, Kutch	III
37.		General Hospital, Morbi.	II
38.		Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, Rajkot.	II
39.		CHC, Jetpur.	III
40.		General Hospital, Porbandar.	II
41.	G-Q	General Hospital, Valsad	II
42.		Govt. Medical College, Surat	II
43.		District Hospital, Bharuch	III
44.		SSG Hospital & Medical College, Vadodara	II
45.		District Hospital, Himmat Nagar Haryana	III
46.	N-S	Dist Hospital, Ambala	II
47.		Civil Hospital, Panipat	III
48.	G-Q	District Hospital, Rewari Jammu and Kashmir	III
49.	N-S	MMAM District Hospital, Anantnag	III
50.		Trauma Hospital, Ramban, Doda	III
51.		Govt. District Hospital, Udhampur Jharkhand	II
52.	GQ	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad Karnataka	II

Sl. No.	Corridor wise	Name of Trauma Care Facility	Level
53.	G-Q	Tumkur Dist Hospital, Tumkur	III
54.		Taluk Hospital, Sira	III
55.		Civil Hospital, Chitradurga	II
56.		Civil Hospital, Devangere	III
57.	G-Q	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli, Dharwad	II
58.		District Hospital, Haveri	III
59.		District Hospital, Belgaum	III
60.	N-S	Medical College, Chickballapur Madhya Pradesh	III
61.	E-W	Civil Hospital, Shivpuri.	II
62.	N-S	G R Medical College Hospital, Gwalior	II
63.		District Hospital, Sagar	II
64.		District Hospital, Narasimhapur	III
65.		Indira Gandhi District Hospital, Seoni Maharashtra	III
66.	GQ	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Kolhapur	II
67.		District Hospital, Satara	III
68.		BJ Medical College, Pune	II
69.		Municipal Hospital, Vashi	III
70.		Sub District Hospital Danau, Thane	III
71.		N-S Sub District Hospital, Hinganghat, Wardha Odisha	III
72.	G-Q	District Hospital, Balasore	II
73.		District Hospital, Bhadrak	III
74.		SCB Medical College, Cuttack	I
75.		District Hospital, Khurda	III
76.		MKCG Medical College, Behrampur Punjab	II
77.	N-S	Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot, Gurdaspur	III
78.		Dist Hospital, Jalandhar	II
79.		Dist Hospital, Khanna Rajasthan	III

Sl. No.	Corridor wise	Name of Trauma Care Facility	Level
80.	E-W	Govt. Hospital, Baran.	III
81.		New Medical College Hospital, Kota.	II
82.		SS Hospital, Chittorgarh.	III
83.	G-Q	Civil Hospital, Dungarpur, Sabarkantha	III
84.		RNT Medical College, Udaipur	II
85.		District Hospital, Bhilwara	III
86.		JLN Medical College, Ajmer	II
87.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	II
88.		Taluk Hospital, Kotputli, Alwar	III
89.		Govt. Hospital, Sirohi	III
		Tamil Nadu	
90.	GQ	Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai	II
91.		Government Medical College and Civil Hospital, Vellore	II
92.		Taluk Hospital, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri	III
93.	N-S	Govt. District Hqr. Hospital, Karur	III
94.		Dist Hospital, Dindigul	II
95.		Govt. Rajaji Hospital & Medical College, Madurai	II
96.		District Hqr. Hospital, Kovilpatti	III
97.		Govt. Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli	II
98.	N-S	Kanyakumari Govt. Medical College Hospital, Asaripallam, Nagarcoil	II
		Uttar Pradesh	
99.	E-W	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur.	II
100.		Distt. Hospital, Faizabad.	III
101.		KGM College, Lucknow.	II
102.		LLR Hospital & GSVM Medical College, Kanpur.	II
103.		District Hospital, Jaluan, Orai.	III
104.		MLB Medical College, Jhansi.	II
105.		District Hospital, Basti	III
106.	G-Q	SN Medical College, Agra	II
107.		Shri B.A. District Hospital, Etawah	III
108.		District Hospital, Fatehpur	III
109.		MLN Medical College, Allahabad	II

Sl. No.	Corridor wise	Name of Trauma Care Facility	Level
110.	N-S	LLRM Medical College, Meerut	II
111.		District Hospital, Lalitpur West Bengal	II
112.	E-W	North Bengal Medical College & Hospital, Siliguri	II
113.		Islampur SD Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur	III
114.	GQ	Sub Divisional Hospital, Asansol	II
115.		Burdwan Medical College & Hospital, Burdwan	II
116.		Sub-District Hospital, Kharagpur	III

Statement-II

List of the Hospitals approved for establishing Trauma Care Facilities under Trauma Care Programme during 12th FYP

Sl. No.	State	Name of Hospital	Level
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Dr. R P Hospital, Mayabunder	L-III
2.	Chhattisgarh	BR Ambedkar Memorial Hospital, Raipur	L-II
3.		Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur	L-II
4.		Govt. Komaldeo District Hospital, Kanker	L-III
5.		District Hospital, Raigarh	L-III
6.		Jagdapur, Baliram Kashyap Memorial Medical College	L-II
7.		District Hospital Ambikapur	L-III
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	CHC Khanvel	L-III
9.	Himachal Pradesh	District Hospital, Chamba	L-III
10.		Regional Hospital Hamirpur	L-III
11.		RP Medical College, Tanda,	L-II
12.		Zonal Hospital Mandi	L-III
13.		Regional Hospital Rampur, Shimla	L-III
14.		IGMC Govt. Hospital, Shimla	L-I
15.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Alappuzha	L-II
16.		General Hospital, Ernakulam	L-III
17.		District Hospital, Kannur	L-III
18.		District Hospital Palakkad	L-II
19.		Govt. Medical College Kozikode	L-I

Sl. No.	State	Name of Hospital	Level
20.		Government Medical College & Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram	L-II*
21.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal	L-I
22.		District Hospital, Churachandpur	L-III
23.		District Hospital Senapati	L-III
24.		District Hospital Bishnupur	L-III
25.		Thoubal District Hospital	L-III
26.		Chandel District Hospital	L-III
27.	Meghalaya	Civil Hospital, Tura	L-III
28.		Civil Hospital Nongpoh	L-III
29.		Civil Hosiptal Shillong	L-II
30.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizawal	L-II
31.		District Hospital, Lawngtlai	L-III
32.		District Hospital, Saiha	L-III
33.		District Hospital Lunglei	L-III
34.		District Hospital Kolasib	L-III
35.		District Hospital Champhai	L-III
36.		District Hospital Serchhip	L-III
37.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Tuensang	L-III
38.		District Hospital, Kiphiri	L-III
39.		District Hospital, Mon	L-III
40.		Naga Hospital Kohima	L-II
41.		District Hospital, Dimapur	L-III
42.	Odisha	District Hospital, Puri	L-III
43.	Uttrakhand	District Hospital, Baurari, New Tehri	L-III
44.		Government Medical College, Haldwani	L-II
45.		Combined Hospital Roorkee	L-III
46.		Medical College Doon Hospital Dehradun	L-II
47.	Tripura	Dharma Nagar, Sub-Divisional Hospital	L-III
48.		Santirbazar PHC, Divisional Hospital	L-III
49.		District Hospital, Gomati	L-III
50.		Agartala Govt. Medical College	L-II

Sl. No.	State	Name of Hospital	Level
51.		District Hospital Dhalai	L-III
52.	Sikkim	District Hospital Namachi	L-III
53.		District Hospital, Singtam	L-III
54.		District Hospital, Manga	L-III
55.		STNM Gangtok	L-II
56.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. General Hospital, Kakinada	L-II
57.	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital Bomdila	L-III
58.		District Hospital, Roing	L-III
59.		District Hospital, Tezu	L-III
60.		District Hospital, Khonsa	L-III
61.	West Bengal	Alipurduar District Hospital	L-III
62.		Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital	L-II
63.		Diamond Harbour District	L-III
64.		Ranaghat Sub Division Hospital, Nadia	L-III
65.		Raiganj District Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur	L-III
66.	Jharkhand	District Hospital Kodarma	L-III
67.		Sadar Hospital Daltanganj	L-III
68.		District Hospital, Ghumla	L-III*
69.	Puducherry	IGI PGIMER	L-II
70.	Punjab	District Hospital Fazilka	L-III
71.		District Hospital Ferozpur	L-III
72.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. District Head Quarters Hospital Kallakurichi	L-III
73.		Govt. District Head Quarters Hospital Kumbakonam	L-III
74.		Chengalpattu Govt. Medical College & Hospital	L-I
75.		Coimbatore Medical College	L-II
76.	Jammu and Kashmir	S.N.M. Hospital Leh	L-III
77.		District Hospital Kupwara	L-III*
78.	Gujarat	Guru Govind Singh Hospital Jamnagar	L-II
79.		General District Hospital Dahod	L-III
80.		Sir Takhtsinh General Hospital & Govt. Medical College, Bhavnagar	L-II
81.		District Hospital Veraval	L-III

Sl. No.	State	Name of Hospital	Level
82.	Haryana	General Hospital Kaithal	L-III
83.		General Hospital Palwal	L-III
84.		General Hospital Narnaul	L-III
85.	Goa	Govt. Medical College, Goa	L-I

Statement-III*Fund released in last three years under Trauma Care Programme*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of Hospital	Amount Released during the last the three years (2014-15 to 2016-17)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	District Hospital, Ongole	0.80	3.5259
2.		Dist Hospital, Nellore	0.76	
3.		Taluk Hos. Nayadupet	1.9659	
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Bomdila	2.754	11.016
5.		District Hospital, Roing	2.754	
6.		District Hospital, Tezu	2.754	
7.		District Hospital, Khonsa	2.754	
8.	Chhattisgarh	BR Ambedkar Memorial Hospital, Raipur	3.675	17.59
9.		Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur	3.675	
10.		Govt. Komaldeo District Hospital, Kanker	1.66	
11.		District Hospital, Raigarh	2.040	
12.		Baliram Kashyap Memorial Medical College, Jagdalpur	4.50	
13.		District Hospital, Ambikapur	2.04	
14.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	CHC Khanvel	0.8536	0.8536
15.	Jharkhand	District Hospital Koderma	2.040	3.264
16.		Sadar Hospital Daltanganj	1.224	
17.	Gujarat	General Hospital, Morbi	0.5050	2.4535
18.		Pt. Deen dayal Upadhayaya Hospital, Rajkot	0.82	

1	2	3	4	5
19.		CHC, Jetpur	0.1785	
20.		District Hospital, Bharuch	0.70	
21.		District Hospital , Himmat Nagar	0.25	
22.	Himachal Pradesh	District Hospital, Chamba	2.754	29.691
23.		Regional Hospital Hamirpur	2.754	
24.		RP Medical College, Tanda,	6.075	
25.		Zonal Hospital Mandi	2.754	
26.		Regional Hospital Rampur, Shimla	2.754	
27.		IGMC Govt. Hospital, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	12.60	
28.	Karnataka	Tumkur District Hospital	0.7000	5.5745
29.		Civil Hospital, Chitradurga	0.7600	
30.		Civil Hospital, Devangiri	0.7000	
31.		Karnataka Institute of Medical Science, Hubli, Dharward	0.7600	
32.		District Hospital, Haveri	0.7000	
33.		District Hospital, Chickbalapur	1.9545	
34.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Alappuzha	3.675	14.735
35.		General Hospital, Ernakulam	1.66	
36.		District Hospital, Kannur	1.66	
37.		District Hospital Palakkad	2.70	
38.		Govt. Medical College Hospital, Kozhikode	5.04	
39.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal	11.34	25.722
40.		District Hospital, Churachandpur	2.754	
41.		District Hospital Senapati	2.754	
42.		District Hospital Bishunpur	2.754	
43.		Thoubal District Hospital	3.060	
44.		Chandel District Hospital	3.060	
45.	Meghalaya	Civil Hospital, Tura	2.754	12.564
46.		Civil Hospital Nongpoh	3.060	
47.		Civil Hospital Shillong	6.75	

1	2	3	4	5
48.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	6.075	14.337
49.		District Hospital, Lawngtlai	2.754	
50.		District Hospital, Saiha	2.754	
51.		District Hospital, Lunglei	2.754	
52.	Madhya Pradesh	G R Medical College Hospital, Gwalior	0.2526	9.0575
53.		DH Narsimhapur	2.025	
54.		DH Sagar	4.7563	
55.		DH Seoni	2.0236	
56.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Tuensang	2.754	17.091
57.		District Hospital, Kiphiri	2.754	
58.		District Hospital, Mon	2.754	
59.		Naga Hospital Kohima	6.075	
60.		District Hospital, Dimapur	2.754	
61.	Odisha	District Hospital, Balasore	5.0	5.0
62.	Punjab	District Hospital Fazailka	1.224	4.114
63.		District Hospital Ferozpur	1.224	
64.		Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot	0.9060	
65.		District Hospital, Jalandhar	0.7600	
66.	Uttrakhand	District Hospital, Baurari, New Tehri	2.754	18.333
67.		Government Medical College, Haldwani	6.075	
68.		Combined Hospital Roorkee	2.754	
69.		Doon Medical College & Hospital	6.75	
70.	Tripura	Dharma Nagar, Sub-Divisional Hospital	2.754	14.337
71.		Santirbazar PHC, Divisional Hospital	2.754	
72.		District Hospital, Gomati	2.754	
73.		Agartala Govt. Medical College	6.075	
74.	Sikkim	District Hospital Namachi	2.754	13.122
75.		District Hospital, Singtam	2.754	
76.		District Hospital, Mangan	2.754	
77.		STNM Hospital Gangtok	4.86	
78.	Uttar Pradesh	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	0.7600	6.5052
79.		SN Medical College, Agra	0.7600	

1	2	3	4	5
80.		MLN Medical College, Allahabad	0.7600	
81.		LLRM Medical College, Meerut	4.2252	
82.	West Bengal	District Hospital, Alipurduar	1.224	18.437
83.		Murshidabad Medical College	2.700	
84.		Ranaghat Sub Divisional Hospital, Nadia	1.224	
85.		Diamod Harbour District Hospital	1.224	
86.		North Bengal Medical College & hospital, Siliguri	5.030	
87.		Islampur SD Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur	2.005	
88.		Sub Divisional, Asansol	5.030	

Reduction in Emission Intensity

4790. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

SHRI B.V. NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is satisfied that the emission intensity is the best indicator to measure reduced emissions;

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

(c) whether absolute emission reduction would be better indicator of reduced emission;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present method of calculating emission intensity; and

(e) the expected deadline for the full implementation of the eight missions launched under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to reduce emission intensity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Emission intensity indicates the improvement in energy use and reduction in emissions relative to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and is used by many developing countries as an indicator of progress in mitigation of green house gas emissions as part of fulfilment of their obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Absolute reduction in emissions is expected from developed countries as per agreements under UNFCCC. Emission Intensity is calculated by dividing total greenhouse gas emissions (in Carbon Dioxide equivalent) by GDP.

(e) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) comprises of eight Missions, addressing the issues relating to mitigation of greenhouse gases and adaptation to combat the adverse impacts of climate change. Each of these missions receives funds under the budget of their respective Ministries to carry out its activities, as per resource availability. Implementation of activities under national missions and other measures have contributed in reduction of emission intensity of GDP by about 12% between 2005 and 2010 and the country is on track to achieve voluntary goal to reduce emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25% compared to the 2005 level.

High Level Committee on CSR

4791. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:

DR. UDIT RAJ:

DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Private Sector companies and institutions which have not spent the funds under Corporate Social

Responsibility (CSR) during the last two years and the current year along with the funds proposed to be spent by them during the current financial year;

(b) the number of such PSUs/companies/institutions against which action has been taken by the Government for non-compliance of CSR;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding misuse of funds by the PSUs/private companies and institutions under CSR and if so, the details of action taken by the Government in this regard, PSU/institution/company-wise;

(d) whether the Government has constituted a High Level Committee on determining best practices in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) component for business entities, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the said Committee received representations from various industry bodies and representatives from the corporate sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the said Committee intends to take steps in recommending to constitute an intermediary system that helps effectively Gauge Performance and Social Impact of CSR obligations by the corporate sector and if so, the details of action proposed?

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 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') mandates every company, above the specified threshold of turnover or net worth or net profit, to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits earned during the three immediately preceding financial years on CSR activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act.

As per the data culled out from filings made by companies upto 30.11.2017 in the MCA21 registry for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17, the expenditure made by such companies on CSR is given in the Table below:

CSR Expenditure during FY 2015-16 and 2016-17

Sl. No.	Company Type	Financial Year 2015-16		Financial Year 2016-17	
		No. of companies	CSR expenditure (in Rs. Crore)	No. of companies	CSR expenditure (in Rs. Crore)
1.	PSUs	265	638.35	81	211.12
	(i) PSUs with no CSR expenditure	121	-	15	-
	(ii) PSUs with CSR amount spent is less than prescribed	144	638.35	66	211.12
2.	Private Sector Companies	15,222	3,198.82	3,983	1,402.68
	(i) Private sector companies with no CSR expenditure	9,098	-	331	-
	(ii) Private sector companies with CSR amount spent is less than prescribed	6,124	3,198.82	3,652	1,402.68
	Total	15,487	3,837.17	4,064	1,613.80

In 221 number of cases, prosecutions have been sanctioned against companies and its officer in default for the financial year 2014-15 for violation relating to CSR. Further, penal action is taken wherever misuse of CSR funds stands confirmed against any company.

(d) and (e) A High Level Committee (HLC) was set up by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to suggest measures for monitoring the progress of implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies by companies which submitted its report on

22nd September, 2015. The report has been placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website (www.mca.gov.in). Major recommendations of the Committee include, *inter-alia*, the following:

- It would be desirable to conduct a review of the CSR provision of the Act after three years.
- Ceiling on administrative overhead cost should be increased from 5% to not more than 10% of the CSR expenditure.
- Definition of the term "net profit" used under the Act and Rules need to be clarified.
- Re-examination of reference to the 'any financial year' in Section 135 (1) of the Act with a view to making necessary amendment(s) either in Section 135 (1) or in the relevant rule.
- Board and the CSR Committee should manage and monitor their CSR at their level.
- Government should have no role to play in engaging external experts in monitoring the quality and efficiency of CSR expenditure of Companies.
- The unspent balance out of the CSR fund should be allowed to be carried forward with a sunset clause of five years, after which the unspent balance should be transferred to one of the funds listed in Schedule VII.
- An omnibus clause may be included in Schedule VII of the Act to suggest that CSR activities must be for larger public good and for any activity that serves public purpose and/or promotes the well being of the people, with special attention to the needs of underprivileged.
- All information related to implementation of CSR by companies including amount spent, activity undertaken, geographical area covered as reported by companies to be compiled by Ministry of Corporate Affairs and placed in public domain.

The Ministry has taken *inter-alia* the following actions on the recommendation of the HLC:

- (i) Report of the HLC was referred to Company Law Committee (CLC).

- (ii) Some of the recommendations such as definition of 'any financial' year, definition of 'Net Profit' for the purpose of Section 135, and reference to Schedule VII were agreed to by the CLC and necessary amendments have been introduced in the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2016.
- (iii) A set of Frequently Asked Questions in the form of Clarificatory Circular have been issued by the Ministry on 12th January, 2016 and the same is placed in the public domain (www.mca.nic.in).
- (iv) Information relating to CSR expenditure by companies have been collated and compiled.
- (v) MCA launched a web portal National CSR Portal (www.csr.gov.in) for making public the information provided by companies in their filings on MCA21.

Board of the CSR eligible company is empowered under the Companies Act 2013 to allocate CSR funds across various development sectors or geographic regions. Ministry of Corporate Affairs neither issues directions nor any advisories to companies in this regard.

(f) No, Madam.

Setting Up of Medical Device Testing LABORATORIES

4792. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that medical equipments especially pre-owned medical electronic equipment is entering the country *via* imports without any safeguards and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to bring imaging and endoscopic equipment under the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereto;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be brought under the purview of the said Act; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to set up medical device testing laboratories and make them available at affordable cost in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare regulates the Safety, Efficacy and Quality of 15 notified category of medical devices under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. However, Medical equipment are not notified as Medical device under section 3(b)(iv) of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(b) to (d) In the 78th meeting of Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) held on 12th February, 2018, the board has agreed to include ultrasound equipments and similar imaging equipments under the purview of section 3 (b) (iv) of the Drugs And Cosmetics Act, 1940 as medical devices, with a aim to regulate its import, manufacturing, distribution and sale.

(e) As per the Medical Device Rules, 2017, the Central Government may designate any laboratory having facility for carrying out test and evaluation of medical devices as central medical devices testing laboratory. In this regard, CDSCO has requested National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratories on 01.03.2018 which are having capacity and capability for testing and evaluation of the Medical Device including In Vitro Diagnostic, may get registered with CDSCO and inform details of their activities.

It may be mentioned that since Financial Year 2015-16, funds have been approved/disbursed under the erstwhile Assistance to States for infrastructure Development of Exports Scheme and the current Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme for setting up of testing labs for medical equipment/common scientific facilities etc.

Human-Wildlife Conflict

4793. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI OM BIRLA:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has received several representations to take steps towards mitigation of human wildlife conflict and to enhance the compensation amount for death/injuries/damage to crops or property and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has raised the compensation for death/permanent incapacitation due to human wildlife conflict recently and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any record regarding the compensation granted to the victims of human-animal conflict during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of people killed in human-wildlife conflicts/permanent incapacitation and the amount of crops damaged along with the compensation paid during the said period; and

(e) the other measures have been taken by the Government for safety in human settlements situated on the periphery of wildlife sanctuaries/national parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government has received representations to take steps towards mitigation of human animal conflict

and to enhance the compensation amount for death/injures/damage to crops or property.

Ministry has recently, raised the *Ex-gratia* rates in connection with wildlife depredation vide letter No. 14-2/2011 WL-I (part) dated 9th February, 2018.

The enhanced compensation amount are as follows:

Sl. No.	Nature of damage caused by wild animals	Amount of ex-gratia relief
(a)	Death or permanent incapacitation	Rs. 5,00,000/-
(b)	Grievous injury	Rs. 2,00,000/-
(c)	Minor injury	Cost of treatment up to Rs. 25000/- per person
(d)	Loss of property/crops	State/UT Governments may adhere to the cost norms prescribed them.

(c) and (d) Management of wildlife is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments. The compensation granted to the victims of human-animal conflict and the number of people killed in human-wildlife conflicts/permanent incapacitation and the amount of crops damaged along with the compensation paid are not collated by the Ministry.

(e) The important measures being taken by the government for safety in human settlements situated on the periphery of wildlife sanctuaries/national parks are:

- i. 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.
- 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. The Ministry has also initiated a human wildlife conflict mitigation project in collaboration with the GIZ.
- iv. The Ministry has approved a project for undertaking 'Immunocontraceptive measures' for population management of wild animals.
- v. Periodic awareness campaigns to sensitize guide and advise the general public on man-animal conflict, including dissemination of information through various forms of media.

Violation of IMS Act

4794. PROF. A.S.R. NAIK:

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:

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

(a) whether certain types of baby foods are exempted from the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 and its regulations, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has allowed the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to undertake any project in relation to infant milk substitutes in partnership with certain NGOs of Indian or foreign origin and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding violations of IMS Act by certain baby food companies in the healthcare system, if so, the details thereof and the actions taken therein;

(d) whether it is true that Government is considering any proposal by FSSAI to add more product to the exemption list, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there are medical conditions where breastfeeding is absolutely contraindicated, if so, the details and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The draft regulations of Foods for Infant Nutrition under development has-been

harmonized with Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 except the labelling provision 'MOTHER'S MILK IS BEST FOR YOUR BABY' in case of infant food for special medical purposes where breastfeeding is contraindicated on medical grounds for disease(s), disorder(s) or medical condition(s).

In the absence of standards on food for Inborn Errors of Metabolism(IEM) and hypoallergenic conditions and considering the critical shortage of specialised diets for children with IEM known as Food For Special Medical Purposes (FSMP), FSSAI at the request of medical community and the parent support groups has permitted as an interim measure, the import and domestic production of identified FSMPs vide direction dated 2.11.2016 under Section 16(5) of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 to ensure that this critical medical requirement for children with these conditions could be met. Process of developing standards for such products has also been expedited. All imported foods including infant foods have to comply with the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards (Import) Regulations including due examination of composition, label and claims.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. In the complaints, the violation of IMS Act is alleged stating, *inter-alia*, that it goes against the direction of the Government and discourages breast feeding. The same has been examined and addressed by harmonizing the provisions of Food for Medical Purposes (FSMPs) which are being developed by FSSAI under draft regulations on Foods for Infant Nutrition with IMS Act except the labelling provision 'MOTHER'S MILK IS BEST FOR YOUR BABY' where breastfeeding is contraindicated on medical grounds for disease(s), disorder(s) or medical condition(s).

(d) No such proposal has been received from FSSAI.

(e) Yes. In case of some IEM conditions such as galactosemia, an infant cannot digest mother's milk. Hence, breastfeeding is contraindicated on medical grounds.

Kidney Patients

4795. SHRI RAM PRASAD SARMAH:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the rising number of kidney patients in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of funds given to the poor patients under assistance fund;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the time by which it will be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has identified such areas where the number of kidney patients has increased due to contamination reasons/ natural reasons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Nationwide scientific estimation of number of patients of Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD) has not been carried out. However, in some of the small population based studies, prevalence was found to be 0.79 % in North India and 0.16% in South India.

Health being a State subject, State/UT-wise data on kidney patients is not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) Financial assistance is provided under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) Schemes to patients living Below Poverty Line (BPL) who are suffering from major life threatening diseases like cancer, kidney problem, liver problem, etc. to receive medical treatment in Government Hospitals.

(d) and (e) Government constitutes expert groups from time to time to look into rise in kidney diseases in some parts of the country. The reports suggested multifactorial causation for such rise.

As informed by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (RD & GR), ground water in isolated pockets in parts of various States is contaminated with Salinity, Fluoride, Nitrate, Arsenic, Iron and Heavy metals. The State-wise details of number of districts affected in parts with ground water contamination are given in the enclosed statement.

As informed by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government is providing technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe drinking water to rural habitations.

Many of the risk factors for CKD are common with other common Non- Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease, etc. Interventions for Chronic Kidney Diseases have been

included under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under the umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM).

For early diagnosis, Population-based Screening for common NCDs including Diabetes and Hypertension, which are the biological risk factors of CKD, has been initiated by Government of India by utilizing the services of the Frontline-workers and Health-workers under existing Primary Healthcare System.

Support under the NHM is being provided to States for dialysis services free of cost to the poor under Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (PMNDP). Such support is based on the proposals received from States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Statement

States Wise Details of Affected Districts with Ground Water Contamination by different Chemical Constituents

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Salinity (EC above 3000 micro mhos/cm) (EC: Electrical Conductivity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.01 mg/l)	Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l)	Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	11	13	3	7			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					4			
3.	Assam		6		19	18			
4.	Bihar		13	10	23	19			
5.	Chhattisgarh		13	12	1	4	1	1	1
6.	Delhi	7	7	8	2		3	1	4
7.	Goa					2			
8.	Gujarat	21	19	21	12	6			
9.	Haryana	15	20	19	15	17	17	7	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Himachal Pradesh			6	1				
11.	Jammu and Kashmir		2	4	3	6	3	1	
12.	Jharkhand		12	11	1	6	1		
13.	Karnataka	29	29	22	2	22			
14.	Kerala	4	5	11		15	2		1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	16	39	50	8	42	16		
16.	Maharashtra	20	17	30		20	19		
17.	Manipur				2	1			
18.	Meghalaya					3			
19.	Nagaland					1			
20.	Odisha	7	25	28	1	21			1
21.	Punjab	9	19	20	10	9	6	8	10
22.	Rajasthan	30	33	33	1	33	4		
23.	Tamil Nadu	23	19	27	9	2	3	1	5
24.	Telangana	7	9	10	1	8	2	1	1
25.	Tripura					4			
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	30	46	29	15	10	2	4
27.	Uttarakhand			3					
28.	West Bengal	4	7	2	9	15	6	2	2
	UTs								
1.	Andaman and Nicobar					1			
2.	Chandigarh								
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli								
4.	Daman and Diu				1				
5.	Pondicherry								
	Total	212	335	386	153	301	93	24	30
	No of State/UT	15	20	21	21	26	14	9	10
	No of Districts	212	335	386	153	301	93	24	30

Linking of Aadhaar with PAN Card

4796. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:

SH.LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) Whether the Government has made the linking of Permanent Account Number (PAN) with Aadhaar number mandatory;

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

(c) the number of PAN card holders in the country at present and the number of PAN card holders who have been linked with Aadhaar so far;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time frame to complete the linking of Aadhaar with PAN and extended the last date of linking PAN with Aadhaar number to 31st December, 2018; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is likely to benefit the PAN card holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a), (b), (d) and (e) Sub-section (2) of section 139AA of the Income tax Act, 1961 ('Act') provides that every person having PAN as on 1st July, 2017 and eligible to obtain Aadhaar, is required to intimate his Aadhaar Number to the prescribed authority in Income Tax Department on or before a date to be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette. Central Government has not notified any such date till now.

However, under sub-section (1) of section 139AA of the Act, with effect from 1st July, 2017, every person who is eligible to obtain Aadhaar Number has to quote Aadhaar Number in the return of income and application form for allotment of PAN. However, where a person does not possess the Aadhaar Number, the Enrolment ID of the Aadhaar application form has to be mentioned.

While a taxpayer has to quote the Aadhaar or Enrolment ID in a return of income filed on or after 1st July, 2017, considering the technical difficulties being faced by some of the taxpayers in the process of linking Aadhaar with PAN at the time of filing the tax-returns, CBDT has provided several extensions to the taxpayers to complete the process of linking Aadhaar with PAN.

PAN being the primary basis for identifying financial transactions and correspondences of a taxpayer with the Income Tax Department ('ITD'), it needs to be uniquely identified and de-duplicated. This is also essential to prevent its misuse and potential tax frauds. Linking of Aadhaar with PAN helps the ITD to ensure unique identity of the PAN card holders and to weed out undetected duplicate PANS.

(c) As on 12.03.2018, total number of PANs issued to 'Persons' belonging to all categories (i.e. individuals, firms, companies, trusts etc.) is 37,50,02,705. The number of PANs issued to the individual category is 36,54,52,662, out of which 16,84,36,386 PANs have been linked with the Aadhaar.

Aadhaar linkage with Bank Accounts

4797. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made Aadhaar mandatory for existing bank accounts and opening of new bank accounts by 31 March, 2018 by invoking the Rules making powers under the Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this modus operandi is a questionable exercise of the Rule making powers directly affecting the dignity of every citizen of India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such provision is likely to affect the wherewithal of senior citizens, particularly very senior citizens who face potential failure of biometric authentication, inasmuch as it will be an unbearable/impossible compliance burden for them, if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government or proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard their financial, legal and livelihood rights from jeopardy;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend the time limit for Aadhaar linking to account numbers beyond 31 March 2018, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the extent by which this step is likely to increase the financial inclusion in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Central Government vide notification dated 13.12.2017 had notified, the 31st March, 2018 or six months from the date of commencement of account based relationship by the client, whichever is later, as the date of submission of the Aadhaar number, and Permanent Account Number or Form 60 by the clients to the reporting entity

(b) No, Madam

(c) No proposal to grant exemption to senior citizens from linking their Aadhaar with bank accounts is under consideration of the Government

(d) In Writ Petition (Civil) No. 494/2012, Supreme Court has ordered on 13.03.2018 to extend the last date of the completion of the process of Aadhaar linking of new bank accounts from 31st March, 2018 to till the matter is finally heard and the judgement is pronounced

(e) As per information from 21 public sector banks, including their sponsored banks (Regional Rural Banks) and 24 private sector banks, there are 10,989.07 lakh operative Current Account and Savings Accounts (CASA) bank accounts (excluding small accounts and accounts in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Jammu & Kashmir), out of which Aadhaar has been seeded in 8,865.02 lakh bank accounts.

RBSK

4798. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether a new child health screening and early intervention service *viz.* Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) has been launched in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said programme;

(c) the funds allocated/released/utilised by the States since the inception of the said programme till date, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of Early Intervention Centres established in district hospitals and health centres in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise;

(e) the mechanism put in place by the Government for regular monitoring of the programme to ascertain its efficacy including achievements of the said programme; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that district hospitals/healthcare centres across the country are fully equipped with technology and medicines to treat birth related defects, deficiencies and diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (f) Under National Health Mission, the Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) from 2013, for screening of all the children from 0-18 years of age including school children for 4 D's i.e. defects, Deficiencies, development delays including specific diseases for 30 selected health conditions.

The child health screening services is being provided through dedicated mobile health teams placed in every block. Under this programme children enrolled in Government and Government aided schools from class1st to class12th are screened once a year. The teams screen children in the age group 0 – 6 years at Anganwadicenters twice a year.

Children identified with health conditions are provided free treatment including surgery under National Health Mission.

There are 92 District Early Intervention Centres operational in the country. Statewise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The programme is regularly monitored under National Health Mission through quarterly review of reports, field visits and periodic meeting with state nodal officers.

Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided by Government of India to the States/UTs to strengthen their Health System based on requirement posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) for equipment, manpower, training, medicines.

As reported by State/UTs financial allocation and expenditure incurred under Rashtriya Bal Swasthaya Karyakram in last three years and in the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

RBSK – DEIC functional in the States/UT

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of DEIC operational
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	9
5.	Jharkhand	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2
7.	Odisha	6
8.	Rajasthan	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0
10.	Uttarakhand	1
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
12.	Assam	0
13.	Manipur	0

1	2	3
14.	Meghalaya	0
15.	Mizoram	2
16.	Nagaland	0
17.	Sikkim	1
18.	Tripura	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	13
20.	Telengana	0
21.	Goa	1
22.	Gujarat	11
23.	Haryana	21
24.	Karnataka	0
25.	Kerala	14
26.	Maharashtra	8
27.	Punjab	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	0
29.	West Bengal	1
30.	*Andaman and Nicobar	0
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
India		92

Statement-II

State/UT wise financial allocation and utilisation, RBSK

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15, as on March, 2015		2015-16, as on March, 2016		2016-17, as on March, 2017		2017-18, as on December, 2017	
		Approvals (Rs in Lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs in Lakhs)	Approvals (Rs in Lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs in Lakhs)	Approvals (Rs in Lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs in Lakhs)	Approvals (Rs in Lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bihar	5850.13	9.92	8739.89	5,715.06	9337.41	7133.06	10,527.98	3,862.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Chhattisgarh	3507.36	1641.46	3880.9	2,481.44	5229.10	3202.34	5,605.38	2,050.25
3.	Himachal Pradesh	927.2	543.86	1688.38	442.33	2435.57	1350.75	2,401.82	947.63
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	4459.11	1411.83	4656.04	3,857.37	4272.28	3605.88	4,844.56	2,785.58
5.	Jharkhand	3500.73	0	2792.19	518.24	1755.88	600.38	3,835.75	471.27
6.	Madhya Pradesh	8518.67	3925.12	13354.13	8,200.59	14526.32	9042.58	12,764.38	7,977.52
7.	Odisha	7248.75	3957.82	8307.39	6,302.50	7651.66	7022.39	8,128.63	4,850.20
8.	Rajasthan	2427.77	9.6	6871.45	547.37	5839.08	3534.44	6,843.08	3,036.73
9.	Uttar Pradesh	19793.59	14881.12	24709.61	18,602.70	27454.25	20518.50	26,285.86	12,439.31
10.	Uttarakhand	3523.09	2088.81	3390.78	2,933.50	3410.24	3022.17	3,188.94	912.58
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	709.5	112.94	750.75	600.03	738.69	395.66	1,037.36	324.88
12.	Assam	7764.47	1507.69	6944.39	3,949.67	8059.36	5036.46	7,869.22	3,094.80
13.	Manipur	854.99	78.57	1745.97	374.06	1912.27	416.55	947.60	533.80
14.	Meghalaya	1092.03	87.53	1110.11	995.85	1168.88	744.78	1,407.82	667.03
15.	Mizoram	621.97	271.02	924.34	411.42	964.04	382.31	1,086.84	356.51
16.	Nagaland	458.82	115.34	439.73	119.99	512.63	205.04	583.54	20.45
17.	Sikkim	151.54	65.15	268.7	103.18	248.39	72.90	263.97	38.13
18.	Tripura	324.77	55.73	604.66	213.78	660.06	290.54	558.87	363.33
19.	Andhra Pradesh	5197.92	423.9	3789.36	810.60	7382.99	395.66	6,804.34	463.29
20.	Telangana	3189.78	0	4184.78	311.35	3356.00	2447.01	5,261.30	1,097.94
21.	Goa	293.76	116.12	312.69	163.20	272.97	144.87	265.90	126.05
22.	Gujarat	7790.62	2863.75	9072.04	6,542.49	13229.55	12285.10	22,284.63	7,565.65
23.	Haryana	3801.79	2028.18	3203.92	2,921.99	2932.25	2215.30	3,423.90	1,900.53
24.	Karnataka	6460.84	3308.2	5991.94	4,513.89	6322.47	5306.68	7,982.87	5,321.68
25.	Kerala	4195.54	751.79	4097.35	3,367.51	4031.09	4329.13	5,998.97	3,302.03
26.	Maharashtra	15145.68	7157.76	12799.26	9,712.71	16626.38	9406.18	15,902.98	11,317.84
27.	Punjab	3782.49	591.04	3749.24	3,194.15	3401.51	2786.25	3,426.59	1,599.63
28.	Tamil Nadu	4715.59	0	4389.05	2,418.02	8772.83	8469.27	9,628.06	4,898.79
29.	West Bengal	11346.21	4682.81	11799.49	8,682.96	10653.77	10833.53	10,090.08	6,132.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	154.05		208.29	45.66	189.84	90.13	172.57	39.05
31.	Chandigarh	171.11	121.31	207.63	0.00	163.66	0.00	173.93	83.89
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	205.84	0	201.55	120.08	222.03	105.31	155.59	77.83
33.	Daman	102.26	91.3	114.09	39.26	102.83	51.14	117.31	29.08
34.	Delhi	19.92	0		0.00	973.04	0.00	2,421.86	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	18.8	0.45	25.4	1.91	26.17	0.48	23.70	0.00
36.	Puducherry	81.58		86.18	55.04	121.06	75.37	109.51	40.76
	India	1384.08	529	1554.12	992.7	1749.57	1255.18	1924.26	887.28
		Crores	Crores	crores	crores	crores	crores	crores	crores

NFRA

4799. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

PROF. SADHU SINGH:

SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

SHRI BALKA SUMAN:

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) to target the fugitive economic offenders fleeing the country and for creating a regulation of Chartered Accountants (CAs) and audit firms and if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives of NFRA;

(b) the number of cases pending with Institute of Chartered Accountants of India;

(c) whether NFRA is provided for in the Companies Act and if so, the reasons for not notifying the same so far;

(d) whether India remains the only major economy where the audit profession is still considered self regulated, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the aims and objectives of NFRA and the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to tighten and plug loopholes of the CAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTRY OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) As per sub-section (2) of Section 132 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), the National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) shall:

(i) make recommendations to the Central Government on the formulation and laying down of accounting and auditing policies and standards for adoption by companies or class of companies or their auditors, as the case may be;

(ii) monitor and enforce the compliance with accounting standards and auditing standards in such manner as may be prescribed;

(iii) oversee the quality of service of the professions associated with ensuring

compliance with such standards, and suggest measures required for improvement in quality of service and such other related matters as may be prescribed; and

- (iv) perform such other functions relating to clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) as may be prescribed.

As per sub-Section (4) of the said Section, NFRA shall have the power to investigate the professional or other misconduct committed by any member or a firm of Chartered Accountants and to impose monetary penalty and debarring the member or the firm as the case may be from engaging in practice where professional or other misconduct is proved.

As per the information provided by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as on 12.03.2018, 283 cases are pending at intermittent procedural stages, 654 cases are at Prima Facie Opinion stage, 313 cases are ready for being placed before the Board of Discipline and/or Disciplinary Committee and 397 cases are there in which Respondents have been prima facie found guilty by the Board of Discipline and/or Disciplinary Committee.

As per Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended under the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017, a person who, directly or indirectly, render any service referred to in Section 144 to the company or its holding company or its subsidiary company shall not be eligible for appointment as an auditor of a company.

The Department of Economic Affairs under the Ministry of Finance has informed that there have been instances of big time offenders, including economic offenders, fleeing the country to escape the reach of law and accordingly the Government has introduced The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 ("the Bill") in Lok Sabha on 12th March, 2018. The Bill would help in laying down measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of courts in India. The Bill, will also inter alia, provide for expeditious confiscation of proceeds of crime and properties of the fugitive economic offender with a view to make him submit to the jurisdiction of courts in India.

Use of Plastic

4800. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

DR. ANSHUL VERMA:

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed norms for manufacturing and use of degradable plastic and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether increasing manufacture, import and indiscriminate use of plastic has been a major reason for environmental degradation and if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study on the extent of damage caused by the use of plastic in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is indiscriminate use of non-degradable plastic in packaging of goods in rural areas and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to deal with the issue of plastic waste in rural areas; and

(e) whether the Government has encouraged all the States/UTs to enforce a ban on using or disposing non biodegradable plastic bags and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 defining norms for compostable plastic. The Rules prohibit the use of plastic bags with thickness less than 50 microns. However, the provision of thickness is not applicable to carry bags made up of compostable plastic. Further, the carry bags made from compostable plastics has to conform to the Indian Standard: IS 17088:2008 titled as Specifications for Compostable Plastics. The manufacturers or seller of compostable plastic carry bags has to obtain a certificate from the Central Pollution Control Board before marketing or selling of the compostable plastic.

(b) 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 inter-alia mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility.

(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 present as mobile and leachable phase.

(d) The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 specifies criteria for the use of carry bags, packaging material etc for the packaging of foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water. There is no discrimination for selection of packaging material in rural or urban areas. The Rules mandate every gram panchayat to set up, operationalise and co-ordinate for waste management in the rural area under their control. The gram panchayat has to ensure segregation, collection, storage, transportation of plastic waste and channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers, creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities.

(e) The Rules prescribe plastic bags with thickness less than 50 microns to be prohibited, however, many State Governments and local bodies have imposed ban on plastic carry bags irrespective of thickness in order to prevent littering of plastic.

Green Good Deeds Campaign

4801. SHRI DEEPAK (DEV) ADHIKARI:

SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the Green Good Deeds Campaign;

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

(c) the activities to be undertaken under this said campaign along with the agencies responsible for its ground level implementation, State wise especially in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government is collaborating with the States for its effective implementation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) In order to create awareness among the citizens about the environmental issues, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate (MoEF&CC) has initiated Green Good Deeds (GGDs) campaign. The GGDs covers all the aspects of environment protection and conservation viz. biodiversity, wildlife, pollution, renewable energy, conservation of lakes and rivers, solid waste management and climate change.

(c) to (e) Activities undertaken under the GGDs campaign include implementation of GGDs by Ecoclubs which are presently 90000 in number spread across the country. Further these Ecoclubs with the coordination of State/UT Nodal agencies also undertake environmental awareness programmes, activities under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. As part of "Clean Air for Delhi Campaign" GGDs were publicized through radio, video and print media.

[Translation]

Scheme for Welfare of Children

4802. SHRI NIHAL CHAND:

SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:

SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has data about orphan/destitute/neglected and children in difficult circumstances and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government implements any schemes for the welfare of such children including their safety, employment and education/higher education, if so, the salient features thereof along with the funds allocated/released and utilised thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government has recently reviewed the said schemes, if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the further measures taken by the Government for stringent monitoring of the schemes to make them more useful?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development does not maintain data about the number of orphan/destitute/neglected and children in difficult circumstances in the country. However, Central Govt. has re-enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) for children in conflict with law (CCL) and children in need of care and protection (CNCP). The CNCP category includes orphan/destitute/neglected and children in difficult circumstances. The primary responsibility of execution of the JJ Act lies with the State Governments. However Central Government is executing a scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (now "Child protection Services") for providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations, on sharing pattern, for execution of the Act and with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection, including orphan/destitute/neglected children. These include placement in Children Homes if there is no family to look after the said child, or sponsorship support if the child is living with family (financial support for education etc) to ensure that their education can continue in an undisturbed manner.

Under ICPS financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, on sharing pattern for different children including children above 18 years of age and upto 21 years as "After care" services, to help them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counseling and stipend etc.

As per the information provided by the State/UT Governments, as on date, the number of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000/2015 in the country alongwith the number of children residing in these institutions and which are being supported under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (now "Child protection Services"), is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Section 41 of the Act also requires that all CCIs meant for covering children in need of care and protection (CNCP) or conflict with law (CCL) and shall be registered under this Act by the State Govt. The various State Govt. /UT, with respect to Write Petition No.102 of 2007 Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu Vs. UOI & Ors, in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has reported total number of CCIs (either registered or not registered), upto 16.03.2018, as 8,631 and total number of children residing in these Homes as 2,61,566, details is given in the enclosed Statement-II

Apart from this, the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), an autonomous body under Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has introduced scholarship, under the scheme "Unnati", through the National Children's Fund (NCF), children residing in a Child Care Institution (CCI), including orphan or destitute, studying in class 9-12 with a promising performance can get this scholarship. The child having minimum 75% attendance and securing minimum 55% marks in the final examination of the previous class, are considered for inclusion in the merit list of 100 students for each class 9-12. As per the scheme guidelines of "Unnati", the child should not be receiving any assistance on regular basis from any other sources towards her/his education and should have an Aadhar linked savings bank account in a Nationalized Bank. Fifty percent of the total scholarship money is earmarked for girl students.

The details of funds sanctioned and released to the States Govt./UTs alongwith fund utilized by the them under ICPS (now "Child Protection Services") during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) Yes, Sir. The financial norms under ICPS (now "Child Protection Services") was later revised with effect from 1st April, 2014. The key features of the revised

Scheme included increased maintenance grant for children in homes, from Rs. 750 to Rs. 2000 per child per month. This has been further enhanced to Rs. 2160 per child per month with effect from 16.11.2017.

(d) As per Section 54 of the JJ Act, all State Govt./UTs appoint Inspection Committee for the State and district. Further, as per Section 54 (2) such inspection committees shall mandatorily conduct visits to all facilities housing children in the area allocated, at least once in three months in a team of not less than

three members, of whom at least one shall be a woman and one shall be a medical officer, and submit reports of the findings of such visits within a week of their visit, to the District Child Protection Units or State Government, as the case may be, for further action. And as per Section 54 (3), on the submission of the report by the inspection committee, appropriate action shall be taken within a month by the District Child Protection Unit or the State Government and a compliance report shall be submitted to the State Government.

Statement-I

Details of Child Care Institutions in the country along with number of Children residing in these institutions under ICPS as on date.

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Care [Homes]		Open Shelters		Specialised Adoption Agencies	
		No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	4439	12	300	14	135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	62	0	0	1	3
3.	Assam	36	1128	3	75	14	78
4.	Bihar	54	1929	14	216	28	170
5.	Chhattisgarh	76	2172	19	127	14	42
6.	Goa	21	1015	8	200	2	46
7.	Gujarat	54	2166	3	75	14	163
8.	Haryana	33	1630	25	1541	7	48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	1187	3	44	1	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	1141	0	0	2	20
11.	Jharkhand	36	1448	5	125	15	217
12.	Karnataka	80	3131	40	1194	28	255
13.	Kerala	31	708	4	103	17	95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61	2249	6	206	22	213
15.	Maharashtra	77	6155	3	108	17	181
16.	Manipur	34	993	12	247	5	35
17.	Meghalaya	54	1351	4	181	6	7
18.	Mizoram	45	1300	0	0	7	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	41	495	3	37	4	7
20.	Odisha	110	7233	13	341	17	217
21.	Punjab	17	511	1	25	5	107
22.	Rajasthan	91	2883	23	405	12	40
23.	Sikkim	18	540	4	52	4	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	193	14055	14	350	15	150
25.	Tripura	20	500	2	52	6	48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	81	2497	22	550	17	170
27.	Uttarakhand	20	318	2	36	0	0
28.	West Bengal	66	5890	33	850	22	273
29.	Telangana	56	3014	12	246	11	309
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	8	367	-	0	-	0
31.	Chandigarh	8	326	0	0	4	17
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0	-	0	-	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	100	-	0	-	0
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	0
35.	Delhi	28	1479	13	415	3	60
36.	Puducherry	29	1166	2	47	2	13
Total		1620	75578	305	8148	336	3182

Statement-II

Status report of Wrt (CrI) No. 102 of 2007 Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu v. UOI & Ors, Dated 16.03.2018

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Under Process	Temporary registered	Un-registered	Others	Court Case	Total	Total No. of Children reported	Dated	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	486	07/03/2018	• No. of Boys in CCIs – 226 • No. of Girls in CCIs - 260
2.	Andhra Pradesh	824	0	0	49	0	0	873	30681	11/01/2018	• Children in registered CCI: 30091 • Children in unregistered CCIs: 590
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	155	20/02/2018	• No. of boys in CCIs: 87 • No. of girls in CCIs: 68
4.	Assam	110	47	0	4	0	0	161	3480	21/02/2018	• No of children in NGO run Children Homes not receiving grant:1213 • No of children in NGO run Children Homes receiving grant under ICPS:1116 • No of children in Open Shelter receiving grant:45 • No of children in SAA receiving grant:103 • No of children in Govt. run Children/Observation Home:222 • Capacity of children in new CCI application: 781

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5. Bihar	79	6	0	0	0	0	0	85	2259	21/02/2018	• No. of Children in CCI's Observation Home: 786 • No. of Children in CCI's Special Home: 16 • No. of Children in CCI's Specialized Adoption Agencies: 217 • No. of Children in CCI's Children Home: 1039 • No. of Children in CCI's Open Shelter: 201
6. Chandigarh	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	295	22/02/2018	
7. Chhattisgarh	77	0	8	0	0	0	0	85	2426	19/02/2018	• Actual no. of children as on 31st January, 2018
8. Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26/12/2017	• Non availability of CCI
9. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26/02/2018	• Non availability of CCI
10. Delhi	65	31	0	0	0	0	0	96	3177	22/02/2018	• No. of Children in registered CCI: 2400 • No. of Children in under process CCI: 777
11. Goa	67	12	0	0	0	0	0	79	3788	22/02/2018	• No. of Children in registered CCI: 3234 • No. of Children in un-registered CCI: 554
12. Gujarat	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	3324	16/02/2018	• Total No. of boys in CCIs: 2035 • Total No. of girls in CCIs: 1289

13. Haryana	65	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	2551	22/02/2018	• No. of Children in registered CClis: 2384 • No. of Children in provisionally registered: 20 • No. of Children in show cause notice has been issued by the department: 52 • No. of Children in under closure: 15 • No. of Children in under process at HQ for registration: 80 • Total No of girls: in CClis: 1149 • Total No of boys in CClis: 1402
14. Himachal Pradesh	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	1494	20/02/2018		
15. Jammu and Kashmir	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	1798	22/02/2018		
16. Jharkhand	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	2856	22/02/2018	• Total No. of boys in CClis: 1658 • Total No. of girls in CClis: 1198	
17. Karnataka	918	50	282	0	0	0	0	1250	37014	02/03/2018	• Total No. of boys in CClis: 21349 • Total No. of girls in CClis: 15665	
18. Kerala	371	109	0	0	709	0	1189	14577	11/01/2018	• No. of Children in registered CCI: 9934		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in recommended CCI: 141 • No. of Children in temp. Registered CCI: 26 • No. of Children in CCI whose registration need to be pause: 58 • No. of Children in new application for registration of CCI: 162 • No of Children in 9 CCIs 2015-16: 625 • No of Children in 8 CCIs 2016-17: 295 • No of Children in 27 CCIs 2017-18:1554 (Application received report not sent) • No of Children in application submitted: 269 • No of Children in application pending: 327 • No of children in CCI whose application received for registration on 03.01 .2018:9 • No. of children in recommended CCIs: 375 • No. of children in 20 CCIs: 680

• No. of children in a CCI request for withdrawal of JJ registration application: 122

• Non availability of CCI

19. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	07/03/2018	0	2797	11/01/2018
20. Madhya Pradesh	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	853	22946	12/03/2018	1942	22946	05/03/2018
21. Maharashtra	749	104	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	129	1942	12/03/2018	1942	22946	05/03/2018
22. Manipur	116	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	129	1942	12/03/2018	1942	22946	05/03/2018
23. Meghalaya#	108	0	0	0	8	6	0	0	0	122	2464	2464	26/02/2018	2464	2464	26/02/2018
24. Mizoram	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	1079	1079	23/01/2018	1079	1079	23/01/2018
25. Nagaland	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	765	765	14/02/2018	765	765	14/02/2018
26. Odisha	308	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	311	13398	13398	11/01/2018	13398	13398	11/01/2018
27. Puducherry	67	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	1969	1969	13/02/2017	1969	1969	13/02/2017

• No. of Children in Observation Home funded under ICPS: 36

• No. of Children in Specialised Adoption Agencies funded & non-funded under ICPS: 45

• No of Children in JJ Act registered CCI non-funded under ICPS – 665

• Total No. of boys in CCIs: 1337

• Total No. of girls in CCIs: 1127

• Total No. of boys in CCIs: 437

• Total No. of girls in CCIs: 642

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28.	Punjab	74	0	0	0	0	0	74	2890	13/02/2018	• Total No. of boys in CClis: 1665 • Total No. of girls in CClis: 1225
29.	Rajasthan	170	19	0	0	0	0	189	4503	27/02/2018	
30.	Sikkim	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	612	09/02/2018	
31.	Tamil Nadu	1296	0	0	0	0	4	1300	62023	11/01/2018	
32.	Telangana@	455	6	0	0	48	0	509	16904	23/02/2018	• Total No. of boys in CClis: 8540 • Total No. of girls in CClis: 8364
33.	Tripura	39	0	0	0	0	0	39	770	17/02/2018	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	231	0	0	0	0	0	231	5140	22/02/2018	• Total No. of boys in Govt. Observation Home: 1737 • Total No. of girls in Govt. Observation Home: 41 • Total No. of boys in Govt. Children Home: 393 • Total No. of Children in Place of Safety: 10 • Total No. of boys in Govt. Special Home: 5 • Total No. of girls in Govt. Children Home: 244 • No. of girls in Govt. After Care Homes: 237 • No. of boys in Govt. After Care Homes: 34

- Total No. of children in Govt. Children Homes (0-10): 127
- No of boys in Children Home:710
- No of girls in Children Home:716
- No of Children in Children Home (0-10) years: 380
- No of children in Shelter Home/Drop in Shelter: 72
- No of Children in Open Shelter: 434

35. Uttarakhand	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	1045	27/01/2018	• Total No. of boys in CCIs: 534
36. West Bengal	228	0	0	0	0	00	0	228	9958	19/02/2018	• Total No. of girls in CCIs: 511	
												• No. of Children in Non- PAB list of Homes: 5085
												• No. of Children in PAB list of Homes:4873
Total	7109	401	290	64	763	4	8631	261566				

*Kerala has not provided information on unregistered CCIs. However, they have reported that there are 1189 orphanages under the control of Orphanages Control Board.

@ Telangana has reported that 48 CCIs have been closed down.

#Meghalaya has reported that 6 CCIs have withdrawn their registration as their institutions are hostels.

Note: The total number of CCIs include Children Home, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialized Adoption Agency and Open Shelter. Total number of children include children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.

Statement-III

The details of fund released and utilized by State Govt./UT Administrations during the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 and current year under ICPS as on date.

Status of grant released and utilized under Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS] (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
		Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301.62	275.24	238.58	500.52	110.74	586.32	1469.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	130.68	84.17	571.68	92.02	52.29	179.54	643.71
3.	Assam	1010.36	1332.49	597.90	1025.07	413.64	1112.98	2932.68
4.	Bihar	204.75	1721.6	2687.89	1896.52	2787.92	1923.33	541.56
5.	Chattisgarh	821.24	1620.47	3955.55	2086.26	527.77	1683.25	2650.97
6.	Goa	100	240.11	235.25	39.68	36.83	98.27	728.53
7.	Gujarat	1925.75	1404.29	2328.90	1510.37	769.95	1526.53	590.11
8.	Haryana	1526.72	678.15	496.44	350.89	0.00	1224.85	315.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	835.71	228.25	604.04	1255.12	2345.48	2390.26	1835.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	113.35	0.00	43.12	114.71	624.24
11.	Jharkhand	36.03	87.32	369.88	387.42	840.11	842.14	1714.57
12.	Karnataka	3689.87	3747.81	1845.24	2193.66	3720.80	3709.53	3272.45
13.	Kerala	1354.35	1340.3	944.39	660.25	260.50	216.96	1849.45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1889.69	2096.53	1116.03	2373.81	2503.88	2535.83	3262.77
15.	Maharashtra	762.32	762.32	3138.75	1975.29	2272.33	1569.37	383.99
16.	Manipur	138.48	1986.84	3082.18	1163.81	241.34	709.47	1536.33
17.	Meghalaya	2003.83	1975.5	1469.55	1497.88	2060.33	2060.33	1846.60
18.	Mizoram	1919.02	1919.02	2079.44	2079.44	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51
19.	Nagaland	957.41	1662.7	2257.65	1473.21	1350.37	1447.50	1457.45
20.	Orissa	2544.82	1786.31	3309.07	2669.74	1089.22	2580.78	1655.96
21.	Punjab	507.12	570.61	820.81	515.57	581.67	718.31	143.24
22.	Rajasthan	3395.82	3654.4	3258.92	2929.43	0.00	2267.52	4752.30
23.	Sikkim	390.24	413.88	562.00	303.74	601.18	365.87	662.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	3067.10	2804.89	825.04	4282.78	13039.37	3648.55	2013.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Telangana	2087.59	203.53	354.88	93.94	195.64	1823.98	894.82
26.	Tripura	1227.34	1073.7	710.63	680.20	676.04	415.30	446.81
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1798.90	3552.11	2884.18	3293.57	3207.19	3109.82	1830.67
28.	Uttarakhand	83.48	11.05	66.88	3.89	15.54	187.54	907.57
29.	West Bengal	2574.04	4348.35	508.67	1067.29	6763.87	3522.60	5073.56
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	145.9	0	36.03	36.03	36.88	36.76	31.66
31.	Chandigarh	21.98	228.3	357.82	324.15	245.44	278.53	103.01
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.61	6.71	58.66	5.84	177.59	59.11	24.82
33.	Daman and Diu	80.61	32.73	82.82	57.69	126.42	80.33	21.89
34.	Delhi	606.22	838.68	1363.40	931.53	978.64	1024.94	354.33
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
36.	Puducherry	1168.57	676.23	559.60	622.75	826.33	768.69	114.35
Total		39376.17	43364.59	43892.10	40379.36	50847.97	46769.35	48603.79

[English]

Assessment of NHM

4803. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER:

SHRI DEEPAK (DEV) ADHIKARI:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

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

(a) whether National Health Mission (NHM) is helpful to the States in improving their healthcare system;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding works and performance of NHM during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether long persisting disparities and development lag in districts are now likely to be targetted through health and wellness centres of NHM;

(d) if so, the details of the health and wellness centres set up under NHM to provide preventive, promotive, rehabilitative and curative care for a package of 12 services, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has developed a central monitoring system to implement its schemes properly and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for better provisions of healthcare facilities to every citizen of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Various independent surveys, including results of National Family Health Survey over a decade indicate significant improvement in healthcare systems of States as reflected in performance in key health indicators.

(b) A performance Audit of Reproductive and Child Health under NRHM for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16

was conducted by CAG and findings (Report no. 25 of 2017) are available in public domain at <http://www.cag.gov.in/content/report-no25-2017-performanceaudit-union-government-reproductive-and-child-health-under>.

The Government also conducts annual Common Review Mission (CRM) to review the implementation of NHM. The CRM reports including of last three years are available in public domain at <http://nhm.gov.in/monitoring/common-review-mission.html>

(c) Aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog are being prioritized for all key health interventions under NHM including operationalization of Health and wellness Centres.

(d) In financial year, 2017-18, against a target of 4000 Health and Wellness Centres, as on date, approval has been given for 4689 Health and Wellness Centres.

(e) The Government has developed web based Health Management Information System (HMIS) to monitor the implementation of NHM. Presently, approx. 2 lakh health facilities (across all districts of the country) are uploading facility wise data on monthly basis and infrastructure data annually on HMIS web portal. Data are presently being made available to various stakeholders in the form of standard, customized and analytical reports etc. The State Governments from time to time are being requested to verify the veracity of data being uploaded on HMIS and monitor the performance of districts through HMIS.

(f) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Central Government is supporting States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including for provision of a host of free services including for maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which states are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal SwasthyaKaryakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme, free patient emergency transport, mobile

Medical Units and National Quality Assurance Framework. However, public health and hospitals being a State subject, under NHM it is the prerogative of State Governments to prioritize interventions as per their needs and disease burden.

Study on Abuse of Children

4804. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:

DR. NARAMALLI SIVA PRASAD:

SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken or intends to undertake another comprehensive study on child physical, emotional and sexual abuse, along the lines of its report of 2007;

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

(c) the time by which the report in this regard is likely to be released?

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, presently this Ministry has not undertaken any such proposal.

Blood Banks

4805. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA:

SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the annual requirement and collection of blood in the country along with the details of Government and private blood banks functioning at present, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for setting up of blood banks on priority basis in each district particularly in rural, remote and border areas of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the complaints regarding wastage of blood in blood banks particularly in hospitals have been reported and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to streamline blood collection as well as storage and ensure optimum utilisation of collected blood by blood banks in the country; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to increase blood donors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The details of annual requirement and blood collection along with details of Government and private blood banks are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) All districts of the country barring 74 have at least one licensed Blood Bank. Government has provided support for set up of blood banks in 68 districts of the country predominantly to cater to the patients in the rural hinterland. State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) No such complaints have come to notice of the Government.

However to streamline blood collection as well as storage and optimum utilization, a digital platform E Rakt Kosh has been set up to network licensed blood banks of the State and display availability of stocks of blood and blood components in public domain. Bulk transfer of blood and blood components between blood banks has been permitted to avoid shortages and excesses. 32 Blood Mobile Buses and over 250 Blood Transportation Vans are functional across the country to facilitate collection and transportation of blood in cold chain. Blood Storage Centres are set up in First referral units to make blood available close at hand to the community.

(e) Government has taken concerted steps towards an effective communication strategy using multimedia

approach, including social media for promotion of voluntary blood donation especially among the healthy youth and workforce. National and State level events are observed on 14th June (World Blood Donor Day) and 1st October (National Voluntary Blood Donation Day). Government supports conduction of over 60000 Voluntary Blood Donation Camps each year and provision of refreshments and tokens of appreciation to over five million blood donors.

Other measures include felicitation of blood donors and donor organizations as a mark of appreciation and conduction of nation-wide blood drives and campaigns with the support of non Governmental Organizations. An enabling provision of four special casual leaves each year provides encouragement to Central Government employees to enrol as regular blood donors.

Statement-I

State/UT wise details of annual requirement of blood vis-à-vis blood collection in India

Sl. No.	Name of State	Blood Requirement (as per WHO 1% norm*)	Total Blood Collection in India (2016 – 2017 SIMS data)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	846655	459852
2.	Telangana	351940	395723
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13826	5355
4.	Assam	311693	220000
5.	Bihar	1167257	182242
6.	Chandigarh	10547	84955
7.	Chhattisgarh	255402	163756
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3429	8286
9.	Delhi	186869	546990
10.	Daman and Diu	2429	1735

1	2	3	4
11. Gujarat		603836	798997
12. Haryana		253531	270860
13. Himachal Pradesh		71232	38540
14. Jammu and Kashmir		125489	63011
15. Jharkhand		329662	164625
16. Karnataka		611307	960049
17. Kerala		333877	386686
18. Madhya Pradesh		725976	454310
19. Maharashtra		1213621	1460050
20. Manipur		27218	22602
21. Meghalaya		29640	14262
22. Mizoram		10910	23593
23. Nagaland		19806	10713
24. Odisha		419474	401958
25. Puducherry		12445	21591
26. Punjab		277041	383198
27. Rajasthan		747916	582255
28. Sikkim		6077	5618
29. Tamil Nadu		778815	885820
30. Tripura		36710	28708
31. Uttar Pradesh		2238974	862059
32. Uttarakhand		101168	115520
33. West Bengal		913477	1049619
34. Goa		14577	18403
35. Andaman and Nicobar		3799	2204
36. Lakshadweep		644	0
		13057269	11094145

* The information on blood requirement is based on the WHO norm of 1% of population being a ball park estimate of blood requirements of a country/region

<i>State/UT wise details of Government and Private licensed Blood Banks</i>				
Sl. No.	Name of State	Public including Govt. Blood Banks	Private including charitable trust Blood Bank	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	02	01	03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32	118	150
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	09	01	10
4.	Assam	38	30	68
5.	Bihar	35	41	76
6.	Chandigarh	03	01	04
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	40	67
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	01	01
9.	Daman and Diu	01	01	02
10.	NCT of Delhi	23	46	69
11.	Goa	03	04	07
12.	Gujarat	28	117	145
13.	Haryana	26	64	90
14.	Himachal Pradesh	19	03	22
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	04	29
16.	Jharkhand	27	22	49
17.	Karnataka	40	160	200
18.	Kerala	41	127	168
19.	Lakshadweep	01	00	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	54	90	144
21.	Maharashtra	74	254	328
22.	Manipur	04	01	05

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
23.	Meghalaya	05	02	07	31.	Tamil Nadu	98	193	291
24.	Mizoram	08	02	10	32.	Telangana	27	134	161
25.	Nagaland	05	-	05	33.	Tripura	10	02	12
26.	Odisha	63	20	83	34.	Uttar Pradesh	104	190	294
27.	Pondicherry	05	12	17	35.	Uttarkhand	21	12	33
28.	Punjab	49	57	106	36.	West Bengal	82	46	128
29.	Rajasthan	52	63	115	Total		1043	1860	2903
30.	Sikkim	02	01	03	Note: Data is as per information collected by CDSCO in June 2016				

Statement-III*State/UT wise details of set up of Blood Banks in Districts without Blood Banks*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No of Districts without Blood Banks	No of Districts for set up supported under NHM	Names of Districts without Blood Banks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2	1	North and Middle Andaman and Nicobar
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	7	West Kameng, East Kameng, Kra-daadi, Kurung Kumey, Siang, Namsai, Debang Valley, Anjaw, Tirap, Longing
3.	Assam	12	5	Kamrup East, Kamrup South, Kamrup Rural, Baksa, Udalguri, Chirang, Bishwanath, Manchachar and South Salmara, Charaideo, Hojai, West Karbi Anglong, Majuli
4.	Bihar	5	5	Arwal, Araria, Supoul, Banka, Sheohar
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	14	Balod, Gariaband, Kondagaon, Balrampur
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	Lahaul Spiti
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	3	Bandipora, Ganderbal, Shopian, Samba, Reasi
8.	Jharkhand	6	2	Ramgarh, Khunti, Saraikela, Jamtara, Godda, Bokaro
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	Agar Malwa
10.	Maharashtra	0	1	
11.	Manipur	4	2	Senapati, Ukhrul, Chandel, Tamenglong

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Meghalaya	6	3	South West Khasi Hills, East Jaintia Hills, East Garo Hills, South West Garo Hills, North Garo Hills, South Garo Hills
13.	Nagaland	3	2	Peren, Kiphire, Longlen
14.	Sikkim	2	1	North Sikkim, West Sikkim
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0	4	
16.	Uttarakhand	3	3	Rudraprayag, Bageshwar, Champavat
17.	Telangana	10	13	Nagarkurnool, Jogulamba, Malkajgiri, Komaram Bheem, Nizamabad, Rajanna Silsilla, Warangal Rural, Mahabubabad, Jayashankar, Yadadri
Total		74	68	

Review of ICDS Scheme

4806. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is one of the most comprehensive schemes on child development in the country to ensure proper growth and development of children in rural, tribal and slum areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Scheme covers only 50 percent of the 164.5 million children (Census 2011) of India and within this limited coverage, monitoring and distribution of supplementary nutrition and the pre-school education component in anganwadi centres has been largely ignored and hardly monitored and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether allocations under the scheme during the last five years have been on the decline and

incongruent with the changing norms and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the scheme for its effective implementation; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme now known as Anganwadi Services has the objectives to (i) improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6; (ii) lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; (iii) reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; (iv) achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and (v) enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

A package of six essential services comprising of (i) Supplementary Nutrition; (ii) Immunization; (iii) Health check-up; (iv) Referral services; (v) Pre-school non-formal education; and (vi) Nutrition & health education are provided to the targeted beneficiaries i.e. all children

below 6 years, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers. Three of the six services, namely, Immunisation, Health Check-up and Referral Services are delivered through Public Health Infrastructure under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

All children below 6 years, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers are eligible for services under Anganwadi Services.

(b) The scheme covers more than 8 crore beneficiaries as on date. The scheme is universal and open to all but it is a self selecting scheme. No economic or other conditions are attached for accessing the services under the scheme. The monitoring of the scheme is done regularly through a robust 5-tier mechanism which is available at National, State, District, Block and Village level. Detailed guidelines were issued

on 31.03.2011 in this regard which also comprise of field visits by the functionaries. Recently, National Nutrition Mission has been launched which has a ICTbased Real Time Monitoring mechanism.

(c) No, Madam, there is no decline in the financial allocations for implementation of Anganwadi Services Scheme during last five years. A statement showing funds released to the States/UTs under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(d) and (e) Review of the scheme is in-built in the guidelines issued by the Ministry. Besides, scheme is reviewed by the Government of India also periodically through workshops, meetings, reviews with the States/UTs. The deficiencies found in the implementation modalities are discussed with the States/UTs are solutions are offered.

Statement-I

No. of beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme Quarter Ending December 2017 (updated as on 08-02-2018)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects	No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition						Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
			Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257	257	55607	55606	1464065	851021	2315086	610086	2925172	417690	431078	848768
2.	Telangana	149	149	35700	35634	941170	501970	1443140	366345	1809485	249883	252087	501970
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225	92437	96623	189060	24517	213577	48662	47961	96623
4.	Assam	231	231	62153	62153	1673917	1888756	3562673	683549	4246222	953976	934780	1888756
5.	Bihar	544	544	115009	91677	2438216	2418559	4856775	1142712	5999487	1299523	1335890	2635413
6.	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	50448	1159642	854260	2013902	455626	2469528	424630	429630	854260
7.	Goa	11	11	1262	1258	36820	18648	55468	15716	71184	9510	9630	19140
8.	Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029	1772900	1353811	3126711	782656	3909367	701759	688023	1389782
9.	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962	598578	286435	885013	266775	1151788	143430	143005	286435
10.	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925	251991	174726	426717	97087	523804	61252	61471	122723
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	141	141	31938	29599	321937	409739	731676	133140	864816	234136	204869	439005
12.	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	1706563	927553	2634116	758842	3392958	579557	654976	1234533
13.	Karnataka	204	204	65911	65911	2347804	1688891	4036695	1055470	5092165	756722	761405	1518127
14.	Kerala	258	258	33318	33244	361619	386035	747654	259178	1006832	193994	192041	386035
15.	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	97132	3364793	2926795	6291588	1402205	7693793	1452147	1452641	2904788

16. Maharashtra	553	110486	109779	2663579	2649382	5312961	1004602	6317563	1292650	1260037	2552687
17. Manipur	43	11510	11510	163401	177583	340984	67208	408192	89622	87961	177583
18. Meghalaya	41	5896	5896	230433	260275	490708	83752	574460	112182	110747	222929
19. Mizoram	27	2244	2244	72283	82939	155222	28150	183372	27851	28483	56334
20. Nagaland	60	3980	3980	177023	143052	320075	46657	366732	72930	70123	143053
21. Odisha	338	74154	72587	1871082	2047340	3918422	725129	4643551	1044813	1002527	2047340
22. Punjab	155	27314	26880	326181	244102	570283	151622	721905	124689	119413	244102
23. Rajasthan	304	62010	61974	1638725	977381	2616106	866794	3482900	477419	490282	967701
24. Sikkim	13	1308	1308	18000	12500	30500	6000	36500	6285	6215	12500
25. Tamil Nadu	434	54439	54439	1743313	650930	2394243	665067	3059310	320166	312138	632304
26. Tripura	56	10145	10145	155005	189854	344859	71074	415933	100527	89327	189854
27. Uttar Pradesh	897	190145	187997	6998504	3887572	10886076	2931325	13817401	2532307	2328354	4860661
28. Utrakhand	105	20067	20067	432460	172660	605120	168284	773404	87441	89810	177251
29. West Bengal	576	119481	115318	3071762	3182625	6254387	1298621	7553008	1591617	1560809	3152426
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	720	720	7777	2791	10568	2621	13189	1392	1399	2791
31. Chandigarh	3	500	500	22072	26441	48513	7896	56409	13610	12831	26441
32. Delhi	95	11150	10897	330451	139007	469458	116198	585656	67911	68712	136623
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	302	302	8888	10475	19363	3523	22886	5185	5290	10475
34. Daman and Diu	2	107	107	2762	2388	5150	1451	6601	1156	1232	2388
35. Lakshadweep	9	107	107	2607	843	3450	1148	4598	406	437	843
36. Puducherry	5	855	855	24755	1332	26087	9353	35440	692	640	1332
All India	7075	140000	1362847	38493515	29645294	68138809	16310379	84449188	15497722	15246254	30743976

Based on State level consolidated report and information obtained for APIP meeting from State Governments/UT Administration.

Statement-II

Budgetary allocation (BE & RE) during last five years under Anganwadi Services Scheme.

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Allocation (BE)	Budget Allocation (RE)
1.	2012-13	15,850.00	15,850.00
2.	2013-14	17,700.00	16,312.00
3.	2014-15	18,195.00	16561.60
4.	2015-16	8335.77	15483.77
5.	2016-17	14,000.00	14560.60

[Translation]

Bridge Course for AYUSH Doctors

4807. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct a bridge course for AYUSH doctors to allow them to practice allopathy to address the shortage of doctors in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the norms fixed for determining the qualification and scientific temperament of doctors who pass the bridge course and the time by which such a bridge course for AYUSH doctors is likely to be started;

(c) whether it is a fact that AYUSH and modern medicine have distinct approaches and methods of practice and cannot be merged and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government plans to integrate AYUSH as a complementary aspect of the modern system, as Ayurveda is based on the principle of harmony and balancing of three Doshas, Vata, Pitta and Kapha; and

(e) if so, whether the Government plans to reconsider the concerns of Ayurveda practitioners with regard to undertake a short bridge course and receive an official licence to practice modern medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Under National Health Mission (NHM), a Bridge Programme in Community Health for Nurses was designed and developed with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). Subsequently, a common Bridge Programme for Nurses and Ayurveda practitioners was approved by IGNOU. The Bridge Course has already been rolled out in States as per proposal received from States.

The Ayurveda practitioners and Staff Nurses after being trained in primary care and public Health competencies through the bridge course are envisaged to be placed as Mid-Level care providers in Sub Health Centres to be strengthened as Health and wellness Centres.

(c) to (e) AYUSH and modern systems of medicine have distinct approaches and methods of practice. However, there are areas in public health where these systems of medicine can function in mutual co-existence in an integrated manner. The National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy - 2002, envisages integration of AYUSH with the Healthcare Delivery System including Ayurveda. Mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the strategies in National Health Mission (NHM) as well which seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care in order to improve the existing health care delivery system. Accordingly, the Central Government adopted a strategy of co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicines under single window. The engagement of AYUSH Doctors/paramedics and their training are supported by the Department of Health & Family Welfare, while the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under shared responsibilities.

[English]

Corporate Governance

4808. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the violation of corporate governance requirements as prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013 have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action taken against such companies so far;

(c) whether the cases of corporate scams/scandals have increased in the country during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and the reasons therefor along with the nexus unearthed between bureaucrats and corporate houses in such cases, company-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of corporate governance requirements and to protect the minority stakeholders from ill-effects of poor corporate governance?

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 term "Corporate Governance" has not been defined under the Companies Act, 2013. However, the Companies Act, 2013 which replaces the Companies Act, 1956 incorporates various provisions aimed at strengthening of corporate governance in companies in India. These include, *inter-alia*, enhanced responsibilities for the Board and its committees like the Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee, enhanced disclosures to stakeholders, appointment of Independent Directors, stricter norms for ensuring independence and accountability of auditors and greater level of investor protection.

Further, the India Accounting Standards (Ind AS) have also been notified in February, 2015, and are

expected to contribute to improved corporate governance. Further, during the last three years & the current year the Ministry has ordered investigations through Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) into the affairs of 575 companies on account of alleged frauds. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

Investigations by SFIO have not unearthed any nexus between bureaucrats and corporate houses for the purpose of committing corporate frauds as of now.

Statement

Investigation Cases Handed Over to SFIO during the Last Three Years (2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17) and during the Current Year (2017-18) Upto 15.03.2018.

Sl. No.	Name of Company
Year 2014-15	
1.	WORSHIP IMPEX PRIVATE LIMITED
2.	CALS REFINERIES LIMITED
3.	MANGALAM AGRO PRODUCTS LIMITED
4.	SHARK COMMUNICATIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
5.	HITECH COMPUTECH PRIVATE LIMITED
6.	KONICHIVA BUILDERS PRIVATE LIMITED
7.	BHARTI PROPERTIES PRIVATE LIMITED
8.	HEENA DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED
9.	SAKSHAM INFOCOM PRIVATE LIMITED
10.	NORTH INDIA SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
11.	KRISHNA INFOMEDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
12.	DMC EDUCATION LIMITED
13.	T AND G EDUTECH PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS 'CENTENARY SOFTWARE PRIVATE LIMITED')
14.	RAMEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
15.	GAN LABORATORY PRIVATE LIMITED
16.	RAMEL MART PRIVATE LIMITED
17.	RAMEL MEDIA AND ADVERTISING PRIVATE LIMITED

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Sl. No.	Name of Company
18.	RAMEL REAL ESTATE AND INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED	43.	IDEAS REALCON LIMITED
19.	RAMEL SEA FOOD LIMITED	44.	IDEAS REAL ESTATE LIMITED
20.	TAMANNA IT SOLUTIONS LIMITED	45.	IDEAS HEALTHCARE LIMITED
21.	RAMEL PHARMA LIMITED	46.	IDEAS BROKING LIMITED
22.	RAMEL HOSPITALITY PRIVATE LIMITED	47.	ZENIX TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
23.	RAMEL INFOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED	48.	ADVENTUS CREATIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
24.	RAMEL AGROTECH LIMITED	49.	SUBURBAN DIGNOSTICS (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
25.	RAMEL HOTEL AND RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED	50.	A&A PROJECT MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT
26.	RAMEL IMPEX PRIVATE LIMITED	51.	LIFE CARE DIAGNOSTIC AND RESEARCH CENTER PRIVATE LIMITED
27.	RAMEL INSURANCE AGENCY PRIVATE LIMITED	52.	SWISS FREIGHT (I) PRIVATE LIMITED
28.	CYGNUS PUBLISHERS LIMITED	53.	DANDONA FINANCE LIMITED
29.	RAMEL BIO FERTILIZER PRIVATE LIMITED	54.	SEASHORE SECURITIES LIMITED
30.	SUMAN PRAKASHAN PRIVATE LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)	55.	SEASHORE AGRICULTURE PROMOTION COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
31.	PEARL INDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE PRIVATE LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)	56.	SEASHORE HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
32.	CATMOSS RETAIL PRIVATE LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)	57.	SEASHORE PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
33.	RAHUL HI RISE LIMITED	58.	SEASHORE COURIER & CARGO PRIVATE LIMITED
34.	SHRISHTI ABHA FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRIVATE LIMITED	59.	SEASHORE DIARY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED
35.	RAHULL MEDIA & ENTERTAINMENT LIMITED	60.	SEASHORE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED
36.	RAHUL WOOD WORKS PRIVATE LIMITED	61.	SEASHORE CONSULTANCY AND CONSTRUCTION PRIVATE LIMITED
37.	VEEKAYEN PROPERTIES PRIVATE LIMITED	62.	FALCON CONSULTANCY PRIVATE LIMITED
38.	HOTEL SEA-COAST PRIVATE LIMITED	63.	ROYAL PURPLE HOTELS PRIVATE LIMITED
39.	RAHUL BHUMI VIKAS LIMITED	64.	SAGIARIEN SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
40.	RAHUL HEIGHTS LIMITED	65.	FLORENCE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED
41.	RAHUL REAL ESTATE PROJECTS LIMITED	66.	SAUBHAGYA DRINKS PRIVATE LIMITED
42.	RAHUL INN HOSPITALITY LIMITED		

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Sl. No.	Name of Company
67.	SRI KRISHNA AGRICULTURE PRIVATE LIMITED	89.	LAKSH RUBBER INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
68.	JATISH AGRO AND OIL PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	90.	SUN AIR SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
69.	SAGAR MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED	91.	SUBLIME IMPEX PRIVATE LIMITED
70.	SEASHORE CAPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED	92.	JAI SANTOSHI TRADIMPEX PRIVATE LIMITED
71.	SEASHORE SHIPPING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED	93.	PEACOCK OVERSEAS PRIVATE LIMITED
Year 2015-16		94.	MAHAVIR TRADIMPEX PRIVATE LIMITED
72.	SARADHA HOUSING PRIVATE LIMITED	95.	BESTONE IMPEX PRIVATE LIMITED
73.	AMBUJAATRIPURI INFRA (INDIA) LIMITED	96.	VPC MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED
74.	AMBUJAATRIPURI BUSINESS PRIVATE LIMITED	97.	ACOUSTIC TRADING INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
75.	ARTHA TATWA CONSULTANCY PRIVATE LIMITED	98.	DABANG MARKETING AND TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED
76.	ARTHA TATWA WORLD VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED	99.	GOLDMINE FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED
77.	ARTHA TATWA FOOD MART PRIVATE LIMITED	100.	GOLDMINE AGRO LIMITED
78.	ARTHA TATWA CAPITAL LIMITED	101.	CLASSIC RESOURCES LIMITED
79.	AMBUJAATRIPURI ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED	102.	GOLDMINE INDUSTRIES LIMITED
80.	ORISHA HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE	103.	GOLDMINE HEIGHT PRIVATE LIMITED
81.	KINGFISHER AIRLINES LIMITED	104.	GOLDMINE HOTEL AND RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
82.	GRAND VYAPAAR PRIVATE LIMITED	105.	GOLDMINE ADVISORIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
83.	ULTRA TIE UP PRIVATE LIMITED	106.	GOLDMINE HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
84.	HAPPY TIE UP PRIVATE LIMITED	107.	SAMRUDDHA JEEVAN FOODS LIMITED
85.	SAPPHIRE INFRADEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED	108.	SAI PRASAD FOODS LIMITED
86.	BEST TIE UP LIMITED	109.	SAI PRASAD PROPERTIES LIMITED
87.	SAHU LAND DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED	110.	SAIPRASAD CORPORATION LIMITED
88.	MSQUARE PRUDENT MULTITRADE PRIVATE LIMITED	111.	UTKARSHA PLOTTERS AND MULTI AGRO SOLUTIONS INDIA LIMITED
		112.	PGF LIMITED
		113.	PACL LIMITED
		114.	AMB BUILDPROP PRIVATE LIMITED

Sl. No.	Name of Company
115.	APAR MINES MANAGEMENT SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
116.	GIRIASHO COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
117.	NET AGROFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED
118.	SUNVIEW HOUSING PRIVATE LIMITED
119.	MASTIFF INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
120.	JEEVAN SURAKSHA TRADING AND FINANCIALS LIMITED
121.	JEEVAN SURAKSHA REAL ESTATE LIMITED
122.	JEEVAN SURAKSHA ENERGY AND INDUSTRIES LIMITED
123.	JEEVAN SURAKSHA MERCANTILES PRIVATE LIMITED
124.	JEEVAN SURAKSHA ASSURANCE AGENCY PRIVATE LIMITED
125.	JEEVAN SURAKSHA ASSOCIATES MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED
126.	SHAILRAJ HOTELS PRIVATE LIMITED
127.	RANK MERCANTILE PRIVATE LIMITED
128.	ASTBHUJA DEALTRADE PRIVATE LIMITED
129.	PARUL POLYMERS PRIVATE LIMITED
130.	HELIOS AND MATHESON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
131.	CHAKRA INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED
132.	CHAKRABORTY ESTATES PRIVATE LIMITED
133.	CHAKRA AGROTECH PRIVATE LIMITED
134.	CHAKRA WEALTH MANAGEMENT ADVISORY LIMITED
135.	CHAKRA HOTEL AND LEISURE LIMITED
136.	CHAKRAMART RETAIL INDIA LIMITED
137.	JAI SADGURU ADVISORY AND AGENCY SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
138.	DISHA PRODUCTIONS & MEDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Sl. No.	Name of Company
139.	AARZOO AGRITECH PRIVATE LIMITED
140.	ABLAZE SUGAR MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED
141.	ACCENT SUGAR PRIVATE LIMITED
142.	ADARSHA SUGAR SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
143.	ADVENT SUGAR PRIVATE LIMITED
144.	AGILE SUGAR INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
145.	AMB INFRABUILD PRIVATE LIMITED
146.	AMB INFRAVENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED
147.	ARCHIEVE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
148.	ASHAR BUILDERS AND PROMOTERS PRIVATE LIMITED
149.	BABOON AGRIFOOD PRIVATE LIMITED
150.	BLOSSOM AGRICULTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
151.	BSS ASSOCIATES PRIVATE LIMITED
152.	CANYON FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD
153.	CAPTOR AGRICULTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
154.	CAPTOR REALTORS PRIVATE LIMITED
155.	CEDAR DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED
156.	CHAMPION COMPUSOFT PRIVATE LIMITED
157.	COHESION AGRICARE PRIVATE LIMITED
158.	DABBLE AGRISCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED
159.	DAGGAR AGRICARE PRIVATE LIMITED
160.	DAZZLE AGROSOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
161.	DAZZLE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
162.	DYNAMIC SUGARS PRIVATE LIMITED
163.	ELKON SUGAR MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED
164.	ENCHANT INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Sl. No.	Name of Company
165.	EXALT TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED	186.	GROCER AGROSOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
166.	FAME AGRICARE PRIVATE LIMITED	187.	GROW FAST COMPUTERS PRIVATE LIMITED
167.	FATIMA BUILDERS PRIVATE LIMITED	188.	GYAN KALASH EDUCATION AND RECREATION LTD
168.	FEISTY AGRICARE PRIVATE LIMITED	189.	HONEYWELL SUGARS PRIVATE LIMITED
169.	GANGA YAMUNA MINES CONTROL PRIVATE LIMITED	190.	INDIA PACIFIC INFRASTRUCTURES PRIVATE LIMITED
170.	GLOCAL INDIA AGROFOODS AND BEVERAGES PRIVATE LIMITED	191.	JAIPURYA HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
171.	GLOCAL INDIA BUILDCITY PRIVATE LIMITED	192.	JAIPURYA ELECTODS PRIVATE LIMITED
172.	GLOCAL INDIA EDUCOM PRIVATE LIMITED	193.	JAIPURYA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES PRIVATE LIMITED
173.	GLOCAL INDIA INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED	194.	JAIPURYA RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
174.	GLOCAL INDIA MINING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED	195.	JAIPURYA TRADERS PRIVATE LIMITED
175.	GLOCAL INDIA NURSING HOMES PRIVATE LIMITED	196.	JIFFY AGROFARM PRIVATE LIMITED
176.	GLOCAL INDIA REALESTATES PRIVATE LIMITED	197.	LIMPID AGRITECH PRIVATE LIMITED
177.	GLOCAL INDIA RESTAURANTS PRIVATE LIMITED	198.	LOKAKRITI DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED
178.	GLOCAL INDIA SECURITY SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED	199.	MACE AGROSOLUTION PRIVATE LIMITED
179.	GLOCAL INDIA TRADE FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED	200.	MAJESTY INFOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED
180.	GRAND PEAK CONSTRUCTION PRIVATE LIMITED	201.	MAJESTY SUGAR SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
181.	GRAND PEAK FOODS AND BEVERAGES PRIVATE LIMITED	202.	MAJHA MINES CONTROL PRIVATE LIMITED
182.	GRAND PEAK GARANTI KOZA INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED	203.	MALLOW INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED
183.	GRAND PEAK INFRASTRUCTURES PRIVATE LIMITED	204.	MAMTA INFRABUILD PRIVATE LIMITED
184.	GRAND PEAK PERKINESEASTMAN CONSTRUCTION PRIVATE LIMITED	205.	MASTIFF SUGAR SOLUTION PRIVATE LIMITED
185.	GRAND PEAK REALTORS PRIVATE LIMITED	206.	MERCY AGRICULTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
		207.	MODERATE HEALTHSOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
		208.	NAMRATA MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED
		209.	OKRA SUGARS PRIVATE LIMITED

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Sl. No.	Name of Company
210.	OXRY AGRICARE PRIVATE LIMITED	235.	SUMADHUR FINANCIAL SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
211.	PARTH REALTECH PRIVATE LIMITED	236.	SAI BABA FINVEST PRIVATE LIMITED
212.	PARISH AGRICULTURE PRIVATE LIMITED	237.	U P MINES MANAGEMENT SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
213.	PASTILLE INFOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED	238.	V K HEALTHSOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
214.	PASTILLE SUGARS PRIVATE LIMITED	239.	VARINDA GARMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
215.	PRIMERA FOODS AND BEVERAGES PRIVATE LIMITED	240.	VITAL AGROFARM PRIVATE LIMITED
216.	PRIMROSE INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED	241.	VS REALPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
217.	RAGNOR INFRADEVELOPERS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	242.	WAGON INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
218.	RECKON SUGAR MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED	243.	MUNFA INFRA DEVELOPERS (LLP)
219.	REDSTONE MINES MANAGEMENT SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED	244.	MPS GREENERY DEVELOPERS LIMITED
220.	RINGA INFRADEVELOPERS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	245.	MPS FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED
221.	SAFETY PLUS POWER LIMITED	246.	MPS RESORTS AND HOTELS LIMITED
222.	SAHARANPUR MINES MANAGEMENT SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED	247.	MPS AQUA MARINE PRODUCTS LIMITED
223.	SAI ASHRAM CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED	248.	MPS INDUSTRIES AND AGRO RESEARCH LIMITED
224.	SALAMI AGRISCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED	249.	MPS AYURVEDIC AND HERBAL PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED
225.	SAMPAT FINANCIAL PLANNERS PRIVATE LIMITED	250.	MPS REAL ESTATE AND INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
226.	SANCHIT INFRABUILD PRIVATE LIMITED	251.	MPS RETAILS AND FAST FOOD PRIVATE LIMITED
227.	SHADILAL MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED	252.	SUNAIR HOTELS LIMITED
228.	SHINDIG AGRICARE PRIVATE LIMITED	253.	JAGAT AGRO COMMODITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
229.	SHINY AGRICARE PRIVATE LIMITED	254.	PROMOTECH INFRA TECH LIMITED
230.	SIMONY AGROFOOD PRIVATE LIMITED	255.	ABC COTSPIN PRIVATE LIMITED
231.	SLINK AUTOSPARE PRIVATE LIMITED	Year 2016-17	
232.	SOUTHLAND INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED	256.	CENTURY COMMUNICATION LIMITED
233.	SOUTHLAND REALTORS PRIVATE LIMITED	257.	NARANGS INTERNATIONAL HOTELS PRIVATE LIMITED
234.	SUBHIKSHA SECURITIES AND CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED	258.	BUSH FOODS OVERSEAS PRIVATE LIMITED

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Sl. No.	Name of Company
259.	MAITRI SUVARNASIDDHI PRIVATE LIMITED	284.	GOLDMINE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRIVATE LIMITED
260.	BHUSHAN STEEL LIMITED	285.	NATIONAL SPOT EXCHANGE LIMITED
261.	BHUSHAN POWER AND STEEL LIMITED	286.	FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) LIMITED
262.	BHUSHAN CAPITALS LIMITED	287.	NATIONAL BULK HANDLING CORPORATION LIMITED
263.	OASIS STEEL LIMITED	288.	BOURSA INDIA LIMITED
264.	OLYMPIAN FINVEST PRIVATE LIMITED	289.	TRANS-GLOBAL CREDIT AND FINANCE LIMITED
265.	PARAGON SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED	290.	TAKSHASHILA ACADEMIA OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH LIMITED
266.	PRUDENT TRANSPORT COMPANY LIMITED	291.	INDIAN ENERGY EXCHANGE LIMITED
267.	VISHAL HOLDINGS AND CAPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED	292.	IBS FOREX LIMITED
268.	VISION STEEL LIMITED	293.	RISKRAFT CONSULTING LIMITED
269.	AARTI IRON & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED	294.	ATOM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
270.	ADARSH INFO TECH PRIVATE LIMITED	295.	TICKERPLANT LIMITED
271.	ATMA RAM HOUSE INVESTMENT PRIVATE LIMITED	296.	FT KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT COMPANY
272.	BHUSHAN AIRWAYS SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED	297.	INDIAN BULLION MARKET ASSOCIATION LIMITED
273.	BSN ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	298.	WESTERNGHATS AGRO GROWERS COMPANY LIMITED
274.	DÉCOR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED	299.	FARMER AGRICULTURAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE LIMITED
275.	SINGHAL ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	300.	GLOBAL PAYMENT NETWORKS LIMITED
276.	CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA TRUST ASSOCIATION	301.	CREDIT MARKET ASSOCIATION LIMITED
277.	WINSOME DIAMONDS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED	302.	FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED
278.	FIRST LEASING COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED (IN LIQN)	303.	FT PROJECTS LIMITED
279.	ALPS BPO SERVICES LIMITED (IN LIQN)	304.	APIAN FINANCE AND INVESTMENT LIMITED
280.	MICRO TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) LIMITED (IN LIQN)	305.	AASTHA MINMET (INDIA) LIMITED
281.	BIRLA POWER SOLUTIONS LTD (IN LIQN)	306.	ARK IMPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
282.	IFCI LIMITED	307.	JUGGERNAUT PROJECTS LIMITED
283.	COASTAL PROJECTS LIMITED		

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Sl. No.	Name of Company
308.	LOIL CONTINENTAL FOODS LIMITED	334.	GP CEMENT WORKS PVT. LTD (GPCWPL)
309.	LOIL HEALTH FOODS LIMITED	335.	PRAYAG FISHERIES(INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED (PFTIPL)
310.	LOIL OVERSEAS FOODS LIMITED	336.	PRAYAG FILM & TELEVISION INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED (PFTIPL)
311.	LOTUS REFINERIES PRIVATE LIMITED	337.	MAKS BISCUIT PRIVATE LIMITED (MBPL)
312.	METKORE ALLOYS AND INDUSTRIES LIMITED	338.	INSEC SECURITY AND SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED (ISSPL)
313.	NAMDHARI FOOD INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED	339.	ROYAL CONCRETE PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED (RDPPL)
314.	NCS SUGARS LIMITED	340.	PRAYAG PUBLICATION PRIVATE LIMITED (PPPL)
315.	NK PROTEINS LIMITED	341.	PRAYAG BIO-TECH PRIVATE LIMITED (PBPL)
316.	P.D. AGROPROCESSORS PRIVATE LIMITED	342.	PRAYAG DIAGNOSTIC AND RESEARCH CENTRE PRIVATE LIMITED (PDR CPL)
317.	SHREE RADHEY TRADING CO.	343.	PRAYAG MICRO FINANCE (PMF)
318.	SPIN-COT TEXTILES PRIVATE LIMITED	344.	FAYED HOSPITALITY PRIVATE LIMITED (FHPL)
319.	SWASTIK OVERSEAS CORPORATION	345.	SASHI KUMAR TEA COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED (SKTCPL)
320.	TAVISHI ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	346.	KLEN COMMERCIALS PRIVATE LIMITED (KCPL)
321.	TOPWORTH STEELS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED	347.	PRAYAG AND PRAYAG MULTICARE PRIVATE LIMITED (PPMCPL)
322.	VIMLADEVI AGRO TECH LIMITED	348.	ULTRA MOTORS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
323.	WHITE WATER FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	349.	OKARA AGRO INDUSTRIES LIMITED AND OTHER GROUP OF COMPANIES
324.	MOHAN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	350.	PEARL VISION PRIVATE LIMITED
325.	KETAN PAREKH GROUP OF COMPANIES	351.	PIXION VISION PRIVATE LIMITED
326.	PRAYAG INFOTECH HI-RISE LIMITED	352.	PIXION MEDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
327.	PRAYAG INFOTECH NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED (PINPL)	353.	PEARL STUDIOS PRIVATE LIMITED
328.	PRAYAG ORGANICS PRIVATE LIMITED (POPL)	354.	MAHUA MEDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
329.	PRAYAD HOTEL AND RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED (PHRPL)	355.	CENTURY STUDIOS PRIVATE LIMITED
330.	PRAYAG ENTERTAINMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED(PEPL)	356.	CCL FILMKA PRIVATE LIMITED
331.	PRAYAG INFRA REALTORS LIMITED (PIRL)		
332.	SAMUDRA VILLA PRIVATE LIMITED (SVPL)		
333.	PRAYAG AVIATION SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED (PASPL)		

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Sl. No.	Name of Company
357.	PRAGYA VISION PRIVATE LIMITED	379.	VCORP DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED
358.	RANGOLI ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED	380.	VIGNESHWARA BUIDWELL PRIVATE LIMITED
359.	VIGNESHWAR GOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	381.	SGEC INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED
360.	CARTESIAN COMPUTERS LIMITED	382.	S AND J HOSPITALITY PRIVATE LIMITED
361.	ABHYUDAYA DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED	383.	PETROL COMMUNICATION PRIVATE LIMITED
362.	JAHNAVI AGRO-FARMS PRIVATE LIMITED	384.	CRIMSON TECHNOPARK PRIVATE LIMITED
363.	M/S PARUL POLYMERS PRIVATE LIMITED	385.	SAFE AND SECURE ONLINE MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED
364.	ABLAZE INFO SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	386.	WEBWORK TRADE LINKS PRIVATE LIMITED
365.	URO ENCLAVE INDIA LIMITED (UROEIL)	387.	ADDS BOOK MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED
366.	GETIT INFOSERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED (IN LIQN.)	388.	AAGE INFRA VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED
Current Year 2017-18 upto 15.03.2018			
367.	VIGNESHWARA DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED	389.	AARVANSS CC INFRA PRIVATE LIMITED
368.	FOXTROT MEGASTRUCTURES PRIVATE LIMITED	390.	SAGE FMCG INDIA LIMITED
369.	KAIZEN PLASTICS PRIVATE LIMITED	391.	GREENRAAY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
370.	AQUARIUS BUILDCON PRIVATE LIMITED	392.	GREENRAY PHARMACEUTICAL PRIVATE LIMITED
371.	TECHNOSPHERE DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED	393.	GREENRAY FOODS AND NUTRIENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
372.	VIGNESHWARA CONTRACTORS PRIVATE LIMITED.	394.	GREENRAY ALLIED CHEMICALS LIMITED
373.	VIGNESHWARA DEVELOPWELL PRIVATE LIMITED	395.	WARIS FINANCE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (PRESENTLY KNOW AS WARIS INDUSTRIES LIMITED)
374.	VESTA BUILDERS AND ESTATE DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED	396.	WARIS HEALTHCARE LIMITED
375.	V LOCAL PROMOTERS PRIVATE LIMITED	397.	WARIS TEL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
376.	AQUARIUS BUIDWELL PRIVATE LIMITED	398.	WARIS FINANCE AND INVESTMENT LIMITED
377.	AQUARIUS PROMOTERS PRIVATE LIMITED	399.	WARIS TRADING AND COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
378.	VIGNESHWARA INFRACON PRIVATE LIMITED	400.	WARIS FOODS AND BEVERAGES PRIVATE LIMITED

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Sl. No.	Name of Company
401.	WARIS HIMGHAR PRAIVTE LIMITED	426.	STERLING AGRO INDUSTRIES LIMITED
402.	WARIS TV BROADCASTING PRIVATE LIMITED	427.	CMI LIMITED
403.	WARIS MICRO FINANCE	428.	MAVERICK HOLDINGS AND INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
404.	SHANE RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS LIMITED	429.	GREAT EASTERN ENERGY CORPORATION LIMITED
405.	ERAM INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED	430.	SEEDS AND GRAINS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
406.	AGARTALA FOOD PROCESSING PRIVATE LIMITED	431.	SEW EURODRIVE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
407.	ERAM JEWELLERY LIMITED	432.	LOGIX SOFT-TEL PRIVATE LIMITED
408.	VISHAL FINLEASE LIMITED	433.	ROYALOK STEELS PRIVATE LIMITED
409.	WARIS HERBAL PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	434.	ATMA TUBE PRODUCTS LIMITED
410.	WARIS REAL ESTATE PRIVATE LIMITED	435.	SUJALA PIPES LIMITED
411.	WARIS CAPITAL FINANCE LIMITED	436.	MG HOUSING PRIVATE LIMITED
412.	HARSH PLANTATION LIMITED	437.	KATIRA CONSTRUCTIONS LIMITED
413.	LOPAX MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED	438.	PRAJASAKTI PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS PRIVATE LIMITED
414.	ARSHDEEP FINANCE LIMITED	439.	RAGHUVVEER METAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
415.	SHREE MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED	440.	MINDA SAI LIMITED
416.	WARSI PRODUCER COMPANY LIMITED	441.	GENESYS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION LIMITED
417.	WELFARE BUILDINGS AND ESTATES PRIVATE LIMITED.	442.	MANGALAM HOMES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
418.	ASSOTECH LIMITED (IN LIQN).	443.	ANANT HOMES PRIVATE LIMITED
419.	KINGFISHER TRAINING AND SERVICES LIMITED	444.	SURAJ MOTORS PRIVATE LIMITED
420.	DECCAN CHARTER LIMITED	445.	SCRIPTACOM BPO SYSTEMS (P) LTD (CONVERTED INTO SCRIPTIACOM BPO SYSTEMS LLP ON 22.12.2014)
421.	DECCAN CHARTER PRIVATE LIMITED	446.	MICRO LEASING AND FUNDING LIMITED
422.	DECCAN HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED	447.	D S KULKARNI DEVELOPERS LIMITED
423.	DECCAN EMERGING BUSINESS VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED	448.	RELIGARE ENTERPRISES LIMITED
424.	DREAMLINE MANPOWER SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (NOW NITYANK INFRAPOWER AND MULTIVENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED)	449.	FORTIS HEALTHCARE LIMITED
425.	NAHAR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	450.	RADASHIR JEWELRY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Sl. No.	Name of Company
451.	RHYTHM HOUSE PRIVATE LIMITED	475.	SUVADHINATH CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED
452.	JEWELRY SOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED	476.	SUPASVANATH CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED
453.	FIRESTAR DIAMOND PRIVATE LIMITED	477.	NEMINATH CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED
454.	PARAGON JEWELLERY PRIVATE LIMITED	478.	PUNARVASU CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED
455.	PANCHAJANYA DIAMONDS PRIVATE LIMITED	479.	ANANTNATHVALUERS PRIVATE LIMITED
456.	NDM ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	480.	SAMKIT VALUERS PRIVATE LIMITED
457.	NEESHAL ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	481.	SAMBHAVNATHVALUERS PRIVATE LIMITED
458.	NEESHAL MARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED	482.	MOOLA CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED
459.	FIRESTONE TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED	483.	ADESHWAR DIA-JEWELS PRIVATE LIMITED
460.	DREAM TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED	484.	MOON VALUERS PRIVATE LIMITED
461.	CAMELOT TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED	485.	VASHUPOJYA VALUERS PRIVATE LIMITED
462.	NEESHAL TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED	486.	NEESHAL MERCHANDISING PRIVATE LIMITED
463.	AMI MERCHANDISING PRIVATE LIMITED	487.	PALASA DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED
464.	PARAGON MERCHANDISING PRIVATE LIMITED	488.	NIRAV MODI PRIVATE LIMITED
465.	DEVDATTA ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	489.	SOLAR EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
466.	FIRESTAR INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	490.	BINANI METALS LIMITED
467.	FIRESTAR DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED	491.	MENON BEARINGS LIMITED
468.	MAK BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PRIVATE LIMITED	492.	GITANJALI GEMS LIMITED
469.	GHAZALAH INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED	493.	NAKSHATRA WORLD LIMITED
470.	CAMELOT ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	494.	SHUBALAVANYAA JEWEL CRAFTS PRIVATE LIMITED
471.	BENTLEY REALTY PRIVATE LIMITED	495.	HYDERABAD GEMS SEZ LIMITED
472.	CUTTING EDGE SOFTWARE PRIVATE LIMITED	496.	LUSTRE INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
473.	PAUNDRA ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	497.	GITANJALI GOLD AND PRECIOUS LIMITED
474.	LOYALTY SOLUTIONS AND RESEARCH PRIVATE LIMITED	498.	NAKSHATRA BRANDS LIMITED
		499.	SPECTRUM JEWELLERY LIMITED
		500.	MAST JEWELLERY DISTRIBUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Sl. No.	Name of Company
501.	GITANJALI JEWELLERY RETAIL LIMITED	530.	MOBILENXT TELESERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
502.	GITANJALI LIFESTYLE LIMITED	531.	ROHAN MERCANTILE PRIVATE LIMITED
503.	MOHAR JEWELS LIMITED	532.	DECENT SECURITIES AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
504.	PARTHA GEMS PRIVATE LIMITED	533.	AUDARYA INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
505.	PRIYANKA GEMS PRIVATE LIMITED	534.	DECENT INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
506.	ROHAN DIAMONDS PRIVATE LIMITED	535.	N AND J FINSTOCKS PRIVATE LIMITED
507.	GITANJALI LASER HOUSE PRIVATE LIMITED	536.	RANE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
508.	GITANJALI IMPEX PRIVATE LIMITED	537.	GHAZALAH INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
509.	EASY DIAMOND PRIVATE LIMITED	538.	EUREKA FINSTOCK PRIVATE LIMITED
510.	GITANJALI INFRATECH LIMITED	539.	NAVIRAJ ESTATES PRIVATE LIMITED
511.	SANGAMAM HOMES PRIVATE LIMITED	540.	GITANJALI REALTORS PRIVATE LIMITED
512.	AURANGABAD SEZ LIMITED	541.	DYNAMIC INFRAZONE PRIVATE LIMITED
513.	RAIGAD GEMS SEZ LIMITED	542.	IREALITIES TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED
514.	NANDED SEZ LIMITED	543.	IVIDA TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
515.	NASHIK MULTI SERVICES SEZ LIMITED	544.	JEWELSOUK MARKETPLACE LIMITED
516.	CUTTACK LIFESTYLE INDUSTRIAL PARK PRIVATE LIMITED	545.	VIDARBHA MULTI PRODUCTS SEZ LIMITED
517.	CORONET GEMS PRIVATE LIMITED	546.	DIGITAL BRANDS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
518.	LEGACY GOLD PRIVATE LIMITED	547.	TRINITY EXPOSITIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
519.	BEZEL JEWELLERY (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	548.	INTERACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
520.	MODALI GEMS PRIVATE LIMITED	549.	ASMI JEWELLERY INDIA LIMITED
521.	GITANJALI RETAIL VENTURES LIMITED	550.	SANRISHADEL MERCANTILE PRIVATE LIMITED
522.	SNEAKING MERCANTILE PRIVATE LIMITED	551.	MMTC GITANJALI LIMITED
523.	NAGPUR MULTI-PRODUCT SEZ LIMITED	552.	LJOW PRIVATE LIMITED
524.	GITANJALI EXPORTS CORPORATION LIMITED	553.	TEAM FLOAT PRIVATE LIMITED
525.	MOZART TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED		
526.	WEST BENGAL SEZ LIMITED		
527.	JOYCE TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED		
528.	GILI INDIA LIMITED		
529.	CRIA JEWELLERY PRIVATE LIMITED		

Sl. No.	Name of Company	GST Collections																	
554.	FIVE ELEMENTS ADVISORS PRIVATE LIMITED	4809. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: DR. K. GOPAL:																	
555.	KOLKATA AXIS MALL LIMITED	Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:																	
556.	MAYA RETAIL LIMITED	(a) Whether the Goods and Services Tax (GST) collections has drastically reduced in the month of January, 2018 in comparison to previous months since its launch;																	
557.	NEESHAL ENTERPRISES LLP	(b) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;																	
558.	PARAGON JEWELLERY LLP	(c) Whether across the country, nearly 70 percent of the over one crore businesses filed under GST return and if so, the breakup thereof, State-wise; and																	
559.	PARAGON MERCHANDISING LLP	(d) The other effective steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?																	
560.	PANCHAJANYA DIAMONDS LLP	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN INISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The month-wise consolidated figures 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 under:																	
561.	GITANJALI GOLD AND PRECIOUS LLP	(Amount in Rs. Crores)																	
562.	GITANJALI REALTORS LLP	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Month</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Collection</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>August, 2017</td> <td>93,590</td> </tr> <tr> <td>September, 2017</td> <td>93,029</td> </tr> <tr> <td>October, 2017</td> <td>95,132</td> </tr> <tr> <td>November, 2017</td> <td>85,931</td> </tr> <tr> <td>December, 2017</td> <td>83,716</td> </tr> <tr> <td>January, 2018</td> <td>88,929</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				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
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October, 2017	95,132																		
November, 2017	85,931																		
December, 2017	83,716																		
January, 2018	88,929																		
563.	MAST JEWELLERY DISTRIBUTIONS LLP	The GST collections have increased in the months of Jan. 2018 in comparison to previous two months.																	
564.	ROTOMAC GsLOBAL PRIVATE LIMITED	(c) The summary of returns filed for the month of January, 2018 is detailed below:																	
565.	CROWN ALBA WRITING INSTRUMENTS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Taxpayers required to file Return (Other than composition Taxpayers)</th> <th style="width: 20%;">GSTR-3B filed till last day of filing</th> <th style="width: 20%;">% of returns filed till last date of filing</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Filed till 18th March 2018</th> <th style="width: 20%;">% of filing as on 18th March, 2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>83,52,202</td> <td>53,94,018</td> <td>64.58%</td> <td>62,96,048</td> <td>75.38%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Taxpayers required to file Return (Other than composition Taxpayers)	GSTR-3B filed till last day of filing	% of returns filed till last date of filing	Filed till 18th March 2018	% of filing as on 18th March, 2018	83,52,202	53,94,018	64.58%	62,96,048	75.38%				
Taxpayers required to file Return (Other than composition Taxpayers)	GSTR-3B filed till last day of filing	% of returns filed till last date of filing	Filed till 18th March 2018	% of filing as on 18th March, 2018															
83,52,202	53,94,018	64.58%	62,96,048	75.38%															
566.	ROTOMAC POLYMERS PRIVATE LIMITED																		
567.	ROTOMAC EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED																		
568.	RFL INFRASTRUCTURES PRIVATE LIMITED																		
569.	ANANDESHWAR NIRMAN PRIVATE LIMITED																		
570.	KOTHARI FOODS AND FRAGRANCES PRIVATE LIMITED																		
571.	ROTOMAC EXIM PRIVATE LIMITED																		
572.	SUNRISE GLOBAL PRIVATE LIMITED																		
573.	MOHAN STEELS LIMITED																		
574.	RAVE MOTI ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED																		
575.	UNITED INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED																		

(d) 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.

Quality of Medicines

4810. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) the details of the activities being carried out by the Government for promotion and development of Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems of medicines in the country;

(b) the details of the funds earmarked and allocated for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a Central Drug Controller's Office for AYUSH to strengthen regulatory measures to ensure safety and quality of AYUSH medicines and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether 36 samples out of 330 samples which were tested during the last three years have been failed and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against such defaulter companies; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government for safety, quality and standardisation of AYUSH medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) To promote and develop AYUSH systems of medicines in the country, the activities undertaken by the Government are detailed as under:

- (i) Implementation of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which envisages better access to

AYUSH services, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU &H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU & H raw-materials by promotion of medicinal plants cultivation in the States/UTs;

- (ii) Promotion of quality standards of ASU&H drugs to promote safe use of AYUSH medicines;
- (iii) Organization of Arogya fairs/melas, conference, exhibitions, seminars, workshops, symposium and also publicity through electronic multimedia, print media campaigning for awareness amongst the citizens all over the country;
- (iv) Providing of financial assistance to the various research organizations for conducting the research in AYUSH system of Medicine;
- (v) Celebration of each stream of AYUSH on a specified date, viz. Ayurveda day, Yoga day, Unani day, Siddha day and Homoeopathy day;
- (vi) Establishment of National level Institutes under different systems of AYUSH in different parts of the country.

(b) The funds allocated for the different activities for promotion and development of AYUSH system are done through both Central Sector and Central sponsored schemes. The total allocation to Ministry of AYUSH for the purpose during last three years are detailed as under:

(Rs. In Crore)			
2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (only revenue/capital section)
691	1125	1307.86	1557.80

Further, the details of the fund allocated to different States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

- (c) Yes, the Government has set up a Central Drug Controller's Office for AYUSH under Central Drugs

Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) to strengthen regulatory measures to ensure safety and quality of AYUSH medicines. Ministry of Finance has approved the proposal for creation of posts of two posts of Deputy Drugs Controllers, three posts of Assistant Drugs Controllers and seven posts of Inspectors.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has approved the proposal for creation of vertical structure of AYUSH in CDSCO. Accordingly, CDSCO has issued an order dated 05.02.2018 for creating AYUSH vertical in CDSCO with 12 posts operationalized by giving additional charge to the existing Officers of this Ministry. Recruitment Rules for these posts have been drafted.

(d) The details of test report and action taken by the State Government against defaulter companies during the last three years are enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The Government have taken measures for safety, quality and standardisation of AYUSH medicines in the country as detailed below:-

- (i) Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy (PCIM& H) and Pharmacopoeia Committees have been set up to develop and revise the quality standards and the Standard Operating Procedures for the manufacturing of medicines.
- (ii) Quality standards of 847 Ayurvedic drugs and 448 Unani drugs have been developed and published in the respective pharmacopoeias. Permissible limits of heavy metals, pesticide residue, aflatoxins and microbial load in the medicines are also prescribed.
- (iii) Rule 158-B in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 provides the regulatory guidelines for

issue of license to manufacture Ayurvedic and Unani medicines in accordance with the proof of safety and effectiveness.

- (iv) Two Central Laboratories- Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine and the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory have been established and notified as appellate laboratories under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.
- (v) Guidelines of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines have been incorporated in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945.
- (vi) System of WHO-GMP Certification and quality certification of ASU medicines by Quality Council of India on voluntary basis is in place for the industrial units which are interested to export these medicines.
- (vii) Grants-in-aid is provided to the States and UTs under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for augmenting quality control activities for ASU& H drugs, including strengthening of Pharmacies, Drug Testing Laboratories, enforcement framework and testing of drugs.
- (viii) Powers are vested with the Central Government under Section 33P of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 to give directions to the State Governments as and when required for enforcement of the legal provisions related to Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs.

Statement-I

Details of funds earmarked/allocated to States/UTs during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Grand Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	151.77	394.82	302.33	848.92
2.	Andhra Pradesh	309.92	1400.38	1125.53	1176.01	4011.85
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.13	527.55	465.45	545.70	1639.84
4.	Assam	668.97	1410.50	1631.64	2390.69	6101.82

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Grand Total
5.	Bihar	0.00	313.97	1752.91	0.00	2066.88
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	509.32	490.52	999.84
7.	Chhattisgarh	281.41	858.25	1624.73	1226.75	3991.16
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	91.79	143.40	235.20
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	113.18	0.00	113.18
10.	Delhi	132.70	593.59	0.00	0.00	726.30
11.	Goa	0.00	118.72	622.59	262.46	1003.79
12.	Gujarat	332.39	792.69	1533.04	1274.39	3932.52
13.	Haryana	213.58	579.79	1034.39	848.44	2676.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	421.48	614.21	718.92	1754.61
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	226.26	792.15	769.20	992.58	2780.21
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	624.72	48.01	0.00	672.73
17.	Karnataka	359.11	1560.25	1241.45	2059.86	5220.69
18.	Kerala	254.66	1273.77	891.20	2096.23	4515.88
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	189.22	509.72	63.74	762.69
20.	Madhya Pradesh	644.94	3253.34	2645.33	3059.68	9603.29
21.	Maharashtra	534.67	1282.73	529.18	1784.28	4130.87
22.	Manipur	226.81	828.80	1229.98	1339.32	3624.92
23.	Mizoram	134.64	405.69	603.75	693.47	1837.57
24.	Meghalaya	116.27	375.11	802.74	738.25	2032.38
25.	Nagaland	115.61	873.09	521.28	1516.91	3026.90
26.	Odisha	471.72	1865.28	1221.30	1561.02	5119.32
27.	Puducherry	60.00	144.17	170.00	200.00	574.17
28.	Punjab	316.00	299.50	1317.81	1348.66	3281.98
29.	Rajasthan	638.06	2819.60	2225.20	6893.25	12576.13
30.	Sikkim	66.42	608.15	874.07	180.08	1728.73
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	87.70	1980.54	2789.07	4857.31
32.	Telangana	330.00	1091.46	1330.69	1055.11	3807.27
33.	Tripura	238.11	472.35	334.06	1195.54	2240.07
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	4539.27	8466.62	6280.23	19286.12
35.	Uttarakhand	284.00	621.23	1187.92	1986.09	4079.26
36.	West Bengal	471.23	1924.85	1298.05	1654.64	5348.78
	Total	7528.70	33101.24	41711.84	48867.74	131209.55

Statement-II*Action Taken by the States/UTs during last three years against defaulters companies*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	No of tested conducted during the last three years and current year	Declared spurious/ sub-standard/ adulterated drugs	Cases booked against the sale and distribution of Spurious AYUSH medicines	Action Taken
1.	Chhattisgarh	309	19	Nil	Action was taken against failed sample as per recommendation of Screening Committee formed as per Govt. of India
2.	Gujarat	913	9	10	
3.	Karnataka	3433	76	-	1. Failed batch of medicine are withdrawn from the Market. 2. Sale of failed batch of medicine was banned in Karnataka.
4.	Chandigarh	2128	218	-	1. Licenses of 10 pharmacies were cancelled. Show cause notices were issued to 20 pharmacies. 2. Licenses of 08 pharmacies were suspended.
5.	Tamil Nadu	5574	171	-	
6.	Odisha	224		-	
7.	Delhi	13573	83	-	
8.	Tripura	307		-	
9.	Uttarakhand	513	46	-	
10.	West Bengal	31	10	4	Action has been taken against the firm as per parameter.
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2696	144	-	
12.	Kerala	1749	23	7	06 such products license were cancelled.

Note:- Remaining states have reported Nil information.

PMJJBY and PMSBY

4811. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima

Yojana (PMSBY) to promote insurance coverage including of the accidental insurance coverage and if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(b) the details of review of the schemes made and the challenges faced by the Government in the implementation of the schemes;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the difficulties in the implementation of the schemes;

(d) whether there is any improvement in the related indices after the implementation of the scheme, if so, the details of distribution of the related indices, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of enrolment made under PMJJBY and PMSBY so far along with the percentage of beneficiaries covered in these schemes compared to India's population, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) were launched on 9th May, 2015. The cover period under these schemes is 1st June of each year to 31st May of subsequent year. These schemes are offered/administered through both public and private sector insurance companies, in tie up with scheduled commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks.

PMJJBY offers a renewable one year term life cover of Rupees Two Lakh to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 50 years, covering death due to any reason, for a premium of Rs.330/- per annum per subscriber, to be auto debited from subscriber's bank account. Similarly, PMSBY offers a renewable one year accidental death cum disability

cover to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years for a premium of Rs.12/- per annum per subscriber to be auto debited from subscriber's bank account. The scheme provides a cover of Rs. Two Lakh for accidental death or total permanent disability and Rs One Lakh in case of permanent partial disability.

(b) and (c) PMJJBY and PMSBY provide insurance cover to common people, especially poor and the under-privileged sections of the society. The Government as well as the Public Sector Insurance Companies such as Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) had organized massive campaign to create awareness amongst large sections of population and also carried outreach efforts to facilitate access to the schemes. An exclusive website www.jansuraksha.gov.in, which hosts all relevant material/information including forms, rules etc. related to this scheme in English, Hindi and regional languages, was created. The progress of settlement of claims under the schemes is monitored regularly by the Government. Any complaints in respect of the schemes are dealt in coordination with banks and insurance companies in getting it resolved expeditiously.

(d) and (e) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The details of enrolment made under PMJJBY and PMSBY along with the percentage of beneficiaries covered in these schemes compared to Indian's population State/UT-wise.

Sl. No.	Name Of State/UT	PMJJBY			PMSBY		
		PMJJBY Enrolments	Claim Settlement Ratio	Percentage to eligible population	PMSBY Enrolments	Claim Settlement Ratio	Percentage to eligible population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,417	100.00%	6.12%	25,939	N/A	9.64%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	180,40,161	94.35%	5.39%	267,94,786	95.45%	17.70%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	33,871	94.67%	5.87%	54,557	N/A	8.28%
4.	Assam	5,84,825	98.01%	3.88%	15,42,341	91.67%	8.24%
5.	Bihar	12,66,498	93.74%	3.65%	44,35,787	95.21%	9.97%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	49,270	93.33%	4.66%	1,80,897	91.84%	13.38%
7.	Chhattisgarh	11,20,568	96.43%	9.32%	48,78,782	93.16%	32.42%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18,100	96.88%	5.56%	38,729	100.00%	10.59%
9.	Daman and Diu	13,611	100.00%	7.16%	30,015	N/A	13.91%
10.	Goa	1,13,053	97.77%	6.64%	2,34,179	96.83%	11.00%
11.	Gujarat	21,42,005	92.47%	7.34%	50,85,989	95.77%	13.66%
12.	Haryana	8,03,608	94.49%	5.25%	27,16,634	91.49%	13.59%
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2,44,435	96.70%	7.57%	9,70,141	91.89%	22.04%
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,62,659	98.08%	3.33%	6,06,542	97.73%	8.38%
15.	Jharkhand	4,39,311	96.75%	3.17%	17,33,879	95.30%	10.97%
16.	Karnataka	29,02,855	98.50%	8.60%	63,87,312	95.79%	14.82%
17.	Kerala	7,59,384	97.89%	5.35%	36,73,381	97.02%	18.02%
18.	Lakshadweep	1,147	N/A	2.95%	4,510	N/A	9.73%
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18,22,529	96.59%	5.08%	74,07,563	95.33%	17.42%
20.	Maharashtra	34,49,919	95.82%	6.07%	80,03,951	95.22%	11.39%
21.	Manipur	30,031	97.87%	2.75%	87,690	100.00%	6.09%
22.	Meghalaya	36,681	89.86%	3.41%	77,784	66.67%	5.98%
23.	Mizoram	46,453	98.78%	7.47%	72,568	100.00%	9.70%
24.	Nagaland	19,076	96.36%	3.51%	48,569	N/A	7.45%
25.	Delhi	8,74,887	94.65%	5.89%	22,21,327	95.47%	11.47%
26.	Odisha	9,18,132	96.69%	4.36%	35,93,515	94.77%	13.89%
27.	Puducherry	64,443	96.00%	7.83%	1,93,922	94.87%	17.97%
28.	Punjab	6,04,813	96.51%	4.28%	32,88,932	94.05%	17.38%
29.	Rajasthan	13,45,160	89.33%	5.07%	47,74,162	94.59%	13.88%
30.	Sikkim	26,355	100.00%	6.51%	46,679	75.00%	9.32%
31.	Tamil Nadu	23,26,177	97.35%	5.06%	68,65,370	92.97%	11.50%
32.	Telangana	16,78,284	96.21%	6.44%	55,26,435	98.17%	16.35%
33.	Tripura	99,101	83.62%	4.45%	3,11,420	90.00%	10.85%
34.	Uttar Pradesh	31,63,381	93.11%	3.50%	116,66,598	94.76%	10.33%
35.	Uttarakhand	3,30,352	93.02%	5.12%	12,93,280	95.60%	16.25%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36.	West Bengal	12,51,194	97.18%	2.80%	55,91,359	86.77%	9.74%
37.	Others & Non-Cbs Enrolments **	61,08,451			136,27,812		
Grand Total		530,04,197	95.13%	5.05%	1340,93,336	94.62%	13.20%

** Beneficiaries converged from Ministry of Textiles, Women & Child Development, MSME and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries from their respective erstwhile Insurance schemes. Non-CBS enrolments pertain to urban cooperative bank subscribers which were not migrated to CBS system.

\$\$ includes 1.65 crore and 1.99 crore beneficiaries which have been converged from AABY to PMJJBY and PMSBY respectively in the state of Andhra Pradesh

Open Budget Survey

4812. SHRI DHARAM VIRA:

SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:

SHRI HARISH MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Open Budget Survey (2017), India's budget transparency score has fallen substantially from 68 (in 2012) to 48 out of 100 (in 2017), behind Nepal (52) and Afghanistan (49) amongst the South Asian countries as reported in the Delhi Post news portal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to improve India's budget transparency and Open Budget Index score and if so, the details of targeted score and the proposed time frame for achieving the same; and

(c) the details of the measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve budgetary transparency, oversight and especially public participation, as India scored the least (15 out of 100) in public participation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Government of India's budget-making process is reasonably transparent. Budget is prepared on the basis of detailed discussions held with the Ministries/ Departments. Feedback from States and key stakeholders is also taken. Once the Budget is presented on February 1, all the budget related documents are available in the public domain (indiabudget.nic.in). The Budget is discussed in Parliament, scrutinised by Departmentally Related Standing Committees and voted and passed. The

availability of all budget-related documents in the public domain facilitate greater public debate. The oversight functions are performed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, whose reports are regularly tabled in the Parliament.

[Translation]

Betterment of Children

4813. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of children live on the roads and sell goods at traffic signals in metropolitan cities like Mumbai and Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps been taken by the Government for betterment of such children?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) As per Section 2 (14) (ii) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), a child who is found working in contravention of labour laws for the time being in force or is found begging, or living on the street is included as a "child in need of care and protection", among others. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the State/UTs. However, Central Government is managing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) now "Child Protection Services" under Integrated Child Development Services, and providing financial assistance to the States/UTs on sharing pattern for, inter-alia, undertaking a situational analysis of children in

difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). Under the scheme institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure. In these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or civil society. Under the non-institutional care component, support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship.

[English]

Consolidation of Banks

4814. SHRIMATI K.MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any panel of Ministers to oversee the process of consolidation in State run banks and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the decision to make merger of public sector banks will help to create competitive banks in public sector space to meet credit needs of growing economy and absorb shocks and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIVPRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 provide that the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, may make a scheme, *inter alia*, for the amalgamation of any nationalised bank with any other nationalized bank or any other banking institution. With a view to facilitate consolidation among public sector banks to create strong and competitive banks, serving as catalysts for growth, with improved risk profile of the bank, Government has put in place an Alternative Mechanism comprising panel of ministers, as an approval framework for proposals to amalgamate public sector banks.

Research Projects on Water Quality Research

4815. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Kingdom and India have launched joint research projects on 'Water Quality Research' and 'Energy Demand Reduction in Built Environment' recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these projects aim to deliver mutual benefits and research solutions not only to UK and India but also to address shared global sustainable development goals and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it aims to equip local communities, policymakers, regulators and businesses with information and solutions they need to secure provision of clean water, rejuvenate rivers and restore ecosystem; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Science and Technology have informed that India and United Kingdom (UK) have launched joint research projects on 'Water Quality Research' and 'Energy Demand Reduction in Built Environment' in February, 2018. 8 projects to be supported under the 'Water Quality Research' programme relate to Optical sensor platform for water quality monitoring, Fate and management of emerging contaminants, Rainwater harvesting and its impacts, Vembanad lake rehabilitation, Remediation of groundwater arsenic in Ganga river basin, Sensors & treatment technologies for freshwater systems, Pathways & evolution of pollutants, and Antimicrobial resistance & pollutants. Besides, 4 projects to be supported under the 'Energy Demand Reduction in the Built Environment' programme relate to Residential building energy demand reduction, Zero peak energy building design, Integrated urban model for built environment energy research and Community-scale energy demand reduction in India. These projects will be supported by Department of Science and Technology (DST), India in collaboration UK's Natural Environment Research Council (NERC), Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) and Social Research Council (ESRC).

(c) to (e) The research projects aim to deliver mutual benefits and research solutions to the two countries, and also address shared global sustainable development goals in the areas of clean water and clean energy. The Water Quality Research Programme would provide better understanding of the sources and fate of different pollutants, which would enable development of appropriate technologies and management strategies. These projects would also enable development of

effective techniques to address water quality issues and securing the provision of clean water, rejuvenation of rivers and other water bodies, and should bring benefits to both people and the environment.

**Environmental clearance for
Athirappilly Hydro Power Project**

4816. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

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

(a) the number of hydro power projects pending for environmental clearance at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay in granting clearances to such projects;

(c) whether some State Governments have raised objections of hydro power projects in their neighbouring States and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Government of Kerala has sought environmental clearance for Athirappilly Hydro Power Project and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has considered the said proposal and taken any decision in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Five hydro power projects are under consideration for environmental clearance in the Ministry. Out of these, four hydro power projects will be considered after receipt of Forest Clearance Stage-1 by the project proponent. The Ministry has granted environmental clearance (EC) to Athirappilly hydroelectric power (163 MW) project in Thrissur District of Kerala on 18.7.2007. The validity of the same has expired on 17.7.2017.

Non-Compliance By Corporates

4817. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it clear to the corporates that noncompliance will be very costly and strong deterrents will be there to curb the dangerous adventure of using companies for wrongful purposes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has already struck off more than 224 lakh companies that have not been doing business for long and disqualified more than three lakh directors associated with such entities and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the things are being simplified for legitimate businesses while checks are being strengthened against illegal business activities 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 Government has taken serious note of those companies which are non-compliant in filing their statutory returns as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'). Section 248(1)(c) of the Act, 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 of now.

Further, 3,09,619 directors have been identified as disqualified under section 164 (2) (a) read with section 167 of the Act. Out of the above mentioned 3,09,619 disqualified directors, 2,10,116 number of disqualified directors were the directors on the Boards of struck off companies.

(c) The Government has introduced a Condonation of Delay Scheme (CODS), 2018 effective from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2018 for the non-compliant companies for regularizing their pending filing of statutory returns and become compliant.

Food Safety Audit In Higher Educational Institutes

4818. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) whether FSSAI has carried out food safety audit of the top Central institutes of higher education recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of institutions failed to clear the audit and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of agencies involved in the said audits; and

(e) the action being contemplated by the Government to ensure food safety in the institutes of higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) had undertaken third party food safety audit through auditing agencies recognised provisionally under the draft Food Safety and Standards (Food Safety Auditing) Regulations, 2017 of eleven Central educational institutions of higher learning and has received audit reports in respect of ten of these institutions. These audits were conducted on a sample basis to ascertain the compliance with the standards of food safety and hygiene prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing & Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011.

(c) The Audit Reports in respect of seven of these ten institutions have observed non-compliance of the prescribed standards of food safety and hygiene in varying degree.

(d) The details of the Institutes and the agencies which conducted the audit are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) After receiving the audit reports, these institutions were apprised that their Hostel mess/Canteen etc., are required to be licensed/registered from FSSAI under Section 31(1) of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and to comply with the standards of FSSAI prescribed under its regulations. The audit report and summary of the report with important audit findings were shared with them for initiating actions for corrective actions/improvements.

To improve the level of food hygiene in their premises, these institutions have also been asked to nominate a person who can be trained and certified as a Food Safety Supervisor under FSSAI's Food Safety Training and Certification (FoSTaC) programme.

FSSAI has requested the Ministry of Human Resource Development to issue necessary instructions to all higher educational institutes for getting their Hostel mess/Canteens etc., licenced/registered with FSSAI as per provisions of Section 31(1) of the FSS, Act, 2006. Ministry of Human Resource Development has also been requested to consider issuing instructions to the institutes of higher education to nominate one person from amongst its officials who can be notified by FSSAI as a Food Safety Officer.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Central Institution	Name and Contact Details of Auditing Agency
01.	IIM Ahmedabad	DNV GL Business Assurance. Equinox Business Park, Tower 3, 6th Floor, Off BKC, LBS Road, Kurla West, Mumbai – 400 070, India
02.	IISc Bangalore	Bureau Veritas(India) Private Limited F-4, Sector-3, Noida- 201301
03.	AIIMS Delhi	Intertek India Pvt Limited E-20, Block B1, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Estate, Mathura Road, ND 110044
04.	IIM Kozhikode	-do-
05.	IIT Delhi	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of Central Institution	Name and Contact Details of Auditing Agency
06.	IIT Mumbai	IRCLASS Systems and Solutions Private Limited 52A, AdiShankaracharya Marg, 2nd Floor, New Wing, Opp. Powai Lake, Powai, Mumbai-400 072
07.	IIT Guwahati	MS Certification Services Private Limited 3/23, RK Chatterjee Road, Kolkata-700042
08.	IISER Kolkata	-do-
09.	IIT Chennai	SGS India Pvt Ltd Ecospace, Block – 3A, 2nd Floor, East Wing, Premises IIF/ 11, Action Area –II, Rajarhat, Newtown, Kolkata 700156
10.	AIIMS Jodhpur	-do-
11.	IIT Roorkee	RIR Certification Private Limited, A-210, UnitechArchadia, South City-II, Sec-49, Gurgaon- 122018

e-Insurance Accounts

4819. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of customers who opened e-Insurance Accounts wherein insurance regulators had permitted certain funds that customers can transfer to their existing insurance schemes from e-accounts and purchase new policies through opening this e-account;

(b) whether the Government is considering to amend/review its policies to further reduce the risk of losing the physical documents and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which rural policy holders have access to the electronic format for existing policies of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the number of customers who have opened e-insurance accounts as on 15th March 2018 are 15,21,907. However, e-insurance accounts are only for storing insurance policies in electronic form. These accounts are not designed to hold any funds which can be used to purchase new insurance policies.

(b) IRDAI has issued the "Revised Guidelines on Insurance Repositories and electronic issuance of Insurance Policies" on dated 29th May 2015 which facilitate creation of e-insurance accounts with registered

Insurance Repositories and storing such insurance policies in electronic form with them. In order to reduce risk of losing physical documents as well as to allow quick retrieval of such insurance policies, the policyholder can store insurance policies in these e-Insurance accounts. This would facilitate easy and speedy settlement of insurance claims. The Authority has also notified the IRDAI (Issuance of e-Insurance Policies) Regulations, 2016 on 13th June 2016 which mandates policies of threshold limit of prescribed sum insured and premium above which all insurance policies are required to be issued in electronic form.

(c) IRDAI (Insurance Services by Common Service Centres) Regulations, 2015 dated 5 th October 2015, encourages insurers to hold the policy documents in the dematerialized form with any of the insurance repositories and facilitates rural policyholders for sending the soft copy of the proposal data, claims data and any other information by the Rural Authorised Person (RAP) to the insurer and vice versa. The above Regulations/guidelines facilitate policyholders in rural areas to keep insurance policies in electronic form.

Global Standard in Tiger Conservation Areas

4820. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a small percentage of tiger conservation areas that are of Conservation

Assured/Tiger Standards (CA/TS) partnership, meet global standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of such tiger reserves;

(c) whether the survey was conducted over hundred tiger conservation areas by leading conservation organisations and countries with tiger ranges that are part of CA/TS partnership and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether despite poaching being one of the greatest threats faced by big cats, 85 per cent of the areas surveyed do not have the staff capacity to patrol sites effectively; 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) No, 49 out of 50 tiger reserves in the country, meet global standards in tiger conservation as per the Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards (CAITS) 'Light' survey, which is a questionnaire and expert opinion based exercise wherein field assessment is not factored. Only Indravati Tiger Reserve did not meet management standards as it is plagued by left wing extremism which hampers day to day administration and management.

(c) The survey was conducted over 112 sites in 11 countries which included 72 sites in India comprising 50 tiger reserves and 22 sites outside tiger reserves.

(d) and (e) No. The CAITS light survey presented a generalized result for all the 112 sites surveyed. In context of India, no specific observation *vis-à-vis* staff capacity have been made. However, information made available by the States indicates that tiger reserves have a staff vacancy of about 29% in India, which is being addressed by deploying extra workforce in the form of antipoaching squads, Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)/Tiger Protection Force (TPF) comprising of ex-servicemen and watchers from nearby villages.

Online Reporting of Cyber Bullying of Children

4821. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has setup a system for online reporting of cyberbullying of children through the

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) e-box, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has created a plan to conduct follow-up investigation into reported cases of cyberbullying in a swift and efficient manner and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has devised a way to deal with cyber-bullies who are minors and cannot be given conventional criminal sentences and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government plans to expand the e-reporting of cyber-bullying to other vulnerable groups such as women and the differently-abled, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has set up a system for online reporting of complaints relating to POCSO Act, 2012, including cyber bullying of children through POCSO e-Box. This is available on the NCPCR's website as well as through a mobile app. POCSO e-Box is an online and direct complaints registration system, where children upto the age of 18 can file their complaints on any sexual harassment and cyber crimes against them such as cyber bullying, cyber stalking, morphing of images and child pornography.

(b) and (c) Action is taken as per the provision of the existing laws by the authorities concerned. The children in conflict with law are dealt with as per provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

(d) As an anti-trolling initiative, the Ministry has introduced a separate email address for e-reporting of complaints of harassment by the women and children.

[Translation]

Smart Card for Health Service

4822. DR. BANSNILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Chhattisgarh has implemented Smart Card Scheme through which a

provision of 50000 rupees has been made for treatment of all the people belonging to BPL and APL categories;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of States which are implementing such scheme at present;

(c) whether the Union Government also has a proposal to implement such scheme through which the people can get their treatment in the private hospitals also and can guarantee better healthcare; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Government of Chhattisgarh is implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, along with its State scheme i.e. Mukhyamantri Swasthya Bima Yojana (MSBY). Under RSBY, families of BPL and 11 other defined categories of unorganised workers are covered. Families excluded under RSBY are covered under MSBY. Beneficiaries enrolled MSBY are entitled for health insurance coverage of Rs. 50,000/-. For RSBY beneficiaries, additional coverage of Rs. 20,000/- is provided under MSBY.

24 States/UTs, namely Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Assam are implementing their own schemes. Most of these schemes provide insurance coverage for tertiary care ranging from Rs. 30000 to Rs. 3 lakh.

(c) and (d) In the Budget of 2018-19, the Government has announced to launch a flagship National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS) to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto Rs. 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization. Once NHPS is launched, RSBY will be subsumed in it. The proposed NHPS will be a pan India scheme and all States/UTs have option to join the scheme.

Amendments to Company Act, 2013

4823. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared any report regarding the total expenditure incurred by the companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as mandated under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the area and the year on which the funds spent by the companies, since their inception, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from various quarters for amending the said Act; and

(d) 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No formal proposal has been received.

(d) Not applicable.

[Englisih]

Merger of Banks

4824. SHRI HARIOMSINGHRATHORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank, Vijay Bank and Dena Bank have approached to his Ministry making presentations about their merger/consolidation and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has asked the NITI Aayog to offer its suggestion on the issue and if so, the details thereof along with the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank, Vijay Bank and Dena Bank have apprised that they have not made presentations about their merger/consolidation to the Ministry of Finance.

(b) As per available record in the Department concerned, NITI Aayog has not been corresponded with on the issue.

International Monetary Fund

4825. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund has cautioned the Government that the tax collection assumption in the latest Union Budget are too ambitious; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Neither has IMF called budget assumptions too ambitious nor it cautioned the Government. Director of the IMF Communications Department, in response to a media question on February 15, 2018, welcomed the budget targets of fiscal deficit of 3.3 percent of GDP, which implied a return to the path of gradual fiscal consolidation while keeping in mind the need to provide support to the nascent economic recovery in India. The Spokesman also noted that Government expects the tax revenues to rise faster than the value of transactions in the economy, which underlines an ambitious objective. The Government of India has taken note of these observations.

Green Bonds of IRFC

4826. SIIRI C.MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the India International Exchange (India INX) has listed the Indian Railway Finance Corporation's (IRFC's) green bonds on its debt listing platform Global Securities Market (GSM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the IRFC green bonds became first debt security to be listed on exchange at International Financial Services Centre and if so, the details thereof:

(d) Whether this would allow raising funds in any currency of choice by both foreign and Indian issuers from investors across the globe; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SIIRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Indian Railway Finance Corporation's (IRFC) Green Bond has been listed on the Global Securities Market platform of India International Exchange (India INX). The IRFC Green Bond is the first debt security to be listed on exchange at International Financial Service Centre (IFSC) on 13th Jan, 2018. The Green Bond worth USD 500 Million has a coupon rate of 3.835 per cent and will be maturing on 13th December 2027.

(d) and (e) As per the Securities and Exchange Board of India (International Financial Services Centres) Guidelines, 2015, foreign and domestic entities may issue and/or list debt securities, including rupee dominated bonds, and raise funds in foreign currency other than Indian rupee, subject to certain terms and conditions.

[Translation]

Ban on Non-Iodized Salt

4827. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to impose ban on sale of non-iodized salt;

(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) The Regulation 2.3.12 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales), Regulation, 2011, restricts the sale of common salt for direct human consumption unless the same is iodized. As per the Regulation, 'no person shall sell or offer or expose for sale or have in his premises for the purpose of sale, the common salt, for direct human consumption unless the same is iodized.

Provided that common salt may be sold or exposed for sale or stored for sale for iodization, iron fortification, animal use, preservation, manufacturing medicines, and industrial use, under proper label declarations, as specified in the Regulation 2.4.5 (21&42) of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labeling) regulations, 2011'.

*[English]***Complaints and Pending Cases**

4828. SHRI C. S. PUTTA RAJU:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of complaints received on violation of terms and conditions by the private companies with regard to deposit of money by the public and its return along with the names of companies against which such complaints have been made during the last three years;

(b) the action taken by the Government on such complaints during the said period along with the outcome thereof;

(c) the details of the number of cases out of the said complaints filed in the court along with the number of said cases pending in the court at present and the number of persons jailed in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has constituted or proposes to constitute any specialized team for setting up a mechanism to bring down the number of pending cases related to the Ministry and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether a serious concern has been raised on the rising number of cases in various courts and if so, the details thereof?.

THE MINISTER OF THE 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 Section 73 of the

Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 the Private Company is permitted to accept deposits from its directors and their relatives and also up to certain limit from its members only. Therefore, a private Company is not eligible to accept public deposits under Section 76 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

However, various complaints in respect of violations of terms and conditions of the deposits have been received by respective Registrars of Companies (ROCs) against 24 number of Private Companies as per the provisions of Companies Act, 1956/2013. A statement containing names of such companies for last three financial years is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Prosecutions under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956/2013 have been filed against 4 companies involving 15 cases which are subjudice, and in other cases the matter is under examination or at inquiry/inspection/investigation stage. Till date no person has been jailed for aforesaid offences.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration. 46,886 number of prosecutions filed by Registrar of the Companies (ROCs) against the companies for violation of provisions of the Companies Act were pending as on 01.01.2017 with the various Courts. During the year 2016-17 (upto 30.11.2017) 4,775 fresh prosecutions were filed. Thus, out of total 51,661 cases, 4,703 prosecutions were disposed off and 46,958 prosecutions were pending as on 30.11.2017.

Statement*List of Private Limited Companies against which Complaints Received during the Last Three Years:*

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
1.	Achal Automobiles Pvt. Ltd.	1.	Kapil Consultancy Services Pvt Ltd.	1.	Vipachi Builders Developers Pvt. Ltd
2.	Car Source India Pvt Ltd	2.	Kapil Foods Structure Pvt Ltd.	2.	Royal Twinkle Stars Club Private Limited
3.	Escalations Travel ware India Private Limited	3.	Kapil Chits (Kosta) Pvt. Ltd.	3.	Bulmen Marketing Private Limited
4.	KBC Multitrade Private Limited	4.	Kapil Infra Avenues Pvt. Ltd.	4.	My Recharge Private Limited
5.	Veronica Construction Private Limited	5.	Hira retail (Hyderabad Pvt. Ltd)	5.	Paynut digital Private Limited

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
6. Starnet Breeding and Research Farms Private Limited	6. New look Retails Private Limited	6. Young Attitude Propcon Private Limited
7. Staywell infotech Private Limited	7. Tulip Global Private Limited	7. Kuldeep Real Tradex Private Limited
8. Gayathri Bricks Private Limited	8. Preeya Homes Study Private Limited	
9. Makhouse Infratech Private Limited		

Policy for Releasing New Currency**Statement**

4829. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy adopted in releasing the new Indian currency along with the disbursal of new Indian currency to various States/AJTs, date-wise; and

(b) whether the currency disbursal was decided by his Ministry, 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) Reserve Bank of India is the issuer of currency in terms of section 22 of RBI Act 1934. The Regional Offices of the RBI, located in various states, undertake annual exercise of ascertaining the requirement/demand for currency from the currency chests in their respective jurisdictions/ issue circles. RBI consolidates these requirements of banknotes and coins and makes an estimation of the total demand for the country for a particular year. Taking into account the supplies of banknotes from the presses, indent/demand of currency from various issue circles and denomination-wise requirements/constraints in issue circles, banknotes are allocated to various RBI issue circles for onward distribution to the public through the currency chests and the bank branches. The data for banknotes supply to RBI offices located in various states is given in the enclosed statement.

RO	value in Rs. Crore		
	08.11.2016 to 31.03.2017	01.04.2017 to 28.02.2018	Total Supply
Ahmedabad	76147	40954	117100
Belapur	49979	33215	83194
Bengaluru	75614	33564	109178
Bhopal	47687	38884	86571
Bhubaneswar	31484	21192	52676
Chandigarh	71068	32154	103222
Chennai	78497	35437	113934
Guwahati	34492	25029	59521
Hyderabad	90568	54337	144905
Jaipur	52791	23654	76445
Jammu	15157	8973	24130
Kanpur	74462	25307	99769
Kolkata	61902	30121	92424
Lucknow	61691	28716	90407
Mumbai	54985	30373	85358
Nagpur	46972	44047	87019
New Delhi	75176	21168	96344
Patna	58712	39937	98649
Thiruvananthapuram	41232	29845	71077
Grand Total	1098617	592906	1691523

Pollution in Rivers

4830. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rivers in the country which are marked as Polluted River by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB);

(b) whether the Government provides grants for clearing up of these rivers; and

(c) if so, the details of grants provided to states for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) 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. State-wise details of polluted river stretches are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) 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. This Ministry

has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), on cost sharing basis between the Central & State Governments. NRCP {excluding Ganga and its tributaries, which are handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) from 01/08/2014 onwards} 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, and Central share of Rs. 2236.98 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2466.43 mld (million litres per day) has been created so far under the NRCP. State-wise details of funds released to various State Governments during the last three years and current year under NRCP are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

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.

Statement-I*State-Wise Polluted River Stretches*

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2.	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahmaputra, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill, Dhansiri, Digboi, Disang, Jia Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Kharsang, Kohora, Kundli, Kushiara, Manas, Pagldia, Panchnai, Ranga Nadi, Sankosh, Sonai, Subansiri, Kathakal	28
3.	Bihar	Ganga, Harbora, Manusmar, Ram Rekha, Sirsia	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kelo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6.	Delhi	Yamuna	1

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
7.	Goa	Mandovi, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Mapusa, Sal, Valvant	8
8.	Gujarat	Mahi, Narmada, Ambika, Amlakhadi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Bhadar, Damanganga, Kaveri, Khari, Kim, Kolak, Panam, Bhogavo, Dhadar, Purna, Sabarmati, Shedhi, Tapi, Triveni,	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Tons, Sirsa, Swan, Sukhana, Suketi Khad, Binwa, Markanda	8
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Kol, Dewak, Gawkadal, Jhelam, Lidder, Tawi	9
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Koel	8
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Bhadra, Bhima, Cauvery, Ghatprabha, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Malaprabha, Manjira, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Tungha	15
14.	Kerala	Chitrapuzha, Kadambayar, Kallai, Karamana, Keecheri, Kuppam, Manimala, Neeleswaram, Periyar, Pullur, Puzhackal, Thirur, Uppala	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Banjar, Betwa, Bichia, Chambal, Chillar, Denwa, Gohad, Gour, Jammer, Kalisot, Khan, Kolar, Kshipra, Kunda, Malei, Narmada, Parvati, Shivna, Tapi, Tons, Wainganga	21
16.	Maharashtra	Wena, Wainganga, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Ulhas, Kundalika, Tapi, Girna, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhan, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Gomai, Hiwara, Kan, Manjara, Mor, Morna, Mula, Mula- Mutha, Mutha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi, Pelhar, Penganga, Purna, Savitri, Sina, Surya, Urmodi, Vaitrana, Vel, Venna, Waghur, Wardha	49
17.	Manipur	Barak, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Nambul, Sekmai, Thoubal, Wangjing	12
18.	Meghalaya	Bugi, Kynshi, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Myntdu, Nonbah, Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Umtrew, Wahblei	10
19.	Nagaland	Chathe, Dhansiri, Dzu	3
20.	Odisha	Baitrani, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Daya, Kathajodi, Koel, Kuakhai, Mahanadi, Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Serua, Vansadhara	12
21.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj	2
22.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8
23.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
24.	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani, Cauvery, Palar, Sarabanga, Tambirapani, Thirumanimuthar, Vasista	7
25.	Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari, Maner	7
26.	Tripura	Gumti, Haora	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa, Ghaghara, Gomti, Hindon, Kalinadi, Ramganga, Rapti, Rihand, Sai, Saryu, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi	13
28.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Ganga, Kosi	5
29.	West Bengal	Barakar, Churni, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Ganga, Jalangi, Kaljani, Kanshi, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhari	17
Total:			302

Statement-II

Details of the funds released to the State Governments during the last three years and current year for pollution abatement of various rivers (excluding Ganga and its tributaries) under NRCP

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	River	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till 28.02.18)
1.	Gujarat	Sabarmati & Mindola	44.00	24.12	71.40	62.00
2.	Maharashtra	Mula Mutha	--	4.99	21.00	30.00
3.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas & Satluj	28.80	17.61	--	50.00
4.	Kerala	Pamba	--	5.00	--	--
5.	Sikkim	Rani Chu	--	1.00	5.00	18.01
6.	Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri	--	10.00	--	5.00
7.	Odisha	Coastal Area (Puri)	--	--	--	1.99
8.	Goa	Sal	--	--	--	3.00
Total			72.80	62.72	97.40	170.00

*[English]***12.00 hrs**

HON. SPEAKER: The House Stands Adjourned to meet again at 1200 o' Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

11.04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock

...(Interruptions)

12.0¹/₂ hrs

(At this stage, Prof. A.S.R. Naik and Dr. K. Kamraj and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs*[English]***ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER****Appointment of Parliamentary Pay Committee**

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement about my own Secretariat today.

The Seventh Pay Commission has not made any recommendations in regard to the Secretariats of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha in view of the provisions of article 98 of the Constitution.

The Chairman, Rajya Sabha and after mutual consultation and following the procedure in the past have decided to appoint a Committee of Parliament consisting of the following Members:

- (1) Chairperson, Estimates Committee
(Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi)
- (2) Chairperson, Public Accounts Committee
(Shri Mallikarjun Kharge)
- (3) Chairperson, standing Committee on Finance
(Dr. M. Veerappa Moily)
- (4) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(Shri Ananth Kumar)
- (5) Minister of Finance
(Shri Arun Jaitley)
- (6) Member, Rajya Sabha
(Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav)

...(Interruptions)

The Chairperson, Estimates Committee, Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi will be the Chairperson of the Committee. The functions of the Committee shall be to advise the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the changes that are considered desirable in the

structure of scales of pay, allowances, leave, pensionary benefits and other amenities to the officers and all categories of employees of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariats in the context of the decision of the Government of India on the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission.

The Committee will make their recommendations to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Speaker, Lok Sabha as early as possible.

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs*[English]***PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Ayurveda, 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 National Academy of Ayurveda, 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. LT 8971/16/181]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, 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 National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, 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 8972/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, 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 Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, 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. LT 8973/16/18]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, 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 National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8974/16/18]

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): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Care and Maintenance of Case Property Animals) Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.495(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2017 under Section 38A of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960

together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.185(E) dated 26th February, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8975/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Public Sector Banks for the year ended 31st March, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT8976/16/18]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.200(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 50/2017-Cus., dated 30th June, 2017 under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT8977/16/18]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.220(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 12th March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'O-Acid', originating in or exported from China PR at the specified rates for three years in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT8978/16/18]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017:

- (i) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.204(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) G.S.R.205(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. G.S.R.55(E) dated 23rd January, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT8979/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI AKUMAR CHOUBEY): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Food Safety and Standards (Organic Foods) Regulations, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. CPB/03/Standards/FSSAI/2016 in Gazette of India dated 2nd anuary, 2018 under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT8980/16/18]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, 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 Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT8981/16/18]

[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 (Institute of Economic Growth), 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 Population Research Centre (Institute of Economic Growth), 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. LT 8982/16/18]

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 a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 241 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:

- (1) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Grievance and Complaint Handling Procedure) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG/21 in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2017.
- (2) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG/22 in Gazette of India dated 18 January, 2018.
- (3) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Fast Track Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG/23 in Gazette of India dated 1st January, 2018.
- (4) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG/24 in Gazette of India dated 6th February, 2018.
- (5) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Fast Track Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG/025 in Gazette of India dated 7th February, 2018.

- (6) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.153(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th February, 2018

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 8983/16/18]

12.04¹/₂ hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2014-15), pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj***

[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, on behalf of Shri Narendra Singh Tomar I beg to lay the following statement:

The status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2014-15), pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

- (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 24th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT8984/16/18

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT8985/16/18

PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): Madam, on behalf of Shri Narendra Singh Tomar I beg to lay the following statement:

The status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 24th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

- (c) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 34th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj***

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, on behalf of Shri Narendra Singh Tomar I beg to lay the following statement:

The status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 34th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

12.04³/₄ hrs

- (ii) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 10th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2014-15), pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): Madam, beg to lay the following statements:

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT8986/16/18

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT8987/16/18

The status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 10th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2014-15), pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 18th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2015-16), pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): Madam, beg to lay the following statements:

The status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 18th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2015-16), pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development.

12.05 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

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, I rise to announce that Government Business during the remaining part of the Session will consist of:

1. Consideration of any items of Government Business carried over from today's order paper: - (it contains consideration and passing of (a) the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018, (b) the Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2018 and (c) the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017.)

2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:

- (i) The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
- (ii) The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
- (iii) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2017.
- (iv) The Consumer Protection Bill, 2018.
- (v) The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2018.
- (vi) The National Sports University Bill, 2017.
- (vii) The Major Ports Authorities Bill, 2016.
- (viii) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017.
- (ix) The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

3. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, as reported by Select Committee of Rajya Sabha and as returned by Rajya Sabha with Amendments. (...interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Submissions may be laid on the Table of the House.

(...Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO (Jamshedpur): Hon. Speaker Madam, I request that the following matters of Public importance of my constituency may be added in the next week's list of business.

1. Tata company of my constituency Jamshedpur is situated in the middle of the city. As it is a big company due to which ferrying of heavy vehicles on large scale takes place daily. Number of working staff in this company is approximately 40 to 50 thousand, due to which there is a problem of traffic jam in many places

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT8988/16/18

in the city and on an average 400 accidents take place every year, out of which 300 accidents are fatal. General public face the difficulty because there is not a single flyover in the entire Tata city. Whereas it is a long standing demand of the local public.

2. The survey of railway line construction has been completed costing approximately 12 crore rupees upto Jhargram via Chandil, Badam, Patmada, Vaudhwan but work has not been started. The survey has been completed 10 years ago upto Chakuliya, Beharagoda, Budamara Udisa along with it. But till now work has not been started for new railway line. People are waiting for it since long time. Double line may be constructed from Tata to Keonjhar via Badampahar.

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): Hon. Speaker Madam, the following matters of public interest may be included in next week's agenda.

- (i) Water level of Mandakini River of my constituency has gone down drastically. There is no water at all near Bankat ahead of Karvi. Hundreds of nearby villages upto Mahua are facing water crisis. Hence, matter should be resolved by discussion in this House.
- (ii) Maximum posts of doctors and technicians are vacant in District Hospitals, P.S.C. and rural hospitals of Banda and Chitrakoot of my constituency. Therefore, people face lots of problems regarding medical facilities. I request you to fill all the vacant posts at the earliest by holding a discussion on the matter in this House.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mehsana): Madam, the following matters may kindly be included in next week's list of business:

- (i) The summer special weekly trains to be made available for passengers from Mehsana and Palampur Railway stations of North Gujarat.
- (ii) The rent free connection of BSNL which has been arranged for the publicised benefit of disabled persons, should be widely publicised and the provision of BSNL connection to senior

citizens for Rs. 500 only, should also be publicised widely.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Hon. Speaker, please allow my following agenda to be included in the next week's list of business.

1. My constituency Sheohar is an extremely backward and naxal affected area, having no roads, communication facilities and transport. The Government has given financial assistance for public facilities in naxalite affected areas; but Sheohar has not been provided with any assistance. I wish to submit that construction of a new NH by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India from Motihari to Sonvarsha via Dhaka-Bhandar- Khoripakar- Adauri- Basantpatti-Sitamarhi is need of the hour.
2. Fenhara block of East Champaran district is quite backward under my Constituency. If a bridge is constructed on its Kakarhiya Nala then it will be easy for the people of Fenhara and Pakridayal block. Construction of new bridge on Kakarhiya Nala in Fenhara Block should be undertaken.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): Hon. Madam Speaker, the surrounding area of Ranchi Getsud Dam and the other side Ruka Dam which is under my constituency is quite attractive and beautiful. Thousands of foreign tourists, local people and people from Jharkhand come here. The work related to setting up place of tourist interest around Getsud Dam and its other part Ruka Dam of this area to provide facilities related to tourism at centre level should be undertaken.

2. Ms. Jaya Bharti, a B.Tech student of RTC engineering college of Buti Basti of my Constituency Ranchi, was gang raped and burnt on 16 Dec, 2016 early morning between 3 am to 05 am. This incident reminds us of the Nirbhaya Murder Case of Delhi. It has been condemned in entire Jharkhand. The Police Department the is not able to arrest the murderers even after one year. The matter has been raised to look into the reasons of failure and unsuccessful role of police in this gang rape and murder and effective investigation.

Thank you.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam, following subjects may kindly be included in next week's business of the House:

1. The financial condition of farmers of the country is becoming miserable. Farmers are under debt. Because they are not getting the income from crops as per their costs. When crops are ready, then rate becomes half and no one is ready to buy it. M.S.P. is only on papers. They have to mortgage their fields for marriage, implements for farming and buying tractors etc. Hence, the Government should waive the debts of farmers completely under a special scheme and also provide them interest free loans, particularly, to lower and middle class farmers, those who are under heavy debts of money lenders, they should also be provided with financial assistance.
2. The condition of agricultural labourers dependent on agriculture is also bad across the country. Their percentage is 55 to 58% in the country. Our farming is based on weather, so our agricultural labourers do not get employment regularly, specially the condition of women agricultural labourers has worsened. Their young children are crying. They were getting some help from MNREGA, but now MNREGA is not functioning systematically. Because Government is not providing complete fund. The condition of poor States like Bihar is critical. Hence, the Union Government should formulate a scheme to provide monthly allowance on the lines of pension to agricultural labourers for their families.

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM (Palamu): Hon. Speaker, I request that following matters of public importance of my Constituency may please be included in next week's list of business.

1. The name of District Headquarters of my Constituency Palamu has been changed from Daltonganj to Medininagar in 2004, whereas, the name of railway station is still Daltonganj. It should be changed to Medininagar.
2. The condition of communication system of my constituency Palamu is very miserable. Both the districts of Palamu constituency i.e.

Palamu and Gadwha are naxal affected. However, the condition of communication system is not satisfactory. The number of mobile towers is number negligible, it is requested to increase the number of mobile towers.

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU (Bilaspur): Madam, following topics may be included for discussion in next week's list of business.

1. At present, Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojna is being implemented in villages having 50% population of Scheduled Caste community, which is quite beneficial and fruitful for the development of these classes. I request the Government to formulate scheme in near future for development by including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward class dominated villages.
2. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chhattisgarh State has demanded to open seven Krishi Vigyan Kehndra, the approval of which is awaited. I demand to open all seven new Krishi Vigyan Kendra including one in my home district Mungeli, so as to benefit the farmers.

[English]

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): The following topics be included for discussions in the list of business of next week:

1. Need to start ESI Medical College and Hospital in newly constructed buildings at Alwar.
2. Need to bring Chambal waters to Alwar District of Rajasthan.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Madam, I request for discussion on important matter of public importance to be included in next week's list of business:

1. A list has been prepared of the poorest of the poor below poverty line on two basis of socio-economic caste based census held in 2011 according to which, benefits of several schemes being run by the Government for Ration Card, LPG gas connection under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Pradhan mantra Awas, Medical Grants, Vriddha and

Vidhwa Pension Schemes are not accruing to the people.

2. Many disparities have been found in the list of socio-economic caste based census of 2011. The names of actually poor and lower income section of society are not in the list due to which those people are not being benefitted by welfare schemes run by Government. Many new families have also been added in BPL category in the last seven years of census, those people are also not getting this benefit.

12.06 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE ...CONTD.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Madam, on behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. 32/2018-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 50/2017-Customs dated 30th June, 2017 so as to reduce basic customs duty (BCD) from 10 per cent to 5 per cent on Open Cell (15.6" and above) of LCD/LED TV panels under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8983 A/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Notices of Motion of No Confidence

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Y.V. Subba Reddy and Thota Narasimham. I am duty-bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order I will not

be in a position to count the 50 Members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Even, if you are in favour of no-confidence motion, then you please be seated on your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I want to take it up. Even hon. Members sitting on my right side are ready to have discussion. If all of you agree, then only I can do this. You all may please cooperate. So, I would like to request you to go back to your seats. It cannot happen like this. Since the House is not in order, I will not be able to bring the notices before the House. I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Cancellation of Sitting of the House

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I have to make one announcement. Many hon. Members have requested me that there is Ram Navmi on 25th of March 2018 and because of that a number of programmes have been organised and the hon. Members will have to attend those programmes. So, many hon. Members have requested me for declaring 26th of March as a holiday. I am accepting their request.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 27th March, 2018 at 11 A.M.

12.09 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 27, 2018/Chaitra 6, 1940 (Saka).

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